

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION

Bratstvo, poštovanost in neseljena ljubezen članstva do J. S. K. Jednote more isto obdržati na častni višini.

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NO. 29 — ŠTEV. 29

CLEVELAND, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH, 1933 — SREDA 19. JULIJA 1933

VOL. IX. — LETNIK IX.

DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Pregledovanje knjig v glavnem uradu J. S. K. Jednote se bo pričelo v pondeljek 23. julija. Po reviziji se bo vršila polletna seja glavnega odbora.

Iz glavnega urada je uredništvu došlo poročilo, da je iniciativni predlog društva št. 6 JSKJ na splošnem glasovanju propadel. Predlog se je tikal preklica na 14. konvenciji sprejetje resolucije za gradnjo jednotinega urada v mestu Ely, Minnesota. Glasovanje je bilo zaključeno 6. julija. Izmed 129 dobrostoječih članov odrešega oddelka se je udeležilo glasovanja le 2449 članov; od teh je glasovalo za predlog 1190, proti predlogu pa 1245. Iz tega sledi, da je na 14. redni konvenciji sprejeta resolucija za gradnjo jednotinega urada v veljavni. Pregled kako so društva glasovala bo priobden v prihodnjih izdaji Nove Dobe.

Razprave o iniciativnem predlogu društva št. 132 JSKJ so zaključene v današnji številki Nove Dobe. Morebitne razprave o tem predlogu, ki bodo uredništvu še poslane, se v smislu tozadne dolgoč ne bodo več priobdelate.

Minnesotska društva JSKJ bodo pravljili 35letnico Jednote na večer 29. julija z banketom v šolskem auditoriju mesta Ely, v nedeljo 30. julija pa s piknikom na Sandy Pointu pod mestom Ely, Minnesota.

V proslavo 35letnice J. S. K. Jednote priredi piknik v plesno soboto 29. julija društvo št. 149 JSKJ v Canonsburgu, Pa.

Isti dan in z istim namenom priredi piknik društvo št. 40 JSKJ v Claridge, Pa.

Društvo št. 26 JSKJ v Pittsburghu, Pa., priredi piknik v prostogledovanju jednotine 35letnice v nedeljo 30. julija.

V Rentonu, Wash., se bo v proslavo jednotine 35letnice v nedeljo 6. avgusta.

ZDRAVSTVENO STANJE mesta Cleveland, Ohio, je bilo za zadnjo polovico tekočega leta nenaslovno ugodno. Umriljost je znašala samo 10.2 na vsakih 1000 prebivalcev; za mesec junij pa je znašala umriljost le 7.8. V Chicagu je znašala v zadnji polovici leta 10.1, v New Yorku 11.1, v Bostonu 11.1, v Baltimoru 13.9, v Zedlinjih državah ves gumij, ki ga potrebujemo. Eksperimentirati je bil začel s to rastlino pokojni Thomas A. Edison, zvezni poljedelski departement pa s poskusi nadaljuje.

VLADA v Washingtonu se je odločila, da licencira mlečno industrijo. S tem upa zasigurati farmerjem primerne cene za mleko in preprečiti previsoke cene pri prodaji mleka na drobno. Podjetnik, ki izgubi licenco, pa klub temu nadaljuje z ohratom, je po novi postavi podvržen kazni \$1000 na dan. Licenciranja se bo vlada poslužila le pri industrijskem, kjer ni mogoče mirnim in spoznanim potom doseči pravilnika.

PRAVILNIK za premogarsko industrijo, ki je bil predložen vladni v odobritev, določa za premogarje minimalno plačo \$5.00 na dan, priznanje UMWU unije in pravico pogajanje potom unij. To so pogoji, za katere so se premogarji borili leta in leta toda le z delnim (Dalje na 4. strani).

Za srčno hibo je dne 15. julija umrl v Clevelandu, O., rojak Anton Grubič, star 40 let, rojen v Brežicah na Štajerskem. Tu zapušča sogrop, v Chicago, enega strica, v starem kraju pa očeta, mater, dve sestri in enega brata. Bil je član društva Ilirska Vila, št. 173 JSKJ.

Glavna predsednica Slovenske Zvezze, Mrs. Marie Prisland v Sheboyganu, Wis., poslala prijazne čestitke in voščila 35 letnici J. S. K. Jednote.

V uredništvu Nove Dobe se je pred par dnevi oglašila Mrs. Julia Markovich iz Frontenaca, Kansas, ki se mudi na obisku sorodnikov in znancev v Clevelandu. Povedala je mnogo zanimivega iz idilične dežele sončnih rož.

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MLADINSKI ODDELEK -- JUVENILE DEPARTMENT



UJETI MEDVEDEK

Dan na dan so poročali časopisi: "Medvedka v podkarpatskem gozdu še niso osvobodili." In spet: "V podkarpatskem gozdu se ni nič izpremenilo. Medvedka se še ni posrečila osvoboditi . . ."

Kaj pa se je zgodilo, da se je sestavno časopisie zanimalo za neznanega medvedka v podkarpatskem gozdu?

Poslušajte!

Domagoči gozdar je nastavil v podkarpatskem gozdu želesno pasi liscicam, ki so zadnji čas delale po okolici mnogo škode. Toda liscica je živila: prisla je v bližino pasti, kamor jo je privabilo dišeče meso, ovohalo je vse, zapazila past in potuhnjeno odšla.

"Ne boste me!" si je mislila.

Zaman je hodil gozdar vsako jutro v gozd gledat, ali se je liscica že ujela. Past je bila nedotaknjena.

Nekoga jutra pa—o kaksno veselje za lico!—je čul gozdar že od daleč milo cvilenje in javkanje, zraven pa še votlo mrmarjanje in godrnjanje, da se je kar začudil.

Kaj pa je to?

Obstal je in gledal. V past se je bil ujel medvedek, ki sedaj ni mogel izvleči svoje prednje tačice iz železnih klesč, in je milo civilil in tožil. Medvedka z drugim mladičem je hodila okoli njega, kakor brezumna rjovela in godrnala, ni vedela, ali naj ostane pri medvedku, ali naj pobegne; zdaj se mu je približala, ga obilza po nogi in ga skušala rešiti, zdaj je zopet iz strahu pred ljudmi vohala po zraku, se oddalila in hotela zbežati; pa je zmagača materinska ljubezen in se je zopet vrnila. Njen drugi mladič jo je spremjal in milo jokal, ko je čul svojega brata. Videvo se je, da se je bila medvedka ponosni s svojo družino približala pasi, ko je iskala hrane, in nepravilni medvedek se je ujel. — Gozdar je stal in gledal.

Kaj storiti? Ali naj pomeri s puško in strelič? Kdo bi bil tako nečlovek! Če je medvedka vkljub nevarnosti ostala pri svojem nesrečnem mladičku, ali bi bilo mogoče, da bi človek izrabil to priliko, da bi jo ustrelil? Ne! ... Gozdar je hotel pomagati ubogi medvedki. Skušal se je približati mladiču, da bi ga osvobodil ... Toda medvedka ni razumela njegove namere. Godrnjače se je zapoldila proti gozdarju, da obvaruje svojega mladiča. Bala se je, da ne pride človeku v roke ... Morebiti je mislila, da hoče gozdar medvedka umoriti. Gozdar je videl, da ne more sam ničesar opraviti. Medvedka je hodila vso razjarjena okoli ujetega mladiča in rjovela s pretrstljivim glasom; videvo se je, da rajša pogine, kar kor da bila pustila koga blizu.

Gozdar je odšel v vas in sporočil sosedom, kaj se je zgodilo v gozdu. Ljudje, mlači in stari, so vzel puške in se napotili v gozd. Že od daleč so čuli obupne glasove medvedje družine. Ustavili so se za dresivi in od daleč gledali, kaj se godi okoli ujetega medvedka. Najbolj pogumno so se ponudili, da se prizlajo do pasti in rešijo medvedka. Res so poskusili, a medvedka je bila čimdalje bolj divja. "Ubiti je treba staro, če hočemo rešiti medvedka," so svetovali nekateri. — "Bog obvari!" — so ugovarjali drugi glasovi. "Na se žrtvuje zanj." — "Najboljše je postreliti vse," so menili brezrečni. — "Ne, ne, saj vidite, kako ljubijo drug drugega." — Tako so stali in gledali in ugibali vse podpolne. Ni se ni izpremenilo: medvedek civil v pasti, otepa z ujeti tačico, stara hodi okoli njega in rjove, drugi mladič milo javka ob svoji trpeči materi. Dobrošrčne ženske so prinesle iz vasi razne hrane in so jo od daleč metale medvedki. Medvedka ni razumela, da ji hočajo dobro; pa videl drugega ko svojega trpečega mladiča in poskušala, kako bi ga rešila.

"Pustimo jih, sami se bodo lažje resili," so rekli nekateri in začeli odhajati domov. "Lahko pridemo pozneje pogledati." Tako so se razšli, le najbolj radovedni so ostali, da vidijo, kako se bo stvar končala.

Tako je ostalo vse do večera. Vso noč se je čulo prav do vasi žalostno jokanje medvedje družine. Drugi dan so temi poročali časopisi po vsej češkoslovaški republike. Tako je bilo zanimanje za ubogega medvedka, da so o njem poslej pisali vsak dan. In vsak dan so ljudje čitali: "Medvedka še niso osvobodili . . ." — "V podkarpatskem gozdu se ni nič izpremenilo . . ."

Ves teden je bila vsa okolina v nestripen pričakanju. Nihče ni vedel, kako bi pomagal. Vsako noč so se čuli žalostni glasovi daleč na okrog . . . Od vseh strani so prihajala pisma z nasveti. Vse šole so prosile za ubogega medvedka. Kako se bo to končalo?

Neko noč so glasovi utihnili. Zjutraj je prisel gozdar v gozd—medvedek in mladičev in bilo nikjer . . . Gozdar se je približal pasti. V železni sklepui je ticala krvava medvedja tačica. Medvedka mu je odgrinjala—ojej—nogo in tako osvobodila medvedka . . . Odslej je Bog ve kam daleč v gozdro goščavo; za njo je šepal ubogi trinogi medvedek . . .

Prajivo, da so ga videli na drugem koncu podkarpatskega gozda in da je še živ. Njegovo tačico so osvobodili iz pasti in so jo shranili v smuzej za spomin na ta dogodek.

Dr. I. L.

Janecek: "Tvoj oče je krojčec in prav čudo je, da ti dovoli z raztrgano obliko tekat sem in tja?"

Karel: "Tvoj oče je zohozdravnik, a tvoj mali bratec navlčil temu še nima zob?"

THE BOYS AND THE HERMIT

"Six peanut-butter sandwiches, six sweet pickles, six apple-jelly tarts, six slices of angel-food cake, three oranges and three bananas."

Billy Cole was counting the things that were to go into his lunch basket, which was to contain approximately one-sixth of the "eats" to be consumed on the afternoon's hike. For there were just five other boys going along.

"And don't forget the lemons and the sugar," cautioned Billy, as his mother tucked an extra banana in the basket for good measure.

"I really don't see how you're going to make good lemonade without ice," declared Mrs. Cole.

"Oh, that's easy," replied her son. "The place we're going to contains a spring that is cooler than ice water."

"Not cooler," smiled his mother.

"It may not taste freezing cold, but

"A fellow," Harry explained, "who doesn't care for society and lives by himself, off somewhere in forests or deserts—"

"Or at the North Pole," interrupted John.

"Let's go up and make his acquaintance," suggested Harris.

"Not on your life!" objected Harry. "Hermits are dangerous people, let me tell you."

"How are they dangerous?" asked Harris.

"Oh, they're usually crazy and you can't tell when they'll cut your throat or poison you."

"I don't believe they'd do that."

"Yes, they would, too," said Harry. "The folks that told me about this hermit advised me never to go near him."

"Well," said Harris decidedly, "I don't care about that. I am dying for

THE JUNIOR COOK

CHERRY TARTS

Sift together twice—

2 cupsful of flour

¾ teaspoonful salt

¾ teaspoonful baking powder

With the tips of the fingers work in

4 level tablespoonsful lard or

3 of oil

When the mixture is smoothly mixed add

4 tablespoonsfuls cold water

Work with the finger tips and barely handle the dough enough to get the water mixed.

Divide into ten parts.

Roll out 8 of the parts into pieces about 6 inches in diameter and fit in muffin tins. Fit neatly around the sides and be sure there is no hole in the shell through which the juice may escape.

Fill each with pitted cherries—more than a tablespoonful to each shell.

Sweeten generously. The amount of sugar will depend on the kind of cherry.

Roll out the other two sections of pastry and with a biscuit cutter cut a top for each tart. Prick with fork and fit into place on the top of the tart.

Bake 25 minutes.

These are very delicious for dessert at a picnic, and may be made the day before so that they are ready to pack in the morning.

A SURPRISE

When Johnny learned that his Father and Mother were to spend their vacation this summer camping out on the banks of a certain big, broad river, he was delighted. And, of all the many joys that lay before him, he looked forward most to fishing—more than he did to living in tents, cooking bacon over a camp fire, and even more than going swimming.

Tedaj je oče moral priznati, da je počakal, moj čoln še pride, je dejal a komaj je to izrekel, sože suzunji prinesli njegov čoln, ki se je takoj blisčal v solncu, da so si moral vsi z roko zasenciti oči.

So, on the very first day after the tents had been set up and things made ship-shape, Johnny dug enough worms to fill a tin can, seized his bamboo fishing pole and went down to the small boat landing to try his luck.

He sat down on one side of the landing, letting his bare feet dangle over the water, baited his hook and cast his line into the stream. Then he waited.

"Would he catch a fish? Oh, would he? Just suppose he would have to return to camp without any! Goodness, but wouldn't it be Father and Mother tease him."

But no, he felt certain that wouldn't happen. Why, Father had said the

Reluctantly Harry followed in the rear, assuring the others that they would all certainly be killed. The procession approached the hut cautiously.

"I say, Mister," said Harris, "can you give us a drink of water?"

"Certainly, young man," was the answer. "I shall be delighted to assuage your thirst."

At last the boys were off. At first their baskets seemed light, and they swung gaily along, 'cross pastures, under fences, over brooks and through stretches of forest and plowed ground. But after a time their baskets grew burdensome.

"Wish we hadn't brought along so much," complained Harry Sills.

"I don't suppose we would starve," said Harris Wend, "if we had brought one basket instead of six."

No longer afraid, the boys made themselves at home, and the hermit was so gentle and polite they really began to like him.

"Won't you have some lunch, Mr. —"

"Mr. Thomas Adams," the hermit supplied with a smile.

"Mr. Adams?" asked Billy. "We entered the big forest that covered several sections of land. Though they had been in it before, they were unable to find the spring discovered on a former hike."

"I am thirsty," said Harry.

"Believe me, I am, too," said John. "After our trip to the North Pole—I mean the Sahara Desert—it seems to me like a drink of nice, cool lemonade would be in order."

"Stop, John!" protested Harris, quite flushed with heat. "Don't tantalize us."

"Where in the world could that spring be?" uttered Ben Chinn, getting impatient.

"Guess it's dried up, or off on a vacation, maybe," suggested Billy.

Search as they might, it was impossible to find that spring; and to eat hard-boiled eggs and peanut sandwiches without something to wash it down was impossible. They had almost given up their search for water when Joe espied a log hut through the trees. It was in the center of a small clearing, and seemed more like somebody's woodshed or corn-crib than a home. Yet there were windows in it and smoke was issuing from the chimney.

"Wonder who lives in it?" said Harris.

"One thing is sure," laughed Billy. "It must be someone who doesn't care for water."

As they approached the house they saw an old, gray-haired man sitting in front of the hut, reading a book.

"Oh," said Harry. "Now I know what it is. It is the hermit. I have heard lots of talk about him in town."

"What do you mean—hermit?" in-

quired Harris.

"A hermit," Harry explained, "who doesn't care for society and lives by himself, off somewhere in forests or deserts—"

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"Well," said Harris decidedly, "I am dying for

BELA MAČICA

Neko je živel kralj, ki je imel tri sinove. Najmlajšega so imeli za nekaknega bebečka, zato so ga le malo upoštaval ter mu dajali najnižja opravila. Ko se je kralj postoral in je imel že zadosti skrbiv z vladanjem, je dejal svojim sinovom: "Utrijen sem že, idite po svetu in kdor vas mi prinese čoln brez vsakega zeblica v klinu, ta dobri kraljestvo v kroni."

Odprli so se vsi trije po svetu, a starejša brata sta rekla najmlajšemu: "Le pojdi sam, kamor hočeš, čolna ne prinese." In pustila sta ga samega sredti gozdu. Kraljevič je se odpril na hrasov štor pa začel jesti svojo malec. Ko je tako jedel, so mu majhni beli možiček ter ga vprasil, kam je namenjen. Kraljevič mu je vspovedal ter dodal: "Sedi k meni in jem, saj imam jedi za obozlost."

"Kaj je, to cvetljčnik?" je vprašal Breskve. "Cvetljčnik je veliko postopek, ki je dejal Sergej, najstarejši sin. "Poglej lupino, kakor bi bila s puham pokrita!"

"Breskve so," je dejal oče. "Takih sadežev niste videli; stric Efrim jih je vzgajil v cvetljčniku, ker misli, da uspeva samo v vročih krajih. Pri nas dozore res samo v cvetljčnikih."

"Kaj je, to cvetljčnik?" je vprašal Volodija, tretji sin.

"Cvetljčnik je veliko postopek, ki ima sklepane stene in streho. Stric ga je zgradil, da mu solnce greje rastline. Pozimi pa ga ogreva s pečjo, da ni premrzo."

"Ti, žena, vzemi največjo, a druge stiri so za vas, otroci," je dejal oče.

"Nu, kako so vam tekni?" jih je zvečer vprašal.

"Tako sočne, sl

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

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

VOL. IX.

83

NO. 29

Za ugled organizacije

Dolžnost vsakega člana katerekoli organizacije je, da ščiti njen ugled in da se po možnosti izogiblje vseh besed in činov, ki bi ji mogli škodovati materialno ali moralno. Prepirljiva skupina, ki vsak najmanjši notranji nesporazum ali sumnjo obesa na veliki zvon, ni nikjer in nikdar priljubljena.

V vseh skupinah, v vseh organizacijah se včasi pojavijo nesporazumi, katere je treba rešiti, in škodljivi vplivi, katere je treba odpraviti. Včasi je v to svrhu treba operacije, ki boli, toda blagor skupne organizacije je več kot interesi posameznika.

Vsaka organizacija pa ima ustroj, potom katerega je mogoče notranje, takorekoč družinske prepire in nesporazume rešiti doma. Le v zelo redkih slučajih je res potreba kakšno umazano perilo prati na javnem trgu. To je navadno treba le v slučajih, če ustroj, ki je za to pripravljen, neče ali ne more funkcionirati.

Pri naših podpornih organizacijah imamo razne odbore, odseke ali, kakor jih včasi imenujemo, inštance, katerih nalogi in dolžnost je rešiti nesporazume in odpraviti krivice, če se komu godijo. Take inštance imamo pri krajevnih društvih in pri vrhovni upravi. Teh inštanc bi se morali vselej v prvi vrsti posluževati, kadar domnevamo, da se posameznim članom ali skupni organizaciji godi krivica. Sele, ako te inštance nečelo funkcijonirati in če imamo dovolj velik vzrok, smo upravičeni apelirati na javno mnenje članstva.

Vselej, kadar se nameravamo poslužiti takega skrajnega sredstva, pa bi morali premisliti, če bo pričakovana korist za organizacijo otehtala škodo, ki jo bo morda trpela na ugledu. Vsaka škoda boli, toda boljša je mala kot velika škoda. Nikoli ne bi smeli pozabiti, da je končna korist za organizacijo mnogo večjega pomena za splošnost, kot malo zadoščenje za posameznika. Seveda, nikakor ni prav in nihče ne želi, da bi se kateremukoli članu godila krivica, toda, kot že cremenjeno, se večina takih reči lahko mirnim potom reši potom pristojnih inštanc.

Kar se članstva J. S. K. Jednote tiče, je treba priznati, da se po ogromni večini ravna vgori navedenem smislu. Izjemno tvorijo le redki posamezniki, pa še tisti najbrž ne toliko iz zlobnosti, kot iz nepremišljjenosti in nestrnosti. Velika večina članstva sploh nima pritožb, a če jih kdaj ima, se zanese na pristojne odbore, da jih bodo rešili pošteno in pravilno, v smislu pravil in obstoječih razmer.

Priznati je treba tudi, da velika večina članstva zaupa v zmožnosti in poštene namene svojih uradnikov in je pripravljena mnogo žrtvovati za materialno korist in za ugled J. S. K. Jednote.

Lep dokaz, da je temu res tako, vidimo v dejstvu, da se je toliko krajevnih društev odločilo z raznimi prireditvami proslaviti petintridesetletnico naše Jednote. Nekatera društva so to storila na lastno inicijativu, druga pa so nedvomno upoštevala tozadevno sugestijo našega glavnega predsednika, sobrata Bartela. Vsa društva, ki so take prireditve že vprizorila, ki so jih že prijavila, ali ki jih še bodo, zasluzijo odkrito priznanje. To je pravi bratski duh, v tem se kaže ljubezen do naše organizacije, tako se dela za njen ugled v javnosti!

Vsem tem društvom naj bo na tem mestu izrečeno javno priznanje, s pridruženo iskreno željo, da bi našla posnemovalce v vseh državah in mestih, kjer vihra zastava J. S. K. Jednote.

VRTNARSKI NASVETI

Najvažnejše vrtno delo v tem času je rahljanje zemlje in odstranjevanje plevela in pa seveda zalivanje, če primanjkuje dežja.

Ta mesec je tudi pravi čas za setev endivije za presaditev, ko bodo rastline kakšne tri palce visoke. Endivije je več vrst, toda najbolj priporočljiva za jesensko in zimsko salato je širokolistna endivija.

V juliju je mogoče še z dobrim uspehom posaditi zgodnjih sladko jesensko repo, belo in črno jesensko redkev, pa tudi drobno rdečo redkvico. Tudi vredna korenje se še zdaj lahko poseje.

Iz urada gl. porotnega odbora J. S. K. J.

26-33

Pritožba Rose Jaklich, članiča društva sv. Štefana, št. 117 JSKJ, v Sartellu, Minnesota.

Gori omenjena člаницa se pritožuje, da ni prejela bolniške podpore za njeno bolezni. Počne, da je imela veliko zdravniških stroškov. Zdravniku se je javila bolno dne 9. aprila 1931, društvo pa 4. maja 1931. Na zdravnikovem poročilu od dne 9. aprila je poročano, da je bila gori omenjena člаницa pod njejegovim nadzorstvom do dne 8. junija 1931. Na bolniški načinici od dne 20. januarja 1932 pa poroča njeni društvo, da se je javila bolno dne 4. oktobra 1931.

Vrhovni zdravnik naše Jadrne je pisal zdravniku gori omenjene člаницi tri pisma. Prvič dne 23. januarja 1932, da naj mu da potrebne informacije glede bolezni gori omenjene člаницi, ni pa prejel odgovora na nobeno pismo. Vrhovni zdravnik je glede tega pisal tudi na gori omenjeno društvo in na gori omenjeno članicu. Tudi glavni porotni odbor je pisal gori omenjeni članci in jih sesteval, da naj gre do njenega zdravnika, da naj odgovori na pisma. Zadnje tako pismo je pisal vrhovni zdravnik dne 11. maja 1933, in glavni porotni odbor članci dne 13. maja 1933. Vrhovnemu zdravniku in tudi glavnemu porotnemu odboru se ni delo potrebno še napredovanje čakati za odgovor in za pojasnila.

Glavni porotni odbor je razdelil soglasno, da se zgoraj omenjeni članci ni zgodila nikaka krivica od strani njenega društva, vrhovnega zdravnika ali glavnega urada v tem, da ni prejela bolniške podpore za njeno bolezni kot povedano zgoraj. Jednota mora imeti načitne podatke glede bolezni člana (ice), predno se more in sме izplačati bolniška podpora.

38-33

Priziv Andrew-ja Pečarica (Pecharich), člana društva Slovenske Ljubezni, št. 167, Cle Elum, Washington.

Gori omenjeni član se pritožuje potom njegovega društva radi njemu po vrhovnemu zdravniku naše Jednote odklonjene bolniške podpore od 4. februarja 1933 do 19. aprila 1933. Pobit je bil na prst dne 22. novembra 1932.

Gori omenjeno društvo je prisložilo listine od drugih podpornih organizacij, iz katerih je razvidno, da je gori omenjeni član prejel tam bolniško podporo do 19. aprila 1933.

Pri naši Jednoti mu je bila odklenjena bolniška podpora, za čas kot zgoraj povedano, zato, ker je zdravnik gori omenjenega člana poročal dne 1. aprila 1933, da je bil gori omenjeni član pod njegovim nadzorstvom le do 1. marca 1933.

Istega dne poroča ta zdravnik tudi, da ČLAN TRDI, da ni zmožen za delo. Isto zdravnik ponovno poroča dne 15. marca 1933, da je bil gori omenjeni član zmožen opravljati delo že več časa nazaj.

Glavni porotni odbor je razdelil s širilom glasovi, da se zgoraj omenjenemu članu ni zgodila nikaka krivica od strani naše

Jednote v tem, da mu je bila odklenjena bolniška podpora kot zgoraj povedano. En

je bil, da se mu plača bolniška

podpora od 4. februarja 1933

do 19. aprila 1933, za bocelen

povzročeno vsled zgoraj omenjene poškodbe.

Anton Okolish, John Schutte,

Valentin Orehek, Rose Svec-

tich, John Zigman, gl. porot-

niki JSKJ.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s preve strani)

na s kuhalnicu, da prepodi krilate svojat, in ker je ni mogla dosegči lastnoročno, je zalučala kuhalnicu med kradljivice. Ti so se spretno izognili lesenega izstrelka, komandan škorkev pa je kuhalnicu ujel in odletel z njo čez tri gore, čez tri vode, čez tri zeline travnike. Vsa družba pernatih taticev pa se je spakovala in smejal na vse kljune.

Po tej ponesrečeni ofenzivi se je straža strategično umaknila v kuhihnske zakope, kjer je k sreči našla eno rezervno kuhalnicu. Po kratekem posvetovanju kuhihnskega štaba pa je bil sprejet predlog, da se zadnje kuhalnice nikakor ne sme izpostaviti nevarnosti škorčevih objestnosti, češ, da se gulaž v kastrolu že sumljivo repenci. Prismojen gulaž pa lahko povzroči med slavnim občinstvom veliko pohujanje, posebno če ga dobi na vilice junak mojega kalibra, ki je že sam malo "tako." Slo se je za to, da se reši gulaž ali pa črešnje, in glasovanje je izpadlo v prilog gulaža. Zato sem se maščeval nad njim in drugimi kuhihnskimi dobitnami. In nič mi ni žal, čeprav so baje po ptiči ofenzivi ostala črešnjeva drevesa pusta in prazna, kot da jih je oplazio vse sedem egiptovskih nadlog.

P. S. Če kdo najde ugrabljeni kuhalnicu, naj jo odda na pristojno mesto; za nagrado mu je obljubljena metla. A.J.T.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

(Nadaljevanje iz Amerike in Inozemstva)

(Nadaljevanje s preve strani)

</div

New Era

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

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

From the Office of Supreme Treasurer

In my article that appeared in the March 15 issue of Nova Doba, I requested of the lodge secretaries and treasurers that, in remitting lodge assessments to the Supreme Treasurer, they show exactly how much money applies to the adult department and how much money applies to the juvenile department. To make this work easier, special forms, No. 115, have been sent to all branch lodges. On these forms is a line on which should be written the total amount of money remitted; below this is another line, on which should be written the amount applying to the adult department; and further below is another line on which should be written the amount applying to the juvenile department. Lodges who have no juvenile department should indicate on these form that no assessments are remitted for the juvenile department.

More than half of the remittances sent in by lodge officers during the months of May and June were included as one total, and did not specify how much was to apply on the adult department and how much was to apply on the juvenile department.

In depositing lodge assessments in the bank I must specify how much applies to the adult department and how much applies to the juvenile department. If a lodge officer does not indicate how much applies to each department I do not know how to segregate the total. Hence, in such cases, I had to seek information from the Home Office, necessitating a lot of extra work to both me and the Home Office, which already has plenty of its own work to execute.

For this reason I again request lodge officers to fill out completely the new forms, No. 115, when remitting lodge assessments, and to specify exactly how much applies to the adult department and how much applies to the juvenile department. To fill out completely the new forms is but an easy task for the individual lodge officers; yet, at the same time, it saves me and the Home Office a lot of trouble and a lot of work. I sincerely hope to see the lodge officers comply with my request, for which I shall be thankful.

All other business that deals with lodge and the Union should be sent to the Home Office and not to the Supreme Treasurer. I suggest that all such business be sent to the Home Office at the same time that lodge assessments are sent to the Supreme Treasurer, accompanied, of course, with the properly filled out new forms.

Brotherly Greetings,

Louis Champa, Supreme Treasurer.

Happy-Go-Lucky

The Happy-Go-Lucky Lodge, No. 195, of the South Slavonic Catholic Union was organized in 1928, after two attempts to get a group together. We held our first meeting on Sept. 7, 1928, with eight members transferring from St. Martin's Lodge, No. 44, and the addition of two new members. Meeting was held at the home of Mr. John Balant.

Joseph Hiti, then secretary of the St. Martin's Lodge, was chosen chairman and the meeting was called to order. The officers were elected, name of the lodge selected, and plans discussed to hold a dance.

Matt Kramer was elected first president, Mary Balant vice president, Amelia Doles secretary and Mary Hiti treasurer; the treasury was started by Joseph Hiti, when he donated \$10, and the St. Martin's Lodge giving us \$25.

The meetings for the remainder of that year were held at the Balant home and were in charge of the vice president. Our first dance was held on Nov. 17 of the same year, and was the only successful dance held so far.

In 1929 the officers remained the same, with a change of trustees. A few new members were welcomed and a few were suspended, leaving the lodge about the same. But during the year Joseph Hiti took a transfer from the St. Martin's Lodge, giving us new power and support.

The meetings were held at the Domovina Hall, and the lodge held two dances during that year, which were both very poorly attended.

We then had to devise a plan to help the treasury, as up to this time no member paid any dues besides assessments which had to be sent to the Union. The years 1930 and 1931 were inactive for the lodge; the officers were changed around,

Mary Hiti.

Too Late

By Mrs. Evelyn Sternisha,
No. 222, S.S.C.U., Gowanda, N. Y.

The room was very still. No sound but the buzzing of hundreds of flies above sticky dishes piled in a stickier sink. Even the clock on the dusty shelf above was silent. The usual dripping of the tap was stilled.

Angeline sat as still as a statue. The baby in her arms was too weak from hunger to cry or gurgle and coo like a normal child. The other two, Thomas Jr., 3, and Mary, 5, were too frightened by the look on their mother's white face to make a sound.

Over and over again Tom's cruel words, shouted at her from the door that morning after he had kicked little Tommy sprawling from his path, echoed through her brain. One phrase was ever clear. It stood out from the rest as if etched in her heart with letters of fire. "I wish you were dead!" She tried vainly to excuse him.

Thinking of the water and gas which was turned off because of non-payment, thinking of their hunger which nothing but the miracle of a job could appease, wishing she could see some way out, then suddenly it came to her—the way out.

Tom's step was light as he hurried home. He had found work at last. His feet fairly flew up the rickety steps that led to their tenement room. Angeline would forget his harsh words of the morning when she heard the wonderful news.

The room was very still. No sound but the buzzing of hundreds of flies above sticky dishes piled in a stickier sink. Even the clock on the dusty shelf above was silent. And the welcome sound of quarrelsome children was missing. Then Tom saw it—the pitiful scrawled note on the table, written on a soiled bit of paper and held safe from a truant breeze by an empty sugar bowl. He read it again and again, then blindly, aimlessly fumbled for the door.

It was morning again in the largest city in the world. In hundreds of homes, rich and poor, the morning paper was being digested along with coffee and toast. There were two items apparently unrelated.

Drown Self and Children
The body of a young woman and three small children recovered from river this morning.

Drifter Committed to City Hospital
Man of about 29 years found wandering up and down in front of tenement house on C-Street. Does not know name or address.

The world is largely made up of people who think they could do the other fellow's job better.

Johnstown, Pa., Visitors

Two members of National Star Lodge, No. 213, S.S.C.U., namely, Cyril J. Rovansek and Evan Pristow, stopped at the Nova Doba office during their visit in Cleveland this week. Bro. Rovansek was formerly president of the Stars. Bro. Pristow is a senior at Franklin High School and starred as a quarterback on his alma mater. Both left their home town, Johnstown, Pa., the latter part of this week.

Some two months ago Mrs. Ella (Pristow) Rovansek, wife of C. J. Rovansek, passed away at Lee Homeopathic Hospital in Johnstown, Pa. Both were active supporters of the National Star Lodge.

BRIEFS

Begin Spring Training for S. S. C. U. Field Day

30th Anniversary Picnic of St. Michael, No. 40

Ancient History That Is New(s)!

Gowanda, N. Y.—Gowanda's S.S.C.U. Field Day to be held July 30 by the Pathfinders, No. 222, and St. Joseph's, No. 89, is rapidly rounding into a first-class affair. The Beacon Melody Pilots of Cleveland, O., have been engaged to furnish the music for this special occasion.

In a letter from Mr. John Aynik, president of the Beacons, we were glad to learn that members of that lodge as well as the Progressive Lodge, also of Cleveland, intend to come to our affair.

I know that you will be interested in the latest development of the proposed St. Joseph's Pathfinder softball game. On Friday evening, July 14, the first official practice was held at the tannery diamond. It was a good thing that St. Joseph's team and Pathfinders were divided among themselves, as St. Joseph's aggregation certainly showed a million-dollar team.

There were so many home run hitters on the two pickup teams that the score was first in favor of one team and then the other. It is really hard to choose the best player, as all were of the best. As Anthony Sever is president of St. Joseph's, I feel that first mention should be made of him. In four times up he connected for a home run, a two-bagger and a single, and in the other time at bat he was robbed of a sure home run by a spectacular running catch made by Louis Korbar Sr. (he lost only 10 pounds).

The teams were very well balanced, especially on the third base. Each of the third basemen, namely, Ralph Sladich and Charles Sternisha Sr., weigh 300 pounds. A very unique play took place in the third inning. Frank Stibil hit a hard liner to Shortstop Martin Matekovich, who, after fielding the ball, stopped to ask Anthony Sever for a light on his cigarette.

Umpire Peter Batchen became so enthusiastic in the game that at one time he fielded the ball and caught Joseph Korbar as he slid home.

One team was made up of F. Stibil, 2b; Tony Sever, lf; Ernest Palcic Sr., 1b; M. Matekovich, ss; Joseph Korbar Jr., rf; Teddy Palcic and Joe Krall, cf; Ralph Sladich, 3b; Tony Korbar, sf; P. Batchen, pitcher and umpire; Louis Andolsek, buntumpire, and Tony Palcic, c.

The other team was lined up with Louis Korbar Jr., c; Frank Palcic, p; Louis Sternisha, 1b; Louis Sladich, 2b; Leo Klancer Jr., ss; Joseph Korbar, lf; Joseph Pećnik, cf; Charles Sternisha Sr., 3b; Louis Korbar Sr., rf; Joseph Widgay, sf, and J. Paulin, cf.

After the game St. Joseph's president came to me and said that the Pathfinders should not mind the beating they are going to get, as St. Josephs are old-timers in the game.

We were rather disappointed that Joseph Zuzek did not bring any bushel baskets, but we are promised plenty for July 30. Next official practice is to be held on Friday, July 21.

Samson's Store has been unable to supply enough eggs, as Olga Sternisha and Mary Zakkadis are busy practicing for that lady's egg race.

A special meeting will be called Saturday evening, July 22, at 7:30 p. m., for both St. Joseph and Pathfinder lodges at Slovenian Hall. Be sure to be on hand.

Claridge, Pa.—I wish to remind the readers again of that big picnic which will celebrate the 30th anniversary of St. Michael's Lodge, No. 40, and the 35th anniversary of our S. S. C. U.

For those that don't know the way to the picnic I am giving the following directions: Those traveling east take Lincoln Highway until Twistle Creek is reached, then go straight to Trafford City through Harrison City, where signs will direct guests to the picnic. Another way to reach the grounds is to take William Penn Highway, No. 22, as far as Export, then turn to the right to Harrison City and Claridge. Those going west take William Penn, No. 22, to Export, turn left on Lincoln Highway to Greensburg, and then turn right to Jeannette, and again turn right to Claridge.

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Frank "Lefty" Jaklich, No. 180, S.S.C.U.

Today Is Your Birthday

Cleveland, O.—Today is your birthday. Let me see if I can prove it.

Tomorrow is unknown, unborn, and surely an anticipated, unknown, unborn twenty-four hours cannot be your birthday.

In other words, today you are born anew, with all of life's new opportunities before you.

So far as mortal life is concerned, you died with the dying yesterday.

You cannot live tomorrow today, so today is really your birthday.

No other day but today exists.

Elizabeth Stucin, No. 180, S.S.C.U.

Times Change

"Remember how Mother used to keep the children out of the jam by hiding the keys to the pantry?"

"Yes, and now she does it by hiding the car keys."

We know that this picnic and field day will be a grand success; but your bit will help to make it a greater one. What are you doing for your part?

Ernest Palcic Jr., Sec'y, No. 222, S.S.C.U.

By Frank J. Progar

No. 203, S.S.C.U.

Springdale, Pa.—To introduce ancient history in these columns may be a bold step, knowing that many members are former ancient history students; nevertheless, I assume the risk, since it is of an interesting, humorous and educational nature. Those who have been so fortunate (?) as to have this subject in their high school curriculum will recognize the names contained herein.

This is the month of July, and the next following is the month of August. This much we all know, but how and from where the names, not many are cognizant.

Our present calendar is derived from the Roman calendar, which had 10 months instead of 12; July being the fifth month and August the sixth. The former month had the name of Quintilis and the latter Sextilis, until they were changed for the Caesars. Quintilis at first contained 36 days, but was reduced by Romulus to 31. This was later reduced to 30 by Numa, but was not destined to remain so. July being the month of his birth, Julius Caesar restored it to 31 days for his own particular fancy. As he states it, "No month is to have more days than the famous Quintilis." After his death Marc Anthony changed the name to July in honor of this famous personage. Hence July and its 31 days.

Not to be outdone by Julius, Augustus Caesar adopted Sextilis to be his namesake, changing it to August. This month, having only 30 days, was increased to 31 by Augustus, for his own particular fancy also. The one day added, he took from the month of February, thus making it the shortest month of the year. Pride or jealousy was instrumental in reducing February and increasing August; nevertheless we have found the calendar satisfactory—or have we? We still hear of the proposed 13-month calendar. Who knows, but what another Caesar may desire calendar space.

The South Slavonic Catholic Union's history covers 35 years. Its original purpose was to provide the best fraternal protection at the lowest cost consistent with safety. Its greatness through the years is reckoned on the value of definite service rendered, for it is only those who serve who meet a real human need and grow steadily with the years. The South Slavonic Catholic Union's big purpose is to co-operate and protect, to grow greater by serving more.

The copperhead, one of the snakes the very name of which strikes terror into the heart of the city man out in the hills, is highly poisonous, but nowhere near the aggressive enemy that story has pictured it to be. The snake, as a matter of fact, is sluggish and is unlikely to be of menace to humans unless it is encountered in brush or by rocks where the contact is made by the human.

The copperhead is a member of the rattlesnake family, but has no rattles. Its head is of a burnish copper color, while its body is of a dark-brown color with dark blotches, more or less Y-shaped, on the sides and round on the stomach. It will attain a length of four feet at maturity.

It is usually found in damp places and in rocky country from early spring until autumn. It has a number of other names, such as pilot, copperbelly, red adder and redeye.

To reach the port of success, we must sail and not drift nor lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

1898 A Short History of Our Union 1933

BUSINESS SENSE CHARACTERIZED THE EFFORTS OF LATER CONVENTIONS

(Continued From Last Issue)

SEVENTH CONVENTION

Came the seventh regular convention, held in 1907 at La Salle, Ill. Indemnity benefits were introduced to the delegates, who, through their enthusiasm rather than sound business, approved high indemnity benefits for members. However, this error was corrected later.

EIGHTH CONVENTION

In 1910 delegates to the eighth regular convention, held at Denver, Colo., were convinced that a uniform rate of assessments for members regardless of their age was unwise. So the following rates were accepted for each \$1,000 of death insurance:

From 16 to 20 years, \$0.70
From 20 to 25 years, \$0.80
From 25 to 30 years, \$0.90
From 30 to 35 years, \$1.00
From 35 to 40 years, \$1.10
From 40 to 45 years, \$1.20

Although these rates for death benefits did not meet with the standard prescribed by law, it nevertheless placed our Union on a somewhat firmer basis than it had enjoyed heretofore. Under the new system the Union's wealth increased to \$115,581.70 during the three years from 1911 to 1913, inclusive, following the eighth regular convention, contrasted with \$35,945.37, the wealth accumulated during the first 12 years of the Union's existence (1898 to 1910, inclusive).

NINTH CONVENTION

Up to this time compensation for sickness had not been incorporated into our Union's By-Laws, but had been assumed by the local branches. When a member reported sick the local branch would withdraw from the lodge's treasury to meet such obligations. At the ninth regular convention, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., delegates decided to formulate a central sick benefit department to which each member would contribute assessments, and from which fund members would be compensated for sickness as prescribed by our Union's by-laws.

Strange as it may seem to us today, the central sick benefit department did not meet with the approval of all lodges. Those branches who found it hard to meet sick benefits out of their own treasury readily agreed to the new plan; other branches whose sick benefit compensation was comparatively light objected to the centralization of sick benefit payments. Result was a withdrawal of some lodges from the S. S. C. U. It was not until three years later that the idea of a central sick benefit department finally hit a harmonious chord, and the membership began to grow in numbers again.

Two other important objectives were accomplished at the ninth regular convention. One: Ladies were given equal privileges with men as members. Second: Establishment of the Juvenile Department.

A dark cloud appeared on the horizon of our Union during October, 1913, shortly after the ninth regular convention. The various states in which our Union had branches sued our S. S. C. U. for failure to hold licenses to conduct business. The Supreme Board made a futile gesture to obtain the necessary licenses, but was unsuccessful because the death benefit assessments were insufficient to meet those required by law. The only alternative left was to adopt the National Fraternal Congress table of mor-

tality, which was overwhelmingly accepted by the members through a referendum vote. The National Fraternal Congress table of mortality was put in force Jan. 1, 1914.

TENTH CONVENTION

Always looking for additions and betterments to our Union, delegates at the 10th regular convention, held in 1916 at Eveleth, Minn., embodied \$250 and \$1,500 death benefit classes, and \$2.00 a day sick benefit fund.

Years 1917, 1918 and 1919 proved the stormiest period of our Union's history. During this period the patriotic fervor was at its height, what with the World War going full blast, the allies fighting the "Huns," etc. Unfortunately, the mother country of many of our members was at war with the U. S., and for that reason members residing in countries at war with the U. S. had to be expelled from our Union.

To show that members of our Union were loyal to the United States and not to their mother country, our Union purchased \$95,000 worth of Liberty bonds. During the war 106 members enrolled in the U. S. army.

Ravages of the influenza epidemic marked its toll on our members, 143 of whom passed away during that dreaded period of 1918 and 1919. Death benefits in the amount of \$125,000 and sick benefits in the amount of \$75,000, totaling a grand sum of \$200,000, were paid out by our Union to members affected during the influenza epidemic.

ELEVENTH CONVENTION

Eleventh regular convention held in 1920 at Chicago, Ill., partly achieved the goal to place our Union on a 100 per cent solvency basis. Delegates passed a motion whereby each member insured for \$1,000 death benefit paid 30 cents into the reserve mortuary fund. Ex-

(To Be Continued) Some men are thrown in the shade and others stand in

members. A resolution was also passed to the effect that the

their own light.

South Slavonic Catholic Union was a non-sectarian and non-political fraternal benefit organization; that the word "Catholic" in its official name did not decree that all members must be of that religious belief; that our Union recognized all members as brothers and sisters irrespective of their religious and political beliefs, and that it was primarily interested in their welfare.

TWELFTH CONVENTION

An invitation for merger was extended by the Slovene National Benefit Society at our Union's 12th regular convention held at Lorain, O., in 1924. By a vote of 104 against 20, the delegates voted against the merger, but passed a resolution inviting other similar fraternal benefit organizations to merge with our Union.

Delegates also voted in favor of having an official organ published in the interest of component members. The first issue

of Nova Doba appeared on Jan. 7, 1925. During the first three and one-half years of its publication Nova Doba was so instrumental in bringing our Union before the eyes of Jugoslavs settled in various parts of the United States that our Union enjoyed the largest increase in membership during its history for a period of three and one-half years.

Another important step made at the 12th regular convention was the acceptance of the 20-year payment life insurance, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1925.

On July 18, 1928, appeared a 32-page edition of Nova Doba commemorating the 30th anniversary of our Union. History of our S. S. C. U. and individual lodge histories, various group convention pictures, individual pictures of the first Supreme Board and individual pictures of the Supreme Board in office at that time, and various messages and other contributing articles, not least of which was a group written by A. J. Terbovec, editor-manager of Nova Doba, completed an interesting anniversary edition.

Joseph "Pep" Vidmar and Rudy Vidmar are in the business of quenching thirst and filling out the waistline. These young men are managers of the Sixty Club, and what a club it is. Their history is something like that of Jos. Zele & Sons,

"Help the community while you can and still find plenty of room for sports."

G. W. Rooters

Cleveland, O.—"G. W. Rooters" is rather a very odd name when referring to backers of the G. W.'s baseball team entered in the Interlodge League "A" loop; nevertheless these G. W. rooters are none other than Joseph Zele & Sons, G. W.'s last year's backers, and Joseph "Pep" Vidmar and Rudy Vidmar, managers of the Sixty Club.

South Slavonic Catholic Union members and friends, here we have two backers who are always on the alert to do something for the benefit of sports and the community. We find in them the blood of true sportsmanship and community service whenever it's within their means. Both backers are lovers of sports, not only of baseball, but all sports. Let us look into the history of these sportsmen.

Both G. W. rooters (backers) will give you service with a smile and feel confident that you will appreciate all service rendered because it comes with a smile and because their prices are right.

Members and friends of the South Slavonic Catholic Union, let us patronize these "G. W. Rooters and Backers." They're not rooting for themselves, but for the sake of sportsmanship and our splendid South Slavonic Catholic Union.

So long until better sportsmen, community servers and G. W. Rooters and Backers are found to meet their equal.

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

Rattler's Fangs

Instead of being fixed tightly to the jawbone, the fangs of a rattlesnake are fastened at the base of a movable bone in the upper jaw. Sometimes when the rattler makes a strike and its victim does not succumb at once, the latter may wrench out these loosely attached fangs in an attempt to escape. It is not long, however, before the rattler thus incapacitated will be equipped with a new set of weapons, for it is provided with clusters of undeveloped fangs on either side of its mouth and a new pair of these soon grow out to effective size.

TENTH BROTHER

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelc

(Continuation)

We do not know what would have been the end of this situation if the chambermaid Urša had not announced that Krjavelj was outside, and that he insisted to talk to the lord by all means.

"Oh, that is the sailor who claims that he cut in two the devil, is it not?" asked Captain Grašič.

"Yes, yes, that is the one! Tell him to come up at once. I certainly enjoy listening to this fellow," said Dr. Vencelj.

When the landlord gave his assent to what the physician said, the maid went out, and soon thereafter the door slowly and quietly opened, and our friend, the pitch-gatherer, seemed perfectly natural. He became angry and was at the point of spitting on the floor and walking out. But anger quickly subsided when he saw that the lord took an empty glass and filled it to brim.

Greedily he drank the preferred drink to the last drop, opened his wide mouth and said out an undescribable which announced what a vicious drink it was.

"God give you health, so you would die only after a good time. It sure was a good drink even three hours before my death."

"Well, now go ahead your story, and tell us what kind of animals did you see?" asked Dr. Vencelj.

"Who said that they are animals? They were monsters! I tell you, monsters! I do not know whether they are phantoms or lions or some wild calves. I know this for certain that they are not bears, wolves, nor even foxes!" replied Krjavelj.

"Well, all right then, them be monsters, only tell what kind they are."

"Well, what kind? Four-legged, horny, woolly; as big as goats, and yet they are goats. They do not have a but I am not sure of that seems to me that I did not one. But are they wild? They sure are. I just made little noise with my feet, they went through the

just like Elijah's wagon through the clouds. And yet they are little tame, because right that I saw them again on the hill, for this reason I say, go and take the guns shoot the wild devil. If should not care for the me well, then I—I will be glad to take it, and smoke it for winter."

"But is it true what you telling us just now? Were not some peasant's goats asked the landlord.

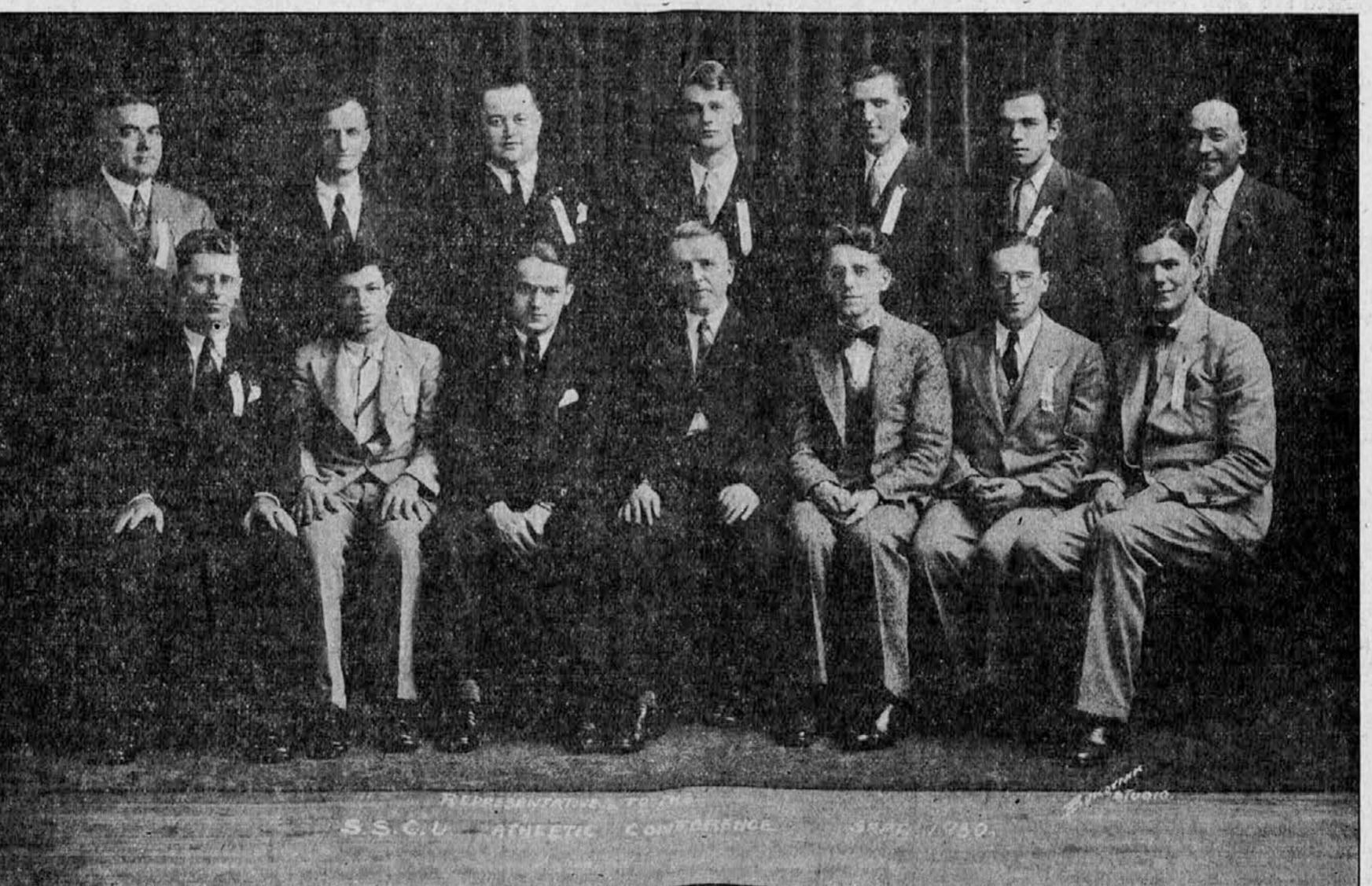
"No-o, they were not goats. Why, Obrščak saw them about five this morning, when they went by his barn; Matevžek saw them by the village, and the Tenth Brother noticed them also. Marjan claimed that they were goats which came down from the hills. But I say that this not true, because I never heard of such a thing as a wild goat, not even when I was a boy. They must be some other kind of wild beasts."

The captain and the physician said that they should and see about this thing themselves.

"Wild goats often come the spring or in the fall. Two years ago I killed one myself. It is not very difficult to them, because usually only young ones come down into valley," said the lord.

(To be continued)

DELEGATES AND SUPREME OFFICERS ATTENDING THE FIRST S. S. C. U. ATHLETIC CONFERENCE HELD IN CLEVELAND, O., SEPT. 12 AND 13, 1930



It is almost three years since the English-speaking members of our Union were given an opportunity to send representatives to the athletic conference held in Cleveland on Sept. 12 and 13, 1930. Delegates and supreme officers pictured above are as follows:

Seated, left to right: J. L. Jevitz Jr., Joliet, Ill.; J. L. Zortz, Lorain, O.; F. J. Kress, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Anton Zbasnik, supreme president (now supreme secretary), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Louis M.

Kolar, English editor and athletic commissioner, Cleveland, O.; Anton Vessel, Chisholm, Minn.; Joseph Kopler, Conemaugh, Pa.

Standing, left to right: John Balkovec, supreme trustee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rudolph Perdan, chairman Supreme Trustee Board, Cleveland, O.; William B. Laurich, supreme trustee, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Jaklich Jr., Cleveland, O.; Louis Polaski, Canonsburg, Pa.; Joseph Kozlevchar, Cleveland, O., and Anton J. Terbovec, editor-manager of Nova Doba.

More things would come him who waits if they were captured on the way by him who waits not.

ZA HISNE POSESTNIKE

Zakon, ki ga je kongres sprejel v odpomoč hipotekom na stanovanjskih hišah, takozvanem Home Mortgage Relief Act, prines rešitev mnogim tisočim lastnikom malih hiš, ki jim preti javna dražba vsled odpovedi hipoteke. Predsednik Roosevelt je podpisal ta zakon tik pred svojim odhodom iz Washingtona na počitniški izlet. Novi zakon ustavljiva posojilno družbo za hišne posestnike (Home Owners Loan Corporation), katere prvotna svrha je, da prepreči odpovedi hipoteke (foreclosures), v kolikor je to mogoče. Ta vladna posojilnica bo imela na razpolago glavnico \$200,000,000 in sme izdati zadolžnice (bonde) do \$2,000,000,000.

V "starih dobrih časih" pred sedanjem industrijalno krizo je skoraj vsaka družina v Združenih državah hrenela po lastnihišici. Banke, zavarovalne družbe in stavbene zadruge so podpirale to gibanje in rade posjevale za gradnjo malih stanovanjskih hiš. Ljudsko štetje iz leta 1930 pokazuje, kako se je hišno lastništvo razvilo. V apriju leta 1930 je bilo v Združenih državah nekaj čez 29,900,000 družin. Izmed teh nič manj kot 14,000,000 ali 46.8% je živilo v svojih lastnih hišah. Ljudsko štetje je tudi razdelilo pomembno dejstvo, da tujerodne družine so prednjemale, kar se tiče hišnega lastništva: Bilo je namreč 5,736,491 družin, katerih poglavar je bil tujerodec, in izmed teh kar 2,968,707 družin ali 51.8% je stanovalo v svojih lastnih hišah.

V SPOMIN TUJERODNI DRŽAVLJANKI

Potem je prišla kriza s svojo dolgo dobo nezaposlenosti. Hišnim lastnikom je bilo čim dalje težje plačevati dayke na hiše in obresti na hipoteke. In kar je bilo še hujše, banke in druge posojilne družbe, same v potrebi gotovtega denarja, so začele čim dalje več odpovedovati hipoteke in odrekati obnovitev zapadlih hipotek. Ena hiša za drugo je šla na buben in mnogo ljudi, ki so bili vložili v hišo svoje prihranke določega življenja, je zgubili vse.

Glavna naloga Home Owners Loan korporacije bo v tem, da zamenja hipoteke proti zadolžnici (bondom) korporacije in da dovoljuje nove hipoteke. Zakon namerava pomagati le onim hišnim lastnikom, ki so v zadregi, in morejo vzadoščati svojim obvezam ali ki jim preti odpoved (foreclosure). Posojila se omejujejo na hiše, v katerih stanujejo štiri ali manj družin, in ki jih cenitelj korporacije ne ceni na več kot \$20,000 vrednosti. Le one hipoteke prihajajo v poštev za odpomoč, ki so bile vpisane do 13. junija 1933.

Posojila v obliku bondov in malega zneska v gotovini se morajo dajati do 80 odstotkov se danje vrednosti hiše, nikoli pa več kot \$14,000. Hišni lastnik potem lahko smatra, da dolguje hipoteke vladni, in ima 15 let časa za odplačilo ob petostotnih obrestih.

Za posojilo, ki bi znašalo 80% celične vrednosti hiše, je potrebna pravilitev hipotečnega upnika (mortgagee). Korporacija bi ga vprašala, da li je voljan spremeti v zameno za hipoteko bondi. V takih slučajih, ako mortgaga je za manj kot 40 odsto celične vrednosti, more Home Loan Corporation v posameznih slučajih dajati posojilo v gotovem denarju za izbris hipoteke. Obrestna mera na takih posojilih v gotovini bo pa 6 odsto, ali zapadejo ravno tako v 15 letih.

Posojila se morejo dajati tudi na hiše, ki so brez hipoteke, in to do 50% celične vrednosti. Ako tak hišni lastnik ne more dobiti posojila od privatne družbe, mora zaprositi za posojilo v gotovini od vladne korporacije, aka svrha posojila je plačilo davkov,

sesmentov in potrebnih popravkov.

Hišni lastnik, katerega hipoteko je vlad prevzela, bi v nadavnem slučaju plačeval približno osem dolarjev na mesec za vsakih tisoč dolarjev dolga. Lastnik, ki ima mortgage za \$5000, bi plačeval po \$40 dolarjev na mesec na obrestih in amortizaciji in po 15 letih bi bila hipoteka izbrisana. Treba pa zapomniti si, da se tako odpomoč dovoljuje v nujnih slučajih. Vsak slučaj se posebej preiskuje. Drugovrstne hipoteke (second mortgages), kakor tudi prve hipoteke, ki se smatrajo pretirane napram vrednosti hiše, so izključene po zakonu.

Novi zakon ne ustanavlja splošnega moratorija za plačila, ali, kadarkoli vladna korporacija prevzame obstoječo hipoteko, lahko odveže od plačil na glavnico za dobo treh let. Obresti in davke pa treba plačati.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation ima svoj glavni urad v Washingtonu. Podružnice bodo ustanovljene širom dežele. Seveda treba nekoliko časa, dokler vsa stvar pride v pravilni tok in korporacija začne delovati. Medtem je predsednik Roosevelt pozval vse hipotekarne upnike, naj prenehajo odpovedovati hipoteke in razposestovati hišne lastnike, dokler se jim ne ponudi prilika za odpomoč v smislu novega zakona.—F.L.S.

Ustanova je bila posvečena njegovim brodovjem in kolonijama spomini, toliko v simpatiji s problemi tujerodnega državljana. "Preveč ljudi izmed prostovoljcev je bratranca tako ko srdit pravi knjiga — je smatralo kot nekaj naravnega, da novodošleci samo ceptel in jezno sikal.

Med debato se je v obeh odnima ničesar, kar bi prispeval krvial njuju narodni temperaturi temelji, da je njegova dolžnost ment. Bergen je bil na pol čast opustiti vse, kar je podoval, nik, napol trgovec. Brezobzirno, pozabiti svojo materinsčino, svoje nazore, navade in postati na strupene pike neobčutljiv utiral pot naprej. Njegov pogled je objemal oceane in daljne kontinente; jasno je bilo, da se ne bo ustavljal, dokler se ne povzpne do vlade nad vsem svetom. Berkeš pa se je boril po stari madžarski taktiki; hrabro, toda nekoliko nestalno, zdaj duhovito napadajoč, zdaj malodušno umikajoč se. Vojaška vprašanja sta kmalu odpravila. Že to boj je zavojeval Bergen s popolno zmago, kar je tudi naravno, saj je na njegovem čelu še zmerom blestel si sedanski dñi, medtem ko je Berkešev zavest težil poraz pri Kraljevem gradu. Načrt o gradnji vojnega brodovja, ki ga je Berlinčan razvil, je bil tak, da bi zavistjo napolnil srce nele Berkešu, temveč tudi prvemu lordu angleške admiralte.

Potem sta prešla na vprašanje vnanje trgovine. — Orient! Orient! Bergen je nepričakovani udarec tako zadel, da dalj časa ni mogel izpregovoriti. Dolgo je gledal žuželko in jì z naporem vseh svojih duševnih sil skušal sugerirati, da bi se izpremenila v belušev glavo. Ker pa mu to ni uspelo, je peneč se od jeze hotel skočiti v natakarja. Berkeš pa ga je medle menjavil:

— Orient! Orient!

Bergena je neprisakovani udarec tako zadel, da dalj časa

ni mogel izpregovoriti. Dolgo je gledal žuželko in jì z naporem vseh svojih duševnih sil

skočil okrajno upravo za odstranitev dreves, okrajna uprava je tožila nekega najemnika, ki si je dovolil posekat drevesa na svojo pest, najemnik, ki so ga obozidli, je tožil ponovno hišnega gospodarja, itd. Ves Berlin se je smejal tej čudni verigi tožb, sodniki, ki so imeli z njimi opravek, pa se niso nič smejali.

— Zakaj se huduješ na tega človeka? Zakaj prav na tega enega? Saj je vendar pri vas povsod tako!

Vlak je bil pripravljen za odhod. Treba je bilo vstopiti. Oba sorodnika sta si segla v roke.

Berlinčan je bil bled in v zadrugi, zdeleno se mu je, da je zaledela njegovo nesrečno domovino.

Načrt vlasti je sam po sebi neuravnvan in plemenita dolžnost mogočnih narodov je, da jih uničijo.

— In sploh, — je rek, — imajo pravico do obstanka samo močni narodi. Njihovo delo gradi in ustvarja. Življenje malih narodov je brez koristi in žal. Načrt vlasti je sam po sebi neuravnvan in plemenita dolžnost mogočnih narodov je, da jih uničijo.

— Dobro, — je rek, — najtorej pride veličastna smrt! Po-

gedali, si, bomo iz oči v oči in

dragu prodali svoje življenje!

Brž je to izustil, mu je bilo že žal. To mu ni uspelo. Slon je podivljano divjal za njim in brezobzirno teptal okoli njega krvavordeče rože veličastne smrti.

— Narodi se vobče delijo na dve skupini, — je dejal Bergen ledeno, — na trezne in romantične narode. Delovanje romantičnega naroda je nesigurnost, njihovo duševno življenje je sanjarstvo, njihovo domoljubje pa pričkanje. Njemu nasproti

stoji trezni narod. Njegovo življenje in domoljubje je delo.

Ves narod je en sam velik stroj,

čigar! vsak vijak služi skupnemu smotru. Tok stroja ureja načrtna disciplina. To disciplino bo našel tudi v najneznatejših pojavih javnega in zasebnega življenja. Tu je na primer načrtna disciplina. To je delo, ki je sedel pri isti mizi, je bilo ime Bergen. Ta je bil berlinski nvinar. Berkeš in Bergen sta bila potomca istega skupnega rodu in bratranca. Bilo je le golo rodbinsko naključje, da je tekla zibelka prvev v Budimpešti, drugemu pa v Berlinu.

Oba sorodnika sta porabila čas do odhoda vlaka za to, da sta se zapletla v poslovilno politično debato. Dasi sta vršila pri tisku oba koristno reportersko

službo, ju je njuno osebno nagovoril bolj vleklo k pozornemu zasledovanju in presojanju dogodkov velike politike. Oba sta bila enako strastna debatanta, njune sile pa nikakor niso bile enake, kajti za Bergensem je stalo celotna nemška država z vsemi svojimi silami, s svojim bogastvom in svojo slavo, z Bismarckom, Moltkejem, Gerhardom Hauptmannom, Reinhardtom in Zepelinom, s svojim sve

točno političnim programom,

vsi posojila je plačilo davkov, katera

vojnim brodovjem in kolonijami. In Bergen je svojo prejeli s problemi tujerodnega državljana. Preveč ljudi izmed prostovoljcev je bratranca tako ko srdit

teptal je bratranca tako ko srdit

slon kačo. Berkeš je pod njim

samo ceptel in jezno sikal.

Vojnik je pokril corpus delicti s svojo žlico in z nedolžnim glasom izpregovoril:

— To je vse dobro in lepo,

resnica pa je, da niti v Orientu

nisem našel takega nereda in

takne nesnage kakor tu v Berlinu.

V hotelu so mi dali tako po-

steljo, da se nisem upal leči va-

njo in sem rajši spal in nasla-

jača. Uvimalniku sem nasel

miš, v kavi pri zajtrku pa celo

muščo družino. Tako daleč sem

že, da si že ne upam več nobene

jedi dotakniti, preden je skrbno

je zamrmral med zobmi: "Za

vraga, tu vendar ni banka." Da-

ma pa je menila, da je dejal:

"Idite k vragu!" stekla je k

sodniku in zatožila družbo

cestne železnice, češ, da je bila

globoko razžaljena. Ker so

Američani napram mladim,

brhkim damam galantim, je res-

doseglja, da ji je sodišče prizna-

lo odškodnino 1,000 dollarjev.

Bankovec in banka

173	34925
174	34079
175	34904
176	34668
183	34006
185	34669
198	34905
199	34906
200	34908
200	34910
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200	34950

Skupaj-Total



POTOVANJE:

Ce ste namenjeni v atari kraj, v interesu, da ne poslužite te zanesljive domače tvrdke?

Pišite po Vozni red s cennimi bivalnimi note.

bivalnimi note.

Ely

znamenje

znamenje

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