

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

V proslavo 35-letnice J. S. K. Jednote so dosedaj naznanjene sledeče prireditve:

Piknik angleško poslujočega društva Western Stars, št. 202 JSKJ v Rock Springsu, Wyo. Piknik se bo vršil v nedeljo 16. julija vrhu Quaken in Aspen prilož, 16 milj južno od Rock Springsa.

Skupen piknik društev št. 105 in 190 JSKJ v mestu Butte, Montana, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo 9. julija na prostoru, znanem po imenu "Fourth of July Beach."

Piknik društva št. 70 JSKJ v Chicago, Ill., ki se bo vršil dne 16. julija v Summit Grove.

Piknik društva št. 72 JSKJ v Rentonu, Wash., ki se bo vršil v Bryn Mawr parku v nedeljo 8. avgusta.

Piknik in plesna zabava društva št. 149 JSKJ v Canonsburgu, Pa., dne 29. julija.

Izlet društva št. 26 JSKJ v Pittsburghu, Pa., dne 30. julija.

Piknik društva št. 40 JSKJ v Claridge, Pa., dne 29. julija.

Stara slovenska naselbina Sublet v državi Wyoming bo v kratkem času čisto izpraznjena. Tako poroča sobrat Frank Kruh, tajnik tamkajšnega društva št. 28 JSKJ, katerega društva carter nameravajo prenesti v mestce Kemmerer, Wyo.

Piknik se iz Subleta seljijo v frontier, Kemmerer in drugim. Pomagarsko mestce Sublet, ker je svoječasno bivalo lepo mesto Slovencev, posebno onih gornje Savinjske doline, se nahaja visoko na hribu, 7.777 p'evcev nad morsk gladino.

Velik pevski festival se bo v nedeljo 9. julija vršil na vrtu slovenskega društvenega doma v Encidu, Ohio. Nastopili bodo pevci in pevke sledečih pevskih društev: Adrija, Cvet, Edinost, Madonia, Ilirija, Naš Dom, Soča, in Zvon, skupno okrog 200 pevcev.

Iz poročil v lokalnih časopisih posnemamo, da se bo mesto bankne v Clevelandu, O., ustanovila nova banka, ki bo članica Federalne rezerve in bo pričela delovati okrog 1. avgusta. Počelo se, da so v teku priprave začne North American Trust (slovenska banka) plačevati od stotkov starih vlog. Banke je že dosedaj plačala tri od stotkov, torej bo vsega skupaj 13 od stotkov. Kdaj dobe vložniki še ostale dele vlog, o tem nikakega točnega poročila.

V uredništvu Nove Dobe se pretekli teden oglasil sobrat Louis Lah iz Waukegana, Ill., da ne obisku pri svojem bratu Theolu Lahu v Clevelandu.

V Los Angelesu, Cal., je umrla Mrs. Pamel, rojena Trobec v poljski dolini, članica društva JSKJ v Greensburgu, Pa. Pamelova soproga Jožefa, ki je bila član omenjenega društva, je sina in hčer.

IME ZA ŽARNICO

Vsakemu so znane električne žarnice, imenovane "Mazda." Malokdo pa ve, da je prvi odgovoren Ahura Mazda, ki je bil v starodavni religiji Zoroastrov bog svetlobe.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

Z VELIKO NAGLICO sestavljajo industrialne in trgovske skupine pravilnike glede plač delovnih ur in glede takozvane poštene konkurence. Razume se, da želijo obdržati plače na kolikor mogoče nizki stopinji. Zastopniki delavcev argumentirajo za poštene življenjske plače in za skrajšanje delovnih ur, da bo tako mogoče zaposliti kar največje število delavcev. Pravitnike mora končno potrditi vlada.

ZNATNO UGODNOST za ne-državljane je izposlovala Foreign Language Information Service, organizacija, ki se bori proti zapostavljanju inozemcev. Kot znano, bo vlada potrošila 3.300 milijonov dolarjev za razne javne zgradbe in naprave, kar naj pospeši zaposlitev brezposelnih delavcev. Prvotno je bilo določeno, da pridejo pri takih delih v poštev le ameriški državljani, toda Foreign Language Information Service je dosegla, da bodo dobili delo poleg državljanov tudi taki, ki imajo samo prvi papir. To ni vse, za kar se je organizacija borila, toda je kljub temu velika pridobitev.

TAJNIK NOTRANJH ZADDEV, Harold Ickes, je nedavno pokazal izdelovalcem cementa, da vlada ne bo plesala po njihovi godbi. Pri gradbi velikega jezusa na reki Colorado, ki je znan kot Boulder Dam, potrebuje vlada velike množice cementa. Poslane ponudbe cementnih družb so se zdele tajniku notranjih zadev previsoke, zato jih je vse odklonil in razpisal ponoven natečaj. Ponovne ponudbe se niso dosti razlikovale od prvih, zato jih je Ickes ponovno odklonil. Arogantni cementni podjetniki so dali Ickesu indirektno razumeti, da po nižjih cenah sploh ne bo dobil cementa. Mož pa se ni dal ugnati, ampak je izjavil, da je gradnja Boulder jezusa delo vlade in da bo vlada sama zgradila svoje cementarne v bližini projekta, če ne dobi cementa po primerljivih cenah od privatnih družb. To je pomagalo in nove ponudbe cementnih družb so se toliko pocenile, da bo vlada samo pri cementu prihranila davkoplačevalcem nad pol milijona dolarjev.

PO STATISTIKI, ki jo je izdala vlada, se je trgovina z inozemstvom v mesecu maju znatno dvignila. Še bolj pa se je dvignila domača trgovina.

ZA UKINJENJE 18. amendinga sta pretekli teden glasovali nadaljni dve državi, nameče California in West Virginia. West Virginia je bila dolgo znana kot "suha" država. Dosedaj je glasovalo 16 držav in vse so se izjavile za odpravo 18. amendinga. Za ukinjenje federalne prohibicijske postavbe pa je treba najmanj 36 držav. Zagovorniki in nasprotniki prohibicije nestršno pričakujejo, kako se bosta odločili državi Alabama in Arkansas, ki sta znani kot strogo "suhi" državi. Volitve v Alabami in Arkansasu se bodo vršile 16. julija.

LETOŠNJI JUNJI je bil v Zedinjenih državah najbolj vroč od leta 1919 naprej. V splošnem je skoro povsod vladala toča (Dalje na 5. strani)

USODA PEIPINGA

Peiping je do leta 1928 nosil ime Peking in je bil glavno mesto velike Kitajske. Omenjena leta pa se je kitajska vlada preselila v Nanking in je prekrstila prejšnje glavno mesto v Peiping. Pogodba iz leta 1900, po kateri boksarski ustaji, določa, da morejo imeti Japonska, Anglija, Francija, Italija, Nemčija, Rusija in Zedinjene države tam svoje posadke za varstvo svojih poslaništev. Ko se je kitajska vlada preselila v novo glavno mesto Nanking, 600 milj od Pekinga, so ostala inozemska poslaništva še vedno tam, kakor je to nerodno. Kitajska je skušala s prekrščenjem Pekinga v Peiping odpraviti pravico inozemskih vlad za vzdrževanje lastnih posadk, ker se ta pravica nanaša izrecno na Peking in ne na Peiping. Toda inozemski poslanišča se niso dali motiti in smatrajo, da so še vedno v Pekingu.

Mesto Peiping je že nad 4000 let staro ter je imelo že mnogo gospodarjev in še več imen. Mesto se je že imenovalo Ci Jen, Jučov, Nancing, Jenšing, Čungtu, Kanbalig, Peipingfu, Peking in končno Peiping. Zdjaj, ko so mesto zavzeli Japonci, morda dobi zopet novo ime. Vsakokrat, ko se je lastništvo mesta premenilo, se je spremenilo tudi ime, poleg tega pa še parkrat vmes.

Zanimivo je, da so Kitajci v teku stoletij mesto že večkrat izgubili, toda končno je vselej zopet njim pripadlo. Mesto so zavzeli že večkrat tuji zavojalci s silo, toda Kitajci so ga vedno na miren način nazaj dobili. Zaveznik Kitajcev je čas in par stoletij čakal za Kitajce ne pomeni dosti. Zadnja invazija se je izvršila leta 1644, ko so Mandžuri zavzeli Peking in podjarmili Kitajsko. Prejšnja Miňgovna dinastija je bila odstavljena in zavladali so Mandžuri. Ta mandžurska dinastija se je vzdržala na vladi do leta 1911, ko je revolucija izpomenila Kitajsko v republiko. Mandžuri pa so že davno prej izgubili in se pretopili v prave Kitajce. Tako se je zgodilo še z vsemi zavojalci Kitajske. Tuji so premagali Kitajce, toda v nekaj stoletjih so utonili v kitajskem morju.

Značilno je, da pred Japonci kitajske čete Peipinga niti branile niso, ampak so se brez boja umaknile iz mesta. Japonci so danes gospodarji mesta Peipinga in velikega dela Kitajske, toda žilavi kitajski narod, ki se je ohranil tisočletja, je ostal tam, pa bo živ el kot po navadi in se množil kot običajno in končno bodo najbrž tudi japonski zavojalci utonili v 400milijonskem kitajskem narodu, kot so drugi tuji pred njimi. Peiping bo zopet spadal Kitajcem z ostalo Kitajsko vred.

PRIDOBIVANJE KAFRE

Do nedavnega časa je bila Amerika popolnoma odvisna za kafro od uvoza. Kafa se je uvažala iz Kitajske, Japonske, Vzhodne Indije, otoka Formosa in drugih krajev. Kafrova drevesa, iz lesa katerih se distilira kafa, rasto tam v obliči. Po nekem novem procesu so zdaj v Deepwater Pointu, N. J., začeli izdelavati kafro iz navadnega terpentina. Največ terpentina producirajo jelovi gozdi naših jugovzhodnih držav.

PRAZNIK NEODVISNOSTI

Dne 4. julija smo proslavili 157. obletnico Izjave neodvisnosti, ki je eden izmed dvojice državnih dokumentov, na katerih so bile osnovane Združene države. Drugi dokument je ustava ali federalna Konstitucija.

Izjava Neodvisnosti, ki je bila sprejeta od Kontinentalnega kongresa dne 4. julija 1776, poudarja okolnosti, ob katerih je ta narod postal, in ideale in stremeljanja, ki jih upa doseči. Na svetu je tedaj prevladovala pravica po božji milosti kraljev in cesarjev in zastopniki kakih štirih milijonov naseljencev so tedaj upali proglasiti kot nacelo vlade enakost vseh ljudi.

Proglasili so v Izjavi: "Smatramo, da te resnice so same ob sebi umevne; da so vsi ljudje ustvarjeni enaki; da jih je Stvaritelj obdaril z nekaterimi neodtujljivimi pravicami; da izmed teh so življenje, svoboda in prizadevanja za srečno življenje. Da v dosegu teh pravic so bile vlade ustvarjene na zemlji, ki dobivajo svojo pravično oblast od privoljenja onih, nad katerimi vladajo; da kjerkoli katerasidobli oblika vlade se ne strinja s temi svrhmi, ima ljudstvo pravico, da jo spremeni ali odpravi in da ustanovi novo vlado, ki naj se osnuje na teh načelih in organizira svojo oblast tako, kakor se ljudstvu zdi najbolj primerno za doseg varnosti in sreče."

Stavek, da so bili vsi ljudje ustvarjeni enaki, se je večkrat skušalo izpodbijati. Ali oni, ki so podpisali Izjavo neodvisnosti, niso nikdar mislili, da bi se ta stavek rabil v onem zmislu, ki ga podkajajo razni kritičarji. Thomas Jefferson in njegovi sodrug si niso nikdar domišljali, da so vsi ljudje enaki v umu, delavnosti, nadarjenosti in značaju. Kar so imeli v mislih, je bilo, da so vsi ljudje enaki pred zakonom — da ne sme biti privilegovanih razredov, da naj vsak človek ima enake pravice in priložnosti.

Izjava neodvisnosti je jasna, kar se tiče ljudskih pravic, ko poudarja, da imajo vsi ljudje neke neodtujljive pravice in da med te spada življenje, svoboda in prizadevanje za srečo. To je bila tedaj revolucijonarstva doktrina. Večina tedanjih evropskih držav ni pripoznavala "življenje, svoboda in prizadevanje za srečo" kot naravno pravico vsakega človeka. Na Francoskem, za časa Izjave, so mogli zapreti vsakogar in ga držati v ječi vse življenje edino na podlagi kraljevega ukaza — brez nikakega razloga in brez priložnosti za obravnavo ali branitev. Še hujše je bilo v drugih državah in življenje in sreča podanikov sta bore malo šteli.

Te zlate besede Izjave imajo še danes velikanski odmev, kajti na njih je osnovana vsa ideja Združenih držav. Življenje, svoboda in prizadevanje za srečo se smatrajo kot dedne pravice vsakega človeka, ki jih on sam ne more utajiti ali se jim odrekat. Te pravice so v človeku po božji pravici, ne vsled kakih odredb, zakonov ali ukazov. Na njih počiva vsa vlada. In v praksi se je mnogo razsodb vrhovnega sodišča sklicevalo na to načelo.

"Prizadevanje za srečo" je fraza, ki se ob prvem pogledu zdi manj jasna kot "življenje in svoboda." Kaj je "sreča" je različna z ljudmi. Za veke so ljudje razpravljali o tem, kaj (Dalje na 5. strani)

LEK ZA UMObOLNOST

Razvita bolezen umobolnost je sicer malokdaj ozdravljiva, toda znanost je našla način, kako ozdraviti omehanje možgan. Ta bolezen, ki jo zdravniki označajo tudi kot "paresis," se konča, če ni pravočasno ozdravljena, samo s smrtjo ali z umobolnostjo.

Dunajski zdravnik dr. Julius Wagner-Jauregg je pronašel, da bolezen malarija navadno ozdravi omehanje možgan in tako reši žrtve smrti ali blaznosti. Omenjeni zdravnik je za to važno iznajdbo dobil Noblovo nagrado, kajti do njegovega odkritja ni bilo nikakega zanesljivega leka za omehanje možgan.

Slovenski pregovor, da se klin izbije s klinom, je za ta slučaj prav na mestu. Bolnika, ki trpi na omehanju možgan, se okuži z malarijo, in ta uniči bacile prvotne bolezni. Seveda je treba imeti malarijo pod kontrolo in jo o pravem času uničiti s kininom. Po mnenju znanstvenikov je visoka temperatura, ki se razvije v telesu potom malarije, odgovorna za uničenje bacilov bolezni omehanja možgan; malarija vzdigne telesno vročino včasih do 105 ali 106 stopinj.

Zanimivo je, da malarijo širijo neke vrste komarji, znanstveno imenovani "anopheles." Takozvana "komarjeva postaja" v mestu Tallahassee, Florida, katere prvotni namen je bil uničevanje komarjev, ki širijo malarijo, se zdaj bavi tudi z rejo teh komarjev, s katerimi potem pobijajo bolezen omehanja možgan. Bolnika, ki se pride zdraviti v ta zavod za omehanje možgan, izpostavijo komarjememu piku. Zastoluje, da ga komar, ki raznaša malarijo, zbode le enkrat, pa se v gotovem času razvije malarija; včasih je treba čakati mesec dni, navadno pa se malarija razvije že 18 dni po piku. Zdravniki potem nadzorujejo malarijo, da se razvije do prave višine, nakar jo ustavijo. Ko bolnik ozdravi od posledic malarije, je tudi ozdravljena bolezen omehanja možgan.

Skoro vsi slučaji omehanja možgan so bili uspešno ozdravljeni, če se je omenjene vrste zdravljenje pravočasno podvezelo. Tako so komarji, ki raznašajo malarijo, na drug način postali dobrotniki človeštva, ki pomagajo zdraviti mnogo hujšo in nevarnejšo bolezen.

BESEDE IN DEJANJA

Nemški kancelar Hitler je v svojem slovesnem govoru dne 17. maja izjavil, da Nemci ne marajo ponemčiti drugih narodov, ne bodo pa pristopili, da bi drugi narodi potujčevali Nemce. To se lepo sliši, toda malo prej so nemške oblasti zatrle edini lužičko-srbski list "Serbske Noviny." Izjavile so, da bo smel list izhajati le, ako bo izročil hitlerjevem v roke. Policiji dodeljeni hitlerjevski napadalni oddelki so v Budišinu izvršili preiskave v vseh tamkajšnih lužičko-srbskih zavodih, predvsem v lužičko-srbski knjigarni. Pri tej priliki so aretirali vse zavedne slovenske inteligente.

Lužički Srbi so najmanjši slovenski narod, ki šteje kvečjemu še 200 tisoč duš. Obkroženi so popolnoma s tridimi Nemci, tako da se slednjim ni bati, da bi jih poslovanili. V šolskem oziru so Lužički Srbi prav tako brezpravniki kot Slovenci in Hrvati v Julijski Krajini.

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Vas Paloviče v kamniškem srezu je hudo opustošila toča. Omenjena vas se nahaja poldrugo uro od Kamnika in prideluje mnogo sadja. Tisti kraj pa tudi zelo pogosto obiskuje toča.

Sredji junija so divjale hude nevihte z deževnimi nalivi v Zagrebu, okrog Splita, v okolici Karlovca, okrog Banjaluke in v okolici Metkoviča.

Dne 11. junija je proslavil sevniški Sokol 25letnico svojega obstanka. Ustanovljen je bil leta 1908, v dobi najhujšega nemškega pritiska, in se je moral takoj od začetka boriti z velikimi težavami. Za vzdrževanje slovenske zavesti v tistih težkih časih ima sevniški Sokol velike zasluge.

Jugoslavija je nedavno izgubila enega največjih svojih poetov, Dragutina M. Domjanica. Z njim se je mogel meriti pri Slovincih samo Oton Župančič, pri Hrvatih Vladimir Nazor, pri Srbi pa Jovan Dučić. Domjanic je bil lirčni pesnik, ki je sodeloval tudi v slovenskih revijah. Njegove izvirne pesmi so bile priobčevane v "Ljubljanskem Zvonu" in v "Odmevih." Domjanic je bil po duhu in srcu Hrvat, ker je smatral, da je samo tako pravi Jugoslovian.

Slovensko planinsko društvo je nedavno obhajalo 40-letnico svojega obstanka in je pri tisti priliki izdalo slavnostno, 134 strani obsegajočo številko društvenega glasila "Planinski Vestnik."

V Gorenji vasi v Poljski dolini je umrla Ivanka Hrovatin, rojena pl. Premierstein, tašča Župana in trgovca Franca Jelovčana. Pokojnica, ki se je rodila na znani graščini v Li-bevčah pri Idriji, je bila vedno ponosna na svoje slovensko poreklo. Dosegla je starost 80 let. Sin Viktor živi v Dupljah pri Vipavi.

Požar, povzročen po strelju, je uničil hišo in gospodarsko poslople posestnika Ivana Petrovič na Mestnem vrhu pri Ptuj. Istotako je po strelju povzročil požar uničil hišo posestnika Lepjeja v Stopenem pri Poljčanih, viničarijo Agate Babulčeve v Plešu in viničarijo Marije Kolarjeve pri Sv. Ani.

Občinski funkcionar, ki ima na vesti nad sto neveljavnih porok. Pred okrožnim sodiščem v Subotici se je začela razprava proti občinskemu tajniku Stanku Tanjurdžiću, ki je obtožen, da je za denar številne mladotletnike proglasil za polnoletne ter mnoge pare ne glede na razne zadržke civilno poročal in tako povzročil, da sta 102, predčantovirsko občinsko upravo sklenjena zakona prav za prav neveljavna. Zadeva je zelo komplicirana, ker so bili mnogi od teh zakonov sklenjeni že pred leti, nekateri pa tekem časa že razveljavljeni in bo sedaj zelo težko vse povrniti v takozvano prvotno stanje.

Presenetljiv dar poplave. V okolici Karlovca, kjer so bile koncem maja in v začetku junija hude poplave, je te dni neki kmet našel nenavadno odškod- (Dalje na 2. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Do pasjih dni je še dobra dva tedna, toda njihove prednje straze, s pravo pasjo vročino, so že tukaj. Zato ni čudno niti sramotno, če včasij zijamo od vročine, kot naši štirinogati prijatelji, originalni imenjaki pasjih dni. Po veljavni etiketi se tako obnašanje sicer ne spodobi, pa saj se tudi taka vročina v tem času ne spodobi.

Čudno, nad vse čudno pa je, da se pri vsej tej vročini zmrzna gotovina nekaterih zamrznenih bank neče in neče otajati.

Zdi se, da je Balkan še vedno smodnišnica Evrope. Bombe in pištole pokajo, kot bi naši balkanski bratje vsak teden parkrat proslavljali 4. julij.

Narodni ekonom nam pripovedujejo, da bo več blagostanja v deželi, če bodo farmerji pridelali manj pšenice, koruze in bombaža. Denarni eksperti se trudijo dolarju pridobiti nizko vrednost na svetovnem in domačem trgu, češ, da bo to znatno pomagalo odprodi depresijo in privabiti prosperiteto. Mi navadni plebejci tega ne moremo prav zapopasti in razumeti. To dokazuje, da neke ne kaj ni prav, bodisi v našem slavnem gospodarskem sistemu ali pa v naših plebejskih možganih.

V nekem starokrajskem listu sem čital te dni sledeče poročilo: "Hrib Stari Hrastnik, o katerem smo že toliko pisali, še vedno počasi leze v dolino."

Moč pisane besede je velika, toda vse eno ni dovolj močna, da bi ustavila starokopiten hrib, ki se je namenil potovati v dolino.

Iz Londona poročajo o gosti megli; od svetovne gospodarske konference, ki se je zbrala v Londonu, pa nič več ne slišimo. Mor-da se je izgubila v megli.

Nedavno sem se moral dati fotografirati na višjo komando. Prostovoljno se v take eksperimente ne spuščam, ker vem, da resnica v očih bode, vsaj kar se mojih slik tiče. Kljub temu toliko ljubim božjo hčerko resnico, da nisem posnel tih treh mojih kolegov, ki so poslali za pribčitev nekaj let stare fotografije, iz časov, ko smo bili še vsi mlajši in lepši. Ko mi je prijatelj fotograf izročil sliko, je pripomnil, da tisto je najboljša, kar je mogel napraviti iz materiala, ki mu je bil na razpolago. In s tem je povedal dosti, prav za prav preveč.

Vročina je včasij neprijetna, pa se že prestane, če si človek zna pomagati. Ako je še tako vroče, mi takoj nekoliko odleže, kadar se domislim zadnjih dni preteklega februarja, ko je bil tak mrz, da so celo gorko zakurjene banke zamrzile, nekatere tako silno, da se zdaj "v ledovje zakavono njih denarno je srce." Pa tudi drugače vročina ni tako od muh. Na primer, o čem bi te dni govorili in pisali, če ne bi bilo vročine!

Pravijo, da je svetovna razstava v Chicagu zelo lepa in zanimiva, zato tudi mene precej drži, da bi si jo šel ogledat. Za enkrat pa mi to branijo trije močnogi diktatorji, namreč čas, denar in vročina. Tolažim se z (Dalje na 2. strani)

"Nova Doba"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

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Sezona piknikov

Vsi potrebujemo vsaj tu in tam nekoliko razvedrila, in lepe prilike za to nam dajejo poleti ravno pikniki. Malokdo je v vročem poletnem času navdušen za veselice in druge zabavne ali družabne prireditve v zaprtih prostorih, zato v tem času navadno te vrste aktivnost počiva. Slovenski priseljenci v tej deželi, ki prihajajo po veliki večini iz podeželskih krajev, še posebno cenimo piknike; zlasti tisti, katere je borba za eksistenco priklenila v velika mesta.

Na piknikih si ljudje lažje izbirajo zabavo po okusih, kot pri prireditvah v dvoranah, in mnoge formalnosti, ki so običajne ali celo potrebne v omejenih zaprtih prostorih, zunaj v naravi odpadejo. Posamezne skupine se zunaj na prostem lahko formirajo po okusih in tako se mnogokrat razvijajo večje število prijetnih manjših družb, kar pa niti malo ne kvira skupne prireditve, ampak ji daje večjo razigranost.

Pikniki se navadno vršijo v gozdičih, kjer je na razpolago zaželen hladna senca in seveda dovolj svežega zraka, kar posebno prebivalci velikih mest pri svojih vsakdanjih poslih pogrešajo. Seveda je tudi za tovarniške delavce in rudarje manjših naselij, katerim pri njih delu manjka sonca in svežega zraka, piknik prijeten oddih.

V velikih slovenskih naselbinah, kjer je mnogo slovenskih društev, mine malokatera poletna nedelja brez piknika; navadno jih je še po več na isti dan. Oddaljenost prostora navadno ne predstavlja resnih ovir, ker je v avtomobilih na razpolago dobro, ceno in hitro transportno sredstvo. Po mnenju starih naselnicov sicer naši pikniki dandanes niso več to, kar so bili nekdaj, toda so kljub temu še vedno prijetni, zabavni, zanimivi in navadno dobro obiskani.

Razna društva prirejajo piknike v glavnem iz treh vzrokov: zaradi dohodkov, katere pričakujejo, zaradi družabnosti in razvedrila in zaradi reklame.

V sedanjih časih, ko so finančni viri občinstva znatno ali docela posušeni, so mnogokrat materijalni uspehi piknikov le skromni. To je umljivo, kajti kjer ni, tudi vojska ne vzame. Kljub temu pa so lahko pikniki uspešni in zadovoljivi z ozirom na reklamo in razmah prijete družabnosti. Na piknikih je dobra prilika, da se člani gotovega društva ali gotove skupine neformalno sestanejo in po domače pokramljujejo med seboj; tam lahko na lep način vpeljejo v družbo tudi svoje zunanje prijatelje. Dobro, prijetno družbo ljubi vsak, ki ni čudak. S tem pridobi na ugledu skupina, ki je piknik priredila, kar je z agitacijskega stališča mnogo vredno.

Prav je torej, da se tudi društva J. S. K. Jednote poslužujejo te vrste reklame, kjerkoli so prilike količnik ugodne. Ako se le stroški prireditve pokrijejo, je lahko piknik velike vrednosti za društvo s stališča reklame. Vsako društvo, ki hoče napredovati, mora na en ali drugi način nekaj storiti za svojo reklamo. Dobro aranžirani pikniki, kjer se zbere dobro razpoložena družba, lahko mnogo pomagajo k ugledu in oglaševanju društva. Ako pri tem nanese prilika, lahko eden ali drugi izmed članov z lepo besedo pokaže na trdno gospodarsko stališče naše Jednote in na njena nestranskarstva pravila, ki izključujejo vsa prerakanja in poudarjanja verskega ali političnega značaja, kar najbolj jasno predstavlja svetu, da je organizacija res samo bratska in podpora. To se lahko izvrši potem javnega govora ali pa v prijateljskih privatnih razgovorih.

Bratje in sestre, skušajmo združiti na naših piknikih prijetno s koristnim, zabavo z reklamo za organizacijo. To je posebno primerno letos ob priliki 35letnice naše J. S. K. Jednote.

Oton Župančič:

METULJKI NA POLJANI

Kakor živi cveti letajo metuljčki, po livadi, po zeleni, pod rumenim solncecem.

Kot da prihli bratec bratcevo so obiskat, seli so metuljčki na zelene vejice.

Kot bi počivali na grmeh metuljčki, cveti se belijo na zelenih vejicah.

Gostoljubno bratec bratcem so postregli: Pili so medicio iz srebrnih kupčič.

Ko so se napili, so se poslovili in se pošalili: "Kdaj pa vi k nam pridete?"

VAŽNA NAZNANILA IZ GLAVNEGA URADA J. S. K. J.

POSJOILA

Tem potom se uradno naznanja, da bomo od sedaj naprej pri vseh posojilih napravili ček za šestmesečni asessment na društvenega blagajnika, če bo pa posojilo presehalo šestmesečni asessment, tedaj bomo za razliko naredili ček na ime člana. K temu koraku nas je prisililo dejstvo, da so številni člani načrta "AA" porabili posojeni jim denar v druge svrhe, za asessment jim pa ni ničesar ostalo. Mi vemo, da se naši člani nahajajo v silni stiski, da potrebujejo denar za plačilo davkov, za groceryje, meso, obleko, itd., toda za člana je najvažnejše, da je plačan njegov asessment. Vsak član mora imeti pred očmi dejstvo, da je naša zadnja konvencija vpeljala načrt "AA" in dovolila posojila na certifikate tega načrta v prvi vrsti zato, da omogoči članom plačati nadaljne asesmente. Mi ne bi imeli nobenega ugovora, če član porabi posojeni mu denar za kako drugo stvar, ako se ne bi že takoj drugi mesec za dobljenim prvim posojilom obrnil na glavni urad po drugo posojilo. Vsem takim članom je bilo povedano iz glavnega urada in od strani društvenih tajnikov, da naknadnega posojila ne bodo mogli dobiti pred potekom šestih mesecev od dneva, ko so prejeli prvo posojilo. Veliko članov tega ni vpoštevalo, in ker so vedeli, da imajo njih certifikati še nekaj posojilne ali rezervne vrednosti, so računali, da se bo iz tega preostanka zalagalo njih nadaljne asesmente. Da ne moremo tega storiti, je bilo povedano že pred par tedni v Novi Dobi. Prizadeti člani naj namreč ne pozabijo, da imamo pri Jednoti še na tisoče članov, ki še prvega posojila niso prejeli in da je dolžnost glavnega odbora, da poskrbi tudi za te člane. Veliko je članov, ki vidijo samo svoje probleme, ne vidijo pa, da se njih tovariši nahajajo v ravno istem čolnu, zato pa vsak izmed njih misli samo nase, dočim mora Jednota misliti na vse.

NAČRT "A"

Od 1. januarja 1933 ne sprejemamo več nobenih članov na načrt "A" in tudi ne more nobeden član, ki je med tem časom spremenil svojo zavarovalnico na načrt "AA", prestopiti nazaj v načrt "A". Do sedaj smo naredili par izjem, da smo člana premestili iz načrta "AA" nazaj v načrt "A", ker ni bil zadovoljen s posojilom, češ, da je prenizko, v bodoče pa tudi takih izgovorov ne bomo več upoštevali.

OBISKOVANJE BOLNIKOV

Nova pravila določajo, da mora biti vsak bolnik obiskan po dvakrat na teden od dveh bolniških nadzornikov. To pomeni, da mora biti bolnik obiskan štirikrat na teden. Dobili smo od 1. januarja 1933 naprej veliko bolniških nakaznic ter tam opazili, da društveni uradniki tega niso vpoštevali. To je povzročilo glavnemu uradu veliko nepotrebne pisarenja. Opozarjamo društvene uradnike, da pravila v tem oziru strogo izpolnjujejo, ker bomo v nasprotnem slučaju prisiljeni take nakaznice kratkoma odbiti. V bolniškem skladu je že sedaj primanjkljaj, in ako se blagajna tekom tega meseca ne opomore, bo začetkom meseca avgusta razpisan izredni asessment za bolniški sklad. Člani, ki se nahajajo na podpori iz sklada, nemoglih, morajo biti obiskani na isti način, kot člani, ki so na redni bolniški podpori.

POGREBNI STROŠKI

Nobeden član ne more določiti za pogrebne stroške več, kot \$250.00. Imeli smo tekom zadnjih par mesecev slučaje, ko so člani spremenili zavarovalnico iz načrta "A" v načrt "AA" in pri tem za pogreb določili večjo vsoto. Tega ni mogoče storiti, ker je to proti našim pravilom in tudi proti zakonom države Minnesota, kjer je naša Jednota inkorporirana.

NOVE FORME

Pred par tedni smo razposlali na krajevna društva nove forme za bolniške zahteve, za operacije, za odškodnine in za premembo dedičev. Te forme vsebujejo veliko važnih vprašanj, katerih ni najti na starih formah, zato so krajevni tajniki naprošeni, da se v vseh nadaljnjih slučajih poslužujejo novih form.

POSILJANJE DENARJA NA GLAVNEGA BLAGAJNIKA

Ponovno se prosi vse društvene blagajnike, da kadar pošiljajo denar na glavnega blagajnika, naj izstavijo čeke na SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION in nič drugače. Obenem naj se pri pošiljanju asessmentov na glavnega blagajnika poslužujejo novih form, kjer je označeno, koliko se pošilja za asessment odraslega oddelka in koliko za asessment mladinskega.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Anton Zbašnik, glavni tajnik JSKJ.

IZ URADA GL. POROTNEGA ODBORA

23-33

Obtožba Johna Pezdirea, člana društva sv. Jurija, št. 61 J. S. K. J. v Readingu, Pa., proti Antonu Jakliču, članu istega društva.

Član John Pezdire obtožuje člana Antona Jakliča dveh prestopkov.

1.) Da je član Anton Jaklič ponaredil podpise društvenega predsednika in blagajnika na potnem listu v času, ko je bil on (Anton Jaklič) društveni tajnik in član John Pezdire društveni tajnik.

2.) Da je član Anton Jaklič poneveril vsoto denarja, ki ga je prejel od člana, kateremu je bil poslan dotični potni list.

Glavni porotni odbor je soglasno razsodil, da kar se tiče ponaredbe podpisov na potnem listu, ni bilo od strani tožitelja predloženih pravih in tudi ne zadostnih dokazov. Tožitelj je sicer naredil zapriseženo izjavo, da so bili podpis na potnem listu ponarejeni, kot zgoraj pove-

dano, ali glavni porotni odbor ni mogel smatrati to zapriseženo izjavo kot dokaz, da je temu bilo res tako. Obtoženi je bil istetako pripravljen narediti zapriseženo izjavo, da ni ponaredil podpisov, kot se ga je obtožilo. Glavni porotni odbor je vprašal gl. urad, da-li naj gl. porotni odbor preskrbi izjavo pisemskega izvedenca (writing expert), iz katere izjave bi bilo potem mogoče videti, da-li je bila ali ni bila kaka ponaredba podpisov, in da-li naj stroške, ki bi nastali pri tem, trpi Jednota. Glavni urad ni tega dovolil. Niti ni hotel enake izjave preskrbeti in potem predložiti tožitelju. Kar se tiče poneverbe vsote denarja, je gl. porotni odbor prišel do zaključka, da ker se je glede tega že dogovorilo zgoraj omenjeno društvo v zgoraj omenjenem obtožencem, nima sedaj gl. porotni odbor pri tem nič za razsojati, izvzemši pozneje, ako se bi obtoženi ne držal dogovora in pogojev v do-

govoru z njegovim društvom, kot zgoraj povedano, in ako bi prišla glede tega kaka pritožba na gl. porotni odbor od strani zgoraj omenjenega društva.

Obtoženi Anton Jaklič se torej ne smatra krivim ponaredbe podpisov kot zgoraj povedano.

* * *

24-33

Tožba Antona F. Moleka, člana društva sv. Martina, št. 105 J. S. K. J. v Butte, Mont., proti društvu sv. Martina, št. 105 v Butte, Mont.

Gori omenjeni član obtožuje njegovo društvo, da je kršilo pravila naše Jednote, točke 340, 343 in 344. Pozneje je tožitelj popravil njegovo tožbo v toliko, da je umaknil obtožbo, v kolikor se ista tiče kršenja pravil točke 343. Glavni porotni odbor je soglasno razsodil, da so bili bolniki pri društvu, kateri so kršili pravila, in društvo pa je bilo pri tem skrivce, in to v tem, da je pustilo bolnikom hoditi po javnih lokalih. Bolniki so prihajali tudi na društvene seje in nekateri so tam opravljali tudi društvene posle, kar vse je seveda proti pravilom. Društvena dvorana je tudi javni lokal in tja bi mogel priti bolni član, ne da bi kršil pravila, le v slučaju, da mu bi to dovolil njegov zdravnik in da je bolnika navzočnost na seji po mnenju društva neobhodno potrebna.

Glavni porotni odbor je soglasno razsodil, da se društvo za enkrat ne kaznuje, to pa zato ne, ker je društvo obljubilo, da se bode od sedaj naprej natančno ravnalo po pravilih. Glavni porotni odbor je razsodil s tremi glasovi, da se tudi bolniki, kateri je omenjen v tožbi, zaenkrat ne kaznuje. To pa zato ne, ker razvidno je bilo iz korespondence bolnika in društva, da se nista ne bolnik ne društvo zavedala, da so kršili pravila s tem, da so bolniki prihajali na društvene seje, katere so se večkrat vršile čez četrto uro zvečer, niti se ni smatralo kršenje pravil s tem, da je bolnik šel v prodajalno kupiti si reči, katere je nujno potreboval. En glas je bil, da se odtrga bolnik, imenovanemu v tožbi, za deset dni bolniško podporo, in en glas je bil, da se ga more kaznovati (se ga lahko kaznuje.)

Glavni porotni odbor je soglasno razsodil, da se ne more ugoditi zahtevi zgoraj omenjenega društva, da se postopa proti zgoraj omenjenemu tožitelju na podlagi točke 467, naših pravil, to pa zato ne, ker društvo ni predložilo zadostnih dokazov proti tožitelju, kateri bi opravičevali tako postopanje.

Gori omenjenemu društvu se je pogojno obljubilo, da se bode mogoče dalo to zadevo tako poravnati, da ista ne bode priobčena v glasilu, ker pa se mogoče pri društvih naše Jednote še kje drugje kaj enakega dogaja, je porotni odbor smatral za umestno to zadevo priobčiti.

* * *

30-33

Tožba glavnega tajnika JSKJ proti članu Franku Finku st. cd društva "Young American Boosters," št. 216, v Walsenburg, Colorado.

V tožbi glavnega tajnika JSKJ je povedano, da je zgoraj omenjeni član ob času pristopa v našo Jednoto na njegovi prošnji za sprejem, datirani dne 4. avgusta 1930, pri zdravniški preiskavi dne 1. avgusta 1930 zamolčeval dejstvo, da je bil pošškodovan na vratu pred dvanajstim leti. Na zdravnikovem poročilu (bolniški nakaznici) za zgoraj omenjenega člana, datirani dne 6. aprila 1933, pa njegov zdravnik poroča, da trdi obtoženi član, da je njegova, tačasna bolezen posledica njegove poškodbe na vratu pred dvanajstim leti. Glavni tajnik naše Jednote je predložil sledeče dokaze, da je tako

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki

Ely, Minnesota

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a) Izvrševalni odsek:

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Drugi podpredsednik: LOUIS M. KOLAR, 6011 Bonna Ave., Cleveland, O.
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2. nadzornik: JOHN BALKOVEC, 5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
3. nadzornik: FRANK E. VRANICHAR, 1812 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.
4. nadzornik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.

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2. porotnik: VALENTIN OREHEK, 70 Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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2. odbornik: MATT ANZELC, Box 12, Aurora, Minn.

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

Vse stvari, tikajoče se uradnih zadev, naj se pošiljajo na glavnega blagajnika naše Jednote, ali na glavnega blagajnika. Vse pritožbe in prizive naj se pošiljajo na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov, prošnje za zvišanje zavarovalnine in bolniška spričevala naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika.

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

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki je najboljša jugoslovanska varovalnica v Zedinjenih državah in plačuje najboljša zdravstvena varovalnica v katerikoli državi v vsaki veči slovenski naselbini v Ameriki, če hoče postati njen član, naj se zgleda pri tajniku lokalnega društva ali pa piše na glavni urad. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi s 8 člani belega plemenca, neoziraje se na njih vero, politično pripadnost ali narodnost. Jednota sprejme tudi otroke v starosti od dneva rojstva do 18. leta in ostanje lahko v mladinskem oddelku do 18. leta. Prilistopnina za oba oddelka je prosti.

Premoženje znaša nad \$1,500,000.00.

Odrasli oddelak je nad 104% solventen, mladinski nad 2,000%.

kot se trdi v njegovi tožbi: a) Prošnja za sprejem; b) Zdravniško preiskovalni list; c) Zdravniško spričevalo (bolniška nakaznica).

Član Frank Fink st. se zavarovalnika tako-je: "Prvič sem pristopil v JSKJ leta 1910. Ustanovnik sem bil društva sv. Feliksa, št. 101. Pri tem društvu sem opravljal razne društvene urade. Ponesrečil sem se bil dne 10. avgusta 1920 in bil takrat član JSKJ. Zdravega sem se javil leta 1921. V sled osebnega sovrstva tačasna tajnika tega društva sem bil krivično suspendiran v letu 1923. Prosil sem potem večkrat za sprejem nazaj, pa se mi ni ugodilo od strani tega društva. Priliko za pristopiti nazaj v JSKJ sem dobil, ko se je tukaj ustanovilo angleško poslušujoče društvo "Young American Boosters, No. 216." Nas je šest iz moje družine članov JSKJ. Jaz se ne čutim krivega, da bi bil odgovarjal nerensko pri zdravniški preiskavi ob času mojega sprejema v JSKJ in nisem bil nič bolan od leta 1923 do 16. januarja 1933. Šel sem k zdravniku in ta mi je povedal, da od poškodbe na vratu pred 12. leti ne more sedaj priti nobene boleznii."

Glavni porotni odbor je razsodil s tremi glasovi proti dvema, da se član Frank Fink st. izloči iz društva in Jednote, kot zahtevano v tožbi glavnega tajnika JSKJ. Dva glasova sta bila, da se naj postopa s članom Frankom Finkom st. milostno, z ozirom na okoliščine pojasnjene zgoraj, in da se ga naj ne izloči iz društva in Jednote. Da naj član Frank Fink st. naredi izjavo, v kateri se naj odpove vsaki bolniški podpori in vsaki odškodnini za vsako bolezen in poškodbo, ki bi bila posledica njegove poškodbe na vratu pred 12. leti in da se ga naj izloči iz društva in Jednote le, ako ne bi hotel narediti take izjave.

Izvrševalnemu odseku naše Jednote se tem potom naroča, da naj postopa napram članu Franku Finku st. v smislu te razsodbe in po pravilih naše Jednote, katera dajejo pravico in navodila kako postopati v enakih zadevah kot je ta.

Anton Okolish, John Schutte, Valentin Orehek, Rose Svetice, John Žigman, gl. porotniki JSKJ.

POPRAVEK

25-33

V razsodbi glavnega odbora, označeni z rajnsko številko, katereja je priobčena v našem glasilu 28. junija 1933, je del tožbe se glasi: "to je, za dobiti še tri bolniške podpore." Vilno se bi moralo glasi: JE, DOBITI IMA SE TRI BOLNISKE PODPORE." pomcto sem napravil jasno pisani in ne tiskarna. rajnskega je razvidno, da biški škrtat zahaja tudi v hiše in ne samo v tiskarne.

Anton Okolish, predsednik porotnega JSKJ.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s prve strani) upanjem, da bo čez mesec svet bolj varen za demokrat. Zame bi bila v teh časih lepša razstava prilično hladen gozd z bistrim potom; v vznioju s snegom venčar; sator, nastlan z dišečim nom; gugalna mreža, med dvema drevesoma; cigar, puška in zabavna mrzle studence; v katerem hladile steklenice in galone ličnih prepihanj; dobro na hladilna shramba in kuhar; za priboljšek nekalin in borovnice; izvežban por muharnika, ki bi od muhe in komarje.

ODMEVI IZ RODNI KRAJEV

(Nadaljevanje s prve strani) nino za svojo škodo. Hlunik mu je v gozdu izruval nekaj drevja in ko je posteprekalval jame, ki so se od izruvanega drevja, je jami našel lonec, v katerem bilo 12 zlatnikov in 32 steklov v velikosti 50-dinarskih vancev. Zlatniki in srebrniki so iz leta 1559 in 1561 in avstrijskega vladarja Ferdinand I.

Ponarejevalce kovancev 20 dinarjev so orožniki izsporejevalcih so našli v orodje za ponarejanje falsifikatov, ki se pa razlikujejo od pristnih srebrnic. Dosedaj so bile štiri aretacije.

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

Cut and Dry Meetings

Who wants to attend those cut and dry lodge meetings, where we have to sit and listen to a lot of members talking, and when the meeting ends prepare to return home again. I hardly think that a good time; rather, it reminds me of a sewing circle where ladies chat all evening, decide the next place and time of meeting, and leave for home, only to repeat the same procedure at the next assembly.

The foregoing quotation is a young lady's version of a lodge meeting. Unfortunately, when this girl reached the age of 16 her parents persuaded her to remain a member of the senior lodge, where she had been enrolled as a juvenile instead of the juvenile exercising their influence to make her transfer to an English-conducted group.

Do any members of the English-conducted lodges have a similar complaint to make? You may be tempted offhand to say "Of course not, we conduct our meetings in the English language that is comprehended by all members, who may exercise their privilege of taking part in discussions."

Undoubtedly the proceedings of each month's meeting are perfectly understood by all members in attendance. Too well, perhaps! And if the transactions are repulsively the same each month, a comment similar to the one made in the foregoing paragraph of this column may be repeated in your own lodge.

Stress variety in the monthly procedures, and prepare entertainment of some kind during the meeting or after adjournment.

The same analogy can be applied to lodge activities outside the meeting hall. At the beginning of the fall season various social communities are literally swarmed with lodge dances. There are exceptions, where a colony has it so arranged that only one affair is presented during one evening. This rule can apply to settlements where there is but one national home; but in large cities, Cleveland for example, where no less than seven national homes, besides other halls in the vicinity, can be rented for dances, it is difficult to control such activities. Dance after dance becomes monotonous. Committees in charge find it a tiresome task to induce the critical public to become enthused with the same kind of entertainment.

Dramas come next in line of popularity with the lodges. The presentation of plays has not been overdone by our English-conducted lodges is the enormous amount of work required before such a task can be accomplished.

LODGE AFFAIRS SHOULD HAVE VARIETY

In order to be different and add variety to lodge activities, members must be expected to exert themselves. In majority of lodges members interested in activities sponsored by the lodge are the stronger supporters of the local branch in proportion to the time spent on such functions.

Frank J. Progar, member of Lodge No. 203, of Springfield, Pa., made an excellent suggestion in last Nov. 30 edition of this article, "Night Club Affair." Since lodges turn to dances to raise funds, reasoned Bro. Progar, why not make lodge affairs a little different. And as a suggestion for something different he proposed a night club form of a dance, where musicians and other entertainers, in the form of lodge talent, could be used to advantage. Guests could dance between

and a splendid idea, if enough energetic members can be interested in such a plan. And like a small snowball on top of a snow-covered hill becomes a large mass of snow on rolling down a hill, so does lodge enthusiasm increase by the application of an idea that will pick up the members' interest as it rolls

Service

Cleveland, O.—Service in love and gold! "Service," yes, that's the word to conjure with. Distress relieved, the unfortunate succored, children educated, the aged given homes and relief, mortgages paid, home altars maintained. Yes, that's real service.

Fraternal protection brings a larger measure of service than any other investment. In ordinary trade a dollar is exchanged for a commodity which is measured in value by the dollar—his money's worth.

But in purchasing fraternal protection the buyer turns the ordinary business calculations upside down—he pays one monthly rate, then perchance, all business ends for him—he dies. His family receives the face value of his policy. The like of it is found nowhere else. The South Slavonic Catholic Union is the best. All service rendered is "in Love and Gold."

Frank "Lefty" Jaklich,
No. 180, SSCU.

Colorado Sunshine Inserts New Life in Its Lodge

Denver, Colo.—Hello, everybody!

It am introducing myself with this article, which happens to be my second in a couple of years. During the three years that I have been a member and officer of the Colorado Sunshine Lodge, I want to make a comment on the splendid harmony and good-fellowship I have found in this lodge, and especially now after our special meeting which was held sometime ago. The meetings and activities which we are having are great, and it is a pleasure to be present at all these doings.

I am telling all our members, who have not been attending the meetings, to please come, for they will find a different Colorado Sunshine gathering. I don't want them to miss the fun and news of the future.

Frank Priselac, Pres.,
No. 201, SSCU.

"Believe It or Not"

Cleveland, O.—Fraternal insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making provision for one's family.

Fraternal insurance is not a luxury. It is a necessity. The need for it is constant. As soon as its value is recognized, it is eagerly desired.

A great executive can accomplish little if he is surrounded by men and women who do not understand his plans.

A wife should never stand in the way of the fraternal insurance, which is her only protection from privation and poverty.

Fraternity calls for moral courage, endurance, unselfishness, wide sympathies, high devotion and passionate love of humanity. If we bring none of these virtues to its support, what can we expect from it.

Every man owes to himself and his family to take the best possible care of his body machine. It is the only one you will ever have. Your life, your earning capacity and the welfare and happiness of your family demand that you give at least as good care to your body as you give to any other piece of delicate machinery.

Frank "Lefty" Jaklich,
No. 180, SSCU.

Notice for Lorain Singers

Lorain, O.—Members of Our Home Singing Society are asked to assemble at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, July 9, in front of the National Home. The busses will leave promptly at 9:30. Tickets for the busses may be obtained from the secretary, Miss Mary Polutnik, and can be secured only until July 5, after which date no tickets will be sold. Non-members are cordially invited to come along with the singers. Round-trip tickets will cost \$1. Since to Lorain goes much of the credit for the formation of this singing Union, let us show by our turnout that we are ever as enthusiastic over this event as is our director, Mr. Louis Seme.

Hermína Zortz,
Publicity Board Member.

BRIEFS

Nine Slovene singing societies of Cleveland, Collinwood, Euclid and Lorain, Ohio, will unite next Sunday, July 9, at the grounds of Euclid Slovene Society Home to present an outdoor singing concert. A chorus of 500 voices will sing six Slovene numbers, three to be rendered by the mixed chorus, two by the men's chorus and one by the women's chorus. Rehearsals have been held at the Slovene National Home of Cleveland. The following singing groups will participate in the outdoor festival: Adrija, Cvet, Edinost, Ilirija, Jadran, Soca, Zarja, Zvon, all of Cleveland and vicinity, and Our Home Singing Club of Lorain.

Dr. H. D. Pierce, coroner of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was the guest speaker at the Yugoslav University Club meeting held Tuesday, June 27, at the St. Clair Bathhouse. The importance of diagnosing wounds resulting in death was revealed by Dr. Pierce, whose duty, along with his staff, is to present the result of a murder to the grand jury. How a bullet lodged in a body can be definitely traced to the gun from which it was fired was also discovered by the coroner, who explained that by microscopic examination the marks on bullets after firing are the same with each gun used; and no two revolvers, or any other similar instrument leave identical markings.

Jugoslav delegation to the London Conference is composed of the following: B. Jevtich, president; delegates: Gjurich, minister to London; Mohorich, former minister of commerce and industry; Pilja, departmental chief of the ministry of commerce, and Mikich, councillor of the ministry of finance.

United States commercial attache offices in Belgrade, Jugoslavia, have been closed commencing with July 1, 1933, by Washington officials in the interest of economy. Emil Kechich, American commercial secretary, and E. G. Eichelberger, assistant trade commissioner, have returned to the States. President Roosevelt's administration has also closed or will close every U. S. commercial attache's office in Europe except those in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and probably Rome.

Dr. F. B. Kotchevar, Eveleth, Minn., city health commissioner, took charge of arranging a health clinic examination for babies of that city. Over a hundred babies were brought in for examination. Dr. C. O. Kohlbry, baby specialist of Duluth, Minn., in charge of examinations, found that the percentage of rickets among the babies was exceptionally low and that not one of the babies which went through the clinic was underweight.

No Belief in Signs

Conductor: Can't you see that sign, "No Smoking"? Sailor: Sure, Mate, that's plain enough, but there are so many dippy signs here. One says, "Wear Nemo Corsets." So I ain't paying attention to any of them.

July

Cleveland, O.—This is the anniversary month of Independence Day, and while we know that our liberty as a free nation was secured upon the eventful day, July 4, 1776, yet many problems arose after that day which needed to be adjusted then, the same as now. The struggle for freedom was an important one and without question a desperate one, but the period of adjustment that followed was also a serious one. Each period brings its own problems, and so each must be worked out in its own peculiar way. We are now passing through a period of similar nature, and are, in the opinion of economic experts, nearing the end of a wearisome road. It has just come to our attention that throughout the country many of the banks which were closed during the bank holidays are either opening or merging with others. A recuperative process is now going on without a question of doubt, and in the economic horizon there gleams a light of hope and encouragement which is becoming more and more in evidence.

The tree which successfully weathers the stress of rain and storm is the one whose roots were deeply embedded in a firm and fertile soil. Its branches may be stripped of rich, green leaves; here and there a twig may be bent or broken, but when the storm ceases, the sun bursting forth in all its splendor, and the soft breezes gently blowing through its wounded limbs, put into action a sound regenerative process, and in the course of a comparatively short time the branches will again be loaded with twigs and leaves, seeming larger and greener than ever before, and the storm that seemed so relentless in its grip will be a thing of the past.

It is with grateful hearts and in the spirit of humility that we may say our South Slavonic Catholic Union has withstood the stress of circumstance, unharmed, and as every circumstance brings a lesson in its trail, we have learned in a greater degree the lesson that fraternity teaches—seeking our own good in supplying the needs of others.

May our South Slavonic Catholic Union never lose the vision of wholehearted consecration to the service of humanity, at home and at large.

Frank "Lefty" Jaklich,
No. 180, SSCU.

WOLFFISH FROM MAINE

After many attempts the Shedd Aquarium of Chicago succeeded in obtaining two good specimens of the Maine coast wolffish, which were transported successfully in a special tank car. The wolffish has formidable rows of teeth with a destructive ability equaled by no other Maine fish except a few species of sharks. The fishermen know the fish as "catfish," but hotels serve it as "ocean whitefish."

Spider Crab's Protection

The spider crab allows its body to be coated over with ocean ooze in which weeds and other marine growths thrive. These help the crab to blend with its surroundings and thus not only serve as a protection against enemies, but enable it to steal upon its prey unnoticed or lie in wait without being seen.

Nine Singing Societies to Join in Mammoth Outdoor Concert Given in Euclid, O.

500 VOICES WILL BE HEARD

Lorain, O.—The United Slovene Choral Group, consisting of nine singing societies and numbering more than 500 voices, will present a gigantic song festival on July 9 on the grounds of the Slovene Home in Euclid, O. The Our Home Singing Club of Lorain is the only group outside of Greater Cleveland to be represented in this gala event.

The Cleveland groups to participate include: Adrija, Cvet, Edinost, Jadran, Ilirija, Soča, Zarja and Zvon.

Mr. Louis Seme, originator and enthusiastic promoter of this splendid idea, will be the general director. The program consists of six numbers, three to be rendered by the mixed chorus, two by the men's chorus and one by the women's chorus. Five of these numbers are classical and one is national.

Prominent cultural leaders of Cleveland will be the speakers on the program. The committee in charge of this undertaking is headed by Michael Lah, Vincent Zimsek, Joseph Birk and Frank Kovacic.

To most of the people Sunday, July 9, will mean just another day of the calendar year, but is that what it is going to mean to us Slovenes? No. It is not going to be just another Sunday, but more than this, it is to be a memorable holiday set aside to commemorate the Slovene song, which has ever held a real significant meaning for every Slovene, either native or American-born. Only a limited number can find true personal expression in musical instruments, but most everybody can sing, and on this grand occasion more than five hundred will express themselves and create a sort of brotherhood; thus they will be brought into a certain sympathy with each other. What a wonderful opportunity this occasion is offering to us, the younger Slovene generation, to pay tribute and show our respect to the song which has been handed down to us through our parents. What a splendid expression of devotion, of commemoration and dedication of sacred love for the native song of our forefathers.

How realistic will become Jenko's composition "Adriatic Sea" when both young and old will join in a mighty chorus of

"Roar on O you mighty Adriatic, Truly some day you were Slovene."

Again the composer's challenge finds real expression in "Silent Sea, where have you put or buried the ships? Have you led them up against the rocks, That we can't sight them anymore?"

A more suitable song for the men's voices could not be selected than "Slovene, Serbian, Croatian." With what feeling and emotion must D. Boranic have written,

"With brotherly love, ring O ye holy song . . . Brought up we were by only one mother, A mother ever zealous for our liberty."

The chorus then swells with "Banner undefined, and Blossom of the new generation, You are greeted by ONE— Slovene, Serb, Croat, Forever in brotherhood with each other."

A tuneful melody will fill the air when the group will render the national song, "Again the Birds Are Singing." This, no doubt, will be a delight to all the listeners.

Foerster conveys a beautiful message in his composition, "Our Mountains." It begins with

"Mighty rise our mountains high, Greeting the nation which is rising today. May your good-will be ever as buxom As are your glorious towering mountains."

He ends the song with "But peaceful and proud may your heart ever be, Proud as the fields of their blossom in spring."

S. Gregorcic, renowned Slovene song writer and poet, gave to us the song of the soul, realistically portrayed in "Back to My Heavenly Plains." The chorus will begin with

"Under the vine I harbor now, In the blessed, heavenly land. My heart doth upward yearn, Back to the heavenly domain"

Answering the soul, they sing, "But this concerns you not, That your dear ones ever call, Remain with us, do not depart"

The soul only calls, "Why back, why? Am I not a son of these heavenly plains?"

Another song by Gregorcic will be presented by the women's chorus in "The Look in the Eye of the Innocent." The accompaniment for this song, however, was written by Vodopivec. How beautiful are the lines

"The look is clear, the eye is still, In it only heaven is portrayed."

Will the above songs not appeal to the heart and soul of every Slovene? Everyone who is in the least interested in cultural performances surely will not regret witnessing this open-air concert, which will, no doubt, long remain in the memories of those present. Let us remember that all the music, Slovene or otherwise, that ever was, remains in our memory; all the music that is to be still slumbers.

Hermína Zortz,
Member of Publicity Board.

FISH BUILDS A NEST

No one would pay much attention to the stickleback, a common little American fish, if it did not build a nest just as a bird does, says Nature Magazine. The creature uses bits of grass and water weeds, and fastens the whole together with mucous threads. When it has finished its architectural labors, the female deposits her eggs, after which the male guards the home.

Mail Your Articles Early for Anniversary Edition

Thirty-fifth anniversary of the Union will be observed in next week's edition of Nova Doba.

All members are urged to forward contributions for this special anniversary edition as soon as possible. Monday, July 10, is the deadline, and any contributions received later will not appear in the special anniversary edition of July 12. Members wishing to have their lodge history appear in the anniversary edition should send no time in forwarding such copy to the Nova Doba office. Members residing in outlying towns should make sure that their correspondence reaches its destination on time, as mail delivery may be delayed and not made until after the deadline.

Editor.

Education in Mexico

Mexico, with 65 per cent of its 14,000,000 inhabitants illiterate, is setting about to get itself an education. The problem is one peculiar to Mexico, and the federal government is out to solve it in a practical way, striving more for a general uplift of the people than for academic effect.

The rural population predominates in Mexico, 80 per cent of the people living in places of less than 4,000 inhabitants, according to a bulletin which Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, chief of the division of special problems of the U. S. Bureau of Education, has prepared for the commissioner.

Although Spanish is the official language, at least 10,000,000 of all Mexicans are said to be Indians, or mestizos with a strong mixture of Indian blood, and over 50 dialects are spoken. Most of the Indians live in 62,000 villages which average from 300 to 500 population.

The villages are of two types—the hacienda or plantation, and the ejido or free community. The latter is a communal village founded on the ancient Aztec plan. The land belongs to an assignee as long as he lives on it and improves it, but he cannot sell it. This type of ownership has become popular since the present regime started breaking up the estates of non-resident landowners and distributing the land to the rural population. The villages are largely self-sustaining, practically everything needed being produced or made right there, sewing machines being the only labor-saving devices to have made any headway.

It is in these villages that the government has started its rural school program. Missionaries are sent out to tell the people of their need of schools, but nothing else is done until the people are convinced that they want a school bad enough to work for it. The government then pays the teacher, who must be a resident of the community, but the inhabitants must furnish the land and build the school. Ability to read and write and the respect of the community are the only qualifications needed to become a teacher. The pay is only one or two pesos a day (50 cents to \$1), but in a village that rarely sees money the sum is ample to give standing and make the job worth while.

The school term lasts 10 months. The teacher has a one-month vacation, and then must attend a cultural mission institute to absorb the government's ideas of what should be taught and to exchange views with other teachers. A few normal schools exist, and when a community advances far enough to demand more of its teachers, they are sent to normal school, or such schools are established.

The government is not yet attempting to wipe out illiteracy. The teachers endeavor to improve sanitary conditions and encourage the growing of varied crops. Projects selected to improve the specific local situation are tackled, and the quality of the products of local industries—pottery, weaving, leather work and basketry—is improved, with means of marketing taught. Spanish is first taught to the children through songs, of which they are very fond.

The children attend school in the daytime, while the adults come at night, although this is not compulsory. The teachers try to improve the cultural level of the adults, so that when the children leave school they will not slip back into the old way. Academic learning is made available only when the people have advanced to where they demand it—a most sensible policy.

Proposes Training Course in Fraternal Field

A college for the education of fraternal field workers, similar to the American College of Life Underwriters, is proposed by Donald T. Winder, a Chicago attorney, and former executive of the Illinois Insurance Department. Mr. Winder suggests the establishment of a National Fraternal College under the supervision of the National Fraternal Congress.

The American College of Life Underwriters now awards the Chartered Life Underwriters (C. L. U.) Degree to men and women selling commercial life insurance who successfully pass the five rigid examinations and have completed three years of satisfactory life insurance experience. In the past year these examinations were held in some 50 recognized universities and colleges.

The proponent of the fraternal plan would award a diploma to graduates of the Fraternal College, giving them the G. F. C. degree. He believes the requirements necessary for graduation should be as high as the C. L. U. He suggests that correspondence courses be conducted by the N. F. C. to prepare candidates for the examinations. He concludes his proposal with the statement that the benefits to be derived from higher education in the field of fraternal insurance are too numerous to be enumerated.

Without any desire to "step on" Mr. Winder's plan, it should be stated right here that the requirements of the individual fraternal societies are far more diversified than are those in the commercial life insurance field. We fully agree with Mr. Winder that better trained field workers will result in a larger quantity and increased quality of new business for the fraternal benefit societies. Many of the societies are now training their men and women with that end in view. Some of these have adopted training methods similar to the old line companies. Others have shown preference for an entirely different curriculum. Reconciliation of these two schools would, in itself, be difficult.

Practically the only difference between company and another among the high-grade, old line companies is in policy forms and rates. In fraternal benefit societies of equally high standing there is, in addition, the difference in belief and nationality. And the latter may be further divided into many different racial types, languages and traditions, all of which play an important part in their fraternal allegiance. We cannot conceive of a course of training that would be equally satisfactory to all.

Mr. Winder invites correspondence from those who may be interested in his plan that he may further elaborate upon it. His address is 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.—Fraternal Monitor.

Alice: How is it that Mrs. Farr can always be so exceptionally well dressed?

Florence: Don't say anything, but she's a buyer for the New York Coat and Suit Shoppe and she has a chance to wear all the nicest samples once.

She Could Tell Him

"But I don't know what to do," said the wife, learning to drive.

"Just imagine that I'm driving," replied her spouse.

"Mamma, can I go out and play?"

"What, with all those holes in your pants?"

"No, mother, with the little boy next door."

Fraternal Societies Stronger Today Than Any Time in History

Now that actuary and statistician have completed their thorough examination and report on the fraternal system, the patient can put on its clothes, throw out its chest and again face the world with just pride in its past year's accomplishments and every expectation of a still greater future. The fraternal benefit system need make no excuses or apologies for its record of the past year, but should be elated over its progress and good work in the face of exceedingly trying economic conditions.

Those who fill executive positions in the societies are to be highly complimented on their holding steadily to the plowhandles and cutting a deep, straight furrow without being stampeded by clouds of pessimism and errant winds of ill-advised rumor and gossip. It was no easy task, but they held the line. Down through the ranks those of highest authority had the loyal support and whole-hearted co-operation of every man and woman in home office, field and subordinate lodge.

It was not one but all of these many factors combined that made possible an increase in the assets of the fraternal benefit system to the stupendous sum of \$1,031,303,295. It was this "everlasting team-work of every bloomin' soul" that raised the assets of the "Millionaire Societies" to over one billion of dollars. We repeat—the fraternal system has nothing to apologize for. Of a surety it should now go forth in the highways and byways of the North American continent and proclaim to all its splendid financial growth and its far-flung beneficence generously extended in hamlet, town and city. It should glory in its financial strength, its strength of character and its powerful will to carry out the Divine principles of brotherly love, not in word, but in deeds of which it has never tired of repeating.

While many commercial insurance companies of high standing in their field succumbed to the economic dislocation as a result of mismanagement, graft and plain brigandage, not a single fraternal benefit society was affected by the plague of failure. In their serious strait a number of the commercial life insurance companies secured generous loans from the Reconstruction Finance Committee—and several collapsed in spite of this heroic treatment. Not one dollar was received from the R. F. C. by any fraternal benefit society—and still each and every one weathered the financial storm.

That the fraternal societies displayed unusual wisdom and excellent judgment in investing their securities to the greatest extent in government, municipal and county bonds has been fully proven in the fluctuations and losses from other types of securities. When the vicious Norris-McLeod Bill raised its head in the U. S. Congress, provided as it did for a two-year moratorium on these bonds, with the inevitable prospect of a complete collapse of the municipal credit structure, the affiliated societies of the N. F. C. of A. joined with bankers and others in securing its defeat.

With a revival of commerce and industry, and trade gains being daily reported in increasing volume, the fraternal societies are steadily mounting to higher, firmer ground both financially and numerically. Through the fact that the greater portion of their membership comes from ranks of

To Observe Fraternal Day at Fair Following N. F. C. Meeting

The National Fraternal Congress of America will hold its annual convention in Milwaukee Aug. 28 to 31. On the following day, Sept. 1, the delegates will move to the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, where Fraternal Day will be observed.

Plans for Fraternal Day at the big exposition are in the hands of a committee of which H. C. Smale, president of the National Union Assurance Society, is chairman. Date for Fraternal Day was fixed by this committee, which was appointed by Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca, president of the N. F. C. of A. The committee is now going forward with the plans for the program. Suggestions toward this end will be welcomed by the committee. Chairman Smale's address is 8 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Pretzel Production

The return of legal beer has brought the pretzel back to its own. Pennsylvania leads all the states in the production of pretzels and appears to have been the first North American home of the crooked cracker. Approximately 30,000,000 pounds of pretzels are manufactured each year. This year there will be many more because the pretzel makers had to turn out about 10,000,000 pounds before April 7 in order to have a supply to meet the demand.

Department of Agriculture grain chemists have found that flours of high protein content have a tendency to produce pretzels of hard and flinty texture; that flours of low-protein content cause trouble in the rolling machines and produce a poorer shape and size product; that the "clear" flours when used alone tend to produce pretzels of poor outside and inside color, of inferior taste, and of uncertain keeping quality.

They have also found that sound flours of both the straight and patent grades, containing 8 to 10.5 per cent of protein and not over 0.50 per cent ash, like those milled from soft red winter wheat, are satisfactory for pretzel making and that a satisfactory pretzel flour can be made by blending hard wheat flours and soft wheat flours of high and low protein content.

No Wasted Time for Him

The Scotchman had fallen into the well and, while swimming around in it, called to his wife. She came running to him and asked, "Shall I call the servants from the field, that they may pull you out?"

"What time is it?" inquired he.

"Eleven-thirty," said the wife.

"Well, never mind," said he, "I'll swim around till dinner time."

the men and women who toil with their hands, improved employment conditions will rebound to their accretion of new business. Among these workers for whom better pay for the products of their toil is forthcoming is the farmer. Plans now under way will greatly improve his condition, and with it will come increased membership in the fraternal societies of the Middlewest and West.

Fraternal benefit societies have withstood the fiery test of economic depression and have come forth tempered with greater assets, increased confidence and an enlarged vision of a brighter and more glorious future.—Fraternal Monitor.

"TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčić

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelich

(Continuation)

About the schoolmaster, Zmuzne, who sat at the farther end of the table, next to lord Benjamin's young son, we cannot tell anything else, except that he was a tall, gaunt man. He did not care much for conversation, but was all intent upon delicious meals and good wine, which he was now devouring as if he were eating for the last time in his life. Of course, we do not hold this against him, because the man knew only too well that the lord's birthday comes only once a year and that at home his betters half never gave him anything else during the whole year but a watery buckwheat mush. As for not caring to talk, he had a very good reason also. He saw, namely, the lean, gray-haired and bespectacled man, dressed in a long brown habit, and whom we usually call the pastor, sitting next to the landlord on the other end of the table. It was, namely, at a similar occasion that Zmuzne, thinking that he would get on the good side of the landlady, and thus have the good fortune of being oftener invited to a sumptuous meal, that he made the blunder of continually praising the various dishes that were served. But the pastor, being a coleric and irritating gentleman, scolded Zmuzne on their way home, and told him that it is improper to praise meals, if we are not asked our opinion about them. For this reason he made a resolution that next time he will keep his mouth shut, and he kept this promise today even more so, because he thought "that it is not good for a person to offend the pastor, because to him were given great powers for this and the next world."

Since the group was not very large, the conversation was general. A guest could not speak with his neighbor without being also heard by the rest of the group. Also topics were continually changing; now the talk was about farming and this year's produce, and now again about the every-day happenings of the surrounding territory. Captain Grašič occasionally caught a word on which could be connected this or that interesting remembrance from his military life, and prolonged into a long story. The physician sometimes objected mildly and asked him various insignificant questions, which the soldier always explained gladly, but was nevertheless interrupted more or less in his narrations.

We would describe this conversation more in detail, but because it was of such a nature as one hears it in every-day life, we are rather leaving it out. Because we do not know if we would satisfy all the readers, especially because the younger set did not participate in it.

Around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, "after the guests' desires for food and drink were satisfied," as Homer would say it, all the guests, except the landlord, the village pastor and the schoolmaster, who was continually holding the cup in his hand and moistening his seemingly parched throat, arose from the table. The landlady took the old captain, who would have, no doubt, preferred other company, and led him to the garden to show him her new variety of cabbage and a 10-year-old rose bush. Marian and Manica, Lovre and Marička, to whom Kvas' company was especially pleasing, decided to go toward the ruins on the summit of the neighboring hill.

It could be seen that Marian was lagging behind on purpose, just so that Lovre and his companion went ahead far enough. This Lovre evidently noticed,

what quiet, and did not answer the question which Marička put to him. It cannot be said that he was jealous, for he knew Manica and trusted her, but in spite of that a queer sensation crept over him.

"Why have you become so suddenly quiet, Mr. Kvas?" Marička asked him.

"Well, you know, a person occasionally recalls something, and then unconsciously becomes pensive. I hope that you shall pardon my distraction, even though I realize that it is not nice if such a thing happens in your company. What was that you asked me?"

"I forgot it myself already. But is it possible that what I said before aroused in you some exceptional remembrance? And may I ask you the nature of your recollection?"

Kvas felt somewhat embarrassed. He intended to tell her a lie, but the girl, who looked at him with her clear eyes, evidently noticed this, and so she said quickly, "Oh, I already see that it is something which you do not like to tell. I do not care to annoy you. But once I come to know you better, and your suspicious environment, I shall find out. Just wait, as soon as we come back to the castle, I shall take Manica into my hands; she has a keen insight, she has evidently seen through you already, and I know that we are good enough friends that she will betray you."

"So you think that I have some questionable relations?"

"I do not believe yet, but it seems to me that way. However, everything that happens comes to daylight sooner or later. If I say suspicious, you should not take this word at its usual meaning. I am not as learned as you are, and so I speak out whatever comes to my tongue."

Now they came around a curve and were hidden by the bushes. Marian and Manica remained so far behind that they could no longer be seen by them.

"Where did the other two remain?" talked on happily the girl. "But let them be wherever they please. Probably they have something to talk which we two should not hear. So we must not bother them. Now we are on top. Look what a beautiful view over the country we have from here. Do you see that little white church on yonder hill? Here, over Polesek!"

"Yes, I see."

"And then look a little to the left."

"There is your home, is it not?"

"Yes, there is my home, but I was born in the city, and so I am an urbanite, even though there is little of urban in me. Oh, there by that little church is my mother buried. What would I not give if my dear mother could now be with us here! When you come to visit us, I will show you her grave."

"Is it already long since this bereavement befell you?"

"I was barely eight years old. But, Mr. Kvas, you must not question me about this, or I shall entertain you with crying."

And in truth a tear rolled out from her clear eye.

"I would be indeed a cruel-hearted being if I would take as ill-mannered that which a soft heart shows. In such things we should not be ashamed of tears. When may I pay you a visit?"

"Father and I will be both very happy whenever you will come. I am always at home, and dad seldom goes anywhere, especially now in the summer when people are healthy. You better come soon. A week from

today, if you do not come sooner."

"I shall take the course, provided I shall no longer see you."

"Oh, I beg your pardon if you think that my love is not sufficient, I shall my father shall invite me. But then, you must come to me. You know, to forget their promise."

"This, I hope, you found out through already?"

"No, not exactly. The girl, blushing a little, one hears and reads. You must first prove to others. And when you I shall show you my roses, and my two greatest joy."

"But shall I get from your garden?"

"Well, that is understood, that you shall most beautiful rose for me. Of course, that you shall care to. And here I am giving advance."

So saying she plucked a rose from the bush, and noticed that her hand was slightly trembling, thoughts were not else.

They came now on elevation, so that they easily view the whole. A short distance below road were standing Manica. Kvas could see Manica's actions that begging Marian for some but which the young not care to promise. Lovre could hear only a word from Marian. He sensed at once what the two were talking his facial expression somewhat strangely. down where the were, and seeing the suddenly turned from and walked rapidly to castle, he forgot that not alone, and excitedly, "O, folly! All is lost!"

Marička, who knew about the relations Marian and her friend received at once, with an's intuition which was sensed by even young experienced girls, what too audible exclamation. A silent sigh stole the depth of her heart, controlled herself at said, "Mr. Kvas, let us again."

However, now her voice was all different what it was before, walked silently with the hill. She, too, did to begin the conversation. She had to walk pretty order to keep up with few times she reminding that he was going to her, but he kept right

They were soon back castle again, almost at time as Manica, who ahead of them. Marian to go home at once. Vencelj noticed him and forcedly took him by and led him back to where the whole congregated again.

The young people were all unusually quiet. Marian leaned on a every so often looking at Kvas. Dr. Vencelj probably suspecting what the cause was, change, a attempt means to begin a conversation. But he soon saw that little successful in even the landlord's scrutinize now his and now Marian.

(To be continued)

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA TAJNIKA

BOLNIŠKA PODPORA IZPLAČANA MESECA MAJA 1933

SICK BENEFIT PAID DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1933

Table with columns: Dr. St. Ime, Vsota, Amount, No. Name, May 6, May 9, May 19, May 23, May 31. Lists names and amounts for various months.

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zlasti ako je človek posebej vzeten napram zastrupljenem plevlu. Strupena snov, ki je plevlu, ne plava po zraku, ba je dejanske dotike s snim bršlinom, da se koda me. Dolga časa so iskali pravzaprav povzročca zastrupitve. To je neka smolnata v plevlu. Zastrupljenje je tudi brez direktne dotike, ako vek namreč dotika katerega ja, ki je ležalo med plevlami. Vzlic vsem lekomi, ki se poročajo, Mr. Warren od delsekega departamenta nva, da je še najboljši, nek, ki je prišel v dostrupenim bršlinom, si izpostavljeni del telesa holom ali čistim gazolinom raztapljata strupeno snov, to treba umiti z vodo in Nikakor pa naj se ne razgolin, ki vsebuje strup, je zato škodljiv. Kar se tiče strogo mekih lekov, zdravniki jih ročujejo razne vrste. Mi mi je morda najbolj raztopina, ki vsebuje pelen železnega klorida v petstotni raztopini alkohola.

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