

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

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CLEVELAND, O., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH 1931 — SREDA, 25. NOVEMBRA 1931

VOL. VII. — LETNIK VII.

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN IZOMESTVJA

Letna seja "Zveze društva J. S. K. Jednote v Pensylvaniji" se bo vršila v nedeljo 29. novembra v Strabane, Pa. Zastopniki društva, ki že pripadajo Zvezni, kakor tudi zastopniki društva, katera istočasno prijavijo svoj pristop k Zvezni, so vabljeni, da se ob deseti uri dozdne zberejo v dvorani društva Postonska Jama.

Društvo "Ilirska Vila," št. 173, J. S. K. Jednote v Clevelandu, O., priredi domačo zabavo na večer 28. novembra v dvorani S. N. Doma na St. Clair Ave. Na prireditev so vključno vabljeni vsi člani in njihovi prijatelji.

Zabavna igra "Trije ženini" bo vprizorjena na večer 5. decembra v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu v Gowandi, N. Y.

Na Štefanovo, to je 26. decembra, bo obhajalo društvo sv. Stefana, št. 26 J. S. K. Jednote Pittsburghu, Pa., svojo trideletnico z banketom in plesno zabavo. Člani in prijatelji društva se že sedaj opozarjajo na prireditev.

Direktorij Slovenskega Dejavnega Doma na Waterloo Road v Clevelandu je podvzel izvajanje za organiziranje Slovenske mladinske šole za collinško okrožje. Zeteti je, da ideja Slovenske mladinske šole v srednjem vresniči in da bo šola dosegala tako lepe uspehe kot jih beleži šola v S. N. Doma na St. Clair Ave.

Slikarska šola, katero vodi američko-slovenski slikar Mr. H. G. Perušek, je bila pred teden otvorena v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu na St. Clair Ave. v Clevelandu. Prvi dan vpisovanja je tajnik Doma vpisal 28 učencev in učenk med 3. in 44. letom.

V bojnico v Akronu je bil oddebeljan precej resno poškodovan rojak in sobrat Jacob Sapec iz Barbertonu, O. Preteklo se je bil podal v Akron in ko je baš stopil iz kare, je zadel nek tovorni avtomobil in ga je pritisnil h. Kar. Razdeljeni poškodb v kolikih trebuh se je moral podpreti operacijo. Sobrat Jacob Sapec je član društva št. 44 JSKJ v Barbertonu.

Pred zaključkom lista je došlo do poročila, da je sobrat Jacob Sapec podlegel poškodbam dne 24. novembra. Pokojnik zapušča poleg družine tudi brata Antonija Sabeca, po poklicu črkostavca.

V Yukonu, Pa., vprizoril bo ekskursijski klub "Nagelj" iz Ekspresu na večer 28. novembra zanimalno igro "Andrej in njen zločin." Prireditev se bo vodila v Slovenskem Domu.

V družinskem prepisu je dne 22. novembra 34-letni Frank Puckel v Clevelandu, v delu mestu, ki se naziva Nottingham, z velikim kuhinjskim nožem prevrat svoji 36-letni ženi Ani, nato je pa se sebe hotel usmrtiti s sunkom v prsi.

NA KONFERENCI zastopnikov železniških družb in organiziranih železniških uslužbenec so zadnjimenovani odklonili spretjeti 10-procentno znižanje plač. Zastopnik železniških uslužbenec je dejal, da je nepravično zahtevati od delavcev na j. pomagajo nezaposlenemu (Dalje na 2. strani).

MALE IZNJDJE

Prava ideja o pravem času in na pravem mestu je včasi vredna milijone dolarjev. Iznjdba vselej nekaj čisto novega, ampak je lahko samo malenkostna izboljšava ali modifikacija.

Clarence C. Collette iz Amsterdamu v državi New York laskuje zelo dobičkanosen patent na papirno sponko, ki je znana pod imenom "paper clip" in se rabi po vseh uradih za spenjanje listin. Njegov patent, oziroma izboljšanje temelji na tem, da zica sponke ni gladka, ampak nekoliko nazobčana in tako preprečuje, da se papir tako lahko ne izmazne.

Robert Gorton iz Plainfielda, N. J., je dobil patent na izboljšano nogavičjo podvezo (garter). Mož je samo nadomestil kovinski ali leseni gumb prejšnih podvez z gumboom iz gumijske, ki je mnogo bolj praktičen v vseh ozirih. Mala iznjdba so mu je sijajno izplačala, ker se teh podvez vsako leto proda mnogo milijonov.

Clarence W. White v Washingtonu je leta 1915 dal patentirati leseno trokolo za otroke, imenovan "kiddy-kar." Tako trokolo je najprej izdelal za svojega malega adoptiranega sinčka. Iznjdba je pravzaprav modifikacija pravega trokolesa, razlika je v glavnem le ta, da nima pedalov, ampak ga otrok pogajanja, vpirajoč se z nogami na tla. V prih devetih letih je bilo prodanih 3,250,000 takih trokolesov in iznjedljitelj je napravil ledenar pri njih.

Vsa moderni avtomobil ima danes avtomatični otirač ali briščač za deževne kaplje na prednjih šipih. Ta otirač (windshield wiper) je že dolgo v rabi, toda pravno ga je bilo treba operirati z roko. Nemški imigrant William M. Folberth je sam iznašel način, da to delo avtomatično opravlja sila motorja. Po dolgih legalnih bojih mu je bil priznani patent, ki ga je poznaje prodal za več milijonov dolarjev.

Neki izdelovalec varnostnih brevitv je nedavno patentiral vodno poti med Atlantikom in dal na trgu nove vrste rezila, ki se od prejšnjih razlikujejo v tem, da imajo na vseh štirih vogalih zarez. Ta modifikacija prejšnjih vogalov znatno omejuje možnost ranitve ušes in pa pokvarjenje rezila, če brijat z britvo zadene ob kakšen trd predmet.

DIVJAČINA V AFRIKI

Afrika je znana kot dežela velike divjačine, toda tudi tam so jo lovci že takoj razredčili, da se je bilo batiti popolnega iztrebljenja nekaterih vrst. Da se te vrste ohranijo, je belgijska vlada določila v pokrajini Kongo tri narodne parke, katerih dva merita po 500,000 akrov, eden pa milijon akrov.

V teh narodnih parkih namerava belgijska vlada ohraniti mnoga zanimive rastlinske in živalske vrste bodočnosti. S tem je tudi zelo ustrezeno znanstvenikom in ljubiteljem narave. V teh parkih žive velike črede divjih slonov, bivolov, antilop in tudi precej leopardov. Po posebno zanimive pa so gorske gorile, ki žive v gozdovih od 9,000 do 12,000 čevljev nadmorske višine. Živali se v teh narodnih parkih ne sme streljati, razen v samoobrambi ali pa za potrebu hrano. Na ta način upa vlada ohraniti gorile, te velike, človeku podobne opice, in drugo veliko divjačino se poznim rodovom.

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ZLOČINSTVO IN TUJERODCI

Visoka kriminaliteta v Združenih državah se z mnogimi stranji kar zlahka pripisuje tujerodcem. Po kakem ropu, umoru ali drugem zločinu se dostikrat čita v časopisih, da zločinec je bil "inozemec" ali da je izgledal kot tak. Domnevna, da priseljenici izvrišujejo razmerno več zločinov kakor tukaj rojeni Amerikanici?

Slovita Wickersham Commission je izvedla natančno preiskavo o kriminaliteti med tujerodci in odgovarja na zgornej vprašanje s knjigo, pripravljeno od posebnega podloška pod vodstvom odličnega sociologa dr. Edith Abbotta. To poročilo komisije je eden izmed onih malo poročil, ki je bil odobren soglasno od vseh članov komisije.

Najprej poročilo poudarja, da domneva o posebnih kriminalitetih tujerodcev je obstajala v vsej zgodovini Amerike. Že v kolonialni dobi, tekmo prve dobe republike, pred civilno vojno in potem so starejši Amerikanci vedno pripisovali veliko število zločincov tujerodcem iz Angleške, Nemčije, Irske, Belgije in iz drugih dežel. Ti so zopet postali "stari" Amerikanci in sedaj divajo svoj glas proti visoki kriminaliteti novejših priseljencev: Italijanov, židov, Slovanov in Mehikancev. Proučevanje razmerja med imigracijo in zločinstvom pa ni nikdar vtremenjilo te pritožbe. Sedanja preiskava zoper oprošča tujerodece od vsake krivnje in izrecno poudarja, da ni res, da tujerodeci prispevajo nerazmerno k zločinstvu.

Preiskovalci so izvršili tako vodno in podrobno delo. Preiskovalci so poročila, policijskih uradov, javnih obotžiteljev, sodišč in jetnišnic. Obiskali so razna mesta, kjer so večje naselbine tujerodcev in vprašali ljudi, ki so v dnevnem kontaktu s tujerodci.

Preiskovalci so najprej število arretacij in obtožb v 31 mestih, in le v sedmih mestih so našli, da tujerodeci so imeli večje razmerje arretacij izmed 10,000 prebivalcev kot tukaj rojeni Amerikanci. Pa še mnogo od tega prebivalnika bi se bilo skrčilo, ako bi se primerjali prebivalci po spolu in starosti. Jasno je, da tujerodeci bi morali izkazovati večje razmerje, ker imajo nerazmerno veliko število odraslih in tujerodci.

Izmed raznih skupin tujerodcev je mnogo variacij, kar se tiče arretacij. V 20 mestih izmed 30 so Grki imeli večje razmerje kot tukaj rojeni Amerikanci. Isto velja za Italijo in Poljsko v 13 mestih, za Avstrijo v 10 mestih, za Lituan in Ruse v 7, za Čehoslovake v 3, za Francoze v 2 in za Jugoslavje v 1 mestu.

Nekatera mesta so dala tudi podatke o značaju arretacij. Preglevanje teh podatkov je jasno, da zadnjimenovani odklonili spretjeti 10-procentno znižanje plač. Zastopnik železniških uslužbenec je dejal, da je nepravično zahtevati od delavcev na j. pomagajo nezaposlenemu (Dalje na 2. strani).

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BOGASTVO ZAPADA

Zlato in srebro, ki je pred pol stoletjem in še tudi pozneje vabilo na daljni zapad tisoče krajnjih in odločnih ljudi, pa tudi mnogo pustolovev, ne predstavlja več pravega bogastva tistih krajev. Po cestah marsikate, nekaj ceteče rudarske naselbine raste danes trava in divji pelin, mnogo topilnic je podprtih in marsikatera zelezniška proga opuščena. Bogate zlate in srebrne žile so izčrpane in nobenega čaravnika ni, ki bi napolnil izčrpane rove z novo bogato rudo. Nekatere velike družbe, ki imajo dovolj kapitala in modernih strojev, se sicer še bavijo s kopanjem dragocenih rud, toda produkcija je silno padla.

V državi Colorado, na primer, so v letu 1900 nakopali za 50 milijonov dolarjev zlata in srebra, leta 1930 pa kmaj za 6 milijonov. V Montani, kjer so leta 1900 nakopali za 13 milijonov zlata in srebra, so ga v letu 1930 dobili le za stiri milijone. V Washingtonu je produkcija zlata in srebra komaj desetina tistega, kar je bila pred 30 leti. Nevada je tekem dvajsetih let producirala za 278 milijonov dolarjev dragocenih rude; danes je večina tistih krajev čisto opuščena.

Ko je začela pojmati produkcija dragocenih rud, je prebijalstvo začelo iskatih drugih virov dohodkov. Najprej so se prebijale lotili živinoreje in ovčjereje, pozneje pa poljedelstvo in sadjarstvo. To pa ni bilo čisto enostavno, ker na mnogih zapadnih planjavah pada silno malo dežja. Treba je bilo zajetiti reke in potoke in napeljati vodo na suha polja. Zemlja je bila rodovitna in neizčrpana, solnca dosti, samo vode je bilo treba. Tako je irigacija odprala nove vire bogastva.

V večjem delu držav Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona in California je poljedelstvo in sadjarstvo odvisno od irrigacije, to je odmetno napeljane vode. Na umetno napeljane poljih uspevajo vsa živila, krompir, pesa in najfinje sadje in grozdje. Prideluje se tudi mnogo alfalte in mlekarstvo se je silno razvilo. Prav bogastvo zapada je danes voda tamkajšnjih potokov in rek, in ta vir bogastva ne bo usahnil, dokler bo na gorovje zapad pa da dež in sneg.

NEVARNA ZVERINA

Najbolj nevarna zverina danes je v Združenih državah avtomobil v rokah brezbrinjih in lahkomisnih ljudi. Dežela ima boljše ceste, boljše avtomobile in boljše varnostne postave kot kdaj prej, da je kljub temu avtomobil na cesti najnevarnejša v verina. Tekom lanskega leta je bilo v Združenih državah ubitih v avtomobilskih nesrečah 33,000 ljudi. Poleg tega je bilo nad en milijon oseb poškodovanih. Neprevidna vožnja avtomobilov je prav tako nevarna kot neprevidno strelitje. Lovska sezona pa je odprta le na gotovo čase, medtem ko avtomobilski sezona traja vse leto.

STEVILO AVTOMOBILOV

Leta 1930 je bilo v Združenih državah registriranih 23,042,840 avtomobilov. Največ jih je bilo v državi New York, namreč 1,966,981, California jih je imela 1,910,969, Ohio 1,565,093 in Pennsylvania 1,543,834. (Dalje na 2. strani).

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Na krškem Proseku so nedavno položili k večnemu počitku dr. Edvarda Slavka, odličnega vodja tržaških Slovencev. Ko je z dr. Ribarem, dr. Gregorinom, dr. Pertotom in drugimi sedel v tržaškem občinskem svetu in deželnem zboru, je bil pravi strah svojih nasprotnikov. Pri dnevniku Edinosti se je udejstvoval še po včnji, dokler ga ni fašisti zatrl.

Zaradi slabega zdravja in stanosti je prosil za upokojitev goriški nadškof dr. Fran Sedej, star 77 let. Papež je njegovi želji ugodil in ga je imenoval za titularnega nadškofa v Egini. Sedej je bil rojen v Cerkljah na Gorškem leta 1854.

V trboveljskem premogokopu se je pričelo zadnje čase nekoličino boljše delati, vendar je bilo za mesec november določenih samo 21 delavnih dni.

V rudnikih Dravskih banovin je bilo v prvem letnem poletju zaposlenih 8,650 rudarjev. Pripetilo se je v istem času 117 hudičev, od katerih je bilo 6 smrtnih, 56 težjih, 55 pa je zahtevalo več kot 20-dnevnega zdravljenja.

V Brezovici pri Nemški Loki na Kočevskem je pogorelo gospodarsko poslopje posestnika Ivana Maurina. Zgorelo je več strojev, krma in nekaj preščep. Skoda znaša 45,000 dinarjev, zavarovalnina pa le 12,000 dinarjev.

Na Bledu je pogorela šupa in vila hotela "Zaka." Škoda znaša nad 100,000 dinarjev.

V Trnavi pri Gomilskem v Savinjski dolini je pogorel kozolec posestnika Fonde.

V St. Juriju pod Domačko gorou je pogorela hiša posestnice Julijane Voduškove. Škoda je znatna, vendar je krita z zavarovalnino.

V Vuhredu je požar upepelih hiš Jožefine Gosakove; škoda znaša okrog 100,000 dinarjev. Zavarovalnina pa le 40,000.

Nočaj — selo stoletnikov. Nedaleč od Sremske Mitrovice je selo Nočaj, znano zaradi svojih stoletnikov. Tamkaj žive 116 letni starec Peter Glišč, starec Josip Jadranski, star 105 let, in njegova žena, stara letos 100 let. Najzanimivejši je "čiča Pera," o katerem se mnogo govori. Dopisnik "Novosti," ki ga je te dni obiskal, ga je nasel samega v sobi. Ko je stopil v sobo, se je čiča Pera dvignil ter ga pozdravil z besedami "Pomo bog, sinko, mar si prišel od daleč?" — "Iz Mitrovice." Prišel sem, da se malo pogovoriva." — "Dobro. Spominjam se na kneza

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.

OUR UNION OF THE FUTURE

The present transition from the senior to the younger members of our Union, in the responsibility shouldered to carry on the fraternal benefit work, will be remembered in later years as that span of trial years testing the sturdiness of our South Slavonic Catholic Union.

Sturdiness, in the sense of the word that confidence was forthcoming from the younger people to continue the good work started by our senior members, when in 1898 the South Slavonic Catholic Union was organized, and continued to grow and expand ever since.

Our SSCU is now undergoing a trial ordeal in which we, the younger members, are playing the stellar part. Are we interested enough to sacrifice part of our time in the promotion of lodge work, much in the manner of our parents?

If we are, then our SSCU will grow in leaps and bounds. Past accomplishments will have been put into oblivion, for the younger generation is continually growing in numbers. The problem is to interest the younger people in the fraternal benefit work of our SSCU.

Until the United States Congress passed a law limiting the number of immigrants into this country, our Union could always depend on a certain number of Slovenes migrating from what is now Jugoslavia to join. But now that source of new members has been shut off. The entire matter rests with youth.

If our youth would only take time to study the difference between lodges and insurance companies, the advantages of fraternal insurance could be used to induce outsiders to join our ranks.

You would render your friends a favor in enrolling them into our SSCU. Protection forthcoming both from the sick and death benefits department overshadows the benefits from that of an insurance company so overwhelmingly, for the premiums paid, that little difficulty should be encountered when talking to your friends.

MEMBERS BENEFIT ENTIRELY

For instance, what form of insurance, other than lodges, can offer one dollar a day sick benefit plus a death benefit of one thousand dollars on a small monthly premium of approximately two dollars and sixty cents, for a member who has enrolled at 26 years of age? Yes, the insurance companies offer attractive death benefit policies, but what about sick benefits?

Insurance companies will insure people for sick benefits, but only certain specific diseases, and these require a high premium. And why? Because the high expenses incurred by medical men to determine what people claiming sick benefits are really sick enough to receive payments.

Permanent disability is another form of insurance widely advertised by insurance companies. But did you ever get in contact with a person that was really permanently disabled?

A friend of mine was unfortunately disabled in a motorcycle accident, and has been receiving benefits from an insurance company. However, a number of attempts have been made to discontinue the payment of this benefit. Various schemes have been offered by the insurance company in its attempt to be relieved of the responsibility of payments. But this unfortunate friend of mine is too shrewd for the insurance company, and all schemes have failed, although a number of consultations were necessary with his attorney to help him fight his point.

Our SSCU does not begrudge any member of what he is rightfully entitled. When a member reports sick, the Supreme Office follows the By-Laws and Constitution to the letter in reimbursing him for sick benefits. Lodges have sick committees that visit sick members, and thus no expensive medical men are needed for this purpose.

These are just a few of the advantages offered by our Union. Explain them to your friends and enroll them into your lodge.

Carnation to Give Slovene Play Nov. 28

Saying It With Comrades

Local Branch Plans Public Bunco-Card Party

Waukegan, Ill.—Comrades Lodge, No. 193, SSCU, will sponsor a public bunco-card party at the Slovenian National Home within the next few weeks.

The entertainment committee, which includes Frank Zupcic (secretary), Josephine Grum (treasurer), Rose Cuk, "Gertie" Rode, Christine Kobal and John Petrovic (submitter of this article), is making elaborate preparations for the gala affair, and a pleasant evening is assured all who will attend.

Prizes will be given to each winner of bridge, 500 and bunco. Refreshments will be served; admission will be 25 cents; complete details will appear in next week's issue of the New Era.

John Petrovic,
Business and Publicity Mgr

Ask Dad

Mother (to little son): Can you tell me the name of that small, insignificant worm, whose labors have helped to produce my new beautiful silk gown? Sonny: Yes—Papa!

New Use for Dials
A new use has been discovered for the dial telephone. The government is going to use it to teach congressmen how to count ten.

COMMENTATOR

(Reprinted from Current Reading, September, 1931, Excerpt from Times)

ODDITIES IN NEWS

Cow
In Paris, a M. Vache (French for "cow") applied to the courts for a change of name. M. Vache said 14 girls had refused to marry him; he had to marry a Polish girl who understood no French.

Swill

At Buffalo Mary Kasmarek, 2, was placed by some older children in a cardboard packing case near the curb. Along came the garbage man, hoisted the case, Mary Kasmarek and all, into the peccant swill. When the wind blew back his tarpaulin, the garbage man discovered Mary Kasmarek, wiped her off, took her home.

Heart

In Mexico City Albert Medrano, who had tried to commit suicide by throwing himself under a train (but was prevented), shooting himself in the head (but the pistol failed), asphyxiation (but relatives broke in), drowning (but he was hauled out of the river), hanging (but he was cut down), made one more attempt. He climbed to the roof of his house, jumped off, died of heart failure.

Hoch

At Potsdam, Germany, a man was arrested for greeting the republican flag with catcalls and groans. His defense: that when he had cried "Hoch!" he had swallowed his cigaret, that the supposed catcalls were "reflex regurgitation." His sentence was three weeks in jail.

Nerves

At Evansville, Ind., Virginia Lyenback, nervous about leaving her window open, put a revolver under her pillow before going to sleep. A thief cut through the window screen, entered the room, stole Virginia Lyenback's watch, purse, revolver.

Please

In Detroit a 10-year-old, named Louise, wrote a letter: "Please send me \$20. I need it badly," addressed the envelope to: "God, City of Detroit."

Confidence

In Chicago John C. Braschler, accused of operating a confidence game, failed to appear in court when his case was called. Explained his lawyer: "He's a juror in a criminal case in another court." "What kind of a case?" the court inquired. Replied the lawyer: "Operating a confidence game."

PITTSBURGH LODGE

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Members of Pittsburgher Lodge are hereby notified that the writer has been elected secretary, Nov. 16, for the remainder of the year 1931, succeeding John Golobic Jr., who resigned. Members are requested to make payments of dues to the secretary at the meeting or at his home, 204 57th St. In order that no misunderstanding may exist among our members, we respectfully state once again that the by-laws of South Slavonic Catholic Union require payment of dues in full not later than the 25th of each month.

F. J. Kress, Sec'y,
No. 196, SSCU.

Farm Profit

"How did you find things down on the farm this summer? Crops good, I hope." "Well, father did fairly well on his barbecue, but he just about broke even on his gasoline and oil."

ATHLETIC BOARD OF S. S. C. U.

Chairman: F. J. Kress, 204 — 57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice chairman: J. L. Zortz, 1657 E. 31st St., Lorain, O.

Joseph Kopler, R. D. 2, Johnstown, Pa.

J. L. Jevitz Jr., 1316 Elizabeth St., Joliet, Ill.

Anton Vessel, 319 W. Birch St., Chisholm, Minn.

Louis M. Kolar, Athletic Commissioner and Editor of English Section, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRIEFS

Annual meeting of Pennsylvania Federation of S. S. C. U.

Lodges will be held next Sunday, Nov. 29, in Strabane, Pa. Lodge representatives belonging to the federation, as well as representatives of lodges wishing to become members of the federation, are invited and should gather in the hall of Po-stojnska Jama at 10 a. m.

Mr. Gregory Perushek, noted American-Slovene artist, has taken charge of the art school instituted by the Slovene National Home of Cleveland, O. Classes are open for children and will be held Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday of each week. School opened Nov. 21. On the first day of enrollment 28 children joined.

Plans for starting a Slovene school for juveniles in the Slovene Workingmen's Home on Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, O., have been proposed by its directors. It is hoped that the response to this proposal will organize a school as large in its scope as that enjoyed by members of the Junior School of the S. N. Home on St. Clair Ave.

Annual meetings of lodges of our SSCU will take place next month, in which elections of officers for the coming year, 1932, will take place. Members are given a gentle reminder to be sure and attend these meetings, as it is one of the most important of the year.

Bro. Jacob Sabec of lodge No. 44, SSCU, Barberton, O., passed away Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, in People's Hospital of Akron, O., where he had been confined since last Saturday, following an accident in which an automobile struck him as he alighted from a street car.

Bro. J. L. Jevitz, No. 66, SSCU, Joliet, Ill., has been elected treasurer of Thomas Edison Bowling League, of which SS. Peter and Paul Society is a member.

Proposal to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages has been rejected by the railroad brotherhood officials, because the railway officials did not give proper assurance that the money thus saved would be applied either to increase employment or even to stabilize existing employment.

EXPRESSES THANKS

Walsenburg, Colo.—We, the members of Young American Boosters' Lodge, No. 216, SSCU, wish to thank all the outside lodges for attending our dance and making it a great success. Whenever any of these outside lodges hold a dance, we will try our best to help make their affair a great success.

Anna Verbich, Sec'y.

Increase the Membership

NEWS OF JOLIET

Joliet, Ill.—Wow! Bowling, strikes, spares, splits, this is getting to be too much for our brain. Every time we turn around we hear this and that about bowling in our lodge. Yes, folks, bowling will be all the news we can supply you with for the time. It seems as though the people don't want to make any other news.

First we must tell you about the new league that has just been formed, of which the JSKJ team is a member. In a meeting among interested bowlers from around the city, eight strong teams have agreed to carry on the winter sport for about 21 weeks. The teams entered in this league are as follows: JSKJ, Furlin and Pom-pic, Public Service, P. and K., Yahneke Bros., Libermans, Fitzgeralds and E. J. and E. R.

The officers elected to head this league are: W. Souvenir of the Public Service as president; E. Workman of E. J. and E. as secretary, and our athletic commissioner, John L. Jevitz Jr. as treasurer. At the meeting they also voted that the name of the league will be the Thomas A. Edison League, in commemoration of the late inventor.

We must commend the league on accepting such a fine name, and also our representative for suggesting the name. It is indeed a tribute to the great wizard and the first of its kind by any sports organization in our community. Brothers Jevitz and Ramutta represented our lodge.

The Edison League bowled the first games last Friday night on the Hub Alleys. The results of the JSKJ vs. Public Service team were very satisfactory to the JSKJ fans.

CS. PETER AND PAUL

Ramutti	201	165	223
Kobe	183	200	181
Kubinski	184	216	172
Hazer	198	233	175
Horwath	179	223	223
Totals	945	1042	979

PUBLIC SERVICE
of Northern Illinois

Souvenir	156	187	170
Mathews	159	182	173
Leff	190	193	180
Wilcox	188	195	211
Milligan	198	186	200
Totals	891	943	940

Horwath and Hazer led the field with 210 and 202 averages, while the rest were close behind.

Secondly, remember the new JSKJ league we were telling you about last week. Well, it started out with a bang last Wednesday night on the Rivals Alleys. "It was a great evening," said all the boys, "and we'll see you all next Wednesday night."

And the scores! Well, some of us beginners were pretty low, but the more experienced bowlers sure did push 'em over.

High honors for the evening were captured by Horwath, with a 195 average, while second honors went to Hazer, with a 191 average.

Before we forget, we must thank the folks who came up to watch our teams bowl. Their co-operation was highly welcomed by the committee of sports.

Our JSKJ league claims to have the greatest variety of ages among the bowlers. For example, we have the youngest, Frank Pire Jr., who is about 16 years of age. And one of the oldest is Frank Pire Sr., who is about 45. Father and son.

Last Sunday at the lodge's monthly meeting we again found a great number of our younger members and bowlers. The officers and older members

ORGANIZE BOWLING TEAMS IN YOUR LODGE

Bowling is the sport now in season. Bowling alleys are literally clustered on Saturdays, Sundays and on some nights during the week with ten-pin enthusiasts who take keen delight in throwing a 16-pound ball down the polished wood and scatter the pins.

As a national sport bowling predominates in certain sections. Among our SSCU lodges, Ohio and Illinois lead the other states in this particular indoor sport. In Cleveland, O., three English-speaking units are entered in the Inter-Lodge League, of which Mr. Heinie Martin is president. Incidentally, Bro. Martin is a member of the George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU.

In Joliet, Ill., Bro. J. L. Jevitz Jr., member of SSCU National Athletic Board and member of SS. Peter and Paul Society, No. 66, SSCU, has organized a bowling league.

Like other sports, bowling creates a desire among the players to excel in the score made. One who can bowl 190 average is considered as exceptionally good.

Many lodges of our Union take advantage of the golden opportunity to increase the membership by sponsoring bowling teams. Perhaps one Class A team is organized and several combinations of lesser ability. But all teams provide an outlet for clean, healthy exercise. The time spent in this sport is seldom regretted. Youth, especially, very rarely will go wrong if confined to such sports where gambling plays a relatively unimportant part.

Our English-conducted lodges should induce the members to organize bowling teams, where such recreation receives popular favor. The expense involved is very small, since the participants are expected to pay for their own games. Shirts and lettering that distinguish one group from another is the only item that the lodge is expected to buy. And why not, since they shall advertise that particular branch.

And just to remind our members that SS. Peter and Paul Society, No. 66, of Joliet, Ill., is the national SSCU champion for the season of 1930-31.

PERILOUS TIMES

East Palestine, O.—These are perilous times for corporations and organizations, as well as for individuals. It is a time of excessive suffering for many due to a lack of funds and the scarcity of opportunities to earn money. Credit, too, is not easy to get.

It is a time when the strictest economy must be practiced, when money must be made to stretch to its most extreme limit in its specific use. As long as there is any possible chance of aiding destitute members of our lodge through available funds it should be done, despite the fact that other activities must cease. Without members activities don't mean anything.

This is a time when those less fortunate have a chance of proving their metal. The circumstances of today formulate a good test of our character. We must sacrifice as we have never sacrificed before. Our SSCU will not fail in its part.

Joe J. Golicic, No. 41, SSCU.

RIPE OLD AGE

Often we read in the newspapers of people attaining exceptionally old age before death intervenes. Very seldom do we see or hear of any Jugoslav reaching a ripe old age of 100 years.

In one of the recent issues of Jutro, daily newspaper of Jugoslavia, appeared an article on Todor Grozdan

BIGGER THAN DOLLARS

Cleveland, O.—There are bigger things than dollars. Today in business it is "go ahead" "go behind." It's the same in the fraternal field work. Keep up or get off the trail, and the enthusiast is the pacemaker. It is the day of the survival of the successful men.

Fraternal order work must not be measured alone by the dollars. Let us not be onesided or get the whole scheme out of right proportions by talking financial benefits only.

"Our foundation is fraternity." The fraternal spirit, brotherly love, co-operation, charitable acts are our fundamental lines of activity. Fraternal protection is the after development. The fundamental activity is ministering to the needs of others. The real lodge is not in the distant home office or the supreme or grand body, but it is right at your door, and in your community.

The real harvest is to reap more than you sow. This is also the law of fraternity. A man secured membership that he may make provisions for his dependents in the event of death.

But adversity comes and is a part of his own personal experience. Here the organization steps in, makes provisions for the distressed, gives attention and nursing to the sick, buries the dead and brings good cheer and comfort to the unfortunate at all times. Men can afford to pay more for the actual money protection furnished by our fraternities than for the same amount of financial protection in any other institution, because of the benefits afforded by the order which money cannot buy.

Boost our organization, the South Slavonic Catholic Union. The bulwark of our fraternal benefit association is confidence. A firm belief in the trustworthiness of the organization, its management and those who compose it. Confidence is the mainstay of the commercial and business world. It is a prime necessity in the home and social life. Confidence opens the way to all success.

Insure for prosperity. Fraternal protection brings prosperity in several large and very important ways to everyone who carries it. It induces thrift, and the thrifty are prosperous. By relieving the insured of worry regarding the future, fraternal protection brings his family thousands of dollars in cash, at just the time when money is needed most. Fraternal protection is not a luxury. It's a necessity. The need for it is constant. As soon as its value is recognized it is eagerly desired.

A man may want insurance, but he cannot get it unless he has two things—health and a few dollars. Encourage your friends to take out fraternal protection while they are still young and healthy. Today is the time.

Let us bear in mind that today is the tomorrow we talked about yesterday, and know that the ability to finish every worthy plan lies within ourselves.

Get out among your friends and encourage them in fraternal protection, tell them "that they can afford to pay more for fraternal protection than for the same amount of financial protection in any other institution which money cannot buy." Fraternal organizations give in time of need what money cannot buy, that's why fraternal benefits are "bigger than dollars."

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

FOR ONE NEWSPAPER

The reader has the vaguest notion of what it costs to publish a big city newspaper, or in fact any newspaper. The New York Times makes known that last year it used 107,336 tons of newsprint, or about 2,700 carloads. This required 2,300 tons of printer's ink spread on 14,951,865,440 pages. To do this satisfactorily the Times has a staff of 3,452 persons whose average weekly pay check totals \$17,918.26.

Polite

"Your son has very fine manners. He opened the gate for me."

"Oh, that's nothing. He does that for the cows every evening."

The First Thanksgiving

There are many parents of foreign birth who do not know the meaning of Thanksgiving. Some have the belief that it is a feast day for the chicken and turkey. It is up to the children who go to school to tell their parents how this day became a legal holiday.

When the Pilgrims came to America in the year 1620 it was a bitter cold winter. Their trip across the ocean was desolate and more than half the company had died. They landed on Plymouth Rock ill, but not discouraged. They soon became friends with the Indians, who helped them a great deal. Indians had to show them how to secure food and prepare them for the spring tilling and sowing.

In this small Plymouth colony there were only 20 men. The Pilgrims watched the growth of the crops closely, and when harvest came and the grains were abundant there was happiness in the colony.

It was then decided that a day in November should be set for a day of thankfulness. The preparation for the feast was soon in full swing. The Indians were invited to share the festivities. The feast began on Thursday morning and lasted nearly a week.

Thanksgiving was not always observed regularly until the first proclamation issued by President George Washington after the Revolutionary War. He set the date for Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, for a day of prayer and thankfulness. It was President Lincoln who finally established Thanksgiving Day as a regular and permanent holiday, and in 1864 he issued the proclamation making the last Thursday in November for a general day of thanksgiving. This day was soon chosen all over the United States and has been so ever since.

CANADA LIKES CANDY

Canadians eat more candy than their great sugar-eating cousins in the U. S.—perhaps to keep warm. Canada's candy consumption per capita in 1929 was 13½ pounds against 12.98 pounds for the U. S., as reported by our Foodstuffs Division. Most of the Northern States are above the average for the U. S., while the Southern States are below it. Which supports the theory that candy is eaten in greater quantities in the colder regions because sugar is a producer of heat and energy. Nearly all the candy in Canada is manufactured there, only a little more than 1,000,000 pounds is imported from the United States, and we think we make pretty good candy.

"Are the fish biting?"
"I don't know," replied the weary angler. "If they are, they're biting each other."

FAIR PLAY

We, the people of this country believe in prosperity, and in the things which prosperity makes possible. We believe that people are entitled to make money, provided they do so in accordance with the rules of the game. We believe in the opportunities which private enterprise offers and in the reward of individual ability. What we do not believe in is bullying, whether on the school campus or in the oil field.

To sum it up, America puts her faith in sportsmanship. She does not begrudge the champion his crown, provided he wins it fairly, but she detests anyone who tries to win with a foul. That is the one reason why public opinion and law often appear to conflict; while some men whom the latter holds innocent are exonerated, others whom it holds guilty are honored. There is in this country a deep-seated love of fair play. Long may it live.

Polite

"Your son has very fine manners. He opened the gate for me."

"Oh, that's nothing. He does that for the cows every evening."

Geo. Washingtons Take Two From Betsy Ross

Betsy Ross B Team Reverses Tables on George Washington B in SSCU Tilt

Cleveland, O.—In the SSCU bowling tilt of the Inter-Lodge League, the 1930-31 champions proved superior over their brother lodge, Betsy Ross. George Washingtons took two games, but lost the third, in which the Flagmakers hit 1056.

Opalek of the G. W.'s burned up the drives with scores of 226, 200 and 230 (shades of Lindy), even though Pugs spent the previous night in a Pullman returning from South Bend, where he witnessed the Notre Dame-Southern California football thriller. His brilliant series of 656 contributed heavily toward the two victories. Ox Kramer was a close second with 594 sticks.

So enraged were the Flagmakers in losing the second tilt by mere 12 pins that they rolled 1056 in the final stanza, with the Cherry Tree Choppers hitting the pins for an even grand. Anchorman Baraga and Skufca were the best rollers for the B. R.'s, with series of 597 and 583, respectively.

	BETSY ROSS
Christy	156 158 191
Marzikar	141 165 224
Kral	156 171 231
Skufca	183 195 205
Baraga	200 192 205
Totals	836 881 1056
<hr/>	
GEORGE WASHINGTON	
Opalick	226 200 230
Peck	202 171 178
Drobni	180 156 164
Kralin	188 172 210
O. Kramer	182 194 218
Totals	978 893 1000

	BETSY ROSS
Yaklez	157 167 170
T. Laurich	155 158 180
Elliott	172 168 157
J. Laurich	220 151 202
Oberstar	180 206 202
Totals	884 850 911

The two wins for the George Washingtons puts them into a four-way tie for second place with Betsy Ross, S. Y. M. C. and the Spartans. In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Perdan. Mr. Perdan is chairman of the Supreme Board of Trustees, SSCU. Both claimed that it was a great battle from start to finish.

Collinwood Boosters, No. 188, SSCU, proved to be easy picking for the Spartans, dropping all three games. Oberstar and J. Laurich were the only Boosters to make a series of 500 or better, collecting 588 and 573, respectively.

	COLLINWOOD BOOSTERS
Yaklez	157 167 170
T. Laurich	155 158 180
Elliott	172 168 157
J. Laurich	220 151 202
Oberstar	180 206 202
Totals	884 850 911

	SPARTANS
Wysopal	209 214 209
Peterlin	225 223 208
Hocavar	156 185 191
Hostnik	222 121 181
Milavec	194 139 172
Totals	1003 886 947

	GEORGE WASHINGTON
F. Kramer	133 154 190
V. Karlinger	113 142 125
L. Burger	131 128 129
C. Kikol	158 112 130
J. Jaklich	138 145 140
Totals	673 681 714

	BETSY ROSS
F. Kovitch	231 176 178
A. Perdan	154 168 181
C. Mandel	171 169 143
R. Riddle	184 180 148
G. Kovitch	184 153 219
Totals	924 846 869

Betsy Ross B quintet will not roll next Sunday (Nov. 29), as their opponents, the Spartans, have postponed the match.

Frank "Samson" Drobni, Vice Pres., No. 180, SSCU.

The Cellophane Age

Cellophane, that wrapping which started with cigarettes and now comes about almost everything but new born babies, is a du Pont product made possible by post-war research. Claim has been made that the French discovered it 15 years ago and old timers even argue that the material is not different from the product of the same name they used to paste (and a hard job it was, too!) over the bathroom windows to make it look like colored, leaded glass.

However, it remained for a du Pont chemist in trying to extra value from a surplus of gunpowder which canceled war contracts, had left in the storehouse, to stumble across the present article. And they were the ones who really popularized it—and how! Now it's going into hats that look like straw, fake water scenes for the stage, artificial grass, matrices for false teeth, ribbons for boxes and wrappers for things from fruit to frozen fish.

Spruce pulp sheets of cardboard thickness can be taken and transformed into films 8-10,000ths of an inch in thickness. Cellophane, besides being highly moisture proof, lets the sunlight through, including 60 per cent. of the infra-red rays and 60 per cent. of the ultra-violet rays.

—o—

New York's Traffic Slaughter

In the 20 years from 1910 to 1930, exclusively, 19,105 persons were killed by automobiles in New York City. Recently 213 were killed in nine weeks, increasing the fatality record 13 per cent. In 1910 motor cars killed 447 persons in New York City, in 1915 the death list was 566, five years later it had grown to 893, while in 1929 the total was 1,418.

While Gotham's general death rate has decreased in 20 years from 16.04 to 10.76, the automobile death rate has more than doubled. Forty per cent. of the victims are children. For several years New York City's motor car deaths have exceeded its combined mortality from typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningitis and bronchitis. Stop, look, listen and be careful.

	COLLINWOOD BOOSTERS
Yaklez	157 167 170
T. Laurich	155 158 180
Elliott	172 168 157
J. Laurich	220 151 202
Oberstar	180 206 202
Totals	884 850 911

	SPARTANS
Wysopal	209 214 209
Peterlin	225 223 208
Hocavar	156 185 191
Hostnik	222 121 181
Milavec	194 139 172
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	GEORGE WASHINGTON
F. Kramer	133 154 190
V. Karlinger	113 142 125
L. Burger	131 128 129
C. Kikol	158 112 130
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Frank "Samson" Drobni, Vice Pres., No. 180, SSCU.

INSOLVENT BANKS PUZZLE THE LAYMAN

The problem of insolvent banks is a subject in which financialists are very much interested. The majority of banks recently closed have a large proportion of working class depositors, yet the average worker has no idea of banking nor practice. They read of the large sums the receiver is paid fees, and of the sums paid to attorneys of insolvent banks, simply shake their heads as they realize that they are helpless because they know of no remedy.

In general, the banks may be classified into national and state banks, each governed under separate laws. The current opinion is that national banks are more reliable than state banks because they are under federal supervision. It is believed that federal officials are further removed from the influence of politics than is the state auditor's office and the state attorney's office.

A bank is a private enterprise run primarily for the benefit of its stockholders, like any other capitalistic corporation. Depositors are simply creditors, though by legislation their rights are more extensive and are more carefully safeguarded than is the case with the creditors of other private firms individuals.

COLORADO SUNSHINE

Annual Elections Next Month; Big Dance Held on Dec. 26

Denver, Colo.—Meetings of Colorado Sunshine Lodge, No. 201, SSCU, have been a great success throughout the year. I hope they will be just as successful the coming year. I also hope that all our members who have not attended will avail themselves of that opportunity at the next month's meeting.

On Dec. 16 elections of new officers will be held for the coming year, 1932. It is sincerely hoped that all members will make it their special effort to attend. A surprise entertainment is in store.

At our last meeting, held Nov. 18, we had a large crowd. A good time was had by all. I hope to see more of such large crowds, for the saying goes, "The more, the merrier." Two new members were enrolled, and are Sisters Mary Brestic and Josephine Modic.

Dec. 26 is the date for our next dance. "Stefan dan," as it is remembered by our Slovanes, will be celebrated at the Slovenian Hall, 4464 Washington, at 8 p. m. Bring all your friends, your mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers. On Christmas Day tell your friends to attend our big dance, and also tell them that we will have a good time.

A hearty welcome is extended to all of our friends and neighboring lodges. Nearby towns such as Frederick, Erie

Rado Murnik:

NAVIHANI INDIJANCI

(Nadaljevanje)

Kraj nje se je sukala nečakinja Minka s kuhalnico pri ognjišču, navidezno vsa zaverovana v uredništvo ponev in piskrov. Vsak pogled črnih oči, vsak okret in korak, zlasti pa način, kako je nosila život in glavo pokoncu, vse to je kazalo kipeče veselje do življenja. Nikomur ni bilo žal, kdor je videl to osemnajstletno dekle. Brat ji je nadel po indijanski patroni ime "Minehaha ali Vesela Voda."

"Že spet je lajala tista grdoba na našega ubogega mucka," je tožila stara. "Kaj ne, Minka, bolje bi bilo, da bi sploh te črne pošasti ne bilo pri hiši!"

"Saj mu ne more do živega," je dejala Minka in skomizgnila z ramenem.

"Pa ga le preganja, revčka!"

"Ah, teta, žiž je že toliko previden, da ne gre bliže dol s streho," je odvrnila nečakinja z nekoliko temnim glasom. "In Vla... gospod Bukovnik pokliče psa vselej takoj k sebi."

Ko se ji je zaletelo, je Minka živo zažarelca v nepopisno dražestni zadregi dovrha čela in nekoliko povesila glavo. Teta ni opazila tega in je nekaj časa tiko nadaljevala svoje opravke.

Gospodar obtoženega psa, Vladimir Bukovnik, uradnik južne železnice, je moral, vračajo se iz pisarnice domov, skozi vežo mimo Jamnikov pa po stopnicah na dvorišče, ako ni maril hoditi po daljšem potu "za vodo." Mladci mož je bil pa že tak, da je ljubil bližnjice kakor junaska Črnogorec. Potemtakem sta se srečevala Minka in Vladimir večkrat, in nihče izmed njiju se ni kislo držal ob teh prilikah. Prvotna hladnost pogledov in pozdravov je postopoma izgubila vsako pravico. Začela se je nema zabava s prijetnim stopnjevanjem, sledili so nasmehi, mežikanje z očmi in zračni poljubci, in naposled so se prikazala zaljubljena pisemca pa tudi — zasoljene juhice.

"Veš, Minka," je povzela teta, "psov ne maram maloindosti ne. Zdi se mi vse tako, da stori Azor danes ali jutri našemu mucu kaj zalega. Če bi bila vedela, da ima gospod Bukovnik tisto črno zver, bi bila Zajčevim prepovala, da mu oddajo stransko sobo. Čemu neki redi psa? Pa res, da!"

Minka ni odgovorila nič. Za trenutek so ji zatemnile tajne megle ogenj oči, in finovzvite uštice so zatrepale nejevoljno, češčemu pa imamo mi mačka?

Medtem pa je prihurnal Veliki Gad in zagnal šolske bukve malomarno na svojo polico v drugi sobi. Močnikovi aritmetiki je posvetil še posebno brco. Potem pa mu je šinilo nekaj kakor prijetno pričakovanje po zdravem obrazu. Hitro se je deček povzel, segel po drobnih indijanskih bukvicah in se zamislil v zanimivo povest.

Te takoimenovane indijanarice so z neverjetnim uspehom vne male mlado kri. Veliki Gad jih je imel celo knjižnico in jih prodajal ali zamenjaval venomer. Slastno in strastno so požirali mladiči strahovito zasoljene krvave zgodbe, pa boli to doma boli pod šolsko klopjo. Zvezdi Cezarja in Aleksandra Velikega sta žalostno zatemnili; zasvetilo se je pa tem jasne solnce Zadnjega Močnika. Po Golovcu, na Gradu, v Mestnem logu, po Tivoljskem gozdu, povsod so Veliki Gad in njegovi tovariši zvesto oponašali čudne šege in navade, kolikor so jih mogli posnemati iz teh zapeljivih knjižic z živobarnimi podobicami na sprednjih platnicah.

Teta in sestra Ivana komaj zvabili kosit. Pisano je pogledal priljubnjeno mačko, in v indijanski duši se mu je porodila črna nakana. Precej, ko se je nagostil, je izvabil mačka s kosom mesa skrivaj vunkaj, ga rahlo vzdignil in nesel dol in skladalnicu v za puščen kot. Tam ga je zaprl v prazen kurnik, ga pokril s staro plahco in odbežal in se vnaprej veselil naskorne zabave.

IV.

Zbor

V drvarnici konec dvorišča je imel deleverski narod svoj veliki vigvam.

Ko je zvonilo v Šenklavu pred tremi, je čepelo devet strašno obroženih drugošolcev, razvrščenih po starosti in ugledu, nekoliko natesnoma v krogu na tleh in pilo brendi, žganje iz Jamnikovega vodnjaka.

Sredi njih je na perišču tresak sedel glavar, Veliki Gad, najlepši izmed vseh Indijancev, kolikortudi jih je še kdaj prebival na Slovenskem. Tako je bil pa krasno tetoviran in obarjan, da si skoro ni mogče misliti kaj lepšega. Eno stran obrazu si je bil ozajšjal z ogljem, drugo pa z rdečo kredo. Na klobuku je za trakom nosil šop iz pisanih gosjih peres, ki so pa veljala kot orlja. Namesto bivolovine ga je ogrinjal star namizni pr; na tem je bila namreč Minehaha, likaje perilo, predolgo pustila vrčo železo in prežgal sredo, tako da je bratec mogel vtikati glavo skozi luknjo. Veliki Gad se ni malo veličil in se je držal imenitno kakor harambaša.

Pa tudi drugi Deleveri so bili vsi v paradi. Oblekli so si bili sukne narobe in nateknili za slamnike obilo kurjega perja in kostranjivih sveč.

Tihi je bilo v zboru, Razločno se je slišalo šumenje natekli Ljubljance ob kozah lesene Mesarskega mostu in šepetanje jagnedov za vodo. Gori na Šentpetrski cesti je ponujal glasan Italijan sladoleda, in odnekod so brneli medli akordi razglasenega klavirja. Svečano je basal Veliki Gad kalime, pipo miru, s slovečim dramskim tobakom, ga užgal, potegnil moško nekaj dimov in oddal kadilo sosedu Kljukotaju, ki se je ponašal zavoljo svojih rdečih las s prijikom "Rdeči Sarafan." Ko so vsi okusili prepovedani sad, je glavar magnil, in takoj se je vzdignil Kiselica, slaboven na ježičen fantiček, imenovan "Urni Jelen."

"Možje deleverski!" jih je nagovoril s prisiljeno vnemo. "Maritu, dobrotni oče nad mavrico, nam je skril obliče za oblak. Veliki duh je obrnil oči od nas, in zamašena so njegova ušesa!"

Zamolko mrmaranje je prihajalo iz ust žalostnega naroda.

"Že je prešlo več tednov, kakor imam prstov na roki, odkar smo izkopal bojno sekiro," je nadaljeval govornik. "Pa vendar do danes še nismo premagali prav nikogar!"

Razdraženi Deleveri so kar na glas zagodrnjali od same brid kosti. Tedaj pa je vstal Prepisavček, dolg fant, gibek in suh, z bleščim navihanim obrazom in z nemirnimi sivimi očmi. Na glavi je nosil najdlžja petelinja peresa, pa še tri. "Zviti Lisjak" je bil v velikem imenu kot divjak.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

Otok se ruši

(Nadaljevanje)

"Bližamo se..." Veter rjove še močnejše. Vse je turobno. Zdi se ti, kakor da čuje tuljenje na pomaganje iz gozda, ki pa je vendar tako daleč. Silni vihar stresa ladijski trup. Obleka ledeni na životu. Sicer pa so tako na lahno oblegen in nevihta jih je tako iznenda zatolila...

Na Edmundov ukaz se je Adina zatekla med zaboje. Volovska koža, ki si jo je potegnila čez glavo, jo ščiti.

"Otak!" kriči Santos, ki se je med bliskom okrenil. In že drugo opozorilo vrže:

"Pesk... Obujte si škornej... Polni so vode..."

"Škornej! Obujte si škornej! Senjora tudi... Ne hodite iz čolna brez škornejev!"

Izpustil je vesla. Svojih čevljev išče. Ta neznačna obala mu vzbuja še drugih skrb. Podoba je, kakor bi barka stopa v sorazmerni mirenski pas. Nemara da obalek zaklanja nekoliko pred pišem.

"Rešen smo!" se dere Edmund, ki je že pri Adini... Santos maje z glavo. Nič ne zaupa.

Preden usmeri proti produ, pregleda noge. Pomiri se še le te edaj, ko vidi, da so ga vsi slušali...

Edmund ustavi motor. Vsi se upro, spretno naperijo veliki čoln, ki se zaleti na čudežno sipiščo. Ali širje možaki niso nič preveč, da bi jo držali ter ovirali, da jim je ne bi orkan minutno pozneje sunil nazaj na sredo reke...

Avgust je prinesel sidrne vrvne ven. Deset metrov v stran moli panj iz tal. Barko čvrsto privežejo zanj. Zdaj je ne more nobena reč več iztrgati in obupno jekne.

"Orcjeje," veli Santos suhoperanno.

In že ima svoj vinčester in svoj fason ali kordec, nekako sabljo, od katere se gozdovnik nikdar ne loči.

Kaj bi mogel s pihalnikom proti kači?

"Nekoliko hrane," še pristavi. Po vse udih drgeta. Nikoii ga na tako zeblo.

Avgust se ozira okoli sebe ob sijajini bliskov.

Če bomo le mogli zakuriti pod tem preklemnim dežjem."

"Ogenj prevzamem jaz," de Santos.

Z Omarjem in ostalimi moškimi že pobira drva, kar se da oprezno, da ga ne bi kača pičila. Velika osamljena palma jim da zavjetje... Ondi tako ne lije... Ogenj se vname. Navzlike gostemu dimu, ki ga v vrtincih veter podi na vse strani, njegov svetli plamen ozivlja brodolomce.

Santos še ni zadovoljen:

"Zdaj pa bi bilo vedeti, kje smo."

In izgine z redkobesednim Arabcem.

Med tem časom sta Edmund in Avgust spravila zabor iz barke. Da bo Adina mogla vsaj sesti, če že ni možno razpeti visečih mrežic.

Ogenj se veča. Preverjena, da je golazen bržkone zbežala pred plamenom, pobirata sedaj Moric in njegov brat vse naokrog brez skrb držanje in lagata na ogenj. Ko se posušita, začutita, da se jima je vrnilo življenje. Otiči so. In stoprav sedaj se zavesta nevarnosti, ki so ji pravkar ubežali.

Ko se Santos zopet pojavi, jim razlagata:

"Otočica... štiri palme ali pet... Prodovina povsod. Pelek v vletočkih mi nič kaj ne ugaja..."

"Kaj pa ta nagla nevihta?" pozveduje Avgust, ki je prinesel toplejše obleke svojemu brazilskemu prijatelju.

"A despedida de chuva," Santos, ki se ves sklanja nad zubljem. "Nisem se nadejal... Suha doba se je zdela ustaljena... Ampak to slovo dežev-

Zvonko A. Novak:

Diagona bratskih zavarovanj

Bratska zavarovanja so življensko važna zadeva našega delavstva in tistih, ki mu zvesto stope v njegovih pravčnih borbi na strani. Zato se nam je nadvse resno, vsestransko in pa temeljito pečati z vsemi njihimi problemi na podlagi znanstvenih načel. To pa ne samo tuk pred konvencijami, kakor misijo napačno nekateri naši činitelji, nego vedno, neprehodoma, brez prestanka, zakaj, potrebe, sile in stiske naših bratskih podpornih matic se razvajajo prav tako takoj po konvencijah kakor tuk pred njimi in vmes.

Ko je bilo priseljevanje v to deželo skoro docela ustavljen in s tem dotakanje novih ljudi domala popolnoma ukinjeno, so prišle vse naše bratske podporne ustanove v hude škrice. Tisto, kar ustvarja bratskim zavarovanjem po sedanjih sistemih in metodah podlago njihove obstojanja in uspevanja, jim je bilo odmah odvzetno, da bi bila na to le količaj pripravljena. S skrajno omejitvijo naše imigracije jim je bilo odtegnjeno nepretrgano davanje sveže krvi, novih moči, svežega članstva. In tako je nastalo prevažno vprašanje, kako obdržati dotok novih moči, kako obvarovati tiste podporne matic pred neizogibnim zastankom in s tem tudi pred goščarskim polom.

V tisti hudi časi so se vse naše bratske podporne organizacije spomnile napisled vendarle naše in druge mladine, ki bi bila drugače skoro gotovo izgubljena za naša bratska zavarovanja. Z mladino je vsaj začasno zabranjeni tisti neljubi in nevarni zastanek. Nevarnost je zaenkrat odvrnjena in prejno žal tudi pozabljena. Zazad so naše bratska zavarovanja vsaj nekaj časa osvežena. Kaj pa bo z našimi bratskimi podpornimi maticami tačas, ko ne bo nobenega več vira za novo, svežega kri, za novo članstvo, kaj takrat, ko bodo naša bratska zavarovanja brez vsakega načina, ko bodo okorela in ostarela?

Na to ne misli baš sedaj seveda, sedaj, ko smo skoro že tuk pred konvencijo, in najbrž ne bo tudi tedaj, ko se bodo konvenčni delegati razšli, če ne jamemo že sedaj pritisniti na to, da se naši predstavniki na konvencijah nauči misli na poleg preteklosti in sedanosti tudi na prihodnost.

Vsed svoje nepopolnosti potrebujejo naša bratska zavarovanja neprestanega izboljševanja in popravljanja. Ker pa navadno prihajamo s svojimi tožadvenimi nasveti in naročili še tuk pred konvencijami, zmešamo in zbegamo s tem naše delegatstvo tako, da so vse naše konvencije v tem oziru običajno naravnost brezplodne. In ravno zastranega so tudi sedanji slabi in hudi časi zasačili vse naše podporne bratovščine in matici popolnoma nepripravljene, zakaj, nujno poslovjanje je usmerjeno po pravilih in le-ta so za take sile in stiske dokraj nepripravna pa skrajno krivica do tistih, ki sestavljajo in zdržujejo naša bratska zavarovanja.

Za preosnovanje in izboljševanje je potreben temeljito znanje, a to se pa vedno in vselej naslanja na korenite in vsestransko poznanje dotedenega predmeta. Naslednji spisek naj po možnosti služi v boljše in načinje poznanje bistev in načel, na katera se naslanjajo naša bratska zavarovanja.

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Bratsko zavarovanje se razlikuje od drugih zavarovalnih oblik v marsičem. Toda tistih značilnosti ni iskati v posebnostih zavarovanja samega, pač

pa v značaju organizacije, ki nudi takšno zavarovanje. V bratskem zavarovanju ni najti niti ene posebnosti, ki bi je ne bilo v drugih sistemih življenskega zavarovanja.

Bratsko zavarovanje nudijo svojemu člinstvu le bratske podporne organizacije. Bistvo takšne bratske ustanove je to, da sestoji iz podrejenih krajevnih društev, ki se ravnajo po določenem obredu ali ritualu, imajo predstavnisko vladno obliko, dele in izplačuje razne podpore in ne posluje za dobitek. Takšne podporne matici pribajo domala vso zavarovalnino v obliku mesečnih prispevkov ali asesmentov.

Početne ameriške bratske organizacije so bile ustanovljene načelih in v smernicah angleških dobrodelnih ali priateljskih društev, ki so skoro vse ustanovila svoje podružnice v Združenih državah v prvih letih devetnajstega stoletja. Angleška in zgodnja ameriška društva so plačevala razne podpore, dostikrat pogrebne stroške in včasih tudi celo nekakšno posmrtnino za umrlih članov in članicami. Ali niti prva, niti druga pa se niso oklepala sistemov, ki bi zaslužili ime življenskega zavarovanja.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

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