

## DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Letno zborovanje glavnega odbora J. S. K. Jednote se bo pričelo v petek 27. januarja; pričelo se bo v prostorih J. N. Doma v mestu Ely, Minn.

Plesno veselico priredi društvo št. 33 J. S. K. Jednote na večer 28. januarja. Zabava se bo vršila v Slovenski dvorani v naselbinski Center, Pa.

Letna seja Zveze JSKJ društva v zapadni Pennsilvaniji je zaključena za nedeljo 5. februarja. Vršila se bo v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu in se bo pričela ob 10. uri dopoldne.

Predpustno veselico priredi društvo št. 92 J. S. K. Jednote Rockdalu, Ill., na večer 18. februarja; vršila se bo v B. Kovača dvorani.

Slovenska Narodna Čitalnica v Clevelandu, ki ima svoje prostore v S. N. Domu na St. Clair Ave., priredi v nedeljo 5. februarja čajanko s tombolo.

Izvrševalni odbor S. N. Doma na St. Clair Ave. v Clevelandu, za leto 1933, je sledeč: Frank Somrak, predsednik; Frank Oglar, podpredsednik; John Tavčar, tajnik; Joseph Kalan, blagajnik.

Slovenski Sokol v Clevelandu priredi v nedeljo 12. februarja veliko javno telovadbo, kateri bodo sledila plesna zabava. Pri telovadbi bodo sodelovali poleg Slovanskih Sokolov iz Collingwooda in Euclida tudi češki Sokolci in Sokolice.

Razstava Jugoslovanske šole moderne umetnosti v Clevelandu, katero vodi slikar Mr. G. Perušek, se bo vršila od 11. februarja 1933 v prostorih Slovenskega Narodnega doma na St. Clair Ave.

Umrli je v Clevelandu rojak Frank Boje, član društva št. 7 J. S. K. Jednote. Pokojnik je bil rojen v Dolenji vasi pri Libinici, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 35 leti. Zapuščina, sedem otrok, eno vnukanjo, štiri nečakinje in enega nečaka.

V naselbini Cokedale, Colo., dne 14. januarja umrla Ivana Malovac, članica društva št. 18 JSKJ.

V Girardu, O., je za pljučnico umrla Mrs. Mary Leskovec, rojena Zalokar, soproga tajnika S. N. Doma. Pokojnica je bila doma iz Rovt pri Logatcu. V Ameriki je bivala 24 let.

V Clevelandu je po daljši bolezni umrla Agnes Lunder, rojena Pozelnik. Zapuščina soproga pet otrok in dva brata, enevnetna v Clevelandu, enega pa v Denverju, Colo. Rojena je bila v vasi Skrolovica, fara Sv. Gregor na Dolenjskem. V Ameriki je bivala 28 let.

## NEPRAVA ŠTEDNJA

V mestu Detroit, Mich., so skušali nekaj prištediti s tem, da so na cestah pustili ponoči svetilke manj luči. Tatvine in ropi pa so se v manj razsvetljenem mestu silno pomnožili, istotako se je število prometnih nesreč zvišalo za 25 procentov. Po desetih mesecih poskušnje so se mestni očetje prepričali, da se vrste štednja ne izplača, in od takrat je mesto zopet pošteno razsvetljeno ponoči.

## RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

NOV AMENDMENT k zvezni ustavi, ki bo v bodoče onemogočil postavdajo "hromih rac," to je kongresnikov, ki so pri novembarskih volitvah propadli, pa kljub temu še sedijo kot ljudski zastopniki v kongresu do 4. marca sledečega leta, je bil ta teden sprejet od predpisanega števila državnih legislatur. Zanj je glasovalo 36 držav naše Unije, kar predstavlja tričetrtinsko večino. Po določbah novega amendinga bodo novoizvoljeni kongresniki in predsednik, izvoljeni pri novembarskih volitvah, zavzeli svoja mesta že v januarju sledečega leta. Predsednik Hoover je zadnji, katerega službena doba traja še do 4. marca. "Hromi račjaki," ki jih je v sedanjem zveznem kongresu nenavadno veliko število, bodo šli v pokoj z žalostno slavo, da so bili zadnji svojega rodu. Šestintrideseta država, ki je odglašala za sprejem novega amendinga k zvezni ustavi, je bila država Missouri.

BANČNI POLOMI so še vedno na dnevnem redu. Samo v prvih dveh tednih tega leta je v Zedinjenih državah zaprlo vrata nad sto bank.

PREPOVED otroškega dela bodo razne organizacije skušale to zimo izposlovati v legislaturah 44 držav. V sedanjih časih, ko je nad 12 milijonov odraslih delavcev brez dela in zaslužka, je naravnost kriminalno, da je nad dva milijona otrok pod 17. letom zaposlenih v raznih industrijah.

PREDLOGA za brezposelno zavarovanje je bila pretekli teden vložena v legislaturo države Ohio, kljub temu, da se je governor White v svoji poslanici izrazil, da je sprejem take postave v sedanjih časih neumestno.

ZVEZNI KONGRES je obljubil Filipincem neodvisnost po preteku 12 let. Prvič sprejeto predlogo je predsednik Hoover vetiral, nakar sta jo obe zbornici kongresa ponovno sprejeli s predpisano dvetretjinsko večino, nakar je postala zakon brez predsednikovega podpisa.

MEDDRŽAVNA trgovinska komisija je odredila, da morajo vse železnice v Zedinjenih državah vpeljati boljše zavore na svojih lokomotivah. Vse po 1. aprilu 1933 izdelane lokomotive morajo biti opremljene z boljšimi zavornimi, stare lokomotive pa morajo biti z istimi opremljene do 1. januarja 1937.

PREDSEDNIK HOOVER in novoizvoljeni predsednik Roosevelt sta se dne 20. januarja sestala v Beli hiši v Washingtonu, da se dogovorita glede smernic Zedinjenih držav na inozemstvu, posebno z ozirom na mednarodne dolgove. Predsednik Hoover želi, da bi bilo postopanje sedanje administracije v skladu z novo administracijo, ki bo prevzela vodstvo dežele s 4. marcem. Konferenca je bila uspešna, nakar je državni tajnik Stimson na podlagi doseženega sporazuma konferiral z angleškim poslanikom in izvedelo se je, da so bili že podzveti koraki, da Anglija pošlje v Washington posebno komisijo, kakor hitro nastopi nova administracija. (Dalje na 4. strani)

## AMERIŠKE FARME

Zvezni poljedelski tajnik priporoča v svojem letnem poročilu kongresu drastično znižanje sedanjih zemljiških davkov in podaljšanje poljedelskih kreditov, ako hočemo, da farmer ima priliko premagati sedanja krizo.

Poljedelski tajnik sicer izraža upanje, da neko zboljšanje poljedelskih cen v zadnjih dveh mesecih utegne naznaniti splošne okrevanje, v katerem poljedelstvo prevodi ostalo industrijo. V splošnem pa je njegova slika o poljedelskem položaju precej žalostna. Povprečni poljedelec je v letu 1929 imel dohodek \$847 na leto po odplačanju stroškov produkcije, obresti, najemnine in davkov. Povprečni letni dohodek je v letu 1930 padel na \$566 in leta 1931 na \$342. Dohodki farmerja so padli na predvojno višino, ali davki so porasli na 166% od leta 1914. Brez hipotek (mortgages) pa se je od leta 1929 resnično podvojilo v primeri z znižanimi cenami poljedelskih pridelkov. Danes mora farmer porabiti štirikrat toliko pridelkov kot leta 1914, da plača svoje stroške. Leta 1931 so zemljiški davki zavzeli 11 odstotkov splošnega farmskega dohodka, pred vojno pa le 4%.

Sprememba poljedelskega davčnega sistema je sicer stvar posameznih držav. Poljedelski tajnik pa poudarja, da v svrhu take revizije treba odpraviti potratnost, nepotrebne duplikacije in zastarelost v organizaciji lokalnih vlad.

Celotni hipotekarni dolg ameriškega poljedelstva se čeni na 9,500 milijonov dolarjev. To je ogromno breme, ki leži na poljedelstvu. Leta 1931 so obresti na hipoteke zavzemale 8 odstotkov vsega dohodka, leta 1920 pa le 4 odstotno in 1910 tri odstotno. Prisilne dražbe (foreclosures) so preproste in vničujoče upanje poljedelca, ki skuša pridelovati iz svoje farme vse, kar je mogoče. Kreditne razmere so se nekoliko zboljšale vsled vladnih posojil federalnim zemljiškim bankam, kakor trdi poljedelski tajnik, ali on tudi priporoča, da se razširi delokrog teh kreditnih zavodov, tako da se farmerju omogoči nadaljni obstanek.

Kar se tiče izvoza poljedelskih pridelkov iz Združenih držav, je v fiskalnem letu 1931-32 vrednost istega padla za 25 odstotno napram prejšnjemu letu, za 50% napram predlanskemu letu in za 59 odstotno napram letom 1928-29. Leta 1932 se je izvozilo le 7.4 odstotkov celokupne poljedelske produkcije Združenih držav.

Bedno stanje poljedelca označuje nadalje čim dalje večja razdalja med cenami poljedelskih pridelkov in onimi drugimi blaga. Od avgusta leta 1929 do avgusta 1932 so cene vseh poljedelskih produktov, prodanih na farmi, padle povprečno za 60 odstotno. Poedino, so cene pšenice padle za 65%, bombaža za 64%, volne za 74% in svinjine za 60 odstotno. V isti dobi so cene na debelo nepoljedelskih produktov padle le za 24%. Z drugimi besedami, farmer mora še vedno plačati razmeroma visoke cene za blago, ki ga potrebuje, dasi dobiva mnogo manj za to, kar on prideluje.

Ni torej čuda, da odpomoč poljedelstvu tvori pereče vprašanje. Rooseveltova vlada, ki kmalu nastopi, namerava predložiti kongresu program za nadaljno odpomoč. Kakor se čuje, namerava se ustanoviti nov vladni posojilni zavod, ki bi prevzel sedanje hipoteke ob nižji obrestni meri. — FLIS.

## POTREBA PREVIDNOSTI

(Piše dr. F. J. Arch, vrhovni zdravnik J. S. K. Jednote.)

V deželi imamo sedaj nenavadno mnogo zelo nalezljive bolezni, ki je znana pod različnimi imeni, kot prehlad, hripa ali flu. Res je, da v največ slučajih ni nevarna niti resna, toda zna se razviti v resno bolezen, kot pljučnico ali tuberkulozo, ako zamerimo zdravljenju.

Ta bolezen se širi največ s kihanjem ali kašljanjem, od tistih, ki jo imajo, na zdrave ljudi. Kdor ima to bolezen, naj pri kihanju ali kašljanju drži pred ustmi robec ali roke.

Najlažje nalezajo to bolezen ljudje, ki ne spijo dovolj; ki imajo vlažne, mokre ali mrzle noge, radi dežja ali snega, in ne nosijo dobrih čevljev, dobrih nogavic in galoš; v katerih hrani manjka mleka in sadnih sokov; ki žive ali delajo v prevročih prostorih (nad 70 stopinj); ki ne nosijo dovolj gorke vrhne obleke, kadar gredo na prsto.

Ta bolezen je tako nalezljiva, da je priporočljivo za vsakega, ki jo ima, da ostane doma in v postelji, od prvih pojavov te bolezni, vse do časa, ko preneha kašljanje, kihanje, izločevanje iz nosa in bolečine. S tem, da bolna oseba ostane doma in v postelji, ne prepreči samo širjenja bolezni na druge osebe, ampak pripomore tudi sebi k hitrejšemu popolnemu ozdravljenju in zmanjša nevarnost pljučnice in jetike.

Z ozirom na to bolezen je priporočljivo imeti v mislih sledeča pravila: ne obiskovati oseb, ki so bolne na tej nalezljivi bolezni; skrbeti za dovolj spanja in počitka vsak dan; skrbeti, da bodo noge suhe in gorke; izogibati se oseb, ki so prehlajene in kašljajo; iskati zdravnikovega nasveta in ostati doma in v postelji takoj, ko se pojavijo znaki bolezni.

## UMETNO CVETJE

Umetne cvetlice niso kaj prida vpoštenevane v vsakdanjem življenju, pa naj še tako natančno sličejo pravim cvetlicam, ki jih producira narava. Pri izdelovanju premičnih slik pa se za različne scenerije porabljajo skoraj izključno umetne cvetlice, ki so mnogo cenejše in mnogo trpežnejše od pravih.

V Hollywoodu se peča s "pridelovanjem" umetnih cvetlic Steve McDonald, ki je prve vrste ekspert v tem oziru. Iz papirja, svile, tkanine, gumija, nit, žice in lesa nastanejo v filmskem laboratoriju palme, grmiči rododendrona, vrtnice, kaktusi, lilije in celo različno sadje.

Umetnik McDonald natančno kopira rastline, oziroma cvetje, s tem da vzame vzorce po pravnem listju, cvetju in sadju. Bolj komplicirano delo se mora seveda vršiti na roke, toda ovijanje žičnih stebel in nekatera druga dela vršijo pripravni stroji.

Ko so cvetlice, rastline ali sadeži izgotovljeni, jih umetnik namoči v kemični raztopini, da obdrže lepe oblike in barve po več let. Za vse filmske scene, kjer je potrebno cvetje in vrtno zelenje, se porablja ta umetno izdelana šara, ki je vedno pri rokah. V filmskih slikah se umetne cvetlice prav nič ne razlikujejo od pravih.

## NAJBOLJŠA JABOLKA

Ameriško sadjarsko društvo je pred nekaj leti prisodilo ameriško jabolčno prvenstvo v lepoto in okusu jabolkom iz države Washington.

## RAZVOJ LETALSTVA

Ameriško letalstvo se je tekom zadnjih petih let silno razmahnilo. Splošno znano je, da letalska zveza doseže vsa večja in važnejša mesta v Zedinjenih državah, tako za potniški kot za poštni promet. Letalcem so na razpolago moderne postaje z letalskimi polji za pristajanje, mnoga vmesna pristajališča, markirana "pota," svetilniki, radio-komunikacije, vremenska poročila, itd. Samo zvezna vlada je za te naprave potrošila okoli 48 milijonov dolarjev, za vzdrževanje istih pa potroši letno okoli 350 dolarjev na vsako miljo. Poleg zvezne vlade so v to svrhu mnogo potrošile tudi vlade posameznih držav in velikih mest in letalske družbe same. Letalski promet se torej v mejah Zedinjenih držav vrši redno, točno in skoro brez nezdod.

Velike letalske družbe v Zedinjenih državah pa so poleg omenjenega raztegnile svojo mrežo tudi preko vse Srednje in Južne Amerike. Western Trunk Airline se razteza iz obmejnega mesta Brownsville v Texasu 6,500 milj južno preko Mehike in Srednje Amerike do Paname, od tam ob zapadnem obrežju republike Chile in visokih Andov do Buenos Aires v Argentini. Eastern Trunk Airline se prične v Miami, Florida, se razteza preko Zapadne Indije in Guiane ob vzhodnem obrežju do Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo in Buenos Aires. Stranska proga se razteza iz Miami preko Karibejskega morja. Druga stranska proga veže Miami z Yucatanom v Mehiki, Britiško in Špansko Honduras in se združuje z zapadno glavno progo v Salvadorju. Dalje ima Miami direktno zvezo v Havano in Nassau. Zračna zveza iz Zedinjenih držav dosega na jug 32 republik in kolonij.

Zračna zveza na jug je veličanskega pomena za ameriško trgovino. Letala prenašajo najrazličnejše tovore, ki se nujno rabijo, in seveda tudi pošto, trgovce in trgovske potnike. Newyorški trgovec opravi s pomočjo aeroplanov v petih dneh več, kot je mogel prej opraviti v 22 dneh.

Letalske družbe vzdržujejo ob vseh svojih črtah postaje z zalogami gasolina in drugih letalskih potrebščin, obenem s popravilnicami. Te postaje so druga od druge oddaljene približno tisoč milj. Poleg tega so razvile letalske družbe zelo perfekten radio sistem. Po radio sistemu so letala vedno v zvezi z domačo bazo, odkoder dobivajo direktive z ozirom na vremenske razmere. Posamezne postaje ob glavnih in stranskih letalskih črtah imajo tudi vremenske opazovalnice, ki poročajo vse vremenske prilike glavnemu stanu in tudi letalcem v zraku. Na ta način se morejo letalci izogniti vremenski nevarnosti. Hitrost letal znaša povprečno 100 do 115 milj na uro.

Ves sistem letalskih družb je tako izpopolnjen, da se je v preteklem letu vršil promet 99.81 procentno v redu in točno. Letala so dospela ob določnem času na določeno mesto točno kot ura, in to na vseh 22,000 milj glavnih in stranskih letalskih črt. Letala so lanske leto preletela skupno nad 14 milijonov milj brez vsake nezdode. Od svoje ustanovitve pa do konca lanskega leta so (Dalje na 4. strani)

## ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Nedavno je preteklo 60 let, odkar je "Slovenski Narod" postal dnevnik. Istočasno se je list preselil iz Maribora v Ljubljano, kjer je pričela poslovati Narodna tiskarna na prostoru, kjer je sedaj kavarna "Evropa."

Petdesetletnico zvestega službovanja pri Srebetovi rodbini v Brežicah je te dni obhajala Antonija Novakova, doma iz St. Jurja, občina Loka pri Zidanem mostu. V službo pri omenjeni rodbini je stopila, ko je bila komaj 18 let stara.

Steklarna v Hrastniku je zopet omejila obrat. Začasno bo ostalo pri zaslužku še okrog 120 delavcev, nad 300 steklarjev in pomožnih delovnih moči pa bo postavljenih v že itak veliko vrsto brezposelnih revežev.

V Mariboru je konci decembra za vedno zatisnil oči upokojeni nadsučitelj Josip Zemljčič, star 86 let. Rodil se je pri Mali Nedelji in je služboval polnih 52 let v raznih delih Slovenije. Zadnjih 28 let je služboval pri Devici Mariji v Brezju. Bil je iziboren vzgojitelj in iskren domoljub.

Aretacija poštnega uradnika, ki je pletil pisma iz Amerike. Po vesteh iz Splita je bil te dni na Klisu aretiran poštar Jerko Radič, ki je na sveti večer otvoril več pisem iz Amerike ter si prisvojil dolarje, ki so bili v pisemih. Ponaredil je tudi podpise na poštnih nakaznicah. Na ta način si je prisvojil 3255 Din.

Mrlič, ki je pred pogrebom oživel. V selu Trenčanih se je te dni vršil pogreb Stane Brankovičeve, ki je bolovala na tifuz. Ko je duhovnik opravil molitve, je Stana začela trkati na krsto, nakar so se pogrebniški prestrašeni razbežali. Nesrečna žena se je prebudila iz nezavesti in tako prepričala, da je niso žive pokopali.

Miši objedle 200,000 dinarjev. Premožni posestnik Dušan Jagelovič v Veliki Kikindi je imel prihranjenih 200,000 dinarjev. Ker ni zaupal bankam, je izročil denar svoji ženi, da ga spravi na varnem kraju. Denar je spravila v zaboju, ki ga je imela v izbi in ga delj časa ni pogledala. Ko pa je te dni Jagelovič kupil neko zemljišče in hotel plačati, je šel v izbo, da bi vzel potrebno vsoto iz zaboja. Na veliko osupnenje pa so bili bankovci vsi razgrizeni od miši. Mož je napadel svojo ženo, ki pa je srečno ušla njegovi jezi. V obupu se je mož v podstrešju obesil, vendar so ga domači še pravočasno rešili. Pravi pa, da te nesreče ne bo preživel.

Jugoslovanski svetovni potnik. Kakor poroča na skrajnem jugu Amerike, v Magalanesu, izhajajoči "Jugosloven u Čile," je nedavno prispel tjakaj jugoslovanski "globetrotter" Stjepan Micak, ki je na svojem potovanju okoli sveta obiskal tudi jugoslovansko naselbino. Micak je po rodu Zagrebčan. Po svetu potuje že devet let ter je do sedaj obhodil vso Evropo ter severno, srednjo in južno Ameriko. O svojem potovanju bo Micak izdal obširen in bogato ilustriran potopis.

Smrt zaradi razburjenosti. V stanovanje pomorskega kapetana (Dalje na 4. strani)

## VSAK PO SVOJE

Vojna med Kitajci in Japonci se nadaljuje v silnem mrazu, vzdolž velikega kitajskega zidu, v sosesčini mest Chimenkou, Shimenchai in Shanhaikvan. Če bi se vojniki samo zgečkali s kurjimi peresi, bi bila ta vojna v silnem mrazu in vprčo takih imen dovolj grozna.

Osemnajstmesečni fantiček John Day v Bellairu, Ohio, ima šest babic in prababic. Fant je čvrst in bo to obilno žlahto že nekako prenesel. Slabše bo, če si nakopile toliko tašč, kadar odraste.

Novi grški poljedelski minister se imenuje Aleks Papanastassiau. Če se bodo grški kmetje kaj dosti pogovarjali o njem, jim bo polovica dela na poljih zaostala.

V kongresu ugibajo, če ne bi bilo umestno pomanjkanju denarja od pomoči z izdajo novih bankovcev za tri milijarde dolarjev. Toda, dragi rojak, na ta račun si še ni treba naročiti novega avtomobila. Taka krma je namenjena za višjo živino.

Listi poročajo o italijanskem avijatiku, ki je letel 41 minut narobe, to je z glavo navzdol. To ni nič čudnega v teh časih, ko je toliko reči narobe na svetu, posebno pa še v Mussoliniji.

Prohibicija obhaja v tem mesecu svoj trinajstletni jubilej in v tem trinajstem letu je pričelo nekdanje silno košati teti Prohibiciji poznanjati k zadnji uri. Zdi se, da je številka 13 res nesrečna za prohibicijo.

Neki raziskovalec poroča, da žive v Afriki napol divja plemena, pri katerih se ženitve sklepajo tako, da ženin šele po poroki spozna svojo ženo. To ni nič posebnega; saj je tudi v civilizirani Ameriki taka navada!

Neki nemški prerok je napovedal že pred dvanajstimi leti, da bo bivši nemški kaiser Viljem v kratkem odšel v večna lovišča. Pa se je zgodilo narobe: prerok že davno lovi nebeške gazele v večnih loviščih, ekskajzer Viljem pa še vedno drva žaga na Holandskem. To dokazuje, da je resničen prerok, ki pravi, da tisti preroki in tisti bogovi, ki zelje jedo, nič ne vedo.

Legislatura države Kansas je izbrala enega izmed svojih članov, da molji pred sejami zbornice, in si država na ta način prihrani vsoto, ki bi jo bilo treba plačati oficijelnemu svečniku. To je morda priporočljivo za državo solčnih rož, upajmo pa, da zvezni kongres v varčevanju ne bo šel tako daleč. Prav za prav bi bilo priporočljivo, da kongres vpsoli vsaj ducat svečnikov, ki naj bi molili noč in dan za deželo in za davkoplačevalce.

Filipincem je zvezni kongres obljubil neodvisnost v dvanajstih letih. Če si bomo mi do takrat izposlovali neodvisnost od prohibicije, jim bomo čestitali in napili z dobrim pivom, vinom in rakijo.

Rojak, ki je že dve leti brez dela, se je jezil čez postavodajalce v Washingtonu, češ, da samo govori in govori, za svoje volilce pa niso storili še ničesar. Pri tem se je pregrešno izrazil, da je prava škoda, ker (Dalje na 4. strani)

**DOPISI**

**POROČILO DRŽAVNIH ZAVAROVALNINSKIH NADZORNIKOV O FINANČNEM STANJU J. S. K. J.**

**Cleveland, O.**  
Članom in članicam društva Krasni raj, št. 160 JSKJ naznanjam, da sem prejel nova pravila JSKJ, ki bodo v veljavi za prihodnja štiri leta. Znano mi je, da članom niso bila dosti znana dosedanja pravila, zato bi želel, da se bolj seznanijo z novimi pravili. Vsakega člana in članice dolžnost je, da pozna pravila svoje organizacije in se po njih ravna.

Zaradi tega vabim člane in članice, da se gotovo udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 12. februarja ob dveh popoldne v navadnih prostorih na Prince Ave., da vsak dobi po en iztis novih pravil. Prosim pa tudi, da člani in članice, ki dobe nova pravila v roke, iste prečitajo, ne samo enkrat, ampak večkrat, ker bo to v korist članov samih, kakor tudi društva in Jednote. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Ponikvar,  
tajnik društva št. 160 JSKJ.

**Chicago, Ill.**

Cenjenemu članstvu društva "Zvon," št. 70 JSKJ, v ljudo naznanjam, da sem z mesecem januarjem prevzel urad društvenega tajnika. V sled tega naznanjam svoj naslov, ki je: 1833 West 22nd Street, 2nd Floor, rear, drugo nadstropje, zadej. Glasom pravil je dolžnost vsakega člana in članice, da plača svoj asessment najpozneje do 25. vsakega meseca. Ker bo pa ta številka dostavljena v Chicago še le 26., vsled tega bom pobiral asessment za ta mesec do petka, 27. t. m. Drugi dan, v soboto 28. januarja bom poslal mesečno poročilo in nakazal blagajniku, da pošlje asessment na glavni urad za tiste, ki bodo plačali do 27. januarja. Vsi drugi bodo naznanjeni na glavni urad, kot določajo pravila. Društvo je sicer sklenilo, da ima tajnik pravico založiti iz društvene blagajne za en mesec za člana ali članico, ki ne plača pravočasno. Toda, ker društvo nima nobenega denarja v blagajni, jaz pa tudi ne, in kjer ni nič, tudi toča ne vzame, zato naj vsak poravnava pravočasno, da se izogne neprikladnosti. Vem, da so to trpke besede, toda pomagati ne morem, kajti red se mora napraviti prej ali slej.

Bratski pozdrav!  
Andrew Bavetz,  
tajnik društva št. 70 JSKJ,  
1833 W. 22nd St.

**Sharon, Pa.**

Vse člane društva Sloga, št. 174 JSKJ, ki ne bodo plačali svojih asessmentov na seji, prosim, da jih prinesejo takoj na plačilni dan (pay day) do 7. ure zvečer. Mnogo je naših članov, ki ne morejo plačati svojih asessmentov 25. v mesecu, ker čakajo svoje plače v tovarni. Zato tudi glavni tajnik zameži, ako pride naš asessment v glavni urad 1. v mesecu. Ako bi se v vseh ozirih ravnali strogo po pravilih, bi bilo polovico članstva suspendirana. Zato se mora povsod malo počakati. Tisti, ki dobijo svoje plače popoldne, naj prinesejo takoj, tisti, ki jih dobijo popoldne, pa naj jih prinesejo zvečer. Nekateri člani so začeli popolnoma zanemarjati svoje obveznosti: prinesejo plačat, ko je denar že v glavnem uradu. Zato prosim, da naj člani vpoštevajo, da čakamo na asessment do zadnje minute, ter jim naj bo društvo prvo, ko dobijo denar. Torej, na plačilni dan do 7. ure zvečer mora biti plačano; pozneje ne bo mogoče plačati, ko je enkrat mesečno poročilo že izgotovljeno in se ne popravi. Vsi člani so prošeni, da so kar najbolj mogoče točni s plačili, ter naj ne zgrabijo za roko popustljivosti, če se jim pomoli prst.

Po novih pravilih suspendiranja član ne bo mogel plačati asessmenta med sejami, pač pa na seji društva. Tajnik ne bo smel (Dalje na 3. strani)

V naslednjem prinašamo poročilo državnih zavarovalninskih pregledovalcev države Minnesota o finančnem stanju Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote. Poročilo objavljaj glavni urad v celoti, prvič, da bo imel vsak član natančen vpogled v faktično stanje Jednote, drugič, da ga bodo lahko prečitali vsi tisti, pri katerih so nasprotiki glavnega tajnika vzbudili nekaj sum, da njegove knjige niso v redu, in tretjič, da dokažemo v koliko so bile resnične trditve, da je zavarovalninski komisar ugovarjal proti naravi začasnega poročila glavnega tajnika.

Preiskava je bila bolj natančna kot kdaj prej in zavarovalninski nadzorniki v svojem poročilu konstatirajo, da je bil vsak denarni prejemek pravilno kreditiran Jednoti in da so bila vsa izplačila upravičena in točna. Kot že rečeno, objavljamo poročilo, brez kakega črtanja, dodatkov ali popravkov in vsakemu članu priporočamo, da to številko Nove Dobe shrani za poznejše reference.

ANTON ZBASNIK,  
glavni tajnik.

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
INSURANCE DIVISION

November 7, 1932.

Hon. Garfield W. Brown,  
Commissioner of Insurance,  
State Capitol.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, an examination has been made of the records and affairs of the SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, whose home office is at Ely, Minnesota, and a report of such examination is submitted herewith.

The Society was last examined by your Department as of July 31, 1928. The examination herein reported covers the period from that date to July 31, 1932.

This is a fraternal beneficiary society, having a lodge system with ritualistic work and a representative form of government. It was incorporated under the laws of Minnesota January 24, 1901.

The declared object of the Society is to unite fraternally male and female persons of the white race between the ages of sixteen and fifty years who are eligible to membership, for their social, intellectual and moral welfare, and to provide death, funeral, sick, accident and disability benefits for its members or their beneficiaries, which benefits are paid out of funds derived from assessments collected from its members as provided for in its constitution and by-laws.

The government of the Society and the management of its affairs are vested in the following supreme officers, who are elected at the general conventions for terms of four years: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, five trustees, three members of a Judiciary Committee and the Chief Medical Examiner.

The general conventions of the Society are held quadrennially and are composed of the supreme officers and delegates elected by the subordinate lodges. Such conventions constitute the supreme governing body of the Society. The last general convention of the Society was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 25 to August 2, 1932, the enactments of which will be referred to later in this report.

Officers of the Society with authorized salaries, whose terms of office expire December 31, 1932, are as follows:

	Per Annum
Supreme President Paul Bartel, Waukegan, Ill.	\$ 600.00
Supreme Vice President Mrs. Rose Svetich, Ely, Minn.	20.00
Supreme Secretary Anton Zbasnik, Ely, Minn.	3,000.00
Supreme Treasurer Louis Champa, Ely, Minn.	720.00
Chairman, Board of Trustees Rudolph Perdan, Cleveland, O.	180.00
First Trustee John Movern, Duluth, Minn.	60.00
Second Trustee John Kumse, Lorain, Ohio	60.00
Third Trustee John Balkovec, Pittsburgh, Pa.	60.00
Fourth Trustee Wm. B. Laurich, Chicago, Ill.	60.00
President, Judiciary Committee Joseph Plautz, Calumet, Mich.	75.00
First Judiciary Joseph Mantel, Ely, Minn.	35.00
Second Judiciary Anton Okolish, Barberton, O.	35.00
Supreme Medical Examiner Dr. F. J. Arch, Pittsburgh, Pa.	—

The Supreme Medical Examiner receives 25 cents for each application or increase in insurance and the same amount for each sick certificate or certificate of operation submitted.

The following are members of the Investment Committee:

Anton Zbasnik, Ely, Minnesota
Rudolph Perdan, Cleveland, Ohio
John Movern, Duluth, Minnesota
John Balkovec, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wm. B. Laurich, Chicago, Illinois

Members of the above committee each receive a salary of \$5.00 per month. They pass upon all investments of the Society's funds.

Officers elected at the 1932 Convention whose terms of office begin January 1, 1933, are as follows:

Supreme President Paul Bartel, Waukegan, Ill.
First Vice President Matt Anzelc, Aurora, Minnesota
Second Vice President Louis M. Kolar, Cleveland, Ohio
Supreme Secretary Anton Zbasnik, Ely, Minnesota
Asst. Supreme Secretary Louis J. Kompare, Ely, Minnesota
Supreme Treasurer Louis Champa, Ely, Minnesota
Supreme Medical Examiner Dr. F. J. Arch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chairman Board of Trustees John Kumse, Lorain, Ohio
First Trustee Janko N. Rogelj, Cleveland, Ohio
Second Trustee John Balkovec, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third Trustee Frank E. Vranichar, Joliet, Illinois
Fourth Trustee Joseph Mantel, Ely, Minnesota
President, Judiciary Committee Anton Okolish, Barberton, Ohio
First Judiciary John Schutte, Denver, Colorado
Second Judiciary Valentin Orehek, Brooklyn, New York
Third Judiciary Rose Svetich, Ely, Minnesota
Fourth Judiciary John Zigman, Strabane, Pa.
Editor-Manager, Official Organ Anton J. Terbovec, Cleveland, Ohio

Officers of the Society are covered by fidelity bonds in the following amounts:

Supreme President	\$ 2,000.00
Supreme Vice President	500.00
Supreme Secretary	35,000.00
Supreme Treasurer	50,000.00
Chairman, Judiciary Committee and two members thereof, each	500.00
Chairman, Board of Trustees	3,000.00
Four Trustees, each	500.00
Supreme Medical Director	1,000.00
Editor and Manager, Society's Official Organ	2,000.00

The president, secretary and treasurer of each of the Society's subordinate lodges are bonded in amounts of \$100.00, \$400.00 and \$500.00, respectively, where the total individual lodge coverage is \$1,000.00. Where any subordinate lodge is bonded in excess of \$1,000.00, amounts are applied to the officers in the same proportion.

All of the foregoing bonds were issued by a company duly licensed to write insurance of this class in the State of Minnesota. These bonds were inspected and the premium payments thereon were checked. The bonds were found to be in proper form.

Upon the assumption of the office of Supreme Secretary, Mr. Zbasnik was duly bonded by a well-known casualty company, which company for an apparent reason cancelled his bond under the effective date of February 7, 1932. Following the cancellation of his bond, Mr. Zbasnik secured under date of September 9, 1932, a bond executed by personal sureties in the amount of \$35,000.00, effective from October 19, 1931, to December 31, 1932, his full official term, the signers of which are two residents of Ely, Minnesota, who are reputed to be men of moral and financial responsibility and which bond has been approved for acceptance by nine of the Society's Supreme Officers.

Under date of November 29, 1932, the casualty company above referred to by a duly executed order, has declared that the cancellation notice issued by them on or about January 7, 1932, with reference to the bond of Supreme Secretary Anton Zbasnik has been withdrawn and is considered of no force and effect. By this action the bond of the Supreme Secretary in the amount of \$35,000.00 is restored as originally set forth in the casualty company's Schedule Bond, Register No. 319. As the Society's by-laws, Article XIII, Section 1, require that its supreme officers be bonded by surety companies authorized to transact such business in the State of Minnesota, it is presumed that the casualty company's bond above referred to will automatically replace the bond issued by personal sureties.

In addition to the foregoing the Society also carries workmen's compensation and employers liability insurance in coverage of its employees, also fire insurance on its home office furniture, fixtures and supplies, the policies for which were issued by companies duly authorized to write insurance of this class in the State of Minnesota.

As of July 31, 1932, the Society had 184 subordinate lodges with insurance in force aggregating \$9,925,500.00. The subordinate lodges are listed hereunder by states with the number in each, of adult and juvenile members. Where licenses are indicated, such licenses were inspected by examiners.

State	No. of Lodges	No. of Adult Mem.	No. of Juv. Mem.	Lic. by State
California	2	82	28	Yes
Colorado	13	950	423	Yes
Idaho	1	17	1	No
Illinois	16	1,124	561	Yes
Indiana	3	270	201	Yes
Kansas	3	169	79	Yes
Maryland	2	52	27	Yes
Michigan	5	396	65	Yes
Minnesota	28	2,814	1,167	Yes
Missouri	1	42	31	No
Montana	7	436	185	Yes
Nebraska	1	88	42	Yes
New Mexico	1	12	20	No
New York	5	368	118	Yes
Ohio	18	1,861	650	Yes
Oregon	1	52	17	Yes
Pennsylvania	54	3,088	1,859	Yes
Utah	3	94	46	Yes
Washington	6	458	140	Yes
Wisconsin	1	89	13	No
West Virginia	4	102	47	Yes
Wyoming	6	366	171	Yes
Province of Nova Scotia	1	8	—	No
Province of Ontario	1	8	—	No
Province of Quebec	1	19	—	No
<b>Totals</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>12,965</b>	<b>5,891</b>	

The Society issues two forms of certificates in its adult department, which are designated as Classes A and B, and one form in its juvenile department. Class A provides for whole life insurance without equities of any kind except death benefits. Class B covers twenty payment life certificates which provide for extended and paid-up insurance and withdrawal equities after the payment of assessments for three full years. Assessment rates on Class A are based on the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality with interest at 4% and under Class B assessments are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 4%.

The Society's by-laws in the adult department provide for the payment of accident and sick benefits of \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day, and in addition thereto specific benefits for certain types of accidental injuries and for certain kinds of surgical operations. Provision is also made for disability benefits of \$10.00 per month for a specified period extending beyond the time limit for the payment of sick and accident claims. The additional coverage of sick and accident insurance is not noted on the Society's certificate or policy forms by either endorsement or rider and is indicated only on the member's application.

Under the by-laws effective January 1, 1925, to December 31, 1928, disability benefits of \$10.00 per month were limited to a period of one year, while the by-laws effective January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1932, provide such liability payments for an indefinite period or "while members are sick and unable to work."

The Society's unfavorable experience in its sick and accident and also in its disability department as disclosed in the following financial statement is due largely to the fact that rates of assessment for this class of insurance have been made without regard to hazard of occupation and also because benefits continue without regard to age of the assured. It is due to the Society, however, to say that unfavorable economic conditions have also been largely responsible for the increased volume and amount of its sick, accident and disability claims.

As a remedial measure affecting the above classes of insurance, the Society's amended by-laws effective January 1, 1933, have substantially reduced the period for sick benefits without reducing the premium rates, and under total disability claims, benefit payments are limited to a period of two years instead of for an indefinite period as at present.

In addition to the regular assessments for death, sick and accident benefits, all members having policies covering such benefits are required to pay 25 cents a month to the expense fund, and those covered only by death benefits pay 20 cents a month to the expense fund. All members pay an additional 5 cents per month to the disability fund, and all members also, with the exception of those in Class B, are required to make monthly payments to the Reserve Fund as follows:

For \$ 250.00 of insurance	2 cents
500.00 of insurance	3 cents
1,000.00 of insurance	6 cents
1,500.00 of insurance	9 cents
2,000.00 of insurance	12 cents

Under the provisions of a by-law effective January 1, 1929, the Society authorized the maintenance of a Sport or Athletic Fund for the aid of branch lodges desiring to organize and maintain sport or athletic clubs for their members. A monthly payment of 2 cents per member is required of all members for the maintenance of this fund. The Sport Fund is treated as a subdivision of the Society's Expense Fund.

The Society's minimum death benefit is \$250.00 and the maximum is \$2,000.00. One certificate only has been issued and is outstanding in the amount of \$2,500.00.

In the Society's Juvenile Branch, certificates are issued to children who have not attained the age of sixteen years. Such certificates are based on the Standard Industrial Mortality Table with interest at 4%. Death benefits are based on the following schedule:

Age next birthday	Amount of insurance at attained age
1	\$ 25.00
2	34.00
3	40.00
4	48.00
5	58.00
6	140.00
7	168.00
8	200.00
9	240.00
10	300.00
11	380.00
12	450.00
13	450.00
14	450.00
15	450.00
16	450.00

The following financial statement discloses Income and Disbursements by funds from January 1, 1932, to July 31, 1932, with Assets and Liabilities as of the latter date.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Adult Department	
Balance in funds end of previous year:	
Mortuary Fund, Plan A	\$592,565.71
Reserve Fund	768,702.69
Disability Fund	10,081.89
Sick and Accident Fund	31,397.73
Mortuary Fund, Plan B, 20 Pay Life	16,391.45
Expense Fund	21,109.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,440,248.80</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	
Mortuary Fund, Plan A:	
Assessments	\$87,561.45
Gross interest on bonds	562.05
Recovery under fidelity bond of subordinate lodge shortage	400.00
Gross increase by adjustment in book value of bonds	7,523.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,046.50</b>
Reserve Fund:	
Assessments	\$ 4,248.28
Gross interest on bonds	36,562.72
Gross interest on deposits in trust companies and banks	509.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,320.31</b>
Disability Fund:	
Assessments	\$ 4,764.10
Amount transferred from Expense Fund	4,262.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,026.77</b>
Sick and Accident Fund:	
Assessments	\$76,255.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,255.60</b>
Mortuary Fund, Plan B:	
First year's assessments	\$ 192.11
Subsequent years' assessments	3,285.19
Gross interest on bonds	418.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,896.19</b>
Expense Fund:	
First year's assessments	\$ 529.66
Subsequent years' assessments	24,803.65

Sale of lodge supplies	128.75
Advertising, subscriptions	397.13
Recovery under fidelity bond of subordinate lodge shortage	31.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,890.95</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>252,436.85</b>
<b>SUM</b>	<b>\$1,692,685.65</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>	
Mortuary Fund, Plan A:	
Death claims	\$55,769.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$55,769.19</b>
Reserve Fund:	
None	None
Disability Fund:	
Permanent disability claims	\$15,944.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,944.32</b>
Sick and Accident Fund:	
Sick and accident claims	\$91,995.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,995.11</b>
Mortuary Fund, Plan B:	
Death claims	\$ 211.09
Cash surrender values, Plan B	223.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>434.75</b>
Expense Fund:	
Commissions and fees paid to deputies and organizers	\$ 276.00
Salaries of officers and trustees	2,595.00
Other compensation of officers and trustees	1,843.00
Salaries of office employees	3,975.00
Other compensation of office employees	305.00
Salaries and fees paid to Supreme Medical Examiner	1,032.75
Salaries and fees paid to subordinate medical examiners	340.25
Traveling and other expenses of officers, trustees and committees	799.21
Insurance Department fees	346.00
Rent	490.00
General office maintenance (fuel, light and water)	215.52
Advertising, printing and stationery	1,351.24
Postage, express, telegraph and telephone	600.12
Official publication	7,771.35
Legal expense in litigating claims	343.40
Other legal expenses	598.75
Actuary	150.00
Athletic	158.61
Premium surety bond	1,238.00
Premium fire insurance	80.50
Premium workmen's compensation	10.00
Nova Doba (official organ) awards	82.00
Safety deposit box rent	59.25
Federal tax on checks	2.96
Amount of recovery under fidelity bond, refunded to subordinate lodge	31.76
Amount transferred to Disability Fund	4,262.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,958.34</b>
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>193,101.10</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>\$1,499,584.55</b>
<b>LEDGER ASSETS</b>	
Book value of bonds	\$1,405,500.00
Cash in transit	14,754.98
Cash in office of treasurer	300.00
Deposits in trust companies and banks not on interest	34,779.64
Deposits in banks on interest	44,248.79
<b>TOTAL LEDGER ASSETS</b>	<b>\$1,499,584.55</b>
<b>NON-LEDGER ASSETS</b>	
Interest due \$4,625.00 and accrued \$18,469.49 on bonds not in default	23,094.49
Interest accrued on deposits in banks	71.00
Assessments actually collected by subordinate lodges not yet turned over to supreme lodge	2,358.00
<b>GROSS ASSETS</b>	<b>\$1,525,108.04</b>
<b>DEDUCT ASSETS NOT ADMITTED</b>	
Deposits in suspended bank	\$ 5,000.00
Book value of bonds over market value	115,134.30
<b>TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS</b>	<b>\$1,404,973.74</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Death claims due and unpaid (131)	\$54,280.51
Permanent disability claims due and unpaid	3,408.14
Permanent disability claims, estimated future payments	46,365.39
Sick and accident claims due and unpaid	16,176.00
Sick and accident claims, estimated future payments	14,543

(Continued from page 2)

## LEDGER ASSETS

Book value of bonds.....	\$95,000.00
Cash in transit.....	\$ 499.80
Deposit in banks not on interest.....	4.67
Deposit in banks on interest.....	8,238.44
<b>TOTAL LEDGER ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$103,742.91</b>

## NON-LEDGER ASSETS

Interest due \$150.00 and accrued \$1,275.50 on bonds not in default.....	\$ 1,425.50
Assessments actually collected by subordinate lodges not yet turned over to supreme lodge.....	30.75

## GROSS ASSETS

Book value of bonds over market value.....	4,186.50
<b>TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$101,012.66</b>

## DEDUCT ASSETS NOT ADMITTED

Death claims reported in the period January 1 to July 31, 1932, but not yet adjusted.....	\$ 58.00
Reserve on death benefit certificates.....	4,686.40
Advance assessments.....	2.90
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b>\$ 4,747.30</b>

## EXCESS OF ADMITTED ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES

<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$96,265.36</b>
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## EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES

	Number	Amount
Certificates in force December 31, 1931.....	6,457	\$2,000,520.00
Certificates written January 1 to July 31, 1932.....	126	10,908.00
Certificates revived January 1 to July 31, 1932.....	254	80,422.00
Certificates increased January 1 to July 31, 1932.....		105,145.00
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>\$2,196,995.00</b>

## DEDUCT TERMINATED, DECREASED OR TRANSFERRED JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1932

<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>\$40,310.00</b>
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## TOTAL CERTIFICATES IN FORCE JULY 31, 1932

<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>\$1,856,685.00</b>
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## ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Adult and Juvenile Departments

Reference will be made only to such items as appear to require explanation.

## INCOME

An extensive test-check of income was made in each of the years 1928 to 1931 inclusive, and in the period January 1 to July 31, 1932. Pains were taken to check remittances of a considerable number of branch lodges with entries in books of the Supreme Secretary and to verify the final depositing of such amounts to the Society's credit in banks. All amounts were found to have been correctly entered and credited to the proper accounts. In response to a request by examiners, letters were received from 8 of the Society's larger branch lodges disclosing adult department remittances to the Supreme Secretary for 3 months in each of the years 1929 to 1932 inclusive. These were checked and found to be in agreement with the books of the Society.

## DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements were extensively test-checked in each of the years 1928 to 1931 inclusive, and solidly checked for the period January 1 to July 31, 1932. All amounts were found to have been properly entered and distributed, and to be substantiated when required, by proper vouchers.

The examination of a considerable number of paid claims in the years 1929 to 1932 inclusive, satisfies your examiners that the Society's claims are paid in conformity with contract, and with reasonable promptness.

In the month of January, 1932, was noted in the adult department the payment of \$200.00 on account of a death claim that has been paid by the Society in the year 1912. It appears that two beneficiaries under one of the Society's policies, each being named in the amount of \$142.00, were minors at the death of the insured, and at time claim was ready for payment; that the officers of a subordinate lodge turned over to an alleged guardian a check in payment of the amount due to said minors. When the minors in question became of age they demanded payment by the Society of the amounts provided in the certificate referred to, disclaiming that the amount had ever been paid to them or that any guardian had ever been appointed in their behalf. A compromise settlement was made with these claimants in January, 1932, by which each agreed to accept \$100.00 for his interest in the claim. The second payment of this claim as recounted was apparently unavoidable and was in no way discreditable to the present officers of the Society.

The annual statements submitted by the Society to your Department, in its adult and juvenile departments for the years 1928 to 1931, inclusive, were checked as to the ledger items and verified.

## ASSETS

The Society is in possession of bonds as classified hereunder:

Adult Department:	Book and Par Value	Market Value July 31, 1932
U. S. Government.....	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 36,112.00
State, County and Municipal.....	1,320,500.00	1,204,803.70
Public Utility.....	50,000.00	49,450.00
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$1,405,500.00</b>	<b>\$1,290,365.70</b>

## Juvenile Department:

County and Municipal.....	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 90,813.50
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The foregoing bonds are kept in the safety deposit vault of a national bank at Duluth, Minnesota, and they were there listed and verified by your examiners in the presence of an authorized representative of the Society and of the bank.

The market value of the bonds as of July 31, 1932, is based on quotations supplied by a reputable bond house dealing extensively in securities of this class. In view of the present market conditions, it was submitted to you that the above Society's bonds, and with your approval there was used instead an average valuation based upon the December 31, 1931, quotations adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and the quotations ascertained as of July 31, 1932. The valuation of bonds in default is based on the actual market quotations as of July 31, 1932.

The excess of the book over market value of bonds resulting from the foregoing valuation is deducted under assets not admitted in the following amounts:

Adult Department.....	\$115,134.30
Juvenile Department.....	4,186.50

It is due the above Society to say that by the amortizing of its bonds, a valuation considerably in excess of that ascertained by your examiners would be doubtless obtained. Suggestions with reference to a method of bond amortization have been submitted to the Secretary of the Society for his consideration.

Cash in transit in the amount of \$14,754.98 in the adult department and \$499.80 in the juvenile department representing remittances from various branch lodges to the Supreme Secretary was checked and found to have been duly received and deposited in bank by the said Secretary subsequent to the date of this examination.

Cash in office of the Supreme Treasurer in the amount of \$300.00 was verified.

Deposits in banks not on interest and deposits in bank on interest, in both the adult and juvenile departments, were verified and the usual certificates of credit in confirmation of the balances were secured from the depositories.

Included in deposits in bank not on interest, adult department, is the sum of \$10,000.00 in a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, bank which closed September 25, 1931, and which is in process of liquidation. After taking into consideration a dividend distribution of 10% made to deposit creditors of the said bank August 31, 1932, your examiners have deducted as an asset not admitted the sum of \$5,000.00 estimated as the final loss on this asset.

The Society's deposits in two banks, one in Duluth, Minnesota, and one in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are protected by depository bonds in the amount of \$10,000.00 each. The said bonds are issued by companies duly authorized to write insurance of this class in the State of Minnesota.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the Society has, through apparent oversight, failed to segregate its assets in connection with its class "B" certificates under which are provided extended and paid-up insurance and withdrawal equities. Section 201 Insurance Department compilation of laws (Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, Section 3451, as amended) was brought to the attention of the Supreme Secretary, who assured your examiners that the required segregation would be made January 1, 1933.

## NON-LEDGER ASSETS

Interest due and accrued on bonds in the total amount of \$23,094.49 and accrued interest on bank deposits in the amount of \$71.01 were computed by your examiners. Neither due nor accrued interest on bonds in default is included in the bond interest above shown.

## LIABILITIES — ADULT DEPARTMENT

Of death claims due and unpaid in the amount of \$54,280.51, the sum of \$11,901.11 has been paid on 21 claims since the date of this examination. The balance, \$42,379.40, is made up of claims under which the beneficiaries are minor children for whom guardians have not been appointed, and of claims on which the addresses of beneficiaries are unknown, or on which proof of loss of papers are incomplete. Accumulated interest at the rate of 3% is included in claims held for account of minors.

Of permanent disability claims in the amount of \$49,773.53, the sum of \$3,408.14 represents unpaid benefits, and \$46,365.39 is the estimated amount of liability for future payments. Comments on disability claims and the Society's by-law provisions with reference thereto are made elsewhere in this report.

Of the liability for sick and accident claims in the amount of \$30,719.10, the sum of \$16,176.00 has been paid since the date of this examination, the balance \$14,543.10 represents the estimated liability for future payments on pending claims.

One resisted sick and accident claim was noted on which payments totaling \$108.00 have been paid and on which continued or additional payments were declined because of alleged violation of by-law provisions by the claimant. To your examiners the Society appears to have been justified in closing the above claim and in declining additional payments thereon.

The 1932 Convention at Indianapolis was in session from July 25 to August 2. Convention expenses for the period July 25 to July 31 were paid on August 2 in the amount of \$17,653.21. This amount represents per diem allowance of \$7.00 per day for 150 delegates and officers in attendance, their transportation expenses, hall rent and miscellaneous expenses.

The net reserve on outstanding certificates in the amount of \$1,193,842.54 was based on certificates in force June 30, 1932, and was determined as follows:

The whole life certificates were valued on the National Fraternal Congress Table at 4%, taking the tabulation computed by Mr. R. D. Taylor, Actuary, for the Society as of December 31, 1931, making a prospective valuation on the same business as of December 31, 1932. The necessary additions and deductions due to new business, reinstatements and terminations were then taken into consideration and the mean of the two results was used.

On the twenty payment life certificates, valuations based on the American Experience Table at 4% were obtained by using the terminal reserves.

## LIABILITIES — JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

This department had but one unpaid claim, in the amount of \$58.00, as of July 31, 1932. This claim was paid August 23, 1932.

Reserve on death benefit certificates in the amount of \$4,686.40 is based on the Standard Industrial Table at 4% on certificates in force as of June 30, 1932, in the amount of \$1,856,685.00.

Because of the substantial surplus accumulated in its juvenile department, the Society omitted assessments against its juvenile members for the months of October and November, 1928, June and July, 1929, and for February and March, 1932.

## CORPORATION RECORDS

The minutes of all meetings of the Supreme Board and of the General Conventions were reviewed for the period January 23, 1929, to July 31, 1932. They are recorded in Slovene and were translated for your examiners by the Secretary of the Society. The minutes appear to have been carefully recorded and to be in proper form.

Meetings of the Supreme Board are held in January and July of each year. The Grand Lodge sessions or Conventions of the Society are held every four years. The last Convention was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 25 to August 2, 1932. The next Convention is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the month of September, 1936.

At the Thirteenth Convention held at Ely, Minnesota, July 30 to August 4, 1928, at which 155 delegates and 11 supreme officers were reported present, various amendments were made to the Society's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws. A certified copy of the Articles and Laws as amended has been filed with your Department.

At the above Convention the merger or consolidation of the Self Existing Slovenian Workmen's Benefit Society, St. Barbara No. 2 of Ely, Minnesota, was officially sanctioned. The said merger was approved by your Department October 18, 1928, as shown by a document on file in your office.

At the Fourteenth Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 25 to August 2, 1932, 137 delegates and 13 supreme officers, constituting a quorum, were reported present. At this meeting various amendments were made to the Society's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws, which are said to be in process of printing in booklet form. Assurance was given that a certified copy of the Articles and Laws as amended will be filed with your Department.

At this Convention a resolution was adopted effective January 1, 1933, requiring that the writing of policies based on the National Fraternal Congress Table of rates shall be discontinued and all new business in the life class shall be based on the American Experience Table with interest at 4%. Provision is made that members now insured under Plan A (covering all policies based on the National Fraternal Congress Table of rates) are to be given the privilege of converting their insurance to policies based on the American Experience Table, which will provide cash surrender equities, and are to be non-forfeitable after 3 years. Proper credit is to be given such transferred members for any reserve accumulated under their old policies.

In addition to the foregoing, the above Convention also authorized the writing after January 1, 1933, of endowment policies of insurance.

Effective September 1, 1932, a resolution was passed which permits members of the juvenile department to remain therein until such members attain the age of 18 years, with the option remaining unchanged that they may transfer to the adult department upon attaining the age of 16. This resolution appears to be in conflict with Section 204 of the Insurance Department compilation of laws (Mason's Minnesota Statutes 1927, Section 3454).

Under the provisions of another resolution passed at the above Convention, members insured under "Plan A" above described, who are unable to pay their assessments, may elect to be transferred to what will be designated as the Inactive Class. Members so transferred will forfeit all benefits with the exception of a death benefit of \$100.00. Privilege will be given of remaining in the inactive class for three months, which period may be extended every three months up to one year. Re-admission to the active class of members is to be conditioned on the payment of all dues, and in the case that inactive membership continues for over three months, a medical examination will be required.

A resolution was also passed at the above Convention authorizing the acquisition of land and the erection thereon of a building suitable for a home office at Ely, Minnesota. The stipulation was made that the total cost of land and building for the purpose stated was not to exceed the sum of \$20,000.00.

The books and records of the Society are systematically and accurately kept. Your examiners were materially aided throughout this examination by the courtesy and co-operation of the Society's officers and employees.

Mr. Geo. W. Dyer, an examiner of your Department, participated in the work of this examination.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. HAWKS,

Examiner.

## DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje z 2. strani)

vzeti asesmentu od takih članov, razen na seji. Nekateri člani mislijo, da se tajnikovo poročilo sestavi, kakor kdo hoče, toda temu ni tako. Tajnik mora napraviti mesečno poročilo, vključiti vsa vplačila, denar oddati blagajniku ter dobiti podpise uradnikov. Mislim, da mi noben član ne želi, da bi ponoči skakal okoli in budil uradnike.

Prosimo člane, da vpoštevajo ta navodila, ako nečejo biti suspendirani, ker jaz ne morem plačati za nikogar. Listine za premembe iz načrta "A" v načrt "AA" imam zdaj na rokah, istotako tudi vsa potrebna navodila iz glavnega urada. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Kramar,  
tajnik društva št. 174 JSKJ.

**Cokedale, Colo.**  
Komaj smo dobro nastopili leto 1933, že je posegla smrt s svojega koščenega roka v vrste našega društva sv. Jurija, št. 118 J. S. K. J., ter nam je odnesla dobro članico Ivano Malovac. Pokojnica je preminila dne 14. januarja

li napram nekaterim članom precej usmiljeni, nakar so iz hvaležnosti enostavno pustili dvoje, ne da bi bili poravnali svoje dolgove.

K sklepu pozdravljam vse člane in članice J. S. K. Jednote in jim želim sreče, zdravja in zadovoljnosti v letu 1933.

Antonia Frlan,  
tajnica društva št. 118 JSKJ.

**Center, Pa.**  
Zadnjič sem poročal, da se bo seja Zveze JSKJ društev v zapadni Pennsylvaniji vršila v nedeljo 5. februarja, in da se začne ob eni uri popoldne. To poročilo želim tem potom toliko popraviti, da se bo omenjena seja pričela ob DESETI URI DOPOLDNE. Zastopniki društev, ki bodo prišli na to sejo, naj izvolijo vpoštevati, da se bo seja vršila v nedeljo 5. februarja in da se bo začela ob 10. uri popoldne. Vršila se bo v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu, Pa. Na svidenje!

Za Zvezo JSKJ društev v zapadni Pennsylvaniji:  
Anton Eržen, predsednik.

**Sheboygan, Wis.**  
V Novi Dobi z dne 16. novembra sem nekaj pisal, kako bi bilo mogoče starim, od vseh zapuščenim članom se največ koristiti s tem, da se jim od znižane smrtnine izplača rezervo. Pri Jednoti je v resnici nekaj takih članov, ki nimajo odvisnih svojcev in imajo oporoke napravljene na daljne sorodnike.

Veliko nas pa je, ki bomo prisiljeni nekaj ukreniti, bodisi že znižati posmrtnine ali pa vse skupaj pustiti, posebno taki, ki smo pri več društvih. Zato apeliram na glavni odbor, da sedaj meseca januarja, ko se bo zbral ključnemu zasedanju, vzame to zadevo v pretres.

Vzame naj v pretres znižanje smrtnine, namreč, da se članu, ki zniža smrtnino, IZPLAČA REZERVA OD ZNIŽANE SMRTNINE, prav tako, kot se mu izplača CELA RAZERVA, če vrne certifikat. Po moji sodbi Jednota ne bo imela s tem nobene škode, če bo izplačala rezervo za znižano smrtnino, ker se bo s tem iznebila obveznosti.

Bilo bi pa tudi v korist Jednote, ker bi s tem pridržala člane in bi taki člani še naprej plačevali asesment v vse druge sklade; ako bodo primorani pustiti vse skupaj, tega ne bo. Je že res, da si lahko izposodimo na rezervo, je pa tudi resnica, da bodo ravno obresti od posojila požrle še ostalo rezervo, tako da bomo prišli iz dežja pod kap, ker se misli ni na to, da bi kdo to posojilo vrnil v teh časih.

Torej naj se da članstvu priloženost, kot sem že zgoraj omenil, da si ZNIŽA SMRTNINO in prejme REZERVO. S tem, kar bo prejel in v kolikor si bo znižal asesment, mu bo dana prilika, da se še lahko vzdrži nekaj časa pri Jednoti. Če nas pa razmere prisilijo, da bomo prišli enkrat do tistega plota brez kola (takšen plot pade), bomo lahko rekli z mirnim srcem: "Zbogom, majka Jednota, storila si, kar je mogoče, nemogočega pa ne zahtevamo."

Z bratskim pozdravom,  
Joseph Golichnik,  
član društva št. 82 JSKJ.

**Center, Pa.**  
Društvo sv. Barbare, št. 33 JSKJ je sklenilo na redni mesečni seji dne 15. januarja, da priredi plesno veselico in korist društveni blagajni na večer 28. januarja. Veselica se bo vršila v Slovenski dvorani na Centru in se bo pričela ob 7. uri zvečer. Preskrbljena bo dobra godba, pa tudi drugih dobrot ne bo manjkalo. Enega junaka imamo pripravljene za to veselico prav "tam v kotu," da nam bo na omenjeni večer delal veselje in kratek čas. Tudi za pristne kranjske klobase vemo kje se dobijo, pa ne povemo nikomur, da na Univerzalu.

Naše društvo že dolgo ni napravilo nobene veselice ali kaj

sličnega, zato smo se skorajžili na kredit novega leta 1933. Upam, da bomo imeli čez čas vsi polne žepe denarja in tudi desti kredita vse na okrog. Vsekakor pa smo sklenili, da bomo imeli na tej veselici vse bolj poceni in tudi vstopnina za na ples bo malenkostna. Vjudo vabimo torej rojake in rojakinje iz okoliških naselbin, da nas posejijo na večer 28. januarja in se zabavajo z nami v Slovenski dvorani na Centru. — Pozdrav in na svidenje!

Za društvo št. 33 JSKJ:  
Frank Schifrar, tajnik.

**New Duluth, Minn.**  
Članom društva sv. Srca Jezusa, št. 128 JSKJ naznanjam, da se vrši izredna seja dne 29. januarja ob dveh popoldne v St. Elizabeth dvorani. Člane prosim, da se udeležijo v obilem številu, ker moramo izvoliti novega tajnika in novega nadzornega odbornika. Naš dosedanji društveni tajnik se je namreč preselil in istotako nadzorna odbornika.

Sporočam članom tudi, da smo dobili nova pravila in kdor jih hoče imeti, naj pride ponje na sejo. — Bratski pozdrav!

Za društvo št. 128 JSKJ:  
John Novak, predsednik.

**Rockdale, Ill.**  
Člane društva Vit. sv. Mihaela, št. 92 JSKJ, obveščam, da je bilo na redni seji meseca januarja 1933 sklenjeno, da priredimo društveno veselico na večer 18. februarja. Veselica se bo vršila v Bell Korea dvorani in se bo pričela ob osmih zvečer. Vsak enakopravni član in članica dobi za to veselico pet listkov, za katere bo moral plačati 50 centov, brez ozira na to, če se veselice udeležijo ali ne. Vsak listek bo na veselici predstavljal nakupno vrednost 10 centov. Neneakopravni člani in članice ne plačajo teh 50 centov.

Tem potom vabim vse člane in članice našega društva, da se gotovo udeležijo te naše prireditve. K obilnemu posetu vabim pa tudi ostale Slovence iz Rockdale, Joliet in drugih bližnjih naselbin. — K sklepu pozdravljam vse člane in članice JSKJ in jim želim najlepših uspehov v letu 1933.

Louis Urbančič,  
tajnik društva št. 92 JSKJ.

**Ely, Minn.**  
Društvo Marije Čistega Společja, št. 120 JSKJ je na zadnji redni mesečni seji razpravljalo o plačevanju asesmenta, in je sklenilo, da vsaka članica, ki ne bo plačala svojega asesmenta do 25. v mesecu, bo suspendirana. Vsake članice je dolžnost, da poravnajo svoje obveznosti napram društvu pravočasno. Zakladati se zanje ne more več, ker ni denarja; društvena blagajna je izčrpana.

Dalje obveščam članice našega društva, da je bilo na zadnji seji sklenjeno, da v slučaju smrti katere članice, se morajo vse članice udeležiti pogreba. Članice, ki se ne udeležijo, plačajo po 50 centov v društveno blagajno. Oproščene so le tiste članice, ki so bolne ali ki morajo paziti na male otroke.

Mary Zbasnik,  
zapisničarica dr. št. 120 JSKJ.

**Salida, Colo.**  
Podpisani naznanjam članstvu društva sv. Alojzija, št. 78 JSKJ, da sem prevzel tajništvo tega društva za leto 1933. V sled tega prosim člane, ki bivajo izven društvenega sedeža, da pošiljajo asesmentne in drugo, kar se tajništva tiče, v bodoče na moj spodaj navedeni naslov. Člane, ki želijo prestopiti v načrt "AA," obveščam, da imam zdaj že kartice iz glavnega urada, na katerih je označeno za vsakega člana, koliko bi si mogel od Jednote izposoditi iz svoje rezerve, ako prestopi v omenjeni načrt, istotako tudi, kolikoli bi imel plačevati v smrtinski sklad po novi lestvici.

Drugi so mnenja, da naj bi se enotnim urad gradil v kakem velikem mestu. Pittsburgh, Pa., je veliko industrijsko mesto in tam stoji velik Slovenski dom, pa če tovarne ne obratujejo, nima Dom nikakih koristi od mesta. Tudi tukaj v Sharonu smo ponosni na naš Slovenski dom, toda če tovarne ne obratujejo, nimamo veliko dobička, pa naj stoji Dom kjerkoli. V dobrih časih so Domovi povsod dobri, v slabih pa še v Washingtonu, D. C. ne. Ne bimo torej sami sebe po zobe in ne oviramo dela, ki se je že pričelo in katerega je potrdila 14. redna konvencija. V Domu bo denar naše mladine varno naložen in mladina bo pollestvici.

(Dalje na 7. strani)

# "Nova Doba"

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Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

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VOL. IX. 83 NO. 4

## Zavarovanje in združitev

Ameriški Slovenci verujemo v zavarovanje. Malo jih je, ki bi ne imeli zavarovanih svojih poslopij in svojega pohištva. Lastniki avtomobilov imajo iste večinoma zavarovane. V prvih vrstah pa stojimo ameriški Slovenci posebno z ozirom na zavarovanje za bolezni, poškodbe in smrt. Če samo število slovenskih podpornih organizacij to dokazuje, še bolj jasno pa to kaže število članstva, ki pripada tem našim organizacijam. Dvomljivo je, če nas v tem oziru kakšna druga skupina priseljencev dosega ali celo prekaša. Naše podporne organizacije izkazujejo skupno nad 100 tisoč članov, in če vpoštevamo, da je vseh Slovencev v Zedinjenih državah morda 250 tisoč, je število članstva naših organizacij zelo častno.

Dobra, solidna podpora organizacija, kot je na primer naša J. S. K. Jednota, nudi v gotovih ozirih najboljšo investicijo. V tej ustanovi investiramo naše prihranke v malih mesečnih obrokih, pa smo kljub temu kmalu po pristopu upravičeni do vseh podpor in zavarovalnin, ki jih daje organizacija.

Kdor kupi avtomobil na obroke, postane njegov resnični lastnik šele, ko je plačal zadnji obrok. V slučaju, da pred tem umrje in njegovi dediči ne plačajo dolgovanj obrokov, bo družba vzela avtomobil nazaj. Približno isto pravilo velja, če človek kupi na obroke hišo ali posestvo sploh. Pri bratski podporni organizaciji ni tega. Ako umrje član, ki je morda samo nekaj mesecev plačeval svoje prispevke organizaciji in v resnici vplačal le malo vsoto, je njegovim dedičem izplačana polna posmrtnina. V tem oziru imajo sicer razne organizacije nekatere izjeme, toda to splošnega pravila ne izpremeni.

V splošnem se naši rojaki zavedajo teh velikih ugodnosti, ki jih nudijo naše podporne organizacije, in se jih držijo z lojalnostjo, ki je občudovanja vredna. To se posebno sijajno kaže v teh težkih časih, ko mnogi le z največjo težavo spravijo skupaj za asesment potrebne vsote, vendar bi vse drugo prej pustili, kot svojo podporno organizacijo.

Za tiste člane, ki že štiri leta ali več pripadajo J. S. K. Jednoti in se nahajajo v resnih finančnih potežkah, je 14. konvencija vpeljala načrt "AA," na podlagi katerega bodo lahko črpali svojo lastno rezervno za plačevanje asesmentov. To jim bo omogočilo, da ostanejo v naših vrstah, da v slučaju njih smrti njihovi dediči ne bodo ob zavarovalnino, za katero so člani morda mnogo let plačevali. Od vsote zavarovalnine se bo odračunala le izposojena vsota z obrestmi. Za današnje razmere je bil to nedvomno zelo važen korak, ki ga je storila zadnja konvencija. Člani, ki ne morejo zmagovati svojih asesmentov in jim vsled tega preti nevarnost črtanja, imajo v načrtu "AA" najboljšo in edino možno sredstvo, da ostanejo v organizaciji in da ne izgubijo vsega, kar so tekoma let v njeno blagajno plačali.

V letih, ko je bilo naseljevanje iz starega kraja na višku, smo ameriški Slovenci ustanovili celo vrsto podpornih organizacij. Nastala je tekma, ki je bila za naš narod vsaj v tem oziru koristna, da je privabila v razne naše organizacije neprimerno večje število članstva, kot bi bilo mogoče samo par organizacijam. V teku časa so se nekatere manjše organizacije pridružile večjim, druge pa še poslujejo samostojno. Vendar misel nadaljnega združevanja še vedno živi med članstvom raznih naših organizacij.

Ideja združenja seveda ni omejena na naše organizacije. Pred nekaj tedni se je združilo pet malih čeških podpornih organizacij v eno samo. Skupno število članstva združenih organizacij znaša okoli 25.000. V decembru sta se združili organizaciji North Dakota Fraternal Congress in South Dakota Fraternal Congress. Združena organizacija se imenuje Fraternal Congress of the Dakotas.

Konvencija Slovenske Svobodomiselnice Podporne Zveze, ki se je vršila v maju preteklega leta, je naročila svojemu glavnemu odboru, naj skuša stopiti v stike s sorodnimi podpornimi organizacijami, ki gojijo idejo združitve. Štirinajsta redna konvencija J. S. K. Jednote, ki se je vršila par mesecev pozneje, je potom sprejete resolucije naložila slično nalogo svojemu glavnemu odboru. To dokazuje, da med članstvom obeh omenjenih podpornih organizacij ideja združitve ni mrtva.

S tem seveda ni rečeno, da je združitev že pred duri, pač pa sta konvenciji odprli vrata in začrtali smernice, katerim naj sledita glavna odbora obeh omenjenih organizacij, kar utegne morda po preteku nekaj let privedi do resnične združitve. Združitev sama seveda ne bo rešila vseh težkih problemov, ki jih imajo pred seboj razne podporne organizacije, toda utegne jih nekoliko olajšati.

V smislu sklepa 14. konvencije JSK je torej prav, da članstvo obdrži idejo združitve živo in da razpravlja o njej. O izpeljivosti ali neizpeljivosti ideje bo končno itak odločevalo članstvo.

## VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)  
močni Samson, ki je z oslovo čeljustjo pobil tisoč Filistejcev, ne živi več: poslali bi ga v Washington!

Jezikoslovci se pripravljajo, katerih deset besed je najlepših v angleškem jeziku. Glede lepote angleškega jezika nisem posebna avtoriteta. Sodi pa, da bi se dragim rojakom najbolj dopadle sledeče besede:

"Pridi nazaj na delo; plača stara in delo vsako dan."

Ali pa: "Priloženo ti pošiljam ček za celo vsoto, katero sem dolžan."

Zdravstvene avtoritete trdijo, da se s poljubljanjem na usta širi hripa in flu, in priporočajo, da naj se mladi ljudje rajši poljubljajo na vrat.

Yes, ali pa na kolena! Ali pa na — oh, saj je boljše, da končam!

A.J.T.

## RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)  
nakar se pričnejo pogajanja za rešitev vprašanja mednarodnih dolgov. S potrebnimi predprijavi se bo pričelo v Washingtonu takoj.

SLADKORNA BOLEZEN se v Zedinjenih državah vedno bolj razširja in zahteva vedno več smrtnih žrtev, kljub rabi insulina, ki na te boleznih bolnim osebam podaljša življenje za mnogo let. Ta bolezen spravi v grob 24.6 oseb izmed vsake 100,000 prebivalcev. Vzrok za širjenje te bolezni vidi nekateri znanstveniki v tem, da v sedanjih časih več ljudi doseže visoko starost, kot pred desetletji, drugi pa v nepravilni prehrani.

EVROPSKI DRŽAVNIKI se radi sklicujejo na velike vojaške izdatke Zedinjenih držav, kadar se jih opominja, da naj bi evropske države nekoliko zmanjšale svoje oboroževanje, nakar bi lahko odplačevale svoje vojne dolgove Ameriki. Ti državniški pa ne vedo, ali nečijo vedeti, da večina vojaških izdatkov Zedinjenih držav ne gre za stoječo vojsko in mornarico in za novo oboroževanje, pač pa za plačevanje pokojnin in odškodnin vojnim veteranom ter njihovim vdovam in otrokom.

Za vsakim ubitim ali ranjenim vojakom v svetovni vojni ima Velika Britanija na leto \$58.00 izdatkov, Francija \$51.00, Zedinjene države pa \$2.668.

Na podlagi števila mobiliziranih vojakov v svetovni vojni ima Velika Britanija na leto \$26.49 stroškov na moža, Francija \$34.00, Nemčija \$22.98, Italija \$12.44, Kanada \$98.64, Zedinjene države pa \$180.00.

Veteranom vseh vojn je bilo dozdan iz zakladnice Zedinjenih držav izplačanih 15 milijard in 570 milijonov dolarjev, torej znatno več, kot znaša ves originalni vojni dolg evropskih držav Ameriki.

## RAZVOJ LETALSTVA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)  
letalske družbe odpremlje nad 130,000 potnikov, nad 8 milijonov funtov pošte in tovorov in so prevozile nad 32 milijonov milj.

Potom te mednarodne zračne službe so Zedinjene države zvezane z vsakim glavnim mestom srednjameriških in južnoameriških republik. Letalske družbe so v prvi vrsti trgovskega pomena, in ker nimajo ničesar opraviti s staro politično diplomacijo, uživajo ugled in zaupanje pri vladah in ljudstvu v republikah Srednje in Južne Amerike in so deležne navdušenega sodelovanja od strani naših južnih sosedov. Zedinjene države pridobivajo potom te vzorno upravljane zračne službe ne le na trgovini, ampak tudi na ugledu.

## ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)  
na Mateja Grileja v Dubrovniku so na štefanovo vlomili doslej neznani zlikovci v času, ko sta kapetanova mati in služkinja bili odšli v cerkev, kapetan pa po opravih v mesto. Ko se je služkinja vrnila domov, je našla v stanovanju vse razmetano. Takoj je obvestila o tem kapetana, ki je hitel domov, na hišnem pragu pa se je zgrudil in izdihnil. Zaradi velike razburjenosti ga je zadel kap.

Oče in sin ljubavna tekmeča. Blizu sela Ravnice v okolici Banjaluke so na novega leta dan našli mrtvega znanega bosanskega vstaša Kojca Milutinovića, ki je te dni dopolnil 80 let. S kladivom mu je nekdo razbil lobanjo. Vest o njegovi smrti je vzbudila splošno obžalovanje, ker je pokojnik bil znan kot dober človek. Z njim je živel v konkubinatu 50 letna Ilonka Gnjatovića, razen tega še sin prve žene Kosta, star 45 let. V hiši je v prvih letih vladala slova; ko pa je Milutinovića slučajno izvedel, da njegova Ilonka ljubimka s sinom, je sina kaznoval tako, da je ves svoj imetek prepisal na Ilonko. Posledica je bila, da so starega Milutinovića našli mrtvega v postelji. Ugotovilo se je, da sta ga Kosta in Ilonka ubila. Oba sta bila aretirana in izročena sodišču.

Usodno vedenje na pokopališču. — Praznovanje je ugonobilo mladega korenjaka. V vasi Brotnji v mostarski okolici je praznovanje ugonobilo vsakega korenjaka Nikolo Gugica, ki se do nedavnega časa ni ustrašil niti pet in še več enakih junakov. Zgodba njegove nesreče se je začela, ko so bili v mostarski okolici hudi nalivi in viharji. Nevihta je Nikolo zalotila, ko je pozno zvečer vsoval pri svojem dekletu, kakih 5 km od domače hiše. Meneč, da ploha ne bo dolgo trajala, jo je Nikola ubral proti domu, ker pa je bil bolj in bolj, se je zatekel vedrit na vaško pokopališče ter planil tam naravnost v kapelico. Pred njim sta tam vedrila že dva druga fanta, ki pa dolgo časa nista dala glasu od sebe, da se Nikola, ki ni nikogar videl, ne bi preveč prestrašil. Nikola je stal sprejaj pri vrodu in gledal ven, druga dva pa sta stala za njim. Nikola, ki drugače ni bil boječ, je bil sprva vesel strehe, polagoma pa mu je le pričelo postajati težko pri sre in se mu je zdelo, da sliši neke nenaravne glasove, ko je voda pljuskala po nagrobnih spomenikih. Druga dva, ki sta že dalje časa vedrila, pa bi bila rada kadila, in je eden od njiju pozabil na prvotni sklep, da ne bi kazalo plašiti novega tovariša, ter mu z besedami: "Priatelj, ali imaš vžigalico?" položil roko na ramo. V tistem trenutku pa je Nikola kriknil na vso moč ter oddirjal ven v ploho.

Mogoče si je že med begom ali pa šele pozneje doma sam v svoji domišljiji ustvaril visoko belo prikazen, ki ga je v kapelici pokopališča s svojo košeno roko prišla za ramo. Ker mu domače niso verjeli, se je ta prikazen še bolj utrdila v njegovi domišljiji in od tistega dne je bil fant ves pobit in zmeden. Med svojim divjim beganjem skozi silno ploho se je seveda tudi prehladil, dobival pa je tudi živčne napade in vedno je govoril o strašni mrtvaški prikazni, četudi sta prišla k njemu oba mladeniča, ki sta z njim v pokopališčni kapelici vedrila, ter mu skušala vse pojasniti. Vse to ni zaleglo in je nesrečni mladenič te dni umrl v popolni duševni zmedi.

Večkrat smo že poročali, da se je v kakem kraju kar nenkrat pojavil strah — vampir, volkodlak ali kakorkoli so ga že imenovali, ki je za dalje časa strahoval ves kraj, dokler se ni izkazalo, da je vampir plod bujne fantazije in praznovanja ali pa,

da so strahove uprizorili kakšni zločinci, da bi lažje izvrševali svoje mračne nakane.

"Vampirja" imajo sedaj že dalje časa v Veliki Kikindi in sicer v ulici Hajduka Veljka, kjer si prebivalci od 7. ure zvečer ne upajo več na ulico, svoja vrata pa že zaklepajo takoj ob nastopu mraka. Sprva so vampirja mnogi samo šlišali, v zadnjem času pa ga tudi vidijo kot velikansko belo postavo, ki se pojavlja na strehi hiše Ace Diuricina. Iz te hiše ali pa tam nekje iz bližine so slišali najprej v zgodnjih večernih urah neko strašno tulenje. Gospodar hiše, 26letni Aca takrat ni bil doma in ko se je vrnil, ni hotel o tem ničesar verjeti. Prihodnji večer pa so se strahni kriki ponovili in Aca je trdil, da so prihajali od nekod iz njegove hiše, kjer pa ni mogel ničesar najti. Strašni kriki se večkrat slišijo še okrog polnoči in prebivalci ulice trdijo, da se nad hišo večkrat pokaže tudi neka strahotna bela prikazen. Aca že več dni ne spi v svoji hiši, katero bi rad prodal tudi po ceno, da bi se izselil iz nesrečnega kraja. Za "vampirja" so se začeli močno zanimati oblastni organi, ki so v ulici pomnožili policijske straže, prebivalcev pa s tem le še niso mogli rešiti paničnega strahu pred vampirjem.

Veliki življenjski uspehi in tragična smrt črnogorskega rojaka dr. Radovana Nedeljkićevića-Delića. Iz Pariza je dospela vest, da je na nemškem parniku "Albert Ballin" izvršil samomor soproj ene od najbogatejših Američank, gospe Emery Holmesove, znane pod imenom "kraljice srebra," jugoslovanski rojak dr. Radovan Nedeljkićević-Delić.

Zanimiva je življenjska pot tega moža, ki si je iz se neznanih vzrokov v najboljši moški dobi vzel življenje. Dr. Delić se je rodil 4. marca 1888. v neki črnogorski vasi, medicino je pa študiral v Parizu in končal svoje študije z odličnim uspehom. Med vojno je služboval kot zdravnik v francoski vojski in je bil zaradi svoje požrtvovalnosti in junaštva na frontah odklikovan z mnogimi visokimi odklikovanji. Postal je tudi vitez častne legije. Že med vojno si je pridobil francosko državljanstvo, po vojni pa se je nastanil v Parizu, kjer je deloval s slavnim profesorjem Hartmanom in dosegel med zdravniki odlično mesto. Ustvaril si je tudi dobro zdravniško prakso in je štel med svoje paciente tudi mnoge ameriške bogataše.

Zaradi svojih pacientov in ker so ga mikale tudi neke znanstvene in stanovske zadeve, je dr. Delić večkrat potoval v Ameriko. Že prej v Parizu je spoznal gospo Emery Holmesovo, ki je veljala za eno najbogatejših Američank. Holmesova je bila sama lastnica velikih rudnikov srebra v Kaliforniji, take rudnike pa je posedoval tudi njen oče. Bila je splošno znana pod imenom "kraljice srebra." Bogata dama je kljub svoji visoki starosti živela precej burno življenje in se je zlasti udajala raznovrstnemu razkošju med svojimi potovanji po Evropi. Ko je bil dr. Delić leta 1930 v New Yorku, je prišla milijarderka, stara tedaj že blizu 60 let, k njemu in mu pokazala v nekem ameriškem listu vest o njuni zaroki. Dr. Delić je bil zelo presenečen, ekscentrična dama pa mu je odvrnila, da take vesti ni mogoče preklicati, pa naj je prišla v javnost na kakršenkoli način. Sporazumela sta se in čez par mesecev sta se poročila. Njuna idila je bila kratka. Kakor se je prej "kraljice srebra" nepričakovano hitro razgrela za Evropo in posebej se za šarmantnega pariškega zdravnika, tako hitro se je tudi ohladila in prišlo je do ločitve tega nenavadnega zakona. Ona je odpotovala v Kalifornijo, on pa se je vrnil v Pariz.

Podobnih, dokaj čudnih zvez

## Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki

Ely, Minnesota

GLAVNI ODBOR

a) Izvrševalni odsek:

Predsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 339 N. Lewis Ave., Waukegan, Ill.  
Prvi podpredsednik: MATT ANZELC, Box 12, Aurora, Minn.  
Drugi podpredsednik: LOUIS M. KOLAR, 6011 Bonna Ave., Cleveland, O.  
Tajnik: ANTON ZBAŠNIK, Ely, Minn.  
Pomožni tajnik: LOUIS J. KOMPARE, Ely, Minn.  
Blagajnik: LOUIS CHAMPA, Ely, Minn.  
Vrhovni zdravnik: DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Urednik-upravnik glasila: ANTON J. TERBOVEC, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

b) Nadzorni odsek:

Predsednik: JOHN KUMŠE, 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, O.  
1. nadzornik: JANKO N. ROGELJ, 6207 Schade Ave., Cleveland, O.  
2. nadzornik: JOHN BALKOVEC, 5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
3. nadzornik: FRANK E. VRANIGHAR, 1812 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.  
4. nadzornik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.

GLAVNI POROTNI ODBOR:

Predsednik: ANTON OKOLISH, 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, O.  
1. porotnik: JOHN SCHUTTE, 4751 Baldwin Ct., Denver, Colo.  
2. porotnik: VALENTIN OREHEK, 70 Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
3. porotnica: ROSE SVETICH, Ely, Minn.  
4. porotnik: JOHN ŽIGMAN, Box 221, Strabane, Pa.

Jednotino uradno glasil:

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

Pravni svetovalec: WM. B. LAURICH, 1900 W. 22nd Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Vse stvari, tihajee se uradnih zadev, naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika, denarne pošiljave pa na glavnega blagajnika. Vse priloge in priloge naj se naslovi na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov, prošnje za zvišanje zavarovalnine in bolnišni sprečevala naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika.

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

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki je najboljša jugoslovanska zavarovalnica v Zedinjenih državah in plačuje najbogatije podpore svojim članom. Jednota je zastopana skoro v vsaki večji slovenski naselbini v Ameriki, in kdoli hoče postati njen član, naj se zgleda pri tajniku lokalnega društva ali pa naj piše na glavni urad. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi s 8 člani belega plemenca, neoziraje se na njih vero, politično pripadnost ali narodnost. Jednota sprejema tudi otroke v starosti od dveh let do 16. leta in gostanje lahko v mladinskih odsekih od 18. leta. Pristopnina za oba odseka je prosta.

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med znanimi osebnostmi ameriškega denarnega sveta in zastopniki mnogih slojev evropskih velemetov je bilo že mnogo in si niso mnogoštevilni prijatelji in znanci v Parizu nikdar mislili, da bo imel ta doživljaj za simpatičnega dr. Delića kake posledice. Na kako tragedijo niso mislili niti tedaj, ko se je dr. Delić vkrcal na parnik za New York. V božični noči, ko so na razkošnem parniku privedli koncert, se je dr. Delić v svoji kabini obesil.

Prečudna je usoda, polna bridkosti in trpljenja nekdanjih vojnih ujetnikov, ki se po dolgih letih javljajo kakor iz groba. V Guštanj so dospela iz dalnje Rusije tri pisma takega trpina, ki so ga domači že dolgo smatrali za mrtvega in se je njemu samemu po 18 letih neprestanega iskanja in poižvedovanja vendarle posrečilo dobiti stik s sorodnikom, nečakom Nikolajem Pašićem, orožniškim kaplarjem v Dravogradu.

Radovan Kvočka, doma iz Rakovice v savski banovini, je služil pri karloškem domobranskem polku in je takoj v letu 1914 v Karpatih zašel v rusko ujetništvo. Kakor da je utonil, je odslej za njim izginila vsaka sled in so ostala vsa poižvedovanja brez uspeha. Sele zdaj je prispelo izrpnije pismo na kaplarja Pašića, katerega opisuje ponesrečenec razmere v Rusiji, svoj boj za obstanek in hrepenenje po domovini in po povratku k svojim dragim. Kvočka se je v Rusiji oženil, ima tudi otroke. Piše s težko okorno roko v hrvaščini, ki jo prepletajo mnoge ruske besede, takisto so pismenke na oguljenem listu pomešane s cirilico. Tako se je pismo dalo le težko razbrati. Vsebinska je v glavnem naslednja:

—Prebivam v vasi Voznesenki v zaporoškem okrožju. Pisal bi rad več, a zaradi cenzure ne smem. Javim ti, dragi nečak, da sem zdrav. Tvoje edino pismo sem prejel in ga razumem, samo ne vem, kaj more biti, da mi nikdo ne zna pomagati in me rešiti iz pekla. Pisal sem že na vse štiri strani sveta, tudi v Ameriko, a od nikoder ne dobim glasu, nikogar ni, ki bi se me usmislil in mi nudil pomoč, me rešil smrti in dal meni in moji familiji kosček kruha. Delam dobesedno noč in dan, podnevi v tovarni za čevlje, ponoči pa doma šivam čizme. Sem kakor drugi vedno pod nadzorstvom vojakov, da ne bi pobegnil. In če bi to skušal . . . (na papirju dobredelnih ustanov.

so madeži, kakor da bi na pislo kapljale solze) . . . Rdeči k naj se me usmili in naj pomogite pošlje naj koruze ali prosa, nimamo kaj jesti. Pomoči iskal v velikih mestih pri kuzilih, a odgovora ni. Potni list ki sem ga imel, so mi odvzeli takisto vse ostale dokumente. Zdaj moram iz Jugoslavije biti potni list, za vožnjo do je pa nimam dovolj rubljeve. Pismo se končuje: "Stori, bi nečak, kakor veš sam, a ozi veš, da nimam več moči sati, ne moliti. Sprejmi ljudni pozdrav iz robstva." — Štanski Rdeči križ se je za devo zavzel in bo skušal pr glavnega odbora in mednarodne zveze RK v Ženevi doseči vrate obupanega rojaka v movino.

Povodom eksplozije, ki se dogodila 1 decembra v Zagrebu je bil aretiran Milan Tripodi brezposelni tipograf iz Zagrebu. Aretiranec je priznal, da je službi, in podrobno opisal, kdaj in kako je v službi Gustava Perčeca. Od njega je v krat dobival iz inozemstva naročila ter jih tudi izvrševal. Priznal je, da je lani v aprilu prinesel iz Madžarske dem peklenjskih strojev, ki istega dne eksplodirali v Zagrebu.

Z njegovim priznanjem in ugotovitvami preiskave je doznano, da je dobil eksplozivna sredstva od Gustava Perčeca v navzočnem Nikole Oreškovića v hotelu "Quarnero" na Reki in da jih prenesel v Jugoslavijo s pomočjo ljudi, ki jih je najel nekim naj, intimen sodruknik Perčeca. Tripolit je stanoval na ki v Via Mussolini št. 14, ki ži za prenočišče defetistov. Ugotovljeno je, da je Tripolit sprejemstvu od Gustava Perčeca najetih ljudi prekoračil italijansko mejo ter prešel na jugoslovansko ozemlje preko Matuljeve gozdu Logane pri Kastvu. Preiskava se še nadaljuje.

V Škofji Loki je umrl vedno govovc z železnino g. Anton Krcman, star 51 let. Svoječasno je imel trgovino z mesanim blagom v Sv. Križu pri Litiji, po očetu smrti pa se je vrnil v svojo rojno Škofjo Loko.

V Hrastniku je nedavno prejeval 80-letnico svojega rojstva upokojeni nadučitelj g. Ivan Sorčan, vnet član in podpornik vseh hrastniških prosvetnih dobredelnih ustanov.

# New Era

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

# Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS



## CURRENT THOUGHT

### Sticking Together

One of the regrettable outcomes of the present nation-wide unemployment is the recombining of an English-conducted lodge with that of its parent branch, the Slovene-conducted lodge.

Not only has our S. S. C. U. suffered in this respect, but other fraternal benefit organizations have met similar fate. Fraternal benefit unions, societies, etc., like business institutions, have had to make readjustments. During economic reversals it is common to see consolidations of similar industries, where operating and maintenance expenses are decreased by eliminating duplication of like functions. Although the same analogy does not apply exactly to fraternal benefit institutions, the financial phase plays an equally important part. In both instances there is a lack of money.

Fortunately, there have been but few instances of such mergers among lodges of our Union. Unquestionably, this procedure was followed only when all other efforts to carry on the junior lodge had failed.

Sometimes, the fault of an English-conducted lodge in not being able to carry on alone is due to component members. Administrative officers fail to take the lead, as is expected by members, and in a few months the lodge falls into a rut from which it cannot extricate itself. Not that resurrection is impossible, if the members will it, but due to absence of a driving force the frame of mind of members becomes stagnant, and voluntary action entirely missing.

The president and secretary of a lodge are the two most important driving forces of the local branch. If the presiding officer fails to insist on regular monthly meetings, members will soon acquire the habit of non-attendance, and merely pay dues to the secretary. A president must possess some qualities essential to effective leadership. It isn't necessary that he exert penetrating influence over the members, although such a quality is desirable. By putting forth his best efforts, and literally "put his shoulder to the wheel," satisfactory results will be obtained. At least the lodge will not become dormant.

Secretary can do his bit toward keeping up the morale of the lodge. When dues are paid at his home, he can urge members to meet such obligations at the night of the meeting, and thus gain them to be present at the lodge assembly. Moreover, the secretary can accomplish much by sending cards containing notice of the meeting a few days before members convene.

It is difficult to comprehend why a group of English-speaking members will go to the time and trouble of organizing a separate branch only to relinquish it for want of continued interest. When re-consolidation is avoidable, there appear several reasons for wanting to disband and merge with the senior lodge: members organizing an English-conducted group did not do so for the purpose of establishing a lodge where meetings can be conducted in English; where social activities can be indulged in independent of the elders; in general, where a co-operative spirit of working together for a common cause is dominating. Evidently such a group got together to execute a selfish interest, and when that failed to come through as expected, the individuals disbanded and re-consolidated with the senior group.

### Pathfinder Lights

Gowanda, N. Y.—If the regular January meeting of the Pathfinders is to be taken as an example for the ensuing year, the members have an ideal year of good times ahead of them. The meeting soon got under way with quite a big attendance. It was decided that on Saturday, May 6, our Second Anniversary be celebrated, with a dance at the Slovenian Hall. Interesting details of this annual frolic and get-together will be announced in the very near future. Be on the lookout for new ideas and present them at our next meeting. We want to make this a dance, one that everybody will never forget.

The "Prosperity Twist" was reinstated with Frances Zelnik, the winner of the lucky prize. Among those whose absence caused them to lose out were: Rose Andolsek, Louise Batchen and Lottie Law. I've often wondered if my name was ever on the list because it was never lucky one yet. Maybe the thing for me to do would be to put a string on my slip.

The members were very glad to see the presence of our latest new member, Miss Doris Ringue. You know we have to have some of these members to look after our fellows.

The meeting was followed by dancing and a party. A party with Louis Andolsek, our new

treasurer, in charge of arrangements, how else could it be but a grand old party. Uncle Louis supplied the refreshments which were fit for a king and queen. That layer cake! As Amos would say: "Mmm! Mmm!" I wish I had another one now. Some of the girls even wrapped up parts of the cake to take home with them. It is said that this is a sure sign of an early surprise. We hope it will be a pleasant one. Some of the lodge-ahem-birch beer went like hot cakes. But don't think that all we did was eat (even if that was what I was doing most of the time). Anthony Rizzo showed his loyalty to the Pathfinders by bringing in his five-piece Highland Park Orchestra. This orchestra which has fast become one of the most popular musical organizations, certainly provided some peppy dance numbers. Lodges contemplating future dances can get in touch with this orchestra through the Pathfinders. The best Slovene and English music at reasonable prices are assured. We wish to thank Louis Andolsek, Anthony Rizzo and George Samson (who played his accordion) for the very pleasant evening which they provided for us.

Following the dancing at the Slovenian Hall, about 20 of the members went to the St. Jo-

## National Champs Average 1017

Record for League is 3051 Joliet, Ill.—Our JSKJ-Tezak Floral bowling team tied the Joliet Home Laundry team for first place in the Joliet City League, as the result of their two-out-of-three games over the Laundry Men. A total of 3051 pins were scored on this memorable Tuesday, Jan 17, on the Hub Recreation alleys, 3 and 4. The bleacher seats from alleys 1 to 6 inclusive were packed to capacity with spectators, and many were kept standing, making an estimate of about 300 fans who witnessed the match. A big majority were pulling for the best Slovene Fraternal pin team in America. Therefore, to you, loyal fans, we say—Thank you.

TEZAK FLORALS		
Papesh	209	208 214
Ramuta	193	231 176
McBride	181	201 214
Kubinski	182	190 206
Horwath	197	213 236
Totals.....962 1043 1046		
JOLEIET HOME LAUNDRY		
Gnadinger	245	150 202
Sorg	175	191 205
Barclay	199	184 157
Pauly	194	222 203
Andrews	159	199 237
Totals.....970 946 1044		

### KNOW ANY OLDER?

What is probably the oldest free school in continuous operation of the United States is a school built by George Washington in 1785 and which is still used by the public school system of Alexandria, Va. This oldest free school was recently marked with a bronze plaque. Washington established the school for the support and education of poor children, especially those whose ancestors "had fallen in the defense of their country." Robert E. Lee was a pupil at this school from 1818 to 1824. It was known as the Alexandria Academy.

Cape Cod lighthouse, perched on the clay bluffs of the north-eastward side of the cape, is the oldest lighthouse on the Cape Cod Massachusetts coast. It was built in 1798. And this famous old lighthouse, familiarly known as the Highlands, has just had its beam of light increased to 4,000,000 candlepower. The old lighthouse at the mouth of Delaware Bay was also one of the very oldest lights in the United States, but it was undermined by the heavy seas and was destroyed several years ago.

At Bellefontaine, O., there is some concrete pavement around the courthouse that was laid 39 years ago.

—Pathfinder.

seph's School Auditorium where another party was in progress. The highlight here was the wonderful sauerkraut and wieners that were served. Thus we were quite filled up by the time the party broke up for home, sweet home.

The stockholders of the Slovenian Co-operative Corporation met at the Slovenian Hall and elected the following directors for the year 1933: Lawrence Andolsek, president; Mike Primozich, vice president; Ernest Palcic Jr., secretary; Jerney Krasovec, treasurer, and Martin Matakovich.

The Slovenian Hall is sponsoring a dance on Saturday, Feb. 25. Don't forget the date. Ernest Palcic Jr., Secretary, No. 222, SSCU.

## BRIEFS

Journal and Observer, a new weekly for American Jugoslavs, made its initial appearance last week. It is a four-page newspaper, edited and published in Cleveland, with Frank T. Suhadolnik, editor-in-chief. The entire staff and management is composed of American Jugoslavs. Joe Jarc is sports editor and Frank Truden business manager. Ann Erste and John Kostelec are feature writers. Practically the entire staff of the Journal and Observer was formerly connected with The Cleveland Journal, a weekly with similar purpose and function as that of the new weekly. Subscriptions can be forwarded to the Journal and Observer Publishing Co., 6420 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Frank Ilc Jr. of Cleveland, O., going under the stage name of Ken Williams, has been appearing over the Akron Station WJW, as a comedian and entertainer par excellence. Beginning with this week, Ken Williams has been given a regular weekly 15-minute assignment, from 2:30 to 2:45 every Wednesday. Various Slovenes have appeared with the increasingly popular Williams, among them being Joseph Smole. Ken does not confine his energies solely to radio work, but appears at various local theaters as master of ceremonies.

Slovene Art School of Cleveland will hold an exhibition of its works on Feb. 8, 9, 10 and 11, in the Slovene National Home on St. Clair Ave. Gregory H. Perusek, head of the school, will also display some of his works. The main purpose of the exhibit will be to stimulate interest in Jugoslav art, and inasmuch as the undertaking is to develop cultural art among the Jugoslavs the directors of the National Home agreed to have the Art School use the hall free of charge.

Arthur Rodzinski, conductor of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, has been appointed conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, to succeed Nikolai Sokoloff, who has been appointed head of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Rodzinski was born in what is now Jugoslavia (Dalmatia), but is of Polish lineage.

Associated Press reports that the governor of Poland's federal district has appointed a "dance dictator" to supervise dancing academies. Many parents had complained that their children did so badly after taking lessons from advertised teachers that they became objects of ridicule. The "dance dictator" must decide whether poor teaching or lack of talent was the cause.

### PROSPECTIVE MEMBER

Canonsburg, Pa.—On Jan. 12, 1933, Mr. and Mrs. Anton J. Polk became proud parents of a 9½-pound baby boy, Alvin Harold. The father and mother of the youngster are members of Jefferson Collegians lodge, No. 205, SSCU. Here's hoping that young Alvin Harold will also become a member in the near future. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Polk, and good luck to you Alvin Harold.

Louis Polaski Jr., Pres., No. 205, SSCU.

## Collegians Plan Card Party for Jan. 29

Canonsburg, Pa.—Jefferson Collegians lodge, No. 205, SSCU, will hold a card party and entertainment on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, 1933. The location of the affair is the home and basement of my brother-in-law, Pete Karmelowecz (The Barber), at 519 Highland Ave., where the Collegians hold their monthly meetings. The time of the party is from 7:30 p. m. until—well, use your own judgment.

Very suitable prizes are to be given away to the one winning the most number of games, and to the highest scorer in respective games. Such games as pinochle, rum, 500, euchre and many other interesting games will be played. Refreshments will be served free of charge after the card party.

The musical entertainment for the evening will be furnished by the "Hawaiian Serenaders," a local group that is becoming increasingly popular by leaps and bounds. These boys broadcast every Sunday evening over Station WNBO, Washington.

Cordial invitations are extended to anyone, and each member is urged to bring his or her friend (or both) with them for a big time; the more the merrier is our motto. Committee in charge is rapidly working on the final arrangements on the affair so as to assure one and all a most enjoyable evening.

Admission is only 25 cents to this gala royal time. Don't forget the date, Sunday evening, Jan. 29, at 7:30. Come one, come all.

Louis Polaski Jr., Pres., No. 205, SSCU.

## Fraternalists Have No Reason for Loans From R. F. C.

(Editorial—Reprinted from the Fraternal Monitor)

As a result of several loans being made to the commercial life insurance companies, some executives of fraternal benefit organizations have looked into the feasibility of applying to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a similar loan. Enquiries have been made of The Fraternal Monitor, seeking its opinion on the subject of whether or not the fraternalists should attempt to borrow money from the R.F.C. In each instance, the writers have been advised that they should not seek such aid.

This, of course, was at the time merely the opinion of this publication. To secure wider and official thought on the subject, a letter stating our stand in the matter was sent to Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca, president of the National Fraternal Congress of America. The following is an excerpt from her reply:

"I think you are correct in your views that fraternal organizations should not borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The fraternal organizations have prided themselves on the fact that they have not needed to borrow, and I can see no reason why they should now since they have the safety of the open contract. I do not favor doing anything along the lines of fraternal organizations borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

## FACING SOCIAL BANKRUPTCY?

Cleveland, O.—Much has been written regarding the poor attendance at lodge meetings by the various English-speaking units. Lest one might get the impression that it is only the S. S. C. U. lodges that have been suffering with this malady, it must be added that lodges of other organizations likewise report poor attendance at meetings.

One often wonders just what it is that members find more intriguing than a monthly meeting where the members have such a splendid opportunity to:

- a) meet old friends
- b) meet new acquaintances
- c) discuss business pertaining to lodge and Union
- d) if not capable to discuss such matters, it is even more essential that they attend for they can always learn from the ideas and experiences of others.
- e) socials and dances following meeting with no direct expense to member.

It is not a good policy to decry through the medium of our official organ that attendance at the George Washington meeting last month, as well as in the past, was shamefully small. It gives the impression to other lodges that G. W.'s are not as co-operative nor as conscientious as the general public believes it to be. Like many other progressive lodges, the work of successful directing of affairs lies within a group of officers, who have in the last few years placed the G. W. lodge in the limelight and position it now holds, with the aid of a few loyal members.

Since 100 per cent. attendance at the meetings is high well impossible, at which time this could be explained, this means of "broadcasting" or heart to heart talk with lax members must be resorted to. The thought in mind being to lay the cards on the table as regard the policy of the G. W.'s for the current season.

At our annual meeting it was pointed out that the lodge can save more than 50 per cent. in rental of the meeting hall, orchestra etc. This could be done by obtaining a smaller meeting room in the old building of the Slovene National Home. Then, too, the orchestra could be dispensed with. There is no need of having a spacious clubroom and entertaining music for non-members who have their good time on the lodges expense, while nearly 75 per cent. of the members stay away. The Executive Board decided to use the present meeting room for a period of two or three months and in the event the members show no increased interest, arrangements will be made for smaller quarters. The entire matter rests with the members and not the Board. It is only if the members fail to respond that the Board will be forced to act.

If you are one of those who attended regularly, remind your friends to attend. Take it upon yourself as one of your duties. For if we will merely be content with paying our dues, without taking an active interest in the Union, a time may come, when owing to our complete misunderstanding, laxity of initiative and aggressiveness the Union will slowly deteriorate and be controlled by a few. One can naturally assume that a few cannot carry on as successfully as a majority. Furthermore, the few might find it advantageous to work for their own selfish interest. It is in lodges all over the country where ideas are hatched and brought forward to the conventions, and then supreme officers, if they found such idea expedient, passed them on to the entire Union so that all can benefit.

Are you the kind that pays your lodge dues and then forgets about your members, until such time when you are incapacitated, or need their help in some form or another? Possibly at that time you find that the dance hall shieks, the theater stars, which you so idolize, carry on just the same without your support. While the humanitarians, the "chumps," who have always worked for the interest of the membership, are your best friends in time of need even though you don't deserve them.

Any lodge possessed of members not taking an active interest in its meetings and affairs is facing social bankruptcy.

Martin Antoncic, George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU.

## Rooster and Ringneck Pheasant

The strongest fighting cock would probably finish a poor second in a bout with a ring-neck pheasant.

Equipped with longer spurs than its barnyard relatives, and of a more truculent disposition, the pheasant can worst anything in the matter was sent to Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca, president of the National Fraternal Congress of America. The following is an excerpt from her reply:

When food is scarce in the winter, cock pheasants invade the barnyard for corn thrown to the chickens. Woe to the rooster which endeavors to uphold its prowess against the visitor from the wilds. Roosters

It is extremely doubtful if any fraternal benefit society could secure a loan from the R. F. C., should they apply, as they are not stock companies or organizations formed for individual gain or profit.

have been killed in such unequal combats.

Pheasants, some wild life observers say, have been known to mix it with grouse and prairie chickens with sad results to the latter. They have sometimes been accused of cannibalism. Whatever their faults in their social relations, they cannot be accused of cowardice.

During the nesting season in spring, the male pheasant is often indifferent to the presence of man. It struts boldly about the fields, unconcerned over its visibility. Sometimes it barely deigns to get out of the road when menaced by automobiles. Frequently the indifference to hazards it recognizes during the shooting season is laid to stupidity.

The pheasant's superiority in combat with domestic fowl is partly attributed to its better physical condition. It makes constant use of its wings and legs, and is much harder by nature. Though sometimes outweighed, its faster speed and excellent equipment more than offsets the disadvantage.

## "THE BLOOD OF THE EARTH"

Petroleum, One of Oldest Natural Resources Known to Man, was Used Only as a Medicine a Few Generations Ago

Although it was not used industrially until modern times, petroleum was known to the ancients and is one of the oldest natural resources in point of recognition. The word "petroleum" is derived from Latin "petra," rock, and "oleum," oil, and it is sometimes called rock oil.

In "Hortus Moguntiac," a Latin book on natural history written by a medieval physician named Cassius Felix and printed at Mainz, Germany, in 1491, is what is believed to be the earliest picture of an "oil well." Under the picture is the following comment: "Petroleum is oil from rocks. It is found in rifts, since it arises when oily earth and quantities of heat, generated by the action of water, combine to fiery stuff. It is found both on rocks, being contained therein and exuding from them and on the sea." In the accompanying text petroleum is referred to as "Babylonian pitch," indicating that it was first discovered in Asia, and it is divided into two kinds, white and black, the latter being recommended for external application in cases of rheumatism and for drinking with warm water to relieve stomach-ache and indigestion.

A Franciscan monk and missionary, Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, in 1627 wrote to a friend in France about a spring of mineral oil near what is now the village of Cuba in southwestern New York. The Indians, who had long known of the spring, collected the petroleum under the name Seneca oil and used it as a remedy for all sorts of ailments, but particularly rheumatism. Like the aborigines, the whites, at first employed the oil for medicinal purposes only, their method of collecting it from the spring being to spread a woolen blanket on the water and then to wring out the oily scum.

"Petroleum" as the name for natural oil occurs on a map dated 1755 and marking oil springs near the mouth of Oil Creek on the Allegheny River, not a great distance from the original Seneca spring. In 1819 a farmer named Martin Peary, while digging for brine at the mouth of Troublesome Creek on the south fork of the Cumberland River in Kentucky, unintentionally sunk what is often referred to as the first oil well in the United States.

Settlers in Ohio and West Virginia and neighboring regions noticed oil oozing from the banks of streams as early as 1820, and petroleum was regarded as a nuisance because it frequently interfered with ordinary wells. Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, however, suspected its true value. "It affords a clear, brisk light when burned in this way (in workshop lamps)," he wrote in 1826, "and it will be a valuable article for lighting the street lamps in the future cities of Ohio."

Twenty years later petroleum, obtained chiefly as a by-product of salt wells, was still sold almost exclusively as a medicine. Samuel Kier, who had a bottling works near Pittsburgh and who sold petroleum at 50 cents a pint, came to the conclusion that his product would be more salable as a lubricant and luminant. He had samples of the oil studied by a chemist in 1849, and five years afterward he began to refine crude oil by a process of distillation.

A wandering school teacher and journalist named G. H. Bissell, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College, noticed

crude oil was devised by Henry Hartley in 1861. Bissell proceeded to enlist several men with capital, organized a company, leased land in northwestern Pennsylvania and sent Edwin L. Drake as the representative of the company to sink a well on the property. In August, 1859, Drake and a man named Bidditch, both of New Haven, Conn., bored through rock at Titusville on Oil Creek and struck oil at a depth of slightly less than 70 feet. This was the first well ever "drilled" anywhere and from it the vast oil industry began.

Drake could pump only about 1,000 gallons of petroleum a day from his first well, but within 10 years the oil production in the United States leaped to 4,000,000 barrels annually. In 1930 there were 300,000 wells, some of them nearly 10,000 feet deep, scattered in 19 states and producing some 2,500,000 barrels of oil and millions of cubic feet of natural gas every day.

Petroleum has many names—natural oil, coal oil, mineral oil and earth oil. The unrefined product, just as it comes from the earth, is known as crude oil. Lubricating oil is the heavier portion of the petroleum after the lighter gasoline, kerosene and other volatile and non-lubricating elements have been removed by distillation.

How petroleum is formed in the earth is not known definitely, although the organic theory of its origin is almost universally accepted. Crude oil consists essentially of the elements of hydrogen and carbon in a bewildering number of different combinations. According to the organic theory, petroleum resulted from the natural distillation, through untold geological ages, of great masses of buried organic matter. Notwithstanding a great deal of circumstantial evidence to support the general theory, there is still much uncertainty as to whether vegetable or animal matter contributed most to the product. Laboratory experiments have proved that petroleum can be made from fish and some authorities suppose that fishes and other marine life contributed largely to its formation. Whatever the "mother substance," nearly all scientists are agreed that petroleum is a geo-chemical result of rock pressure and earth temperatures, possibly working under catalyzing influences.

One of the most remarkable developments of the oil industry is the transportation of the product by means of a vast system of underground pipe lines. Although much of the crude oil is refined in the vicinity of the fields where it is pumped from the earth, a network of subterranean pipes carries petroleum and its byproducts from the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma to refineries in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and other Eastern states. Similar pipe lines are used in other parts of the world.

In 1931 there were about 112,000 miles of such pipes in the United States alone. The trunk pipes usually are about eight inches in diameter and the "feeders" about four. Since the lines cross mountains and rivers, pumping and storage stations are located at intervals of about 60 miles along the way and the oil is forced through the pipes under pressures ranging from 400 to 600 pounds to the square inch. The pipe line

as a means of transporting

## Spas and Springs of Yugoslavia

Jugoslavia is richly supplied with medicinal and healing waters. Today her spas are already becoming famous throughout Europe. Their importance is two-fold, for besides their value to invalids who come for cures to Jugoslavia, the export of medicinal waters is becoming an ever-increasing factor in Yugoslav exports.

Climatically Yugoslavia is predominantly Central European, varying only in those regions influenced by the Adriatic Sea. The Mediterranean climate is limited not merely to the Adriatic littoral, but penetrates along the river valleys (Krka, Neretva, Morača and Zeta) deeper into the hinterland. It is felt, moreover, south in the valley of the Vardar River, which opens toward the gulf of Salonica. Further north from this Adriatic-Aegean zone, the Central European climate, with its sharp contrasts of winter and summer, begins to develop. Between these two climatic belts, there are mountain regions where the Alpine climate rules with its long winters and short, but fresh summers.

By virtue of these climatic variations Yugoslavia can boast spas of two distinct types: that is high altitude alpine spas, and spas of the Central European class. Notable for their numerous mineral and medicinal springs are the districts of the rivers Drava, Mura and Sava, especially in the Drava banovina. Often their history is ancient, for around these springs and wells have been found traces of settlements from remotest times. Then as now, men sought the healing waters for their ailments. But today modern sanatoria, comfortable hotels, good roads and easy communications have extended their fame and popularity.

Nature has not been lacking in its bounty to these Yugoslav spas, high mountains, magnificent forests, and beautiful countryside make the ideal setting for these health centers, where yearly more and more invalids are coming to regain their vitality from the healing waters.

—South Slav Herald.

Bounder: But she told me she was a widow and showed me a vase on the mantel that she said contained her husband's ashes.

Rounder: Yeah, I fell for that gag, too, until I arrived 30 minutes before time one day and caught her husband knocking the ashes off his cigar into that vase!

Wourtney: Did you have any experience with sharks while at Miami?

Cinchell: Yes, I stayed in my hotel room all the time and even there they got to me.

Son: What is the pale of civilization, Pa.

Pa: Oh, some new brand of face powder.

Gold: Has opportunity ever knocked on your door?

Medal: No, but I certainly am on its mailing list.

Lawyer: Did you have complete control of yourself at the time?

Witness: No, my wife was with me.

Tillie: Will you get a vacation this summer?

Millie: Yes, six weeks. The boss goes away for a whole month, you know, and I get two weeks of my own.

crude oil was devised by Henry Hartley in 1861.

## Spirit of Our SSCU

East Palestine, O. — Recently a former member of our SSCU passed away some time after he had been forced to discontinue his membership in the organization, due to financial difficulties. Of course, the fact that he ceased to be a member some time before passing away, disqualified his family as for receiving any death benefit from the organization.

But the lodge to which he belonged met at an appointed time and voted to assist the bereaved family in every way possible under the circumstances. And they did some beautiful work in their assistance. It was the spirit of the SSCU at work—that helping hand spirit. We ask, what insurance company would have done these things had the man ceased to be a policy-holder?

Joe Goljic,  
No. 41, SSCU.

## Two Young Frogs

Two gay young frogs, from inland bogs,  
Had spent the night in drinking.

As morning broke and they awoke

While yet their eyes were blinking,

A farmer's pail came to the swale

And caught them quick as winking.

Ere they could gather scattered senses

Or breathe a prayer for past offenses,

The granger grave, that guileless man,

Had dumped them in the milkman's can;

The can filled up, the cover down,

They soon were started off for town.

The luckless frogs begin to quake

And sober up on cold milk shake.

They quickly find their breath will stop

Unless they swim upon the top.

They swim for life, they kick and swim

Until their weary eyes grow dim.

Their muscles ache, their breath grows short,

And, gasping, speaks one weary sport:

"Say, dear old boy, it's pretty tough

To die so young, but I've enough

Of kick for life; no more I'll try it—

I was not raised on a milk diet."

"Tut, tut, my lad," the other cries;

"A frog's not dead until he dies.

Let's keep on kicking—that's my plan,

We yet may see outside this can."

"No use, no use," faint heart replied;

Turned up his toes and gently died.

The braver frog, undaunted still,

Kept kicking with a right good will,

Until with joy too great to utter

He found he'd churned a lump of butter,

And climbing on that lump of grease,

He floated round with greatest ease.

## MORAL

When times are hard—no trade in town,

Don't get discouraged and go down,

But struggle still—no murmur utter—

A few more kicks may bring the butter.

—Author Unknown.

## "Your Best Friend Won't Tell You"

By Dr. A. L. Garbas

By medium of the radio, newspapers and magazines, most of us have been awakened with the facts that, "your best friend won't tell you" and that, "four out of five have it." The aggregate of money spent on mouth washes and popularizing its use, must run into the millions of dollars annually. The exact benefits derived from the use of the various nationally advertised mouthwashes is unknown. It is true that the average mouthwash does temporarily counteract the growth and evil results of the mouth bugs, and at the same time exerts a cleansing action upon all of the oral tissues.

The most satisfactory and efficient mouthwash, however, is our own alkaline saliva, and if we observed all hygienic measures, it would be unnecessary to prevail upon these various chemically treated solutions to camouflage an obnoxious breath. The causes of halitosis are many and the only treatment for this condition is the removal of the cause. Mouthwashes may be gargled by the gallon quantities, but if the cause is not removed, the disagreeable exhalation and fetor of breath will continue to exist. Mouthwashes serve excellently in concealing an onion or garlic breath, but one can't characterize such breath with halitosis.

As has been stated, the causes of halitosis are many, and it would require much space to go into each cause deeply. It is only possible, therefore, at this time to mention some of the predominating causes which produce halitosis, and if a person becomes aware of being "one of those every five," and if he or she has reverent regard for the smelling sensibilities of the army of friends, they should consult a competent physician or dentist in order to find the cure.

Halitosis often may be due to a dietary disturbance which can be simply cured by correcting the diet. Constipation brings about a breaking down process of the food in the elementary canal, and, as a result, the gases find their escape by way of the mouth.

It may be caused by trench mouth, pyorrhea or other diseases of the oral tissues. The gums being the host for the mouth bugs, convert by-products by their action which are by no means pleasant odors.

Decayed teeth in conjunction with the ideal temperature of the mouth and moisture constantly present, are like garbage receptacles, and, if the food is allowed to decompose, the result is halitosis.

Septic tonsils and sinuses may also cause halitosis. Pus discharges from these parts into the mouth and may bring the obnoxious breath about which your best friends won't tell you.

Ill-fitting bridges, constructed by incompetent dentists brings about unhygienic conditions. The appliance should be so made that no injury of the tissues occurs and must be easy to clean by means of the brush. In other words it must simulate the natural condition as closely as possible. Poorly fitting crowns likewise afford places for food to catch, break down and give off offensive odors.

Mouthwashes have their place in the household, but too much should not be expected of them. They can be used to keep the mouth germs and other undesired substances in the mouth under control, but they shouldn't be taken to disguise an offensive breath originating from some condition which

## "TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelich

(Continuation)

People knew not from where Piškav came. However, they soon concluded that he must be their countryman, because whenever he spoke with Krivec or other peasants who brought him money for the rent of his land, they seemed to understand him.

On an occasional summer Sunday he would come to church riding on horseback, but only occasionally. There he had in front of the altar a pew rented for himself, and throughout the service he read out of a black book, without turning his head either to the right or to the left. At one time he forgot the book in the church, and the crippled Michael, who in his younger days had served by the artillery in the German Gratz, and there learned how to read, picked up the book and took it back to him. He then spread among the people that the book was neither written in German nor in the manner that are written the ordinary honest prayers. From this the wise men, in the Obršček's inn, came to an unanimous conclusion that the book was evidently a "Koio-man" or that writing which teaches how the devil is called into the magic circle.

On only one characteristic the wise men could not agree. Some, namely, said that he was stingy to other people, while others claimed that he was not. And true, at times he demanded sternly from the peasants his rent money, and then some beggar, who unknowingly went to Polesek, would tell them that over there by the lord of Polesek he received such alms as never before in his life.

The old proverb says that the children are like their parents, but by the Piškav's son this did not hold true. Marian was all different from his father. Just as the father always stayed at home, winter and summer, and lived seemingly only for his tobacco, wine and old books; just so one could find Marian everywhere but at home. If he did not ramble through the forest with his gun and dog after the fox and rabbit, he was either at the castle Slemenice, or in the company of village boys who were in no way his equals. But since he wanted to be in a merry company, and had nothing to choose from, he had to be satisfied with the company of peasant lads. The peasants had a great respect for him, and both the old and the young said of him: "This is a real gentleman." Then, too, not one from the village lads could sing better the ordinary, often loose and frivolous songs than could Marian from Polesek. Although he himself did not know what attracted him to the Slemenice, nevertheless the old women—and there are few wiser than were the gossips of Obrhek—concluded that he will marry Manica from Slemenice.

Because the father and the son were so little together, one would believe that the ties between the two were not very strong; and true, it seemed strange how little the old gentleman cared for the deeds and actions of his son. If Marian stayed away from home for days at a time, he did not even as much as ask him where he spent all the time. Just as he spoke little to others, so, too, he seldom talked with his son. Only up to his fifteenth year did he demand of Marian to be at home at a set hour. At that time the father taught him the rudiments of reading and writing upon removal, will restore an agreeable and inoffensive breath.

ing, and the beginnings of most prominent arts of knowledge, so that one could count Marian as superficially educated. But after his fifteenth year the father ceased to him instruction, which was Marian entirely satisfied for he had no love for learning and hence he considered hours he had to spend sitting in front of his dad, and gazing to dry books, as the most odious in his life. The old man never spoke with him other than in German. He punts him, already in his childhood, only with a sharp word, yet Marian was afraid of a word so much that he dared to speak back to him. Although the young man grew up so entirely abandoned without the care of a mother, and, because of his father's indifference, he was wholly by his own will, wishes—almost in a complete freedom—yet, not even an enemy could say that he did not have a kind heart. In spite of the fact that he never received from his dad an open sign of loving heart, he, nevertheless, loved the old man as a son, when the old Piškav fell seriously ill last winter, young man was, during this illness, an entirely different son, and truly cared for his father, like a loving son. He used from childhood in seeing his father as a stern man, since he never thought consequently it never occurred to him that his father could be different than he was accustomed to see him.

In addition to Mr. Piškav's son, there were also other inhabitants in Polesek. When Mr. Piškav bought Polesek, he inquired for a peasant who would care and manage such things with which he did not want to bother himself. A cobbler Andrejček who, cause of his occupation nicknamed Krivec, and before coming to Polesek was living in the village with a family, was so fortunate to receive in Polesek two rooms and a large portion of a farm for his services as the caretaker of Polesek; and his wife, later their daughter Franca became the housekeeper of the old gentleman.

Krivec's duties as caretaker were few. Occasionally he looked around the house, cleaned the door in the evening, cleaned and cleared out of way such things that absolutely needed cleaning and clearing. From the general appearance of Polesek, it can be concluded that father Krivec paid attention to his last and more than to the cleanliness and derliness of the castle Polesek. For this reason it was fortunate for him that the old gentleman and his young son did not bother themselves much with the conditions of their property. He seemed satisfied as long as his wife brought twice a week enough meat and tobacco from the nearby town, and that he cleaned the horse and the dog.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shears: Hello, my friend, how's business?

Sawbuck: Well, at last I turned the corner.

Shears: What do you mean by that?

Sawbuck: It's entered blind alley.

Crimsonbeak (handing \$10): Now be careful, Alloysius; remember, "A fool and money are soon parted."

Alloysius: Yes, Dad; thank you for obliging me promptly.

## DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz tretje strani)  
na nas, da smo odglasovali  
jeno korist. Pridružujem se  
enju sobrata Franka Mačka,  
ne smemo pahnti v prepad  
adine, za katero smo stariši  
redniki plačevali, in podpiram  
dolge vseh tistih, ki so zato,  
se Dom gradi. Dela naj se  
kjer bo večina odločila.  
Anton Zidanšek,  
član društva št. 174 JSKJ.

**Kitzville, Minn.**  
Teden protestov proti zidanju  
notinega lastnega doma, ki se  
časa do časa pojavijo v Novi  
bi, bi rad vprašal cenjene de-  
ate 14. redne konvencije J. S.  
J., po kaj smo mi šli v In-  
apolis, Indiana. Ali smo šli  
vila razmotrivati in delat za  
ist JSKJ, ali smo šli osle lo-  
Pomislimo samo na stroške,  
jih je Jednota povzročila kon-  
neja, zdaj bi pa nekateri naj-  
si vse na konvenciji sprejete  
v zapisniku navedene sklepe  
gli. Biblijski oblastnik Pilat  
dejal, da kar je zapisano, je  
disano, čeprav ni bil član J. S.  
J. in ne delegat 14. konvenci-  
V zapisniku navedeni za-  
ne didki in sklepi konvencije bi se  
rali vpoštevati.

Po naročilu konvencije, da  
glavni odbor takoj začne s  
pripravami za graditev last-  
ta urada na Elyju, Minneso-  
je glavni odbor šel takoj na  
Kupil je zemljišče za \$4.  
00 na lepem kraju, blizu ve-  
sole. Dotično zemljišče ali  
sem sam videl in lahko po-  
im, da je prostor za jednotin-  
delo zelo pripraven. Blizu sto-  
la šola je stala milijon dolar-  
in šolske oblasti so že vede-  
nje je vredno investirati to-  
denarja. Železni rudniki še  
ne bodo tako kmalu izrpa-  
no mejoj mnenju se bo prej  
alo v Ameriki slovensko go-  
iti, kot bodo izčrpani elyški  
zrni rudniki. Protesti, da me-  
Ely ni primerno za graditev  
notinega urada in da bi se v  
perivo moralo izbrati drugo  
sto, torej nimajo nikake pra-  
podlage. Poleg tega bi jaz rad  
rašal članstvo JSKJ, kaj bo  
s tistimi \$4,000, katere smo  
investirali v zemljišče? Ali  
mo te lote naložili na voz in  
odpeljali v drugo mesto, ka-  
bo članstvo izbralo?

glavnemu odboru, ki bo zdaj  
letno sejo, priporočam, da  
vpoštevajo, kar je konvencija  
nila, ne pa proteste proti zi-  
ju doma. Nekateri pišejo,  
se pred konvencijo ni o zida-  
jednotinega urada nič govo-  
in razmotrivalo, kar pa ne  
govorjara resnici. Dne 1. maja  
se je vršilo v Hibbingu,  
zborovanje Federacije  
KJ društev v Minnesoti in pri  
ki priliki so zastopniki vpra-  
navzočega glavnega tajnika,  
kakšno vsoto bi bilo mogoče  
pridati dom. On je odgovoril,  
bi se dom mogel zgraditi za  
\$3,000 do \$20,000, nakar je bi-  
predlagano in sprejeto, da se  
ljuje za graditev lastnega jed-  
notinega urada. — Pozdrav vse-  
članstvu JSKJ in več sreče  
nem letu, kot jo je bilo v pre-  
nem!

Ignac Musec.

**Soudan, Minn.**  
Na letni seji društva sv. Bar-  
re, št. 5 JSKJ, ki se je vršila  
decembra 1932, je bil za leto  
1933 izvoljen sledeči odbor: Ja-  
Pavlich, predsednik; John  
vodnik, podpredsednik; John  
ragovan, tajnik; Frank  
waiger, blagajnik; John Dra-  
van, organizator; Martin L.  
epan, zapisnikar; Marko Te-  
k, George Nemanich in Matt  
Sr., gospodarski odborni-  
Joseph Skala in John Plan-  
n, zastavonoši; Rudolph Zni-  
rščih, redar.

Tem potom pozivljam člane  
društva sv. Barbare, št. 5 JSKJ,  
se polnostavno udeležiti pri-  
radnje seje, ki se bo vršila 28.  
nuarja ob sedmi uri zvečer v  
navadnih prostorih. Dobil sem

ravnokar nova jednotina pravi-  
la in bom ista prinesel s seboj  
na sejo. Vsak član naj pride, da  
si preskrbi in iztis novih pravil.  
Prinesel jih bom na prihodnjo  
sejo, potem pa nič več. Nihče naj  
tudi ne misli, da jih bom po hi-  
šah raznašal, ker to ni moja  
dolžnost. Vsakega člana dolžnost  
pa je, preskrbeti si en iztis no-  
vih pravil. Ista bo dobiti 28.  
januarja na seji ali pa pri taj-  
niku na domu, in nič drugače.  
Vsak naj tudi pomni, da nezna-  
nje pravil ni opravičljivo. Na  
svidenje na seji 28. januarja ob  
sedmih zvečer, do takrat pa po-  
zdravljeni!

Za društvo sv. Barbare, št. 5  
JSKJ:  
John Dragovan, tajnik.

**Butte, Mont.**  
Teden za tednom zasledujem  
dopise v Novi Dobi, ki jih pišejo  
člani po svojih mislih in željah.  
Tako mislim tudi jaz napisati za  
javnost, kar mislim.

Nekateri bivši delegati pišejo  
v Novi Dobi dopise, v katerih  
hvalijo 14. konvencijo, ker da je  
napravila toliko dobrega za čla-  
ne, društva in Jednoto. To po-  
sebnost s tem, da je sprejela na-  
črt "AA," da člani lahko zame-  
njajo svoje stare police načrta  
"A" v načrt "AA," nakar si lah-  
ko izposodijo rezervno vrednost  
svoje police za vzdrževanje as-  
esmentov, zakar pa bodo morali  
plačevati po novi lestvici 20 cen-  
tov ali več mesečno. Po mojem  
mnenju Jednota po tem načrtu  
"AA" ne bo napredovala. Po-  
sebnost za pridobivanje novih čla-  
nov je po mojem mnenju ta na-  
črt "AA" je tako slab. S tem je konven-  
cija zaprla vrata Jednoti, ker ne  
morejo pristopiti novi člani v  
načrt "A," samo stari ali dose-  
dajni člani lahko ostanejo v sta-  
rem načrtu. Novi člani morajo  
pristopiti v načrt "AA." V tem  
slučaju bi se moralo dati dovo-  
ljenje novim članom, da lahko  
pristopijo v načrt "A" ali v na-  
črt "AA," to bi bilo pravilno. Po  
1. januarju 1933 pa bo Jednota  
sprejemala nove člane samo v  
načrt "AA." To je jako dober  
načrt za našo Jednoto za prop-  
ad. Jednota ne bo napredovala  
s stariimi člani, ampak z novimi,  
ako jih bo mogoče dobiti po no-  
vem načrtu.

Poglejmo, na primer, če član  
pristopi k Jednoti v svojem  
dvajsetem letu za \$1,000 smrtn-  
nine, bo plačeval mesečno \$1.11.  
To bi bilo v desetih letih \$133.20,  
in iz tega si bo lahko izposodil  
50%, kar zneso \$66.60. V ena-  
indvajsetih letih pa bo plačal  
\$279.72 in iz tega si bo lahko  
izposodil 25%, to je \$69.93, vpla-  
čal pa bo v 11 letih \$142.52 več  
kot samo v desetih letih. Iz tega  
je razvidno, da ima član večjo  
pravico, ako je pri Jednoti 10 let,  
kakor pa, če je 20 let ali več. Ko  
sem hotel to na društveni seji  
raztolmačiti, me je pa bivši de-  
legat društva zavrnil, da govor-  
jim proti pravilom JSKJ. Stav-  
ljen je bil tudi predlog, da se me-  
črta iz društva in Jednote. Po  
tem takem bi se moralo vse de-  
legate 14. redne konvencije čr-  
tat iz društev in Jednote, ker  
se o tem načrtu razpravljali na  
14. redni konvenciji. Dosedaj ni  
noben član plačal nič zvišanega  
asesmentu, in ima pravico si iz-  
posoditi denar. Kakor jaz vi-  
dim, ne bo noben član spremenil  
police iz načrta "A" v načrt  
"AA," ako ne bo prisiljen vsled  
pomanjkanja denarja ali ako  
mislil društvo pustiti in denar  
porabiti. Dolg pa naj Bog plača.

Ako bi član pristopil v načrt  
"A," ne bi rabil plačati v 21 le-  
tih \$50.40 zvišanega asesmentu  
v posmrtninski sklad. Član, ka-  
teri misli ostati v Jednoti in po-  
sojevati denar s tako velikimi  
obrestmi. Jaz ne pripoznam ta-  
kih posojil v korist članom, ker  
mora član vrniti denar nazaj s  
tako velikimi obrestmi. Zakaj  
se ne bi denar posodil članom  
brez obresti, ker član plačuje še  
prej in pozneje, ko si izposodi de-  
nar, zadosti velike obresti pri  
zvišanju asesmentu. Zato bi jaz  
vprašal vsakega posameznega

delegata 14. konvencije in vsa-  
kega člana in članico JSKJ, je-  
li ta načrt "AA" v korist mladih  
članov, ali je za proč z mladimi  
člani. Jaz priporočam članom  
JSKJ, da to stvar premislijo in  
izpremenijo pravila, da lahko  
pristopajo novi člani v Jednoto  
po načrtu "A" ali po načrtu  
"AA," kakor kateremu bolj ugaja.  
— Z bratskim pozdravom,  
Ed. Ambrozić,  
član društva št. 105 JSKJ.

**Detroit, Mich.**  
Jugoslovanska Kat. Jednota  
ima svoje glasilo, da potom  
istega obveščata društva ali član-  
stvo v splošnem. Naobratno pa,  
da članstvo lahko izrazi svoje  
ideje ali misli.

Časi so slabi v splošnem za  
vse jednote in zveze; JSKJ ima  
pa še poleg slabih časov še drug-  
te potlosti.

Prva je: odkar nam je umrl  
glavni tajnik Pishler, se vse ne-  
kako oblačno vrši. Zbašnikova  
in Perdanova afera je ali je bila  
pred porotnim sodiščem radi  
bonda. Kar se pa tiče prejšnje-  
ga, naj omenim toliko, da raz-  
mere med njima kot osebe me  
nič ne brigajo. Kadar pa pride  
naša Jednota vmes, takrat pa  
pride tudi članstvo v poštev,  
ker mi v splošnem smo Jednota.  
Ko so se naši glavni odborni-  
niki zbrali v Chicagu in izvolili  
tajnika, potem pa takoj tako  
napeto razmerje med njima.  
Zakaj?

Druga je: Tavžel-Zbašnikova  
afera. Kakor se izvidi iz dru-  
gega časopisja, je zopet tožba.  
Tavžel toži Zbašnika, kakor prvi-  
vič! Če se ne motim, prva tož-  
ba je stala Jednoto pet stotak-  
ov, koliko bo pa sedaj? Ker  
bo sedaj to že druga tožba, bi  
bilo najboljšje, da bi članstvo  
vedelo, ali je tožba naperjena  
proti Zbašniku kot osebi, ali  
kot tajniku JSKJ?

Mislim, da bi ne bilo več kot  
prav, da bi bilo članstvo obve-  
ščeno o tem. JSKJ je podporna  
Jednota, podpira člane v bole-  
zni in plačuje smrtnine za umri-  
limi. Nikakor pa ne bo možna  
krava. Da se me bo prav raz-  
umelo: jaz ne obdolžujem ni-  
kogar, pač pa izražam svoje  
mislje preje, ker po toči zvoniti  
je prepozno.

Torej oficijelno iz glavnega  
urada ni nič obvestila o novi  
dvajsetem letu za \$1,000 smrtn-  
nine, bo plačeval mesečno \$1.11.  
To bi bilo v desetih letih \$133.20,  
in iz tega si bo lahko izposodil  
50%, kar zneso \$66.60. V ena-  
indvajsetih letih pa bo plačal  
\$279.72 in iz tega si bo lahko  
izposodil 25%, to je \$69.93, vpla-  
čal pa bo v 11 letih \$142.52 več  
kot samo v desetih letih. Iz tega  
je razvidno, da ima član večjo  
pravico, ako je pri Jednoti 10 let,  
kakor pa, če je 20 let ali več. Ko  
sem hotel to na društveni seji  
raztolmačiti, me je pa bivši de-  
legat društva zavrnil, da govor-  
jim proti pravilom JSKJ. Stav-  
ljen je bil tudi predlog, da se me-  
črta iz društva in Jednote. Po  
tem takem bi se moralo vse de-  
legate 14. redne konvencije čr-  
tat iz društev in Jednote, ker  
se o tem načrtu razpravljali na  
14. redni konvenciji. Dosedaj ni  
noben član plačal nič zvišanega  
asesmentu, in ima pravico si iz-  
posoditi denar. Kakor jaz vi-  
dim, ne bo noben član spremenil  
police iz načrta "A" v načrt  
"AA," ako ne bo prisiljen vsled  
pomanjkanja denarja ali ako  
mislil društvo pustiti in denar  
porabiti. Dolg pa naj Bog plača.

Ako bi član pristopil v načrt  
"A," ne bi rabil plačati v 21 le-  
tih \$50.40 zvišanega asesmentu  
v posmrtninski sklad. Član, ka-  
teri misli ostati v Jednoti in po-  
sojevati denar s tako velikimi  
obrestmi. Jaz ne pripoznam ta-  
kih posojil v korist članom, ker  
mora član vrniti denar nazaj s  
tako velikimi obrestmi. Zakaj  
se ne bi denar posodil članom  
brez obresti, ker član plačuje še  
prej in pozneje, ko si izposodi de-  
nar, zadosti velike obresti pri  
zvišanju asesmentu. Zato bi jaz  
vprašal vsakega posameznega

Tudi na zadnjem Štefanovem  
banketu je bil poset zelo lep.  
Lahko rečem, da je bilo z mla-  
dino vred do 500 oseb navzočih.

Posetili so nas prijatelji iz na-  
šega mesta in iz okolice. Vsem  
dragim gostom naj bo izrečena  
najlepša hvala za poset in se  
priporočamo še za v prihodnje.  
Ako jim je postrežba ugajala,  
jim zagotovimo prav tako ali  
še boljše v prihodnosti, in ako  
jim je bila godba všeč, bomo  
dobili tako ali pa še boljše za  
prihodnji Štefanov banket.

Se enkrat najlepša hvala  
vsem cenjenim gostom, vsem  
delavcem in delavkam in vsem  
drugim, ki so pripomogli k do-  
bremu finančnemu uspehu (bla-  
gajna si je opomogla za \$100)  
in k imenitni zabavi!

Za društvo št. 26 JSKJ:  
Joseph Pogačar, tajnik.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
Depresija je skoro po celi  
Ameriki tudi društvene razme-  
re zelo izpremenila. V dopisih  
vidimo pozive: plačajte asesmen-  
te do 25. v mesecu, sicer boste  
suspendirani! Če bo to še nekaj  
časa trajalo, se bomo izpozabili  
in bomo rekli, da naj asesmente  
za nas plača mesto ali pa kakšna  
dobrodela organizacija. Za en-  
krat pa še ni drugače, da se ape-  
lira na člane in članice, da sami  
plačajo.

Tem potom torej prosim čla-  
nice društva Marije Vnebovzete,  
št. 182 JSKJ, da plačajo svoje  
asesmente do 25. ali vsaj do 26.  
januarja. Na seji 11. januarja  
je bilo sklenjeno, da asesment se  
mora poslati na glavni urad naj-  
kasneje 26. v mesecu. Katera ne  
bo plačala do tega časa, naj krivi-  
do sama sebi pripiše. Jaz se  
bom ravnala po pravilih in ta  
mi dajejo pravico, da suspendi-  
ram vsako posamezno članico, ki  
ne plača asesmenta do 25. v me-  
secu, ne da bi mi bilo treba jo  
obiskati in vprašati za asesment.  
Neka članica se je pred par dne-  
vi izrazila, da ne smem društven-  
nih članic suspendirati. Toda,  
jaz jih suspendiram, če ne pla-  
čajo asesmenta ob času, nisem  
pa dosedaj še nobene črtala, da  
bi je ne bila prej o nameri oseb-  
no obvestila.

Iz društvene blagajne se v bo-  
doče ne bo zakladalo asesmenta  
za nobeno članico več, ker ima  
vsaka priliko, da premeni svoj  
certifikat v načrt "AA" in si za  
asesment potrebni denar izposo-  
di iz svoje rezerve.

Članice naj dalje vpoštevajo,  
da sem še obdržala tajništvo pri  
društvu, ki mi je bilo poverjeno  
na glavni letni seji. Članice, ki  
zbolijo, naj se javijo pri tajnici,  
istotako kadar ozdravijo.

Na dopis tiste članice, ki je  
v Novi Dobi z dne 28. decembra  
1932 pisala, da je naše društvo  
suspendirano, je bilo iz glavnega  
urada poročano, da to ni res.  
To je najboljši dokaz, da dopis  
ni bil resničen. Taki neresnični  
dopisi povzročijo samo razpor v  
društvu in razpad istega. Vsak,  
ki kaj v javnost poroča, naj se  
prej prepriča, da je resnica, kar  
mislil poročati.

Pred par tedni sem se mudila  
na obisku v Clevelandu, ki je ve-  
liko in lepo mesto, ter sem pri  
tisti priliki želela posetiti tudi  
uredništvo Nove Dobe. Na pro-  
storu, kjer bi se moralo naha-  
jati uredništvo, sem izvedela sa-  
mo številko začasnega uredni-  
štva Nove Dobe, potem je bilo  
treba pa zopet iskati. Hiša, kjer  
ima sobrat urednik začasno  
uredništvo, (ker novi uredniški  
prostori še niso zgrajeni), je na  
nekli zelo skriti cesti. Po dolgem  
iskanju smo le našli pravo šte-  
vilko in seveda tudi sobrata  
urednika. Ta me je povabil po  
stopnicah doli v spodnje prostore,  
kjer ima začasno urejeno  
uredniško sobo. Ko sedi pri  
uredniški mizi, mu je za hrbtom  
peč, na levo pa vratica, ki vodijo  
v svetlečih ohijske kapljice. Zdi  
se mi, da so začasni uredniški  
prostori Nove Dobe iz gotovih  
čzirov zelo pripravnih in komo-  
dni, četudi so tesni. Torej bo  
urednik že nekako počakal še  
par tednov ali mesecev, ko bodo  
zidariji gotovi in se bo mogel s  
svojimi papirji zopet preseliti na  
staro številko na St. Clair cesti.

K sklepu želim članicam dru-  
štva Marije Vnebovzete, št. 182  
JSKJ in sploh vsem članom in  
članicam JSKJ več sreče in za-  
dovolnosti v tem letu kot smo  
je bili deležni v preteklem. — S  
sestrskim pozdravom,  
Mary Čadonič,  
tajnica društva št. 182 JSKJ.

**Youngstown, O.**  
Članstvu društva sv. Antona,  
št. 108 JSKJ naznanjam, da sem  
za leto 1933 jaz prevzel društve-  
no tajništvo. Moj naslov je:  
"Karl Rogel, 59 Ella St., Gir-  
ard, O."

Vse člane prosim, da plačuje-  
jo asesmente točno, in sicer vsaj  
do 25. v mesecu. Vsakemu je  
znano, da mora biti asesment v  
glavnem uradu do zadnjega dne  
v mesecu. Kdor bo radi nepla-  
čanja asesmenta suspendiran,  
naj sam sebi pripiše, ne pa se iz-  
govarjati na tajnika. Vsak naj  
vpoštevava pravila, pa bo vse prav  
in bratsko storjeno.

Obveščam tudi člane, da imam  
zdaj v rokah tiskovine za pre-  
membe polic v načrt "AA." Kdor  
se zanima, naj se informira pri  
tajniku, še boljše je pa, če pri-  
dele vsi člani na prihodnjo sejo,  
da se vsem skupno pojasni. Zna-  
no je, da kdor bo svojo staro po-  
lico premenil v načrt "AA," si  
bo na novo polico lahko od Jed-  
note izposodil gotovo vsoto de-  
narja, bdiši za pokritje ases-  
menta, bodisi za druge potrebe.  
Torej, na svidenje na seji! — Z  
bratskim pozdravom,  
Karl Rogel,  
tajnik društva št. 108 JSKJ.

**Cleveland, O.**  
NAZNANILO IN ZAHVA-  
LA.—Potrtili src naznanjam so-  
rodnikom, prijateljem in znan-  
cem žalostno vest, da je pre-  
minila ljubljena soproga, oziroma  
mati in sestra FRANČIŠKA JU-  
DEŽ.

Po kratki in mučni boleznici je  
zatisnila svoje trudne oči, pre-  
videna s tolažili za umirajoče,  
dne 7. januarja 1933. Pokojnica  
je bila rojena v Uršnih Selih,  
fara Toplice pri Novem mestu.  
Njeno deklško ime je bilo Kobe.  
Stara je bila 66 let.

Pogreb pokojnice se je vršil  
dne 10. januarja po slovesni ma-  
ši zadušnici iz cerkve sv. Vida,  
pod vodstvom pogrebniškega za-  
voda A. Grdina in sinovi, na  
Calvary pokopališče. Pokojnica  
zapuška tukaj žalujočega sopro-  
ga Johna Judeža, hčer Jose-  
phino, omoženo Spelič, sestro  
Agnes Krall in brata Antona  
Kobe; v stari domovini pa sestro  
Ana Nose.

Iskrena hvala naj bo na tem  
mestu izrečena darovalcem ven-  
ec in cvetic, katerih imena tu  
sledje: Društvo Marije Vnebov-  
zete, št. 103 JSKJ, h kateremu je  
pokojnica spadala kot dobra in  
zvesta članica; društvo Zdrže-  
ni sosedje, družina Charles  
Krall, družina Anton Kobe, Mrs.  
Franciška Kobe in družina, dru-  
žina Frank Mahnič in družina  
Chas. E. Krall Jr. Priscna hvala  
naj bo izrečena Rev. Ponik-  
kvarju za lepe pogrebne obrede  
in pogrebniemu zavodu A. Grdi-  
na in sinovi za lepo in izvrstno  
urejeno vodstvo pogreba. Prav  
lepa hvala vsem, ki so obiskali  
pokojnico na mrtvaškem odru,  
in vsem, ki so jo spremili na nje-  
ni zadnji poti. Iskrena hvala sle-  
dečim, ki so dali za pogreb po-  
trebne automobile brezplačno na  
razpolago: Mr. Frank Ažman,  
Mr. Brajdič, Mr. Frank Mahnič,  
Mr. Chas. E. Krall Jr., Mr. Mike  
Jalovec, Mr. Zbarkar, Mr. Gaš-  
par Mlakar in Mrs. Helena Si-  
mončič. Sploh bodi izrečena naj-  
lepša hvala vsem imenovanim in  
neimenovanim, ki so nam v za-  
lostnih urah na kakršenkoli na-  
čin izkazali svoje sožalje, naklon-  
jenost in pomoč.

Tebi pa, nepozabna soproga,  
mati in sestra, bodi sladke počit-  
ke in lahka ameriška gruda!  
Zalujoci ostali: John Judež,  
soproga; Josephine Spelič, hčer-  
ka; Agnes Krall, sestra; Anton  
Kobe, brat. Ana Nose, sestra,  
bivajoča v starem kraju.

PO 20 LETIH NAJDENA  
HČER

Dolgoletna vojna je uničila  
mnogo življenj, ustvarila pa je  
tudi romane, kakršnih ne bi  
zmogla še tako podobna fan-  
tazija. Torišče takega čudnega  
življenjskega romana je tudi  
dom kmeta Jovana Cvetkovića,  
iz vasi Gnjlane. Jovan Cvet-  
ković je proti koncu balkanske  
vojne s svojo petletno hčerko  
prišel v Skoplje, kjer mu je  
otrok zbolel. Bolanega oroka je  
pustil v bolnišnici in odpotoval.  
Razne zapreke mu niso dopusti-  
le, da bi se bil vrnil v Skoplje in  
kar naenkrat mu je to prepre-  
čila tudi svetovna vojna. O otro-  
ku ni bilo več glasu. Tako je  
ostalo do konca vojne in rodni-  
na se je že pomirila z žalostno  
gotovostjo, da je hčerka podlegla  
težki bolezni. Na domačem po-  
kopališču star roditelja otroku  
postavila celo spomenik.

Hčerka Olga pa je v teku let  
tudi marsikaj doživela in se vda-  
la misli, da so postali njeni star-  
ši žrtve vojne. Spomin na očeta  
se ji je popolnoma zabil, vedela  
je samo to, kar so ji pravi-  
li njeni redniki, da jo je oče  
zapustil bolno v skopski bolni-  
šnici. Mala Olga je tedaj po dveh  
mesečih ozdravela ter tavalala ne-  
kaj časa po mestu, poizvedujoč  
za svojim očetom. Ko je že bila  
vsaj preplašena in zapuščena, jo  
je na ulici srečal duhovnik iz  
Kočan in odvedel seboj. Pop Kr-  
sto iz Kočan je postal njen dru-  
gi oče. Deklica je ostala pri  
njem do svojega 12. leta. Tedaj  
pa je pop Krsto moral zapustiti  
Kočane in je Olga izročil v var-  
stvo tamošnjemu učitelju. Pri  
učitelju je ostala Olga tri leta.  
Gospodinjala mu je in pozneje  
mu je pomagala celo v šoli. Na-  
posled je učitelj lepo mladenko  
zasnubil, ta pa je njegovo po-  
nudbo odbila in neke noči zapu-  
stila njegov dom. Ošla je v  
štip naravnost k tamošnjemu  
dušnemu pastirju. Povedala mu  
je vse, kar je doživela, in paroh  
jo je vzel v svojo hišo, kjer je  
ostala do svojega 22. leta, ko se  
je poročila z nekim mladeničem  
iz sosesčine. Pred par meseci  
sta se Olga in njen mož preseli-  
la v Veles in tu se je Olga spo-  
znala s sodnim uradnikom Di-  
kičem, ki je služboval poprej v  
Gnjlani. V razgovorih je Di-  
kič nekoliko tudi omenil kmeta  
Cvetkovića, ki je pred 20. leti  
izgubil svojo hčerko v Skoplju,  
in ta razgovor je dovedel sedaj  
do ginljivega snidenja med hčer-  
ko in roditelji.

**MALO SMEHA NE ŠKODI**  
**Pred sodnikom**  
Priletna, zajetna gospa: "Jaz  
res nisem bila, gospod sodnik."  
— Predsednik: "Ampak vi se na-  
tanko strinjate s popisom: mla-  
da, vitka, lično napravljena, od-  
lična, srčkana..." Gospa: "No  
da, gospod sodnik, bila sem jaz."

**Slaba tolažba**  
"Kaj pa tako tuliš, Olga?" —  
"Pavel mi je pisal, da ne mara  
nič več zame." — "Pomiri se,  
dete drago. Pavel je zadosti br-  
hek dečko, da skoraj najde dru-  
go dekle."

**Znamenje časa**  
V mestu je avtomobil povozil  
nerodnega. Otrok sili v mater,  
naj bi šla gledat povoženca. Ker  
se mati ne utegne ustavljati, se  
trmoglavito dete jame drjeti: "Ho-  
čem videti moža, hočem videti!"  
— "Pomiri se, dragec, in pojdi-  
va naprej, tam boš videl še več-  
jega gospoda, ki bo povožen."

**Napačen nazor**  
"Brez denarja se ne da nič na-  
praviti!" — "Motiš se, prijatelj!  
Brez denarja se delajo dolgovi!"

**Nerodni dodatek**  
"Gospodična, plešete rajši s  
pomembnimi možmi ali z navad-  
nimi." — "Z navadnimi..."  
Ampak nikar ne mislite, da je to  
moje neomajno stališče. Izrazi-  
la sem se tako, da bi vam ustre-  
gla."

## Restavracija na postaji

"Čujte, vaši kruhki z narez-  
kom so pa resnično prav majh-  
ni." — "Kaj si hočete, gospod,  
pri nas vlak tako malo časa  
stoji!"

**Nemoderno**  
Kmet na selu hoče ves razjar-  
jen pregnati svoji napol izobra-  
ženi hčeri veselje do cigaret in  
jo venomer zbada. "Ali ste tak  
nasprotnik tobaka?" ga ob po-  
dobnem prizoru vpraša sosed. —  
"Nikakor ne, dragi gospod. Am-  
pak če je bila za njeno mater pi-  
pa dobra, bo tudi za njo."

**Zakonska sreča?**  
"Ona se je brž potolažila za-  
stran smrti svojega pokojnega  
moža." — "Zato pa je njen se-  
danji soproga ves obupan."

**Ovinki**  
Dečko: "Draga sosedica, poso-  
diš mi, prosim, 10 dinarjev." —  
Žena: "Čemu pa ti bodo?" —  
"Rad bi se peljal k svoji materi,  
ki mi bo dala 20 Din, da obiščem  
strica, pri katerem upam dobiti  
50 Din. S tem denarjem bi želel  
potovati v Ljubljano k prijate-  
lju, da ga poprosim za 100 Din  
posojila."

**Samogovor**  
Zdravnik je bolnemu pijančku  
prepovedal vsak alkohol. Mokri  
bratce je nekaj dni vztrajal v  
zdržnosti, naposled pa ga je po-  
željenje premagalo. Nalil si je  
rumene rebuljice, vzdignil čašo  
in ji prisrčno govoril: "E vin-  
ček, vinček, zakaj si mi storil to-  
liko hudega, ko vendar veš, da  
te jaz tako ljubim!"

**Kako jih spozna**  
Dva gizdalina srečata na spre-  
hajališču sestri dvojki, ki si sli-  
čita kakor kaplja kaplji. "Ali  
jih moreš ti ločiti?" vpraša eden.  
"Prav lahko. Če jih poljubim,  
me ta zatoži očetu, ona pa ma-  
teri."

**Izgubljen trud**  
Sam Bog si ga vadi, čemu sem  
potratil vsa leta svoje mladosti,  
da sem se z velikim naporom na-  
učil sedem jezikov, ko mi žena  
danes ne da izpregovoriti niti  
dveh besed!

**Jamstvo**  
"Vi ste mi rekli da mi bodo  
rokavice vsaj dve leti trpele, pa  
jih nisem imel niti dva meseca."  
— "Kako je vendar to mogoče?"  
— "Izgubil sem jih."

**Mali oglasi**  
Gospodar je odslovil hišno,  
ker je preveč brusila svoj jezik  
in gleda v dnevniku razpredelek  
"Službe iščejo." Oko se mu usta-  
vi ob ponudbi "Sobarica, zna tri  
jezike." Vrag jih odnesi vse je-  
zičnice!" se možakar razhudi in  
lopi novine ob tla.

**Novi plesi**  
V evropskem vele mestu opa-  
zuje plesni mojster strahotni pro-  
met na ulici. Pešci se umikajo  
avtom da je strah "Imeniten mo-  
tiv za nov ples," pravi sam pri  
sebi zastopnik koreografske  
umetnosti.

**Bog ne daj!**  
"Glej, glej, kako prijazen de-  
ček se je ulil! Če pojde kaj dol-  
go tako, bo kmalu vse prišlo iz  
zemlje." — "Bog nas obvaruj,  
jaz imam ženo v njej."

**Med igrkami**  
Vitoslava: "Že 20 let igram  
samo dekliske vloge zdaj pa bi  
mi naš ravnatelj hotel kar čez  
noč nartpiti vlogo srednjestare  
ženske!" Vidoslava: "To je res  
brezobzirnost in krivica."

**Pogled v bodočnost**

LOUIS ADAMIČ:

### Američan v svoji stari domovini

(Nadaljevanje)

Nato sta stopila dva mlada fanta, ki sta bila zelo podobna Francetu in Jožetu, iz množice. Bila sta moja druga dva brata, po letih nekaj pred Francetom in Jožetom in tudi malo višja od njiju. Eden od njih je bil lepše postave kakor vsi drugi trije skupaj. Stella je od veselja nalahno vzkliknila. Segli smo si v roko.

"Jaz sem Stan," je dejal s smehom prvi. Imel je velikansko roko, toda njegov prijem in pogled njegovih oči, s katerim me je pozdravil, je bil poln miline resnično krepkega človeka.

"Jaz sem Ante," je rekel drugi in se takisto nasmeljal. Bil je najzlaši, toda kakor Stan, popoln kmečki fant brez mestne omike in olike.

Nato se nas je vseh pet s Stello vred na vso moč zasmejala in množica se nam je pridružila.

"Kje so pa oče in mati in dekleta?" sem vprašal.

"Doma so — vsi," je odvrnil Stan.

In zopet smo se, ne vem zakaj, vsi zasmejala in stopali preko polj in travnikov proti domu in za nami se je podila tolpa vaških dečkov. Dolina se mi je zdela zelo zelo majhna in silno krašna. Pomlad se je zaklesnila in zelenje je šele pričelo poganjati. Med svetlim zelenjem travnikov so bili otočki rumeni trobentice in rdeče detelje. Ob jarkih so na gosto rastle spominčice in v senci raztegnjenega lesčevja sem opazil na enem mestu več zvončkov, kakor sem jih videl v Ameriki v vseh devetnajstih letih . . . nekaj trenutkov me je vse sililo na jok in toliko da sem se vzdrljal solz . . .

V Blatu — naši vasi — je bila zbrana druga manjša množica. Spoznal sem nekaj obrazov. Bila sta dva ali trije mojih stricov in prav toliko tet, kakih dvajset bratrancov, od katerih jih je nekaj prispelo tudi iz drugih vasi, toda nobeden ni izpregovoril. Z globokim, vrojenim taktom so me pustili, da sem pohitel proti naši hiši.

Pogled na mojo mater, ki me je čakala na dvorišču naše hiše na istem mestu, kjer sem se bil poslovil od nje leta 1913, me je globoko presunil. Postarala se je in telo se ji je sključilo: lasje so ji bili sivi in tenki, oči in lica vdrtla, toda njen objem mi je govoril, da je še zdrava in krepka. Nepričakovano me je prevzela žalost, zakaj ji nisem večkrat pisal. Hotel sem nekaj reči, toda kaj naj bi rekel? Tudi sama ni ničesar rekla. Nasmehnila se je, me držala za roke in telo se ji je malo zazibalo na desno in levo, v jasni, neizrazni sreči.

Moj oče, takisto siv in sključen, mi je podal tresočo se, razorano roko, toda na splošno je bil kljub svoji priletnosti dobro ohranjen in v popolni oblasti svojih zmognosti. Zasmeljal se je in dejal: "Nazadnje si torej le prišel. Zdravstvuj!"

Tu so bila še dekleta. Stiri od njih so stale ob zidu hiše.

"Jaz sem Tončka," je dejala po letih prva, omožena sestra, ki je prišla iz Belgrada, da bi bila ob mojem prihodu doma. Bila je kakor kaka mlada matrona.

"Jaz sem Pavla," se je predstavila po letih druga sestra. Okoli glave je imela ovite velike kite rjavih las. Neka žalostna ljubezenska zadeva, ki sem zvedel zanjo pozneje, je dala njemu obrazu, ki je bil prej ljubeč, lepoto, ki je zdaj ne morem opisati.

"Jaz sem Anica," — moja tretja sestra, živahno dekle, odkritega obraza, oblečena v narodno nošo. Dve debeli svetlorjavji kiti sta ji viseli na hrbet. Bila je edina, ki se je vdala genotju in se je malo jokala. "Tako sem vesela!"

"Jaz sem Anica," — moja najmlajša sestra, dete naše družine, molčeca, plaha mlada de-

klica, ki je, kakor Jožeta, nisem dotlej nikoli videl.

Naposled se je prikazala na pragu nad stopnicami moja sestra Mimi, zdaj Manuela imenovana. Po svoji ordinaciji preteklo leto je sedaj prvič posetila svoj dom. Kot žrtev zmedenih občutkov sem pohitel k nji. Ničesar ni izpregovorila; smejala se je z obrazom kakor Madona, če se sploh sme kak obraz tako imenovati. Dejala je: "Jaz sem Manuela." Segla sva si v roko. Trenutek prej so mi rekli, da je ne smem objeti ali poljubiti, ker je usmiljenka. Tudi roko sem ji smel podati samo zato, ker sem ji bil brat. Gledal sem vanjo — v njen okroglasti, gladki, jasni obraz z živomodrimi očmi in svetlordečimi lici pod širokim belim pokrivalom njenega reda — in nisem mogel (in še zdaj ne morem razumeti), zakaj je postala redovnica.

Čez nekaj časa smo vsi odkraskali v hišo, v kateri se nas je vseh deset rodilo, pred nami pa naš oče, ded in naši predniki ne vem koliko rodov nazaj. Toda razen nekaterih poprav tu pa tam se hiša ni spremenila, in ker sem imel v svoji zavesti vtisnjen Empire State Building in notranjost Grand Centrala v New Yorku, se mi je zdela hiša mnogo manjša, nego sem si jo mislil. Opazil sem, da so rabile mati in sestre v kuhinji isto kuhinjsko orodje kakor leta 1913. Pri pritličju in v zgornjici so bile iste glinaste peči; iste postelje, mize, stoli, klopi in omare; iste slike in okrasni na stenah. Na okenskih policah so steli lonci z rožami, ki so pravkar pričnemale brsteti. Zastori, posteljna pokrivala in namizni prtji so bili čisto novi. Razprostrli in razobešili so jih zaradi mojega prihoda. Vse to je bilo ročno delo mojih sester: čipke in vezanine, izbrani vzorci in barvne sestavine.

(Pozneje sem zvedel, da so moje sestre članice Jugoslovanskega kmečko-rokodelskega zavoda, ki prodaja delo njihovih rok belgijskim trgovcem s čipkami ter angleškim kramarjem kurioznih predmetov v Egiptu, a ti jih potem prodajajo ameriškim uvoznikom ter tujim turistom kot belgijsko ali egiptsko ročno delo.) Ena mojih sester mi je pokazala čipke, ki so bile vanje vdeleni znaki sfinge in piramid. Rekla je: "Kaka Američanka bo to nedvomno kupila drugo leto v Aleksandriji ali Kairu!" — narkar smo se vsi zasmejala.

V hiši je bila pogrnjena miza z velikim šopkom spominčic na sredi. Na mizi je bila pripravljena jedača in vino za nas vse, sedli smo ter poskušali jesti in piti, toda na materino nezovoljstvo ni imel nihče posebnega uspeha. Vsi smo bili preveč razburjeni, srečni, prepolni ganotja, ki zanje nismo imeli izraza.

Sredi pojedine je moja sestra Pavla kar tako meni nič tebi nič pripela nekaj cvetlice Stelli na jopič, meni pa v gumbnico suknje in medtem se ji je otožni, ljubički obrez široko razsmejala. "Krasne so," je dejala Stella in jaz sem prevedel njene besede Pavli. "Da," je pritrčila Pavla, "letos jih je toliko, da bi mogel človek vzeti v roko koso in jih kositi kakor travo ali deteljo." Nato je dodala: "Mislim, da je vse to tebi na čast," in se je zopet zasmejala.

To me je "pridobilo": bila je tako odkritosrčna in vljudna. Prijel sem jo za hrapavo roko in ji jo poskusil poljubiti. Toda to je bilo preveč za Pavlo. Odtirgala se je od mene, se razjokala in zbežala iz hiše.

"Ne more trpeti, da bi bil kdo tako ljubezniv ž njo," je opomnila sestra Tončka. "Kar pri miru jo pusti!"

Stella je bila v zadregi. Sprva ni skoraj ničesar razumela, kar smo govorili. Prevedel sem ji posameznosti razgovora. Tudi ona ni mogla jesti. Vsi so jo gledali. Zupno so me povpraševali po njeni rodbini. Vsi so si pri-zadevali, da bi se ji prikupili. Ker pa seveda niso mogli govoriti v njenem jeziku, jim je bilo

prav tako nerodno kakor nji. Toda čez nekaj časa so izumili čna in oni nekak način govorjenja z rokami in očmi, ki so z njim poskušali izražati drug drugemu brez moje pomoči posamezne preprostejšje misli.

Stella, ki je v bistvu preprosta, odkrita oseba, se je takoj spočetka razumela z mojimi ljudmi. Moja sestra Poldka mi je dejala: "Nimaš pojma, kako smo bili vsi v skrbeh, da prideš nemare — kot slaven pisatelj — domov s kako svojeglavo, prevzetno tujo damo, pa si zdaj lahko misliš, kako nam je odleglo. Moj Beg, kako rada bi se kaj pomenila z njo!"

In Stella mi je rekla: "Skoraj neverjetno je, kakšna je ta tvoja rodbina. To je nekakšna družina, ki bi dober pisatelj mogel napisati celo 'sago,' o nji . . . Menila sem, da bodo čisto ravnodušni do tebe, ker so to kot štirinajstletnika pustili v Ameriko. Zdaj pa vidim, da te imajo radi, čeprav nisi pri njih. Rekla bi, da so na svoj kmečki način sprejeli tvoj odhod v Ameriko prav tako kakor sprejemajo kako drugo muho usode, ne da bi spremenili svoje osnovno stališče — čuvstva ljubezni — do tebe. To, da jim tako dolgo nisi pisal, jim je bila druga igra usode, ki so jo morali sprejeti, ni pa bilo vzrok, da se ne bi resnično brigali zate. Nekaj čudovitega je po mojem mnenju to . . . Prosim, reci jim, da jih imam vse rada."

Povedal sem jim. "Hvala lepa," sta odgovorili mati in Poldka. Ostali niso ničesar rekli. Namuznili so se in povsili oči. Poldka, ki je, kakor pravim, najboljši prostodušna v naši družini, je dejala: "Povej ji v našem imenu, da jo imamo tudi mi radi. Kar objeli bi jo, četudi nismo vajeni tega."

Prevedel sem to Stelli. Zopet smo se vsi zasmejala.

Na dvorišču in jablanovem vrtu so se pričeli zbirati ljudje: vaščani iz naši vasi in bližnjih občin, sosedje, sorodniki in prijatelji naše rodbine. "Menda bi te radi videli," je dejala mati, "in ker jih ne moremo vseh povabiti v hišo, bi morali iti ven."

Potemtakem smo odšli Stella, nekaj mojih bratov in sester in jaz ven. Tam je bilo nemalo iskrenega rokovanja. "Pozdravljen! . . . Pozdravljen! . . . Dobrodošel doma!" Ljudje so delali tihe opazke in neodločno kaj malega povpraševali. "Dobro se še spominjam, ko si odšel v Ameriko . . . Kakšna se ti zdi po vseh teh dolgih letih naša vas?" Nekateri izmed njih so se nerodno držali, kakor se morajo po njihovem mnenju držati preprosti kmetje vpriči človeka, ki se o njem piše v časopisih, toda kmalu so se nehali tako vesti in vnel se je živahen, prijeten preprost razgovor, ki so ga prekinjali samo vzkliki poštenega veselja.

Seznanil sem se z mladim kmetom, ki je zdaj oženjen in oče peterih otrok; hrustil se je, da me je nekoč, ko sva se bila spopadla zaradi neke piščalke, pretepel; in ko mi je to omenil, se mi je zdelo, da se spominjam tega pripetljaja. Drugi mlad človek, ki je tudi oženjen in oče več otrok (od katerih mu je eden objemal nogo), je priznal, da sem ga večkrat nabil in mi je klical v spomin vzroke najinih pogostih pretefov. Neka stara kmetica je na vsak način hotela, da sem šel na njen dom, za lučja daleč od naše hiše, kjer mi je pokazala na steni neko opazko, ki sem jo kot deset — ali enajstletnik izpraskal na nji o nekem vaškem tovarišu. Druga stara ženska, ki je že za mojih dni slovela v selu zaradi svojega zlobnega jezika, je stopila naprej in nakremžila svoj brezzobi obraz, rekoč: "Zmerom sem bila prepričana, da se danes ali jutri vrneš kot velik človek." Pozneje so mi pa pripovedovali, da je, kadar nisem dolgo časa pisal domov, nadlegovala moja mater in sestre s klepetanjem o svojih sanjah in prividih, v katerih me

je videla zaprtega ali ubitega ali pa preprijočega se v kakšnem ameriškem rudniku.

Govoril sem s stricem Mihom, svojim priljubljenim stricem, ki je kakih petnajst let mlajši od mojega očeta. Vse do zadnjega časa je bil župan v našem okraju; to je zdrav, razumen star kmet. Že v moji deški dobi sva si bila dobra prijatelja. Sprva sva se na kratko nekaj vsakdanjega pomenila, nato me je pa potegnil v stran, se izhrkal, se zazibal z vso težo svojega telesa z ene noge na drugo in zopet nazaj ter dejal: "Recimo, da si res velik človek v svetu, kakor pišejo listi, toda vključ temu ti moram nekaj malega povedati. Po mojem mnenju ni bilo prav nič lepo od tebe, da nisi češče pisal svoji materi. Bila je vsa v skrbeh. Koliko noči ni mogla spat, ko je premišljala, da si nemara v stiski ali mrtev. To ti pa pravim zato, ker te imam rad še od tedaj, ko si mi bil komaj do kolena, in ker ti mati neče sama kaj takega očitati — in moja želja je, da ji večkrat pišeš, kadar prideš nazaj v Ameriko."

"Saj bom, stric Miha," sem dejal.

"Toda ne smeš mi zameriti, da sem ti to povedal," je dejal Miha. "Zdaj, ko si prišel domov, je vse to pozabila."

V množici je bilo tudi več "Amerikancev," ki so nekaj let delali v Ameriki in se vrnili. Vsako od njih je znal nekaj angleških besed, pa se je hotel s svojim znanjem postavljati pred svojimi sovaščani. Izpraševali so me o Ameriki. Ali je krifa — gospodarska kriza — tam res tako huda, kakor pišejo časopisi? Je li res tam toliko ljudi brez dela?

Druga vprašanja: Ali so zgradbe v Ameriki res tako visoke? Je li res, da je neko drevo v Kaliforniji tako debelo, da so izvrtali skoznje predor za avtomobilsko cesto. Kako ameriški kmetje obdelujejo zemljo? Je li res, da večidel vse poljedelsko delo opravljajo s stroji? Ima li New York res sedem milijonov prebivalcev? So li res veleposelstva na zapadu večja nego je vsa kranjska dežela? So li res v New Yorku podzemne železnice? Ali res cenijo Henryja Forda na bilijon dolarjev? Je li Sinclair Lewis največji ameriški pisatelj? Sta li knjigi "Arrow-smith" in "Babbitt," ki sta prevedeni v srbski jezik, njegovi jezik, njegovi najboljši deli? . . .

Stella je odšla z mojim bratom na sprehod skozi vas, pa so začele ženske, zlasti moje nečakinje in tete, povpraševati o nji, sprva neodločno, zaupno, potem pa smejeje: "Koliko ji je let? Koliko časa sva že poročena? So li njeni ljudje premočni? Koliko dote mi je prinesla? Ima li sestre in brate? Ali si sama šiva obleko? . . . To je dovedlo do izpraševanja o ameriški ženi na splošno: Ali vse kupujejo obleke v trgovinah? Si li katera sama peče kruh? Sama pere perilo? Znajo li dobro šivati in veziti? Se li ameriške hiše dosti razlikujejo od kranjskih? . . .

In tako ni bilo ne konca ne kraja najvsemu, neumnemu in občutljivemu izpraševanju, ki sem pa kljub temu z veseljem nanje odgovarjal. Vendarle sem bil tudi vesel, ko je prišla pod večer moja mati in mi velela, naj grem kaj prigriznit in popit. "Gotovo si lačen in truden, ker vse popoldne govoriš," je dejala. "In kje je Stjella? . . . Prijetno mi je bilo tako izgovarjanje ženiniga imena . . .

V hiši mi je rekla mati: "Večraj bi te bila rada vprašala milijon stvari, toda zdaj sem vse pozabila. Nič za to. Saj si se vrnil in imaš čedno ženo. Kaj naj bi te izpraševala?" Sedli smo za mizo. "Mati," sem vprašal, "kako pa gospodariš? Kaj rabite za denar?" Ona se je nasmehnila. "Seveda, to krizo imamo, ki ni nič drugega za nas, toda dovolj svojih pridelkov prodamo, da si lahko kupimo, kar potrebujemo in česar ne moramo doma pridelati.

Velika družina nas je, toda Poldka in Pavla delata obleko za nas vse, in obleka, ki jo onidve naredita, je boljša, nego ona, ki jo človek kupi v mestu. Ante zna spretno sukati orodje in lahko malone vse sam napravi ali popravi. Tudi zidati zna. Lani sta zgradila s Stanom cementiran most preko potoka. Predlanskim sta izkopala novi vodnjak, ki si ga videl. Stan je orač, kakršnega ni v naši sosesčini. Vsi so zdravi in pripravni za kaj, hvale Bogu. Niti ob žetvi nam ni treba najemati drugih. In ker nas je toliko, je naša domačija — hiša in svet — po zakonu davka prosta." Zopet se je zazmejala: "Zdaj se mi pričinja povračevati, ker sem imela toliko otrok . . . Izhajamo."

Ono noč sem po večerji, pri kateri smo imeli doma povojeno kuhano vino iz vinograda nekega našega sorodnika v Beli Krajini, spal na rjuhah iz sirovega, doma tkanega platna v postelji, kjer sem nekoč, kakor vsi moji bratje in sestre, privrkat cvilil in vekal.

S Stello sva želela ostati v Blatu nekaj tednov, moji domači so pa želeli, da bi ostala za vedno; tuda to nama je kmalu postalo malone nemogoče.

Nedeljski časniki so poročali o mojem prihodu in na ponedeljek jutro so prispeli v našo vas poročevalci iz Ljubljane. Ali bi jim hotel povedati svoje vtise o stari domovini ter kaj o "socialnem, gospodarskem političnem in literarnem življenju v Združenih državah." V torek so že prinesli časopisi dolge članke o mojih vtisih glede kranjske dežele, o mojem mnenju glede Amerike in celo, da zna Stella, ki je takisto vesela kranjske dežele, že pesnično slovenskih besed. Isti dan je pričelo prihajati v Blato cel kup pisem in brzojavk. Literarni in kulturni klubi so pozdravljali moj prihod. Neki sodrudiški revije me je prosil za "obširen intervju o Ameriki." Vabili so me na dom v Ljubljani in drugod, na piknike in "večere," na izlete na planine.

Da bi mogla sprejeti vsaj nekaj povabil, sva se s Stello preselila nazaj v ljubljanski hotel. Toliko da sva se dobro vpisala v hotelsko knjigo, že je stal napol iz sebe pred nama gospod iz banke pisarne. Brez sape in brisač je začel pripovedovati o nekakšnem razbijanju v hiši poleg hotela in naju je prosil, naj bi se preselila v drug hotel, kjer nas po njegovem prepričanju ne bo noben ropot motil. Smejala sva se in mu odgovorila, da, vajena hrušča in trušča v New Yorku, nisva razbijanja v sosednji hiši niti slišala!

V četrtek smo imeli svoj prvi "večer" na domu odličnega slovenskega romanopisca, ki je hkratu tudi gimnazijski profesor, izdajatelj, urednik in krasen človek. Ta "dogodek" je bil tipičen za naslednje "večere," od katerih prvi se je vršil na domu največjega živečega slovenskega pesnika, a drugi v hiši urednika najstarejše slovenske literarne revije. Tamkaj so se zbrali vsi slovenski literarni in kulturni svetilniki s svojimi ženami. Na srečo so nekateri izmed njih govorili angleško in mi pomagali pri moji slovenščini, kadar sem poskušal odgovorjati na ti-soč vprašanj o Sinclairu Lewisu, Edna St. Vincent Millayju, Robertu Frostu, Counteeju Cullenu, Hartu Craneu, James Stevensu, Walteru Winchellu in o novih smereh v ameriškem slovstvu; pa o gospodarski krizi, raketirstvu (delavskem izsiljevanju) in o Al Caponeu, delavskem gibanju, problemu ljudskih plemen, o novi Američanki, bodočnosti Združenih držav itd. Stella je sedela med dvema literatoma in ni razumela niti besedice, razen kdaj pa kdaj kako mojo angleško vpadico, kadar se nisem mogel slovensko izraziti. Odgovarjal sem na vprašanja od devetih zvečer do treh zjutraj. Potem so naju po svoji navadi spremili gosti-

telj in gostiteljica ter vsi ostali gostje — kakih trideset oseb — do najbližjega vogala pri hotelu. Preden sva se od vseh poslovila, se je že danilo nad planinami.

Deset dni so trajale te ceremonije, potem pa še opere, dramske predstave in koncerti, za katere so nama pošiljali vstopnice.

Polagoma sem sprevidel, kar mi je bilo v moji deški dobi samo nejasno znano, da je poleg poljedelstva vodilna kranjska industrija kultura. Ta je pristen del dežele. V Ljubljani je sedem velikih knjigarn (prav tako velikih, kakor so trgovine z železom, manufakturnim blagom in drogerije v tem mestu), in tri od njih so stare že dokaj desetletji. Zvedel sem, da knjigarnezaložnice ter knjižne družbe, ki jih je enajst, izdajo vsako leto na stotine knjig, od katerih jih samo majhno število gre izpod 2,000 izvodov! Razen tega ima vsaka knjigarna zbirko najnovjših nemških, francoskih, čeških, srbohrvatskih, pa nekaj angleških in italijanskih knjig. Založniki ne oglašajo, kajti v Sloveniji malone vsako — trgovce, kmet in intelektualce — kupuje knjige ali je pa naročen nanje pri kakem knjižnem založništvu. V Ljubljani sva videla s Stello mlade in srednjih let ženske, ki so, ko so poprodale jajca, prinesena v mesto z dežele, hodile v knjigarne kupovat knjige.

V dveh letih so, kakor so me informirali, igrali v Ljubljani petdesetkrat Hamleta. Večina mestnih ulic je imenovanih po pesnikih, romanopiscih in jezikoslovcih. Največji spomenik v Ljubljani ima pesnik. Kadar gredo študentje na deželo, so navadno namenjeni h grobovom ali rojstnim krajem pesnikov, dramatikov in drugih pisateljev. V kavarnah se je večina razgovorov, ki sem jih slišal, sukala okoli gledaliških predstav, slikarstva, kiparstva, arhitekture, knjig, glasbe in socialnih ter gospodarskih idej. Večina vprašanj, ki sem jih dobil glede Amerike, se je nanašala na kulturne in socialne probleme, in med ljudmi, ki so me izpraševali, je bil mlad duhovnik, aktiven članik, žena knjigoveza, pa neki živinozdravnik, ki sem slučajno nanj naletel. Njih zanimanje pa očividno ni bilo diletantsko. Bilo je izrazito intimen del njih življenja, Ljubljane, dežele.

To, da sem v Ameriki nekaj malega napisal ter prejel za svoje delo nekaj priznanja, se je mnogo bolj dojmilo mojih rojakov, kakor da bi bil prišel domov, recimo, kot milijonarski industrijec. Odtod ves ta hrup v javnosti in vrtinec gostoljubja. Pa še nekaj drugega je bilo vzrok temu hrupu in navdušenju. Slovenci so, kakor sem že naglasil, majhen narod; bili so manjšina v Avstriji in zdaj so — neizbežno — manjšina v Jugoslaviji. Hkratu so pa neizmerno ponosni na svojo kulturo in domovino; neizmerno so pa-

trictični, toda ne tako ofen-Kadarkoli potemtakem t- oni "sin Slovenije" kaj d- napravijo takoj velik hrup d- se je že danilo nad planinami. turnem polju, tedaj mora- veda napraviti še glasnejši- Kar največ storiijo tudi, d- zarijo Srbe in Hrvatse nan- se je zgodilo v mojem prim- Ko sem se z nekaterimi m- prijatelji v Ljubljani s- seznanil, sem jim poskušal- vedati, da imajo pretirano- nje o meni, toda bilo je že- pozno. Dolžili so me skrom- (Dalje prihodnjic.)

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