

OPERNI VEČER V CLEVELANDU

V Clevelandu smo imeli 14. februarja operni večer, ki je bil res vreden svojega imena. Gospa Pavla Lovšetova in g. Anton Šubelj, člana državne opere v Ljubljani, sta nam predstavila po eno dejanje iz svetovnoznanih oper "Seviljski brivci," "Pagliacci" in "Rigoletto," in sicer v slovenskem jeziku. Zelo razločna izgovorjava ni niti malo zmanjšala lepote melodij. Zelo ljubko je bilo tudi dejanje iz originalne slovenske opere "Gorenjski slavček." V tem našem biseru je dihal slovenskih planin, spev slovenskih devojč in fantovanje naših mladeničev. Narodni pesmi "Al' me boš kaj rada imela?" in "Vandrovček" v imela? in "Vandrovček" v imela? v primeru mimiko, sta zaključili prvovrstni umetniški program.

Izredno dobro razpoloženje naših umetnikov se je ta večer izražalo v vsaki vibraciji glasu in v vsaki kretnji. To dobro razpoloženje se je vidno prenašalo tudi na občinstvo, kjer je navdušenje vzkipevalo, kakor vzkipevajo morskimi valovi, kadar jih vzmernirajo življenja polni južni vetrovi.

Udeležba sicer ni bila stoprocentna, vendar pa nepričakovano dobra, če vpoštevamo, da se je koncert vršil na delavnik. Naše lokalne medsebojne diference so bile za to privedite zabrisane, bodisi kar se je tika predoglaševanja ali udeležbe.

Bil je v resnici lep "poslovljen večer" za nas, in upamo, da tudi za gospo Lovšetovo, ki se v kratkem povrne nazaj v Slovenijo.

DROBNE VESTI IZ CLEVELANDA

V nedeljo 17. februarja je slovensko dramsko društvo Ivan Cankar vprizorilo zanimivo štiridejansko "Morje." Igra je bila v splošnem dobro vprizorjena, samo govorjenje je bilo mestoma zelo težko razumljivo. Temu vzrok je bilo morda pretežno izgovorjanje ali pa nemir otrok. Scenarija je bila prav lepa. Igra je bila vsekar vredna boljše udeležbe od strani občinstva.

Slovensko dramsko društvo Priglav je nakazalo Slovenski Narodni Citalnici svoto \$10.00 kot častno članarino.

Mesto bivšega councilmana T. Fleminga, ki je resigniral, ker ga je bila porota spoznala za krivca pri prejetem podkupnine, je razveljavil Rev. R. E. Brown, pastor Mount Zion kongregacijske cerkve. Kot bivši councilman Fleming je tudi Rev. Brown amorec.

Podajanje rok.

Splošno znan in razširjen je pozdrav s stiskanjem ali podajanjem rok med starimi in novimi prijatelji. Ta način podajanja rok izhaja iz davnih časov, ko je moral človek biti vedno pripravljn braniti svoje življenje pred sovražniki. Človek, ki se je približal drugemu iztegnjeno desnico, je pokazal, da mu zaupa kot prijatelju in da sam nima slabih namenov. Desnica, brez orožja, je nacila, da se je človek sestel s prijatelji, kjer mu ni treba biti pripravljenemu na obrambo in ker ni namena za napad.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

VELIKO ZANIMANJE je pretečeni teden vzbudilo poročilo, da se je naš zračni poslanik dobre volje, Charles A. Lindbergh, zaročil z Miss Anno Morrow, 22-letno hčerko Dwight W. Morrowa, ameriškega poslanika v Mehiki. Zaročenka je prejela številne čestitke iz vseh delov sveta. Kdaj in kje se bo vršila poroka za enkrat ni še nič znanega. Prebivalstvo mehiškega glavnega mesta, kjer je družina poslanika Morrowa zelo priljubljena in kjer ima tudi Lindbergh nešteto častilcev, upa, da se bo poroka vršila v Mexico City. V tem slučaju utegne biti bivši mehiški predsednik Calles za poročno pričó.

V CHICAGU se je 14. t. m. zopet završila krvava bitka med konkurenčnimi skupinami butlegarjev. Pravzaprav ni bila bitka, ampak moritev. Dobra oborožena skupina banditov se je sredi dneva pripeljala na dveh avtomobilih pred neko garažo, kjer je bil glavni stan konkurenčne skupine, vstopila, in v teku par minut hladnokrvno postrelila sedem oseb. Po storjenem činu so se banditi odpeljali. Baje so banditi rabili strojne puške, kajti vsaka žrtev je bila preuknjana od šest do deset krogelj. Chicaška policija napoveduje banditom boj do skrajnosti, toda ostalo bo najbrže le pri grožnjah, kakor po navadi.

EVROPO je obiskal silen mraz, kakršnega ne pomnijo baje niti najstarejši ljudje. Sodi se, da je vsled mraza in pomanjkanja pomrlo do dvajset tisoč ljudi. Več oseb so raztrgali volkovi, katere je sneg in mraz prignal do človeških bivališč. Pomankanje kuriva in živeža je ponekod občutno, ker so snežni zameti in plazovi ustavili železniški promet. Mnogo morskih pristanišč je zamrznjenih. Sneg je zapadel celo v Rimu in v Benetkah so zamrznili kanali, kar se ni zgodilo že 140 let.

PARNIKI United States in American Merchant črt, 11 po številu, so bili te dni prodani družbi Paul W. Chapman & Co. Inc., v New Yorku, za nekaj nad 16 milijonov dolarjev. Ta prodaja vključuje tudi velike kane kot Leviathan, America, Republic in George Washington. Večina ladij ameriške trgovske mornarice, ki je bila od časa vojne v lasti in upravi zvezne vlade, je zdaj v privatnih rokah. U. S. Shipping Board ima za prodati samo še nekaj manjših ladij. Vse ladje se prodajo le pod pogojem, da ostanejo pod ameriško registracijo in zastavo.

HERBERT HOOVER iz Californije in Charles Curtis iz Kansasa sta bila še zadnje sredo oficijelno proglašena predsednikom, oziroma podpredsednikom Zedinjenih držav. Volitve elektorjev so se izvršile v novembru, elektorji so vsaki v svoji državi oddali glasove v januarju, nakar so bile glasovnice oficijelno sešete v zveznem kongresu. Podpredsednik Dawes je naznanil, da je Hoover dobil 444 elektorálnih glasov, Smith pa 87, nakar je proglasil Hooverja izvoljenim predsednikom, Curtisa pa podpredsednikom. Vse to je seveda formalnost, ki jo določa ustava, in ki je bila svoječasnó potrebna. V resnici smo večinoma že vsi vedeli na večer vo-

(Dolge na 2. strani)

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Ameriško ljudstvo spoštuje George Washingtona kot "očeta naše dežele," ker je bil uspešni vojskovodja v vojni za neodvisnost in prvi predsednik Združenih držav, pred vsem pa, ker je bil velik državnik, ki je začrtal pot nove republike.

Z ustanovitvijo trinajstoric "združenih držav" je nova državna tvorba prišla na svet. Kot popularni vojni junak je Washington imel lepo priliko, da se proglasi monarhom, in mnogo njegovih prijateljev je zares delovalo za to. On pa je ogorčeno odklonil ta predlog. Mesto tega pa je ubral neizkušeno pot demokracije. V Novem svetu se je bila utrdila vrsta zapado-evropske civilizacije, ki ni imela duha za monarhijo ali državno cerkev. Ni imela ni knezov, ni grofov, ni plemenitaskih naslovov, ki bi stremele po priznanju in moči. "Vsi ljudje so rojeni enaki" — ta fraza, ki jo je Jefferson uvrstil v Izjavo Neodvisnosti, je postala geslo Washingtonove vlade in ustave vseh posameznih držav so izražale isto geslo.

George Washington se je rodil 22. februarja 1732, na tobačni plantaži v Virginiji kot pravnik priseljencev. Ostal je brez očeta v rani mladosti, v šestnajstem letu je zapustil šolo in postal zemljemerec. Za njega je bil angleški zakon o kolkovanju, ki je razburil duhove kolonistov, "strašen napad na svobodo kolonij." Leta 1769 je podal izjavo, da je "treba ohraniti svobodo, ki smo jo podedovali od naših prednikov." Bil je delegat na prvem in drugem Kontinentalnem kongresu.

Prišla je potem znamenita noč od 18. aprila 1775, ko so britanske čete pod poveljinstvom generala Gage, dobile nalogo, da ujamajo dva ameriška prvaka, John Hancock in Samuel Adamsa, in da jih privedejo pred sodišče kot veleizdajalca. Britanske čete so odkorakale iz Bostona v Lexington, kjer je Hancock živel. Prišlo je do zgodovinskega spopada z oboroženimi Amerikanci, zvanimi "minute men." Izbruhnila je revolucija.

Na predlog Adamsa je Kontinentalni kongres izbral Washingtona vrhovnim poveljnikom "kontinentalne vojske," ki začetkoma ni bila pravzaprav nikakva vojska, marveč oborožena druhal. Trebalo je vojske žejnjalnosti, da se to skupino spremeni v organizirano silo, ki bi se mogla upirati daleko jačjemu, dobro organiziranemu sovražniku. To je Washington dosegel s pomočjo svojih prijateljev z druge strani Atlantika, kot so bili Baron von Steuben, Rochambeau, Lafayette, Kosciuszko in Pulaski. Po dolgih letih težke borbe in mnogih porazov je Washington končno ujel britanskega vojskovodjo, generala Cornwallisa, v zanjko pri Yorktownu v Virginiji in ga prisilil v predajo vse njegove vojske.

Washington kot državnik. Na ustavni konvenciji leta 1787 je bil George Washington soglasno izvoljen predsednikom. Washington je sprejel to čast iz dolžnosti, kajti politično vodstvo mu ni bilo po godu. Pisal je, da je zasedel vlado "z občutkom, ki ga ima zločinec, ko ga vodijo na ubijališče."

Tisti čas je prebivalstvo Združenih držav znašalo okoli štiri milijone, raztreseno čez

(Dolge na 2. strani)

POVRATEK DOMOV

Med najvažnejše domače rastline ameriškega kontinenta spadajo nedvomno krompir, koruza in tobak. Pred odkritjem Amerike te rastline niso bile znane v drugih delih sveta, danes pa si težko predstavljamo, kako bi revnejši sloji prebivalstva v Evropi in tudi drugod, živeli brez krompirja in koruze.

Mnoge vrste koruze in krompirja so beli naseljniki sicer razvili na tem kontinentu, toda tudi Evropa je prispevala na svojih tleh razvite vrste, katere so prinašali naseljniki v to deželo. Prvotno seme je seveda prišlo v Evropo iz Amerike, tako, da so bile iz Evrope prinesene krompirjeve in koruzne vrste le "domov vračajoči se otroci".

Zanimiv je tudi povratek purana iz Evrope domov v Ameriko. Divji purani, ki so predniki sedanjih domačih puranov, imajo domovinsko pravico v Ameriki. V naših jugovzhodnih in južnih državah še zdaj ponekod živijo ti ponosni ameriški ptiči divji v gozdih. Divje purane so zanesli v Evropo Španci kmalu po odkritju Amerike. Polagoma so se ti veliki ptiči vdomačili in so se razširili preko vse Evrope. Ko so bili naseljniki pričeli prihajati v to deželo na severu, to je v naše sedanje vzhodne države, so med drugo domačo perutnino privedli seboj tudi purane. Večina puranov, kar jih je zdaj v tej deželi, izhaja od puranov, ki so jih prinesli zgodnji naseljniki iz Evrope, toda tisti so izhajali iz puranov, ki so jih Španci zanesli v Evropo.

V Braziliji, v največji južnoameriški republiki, v provinci Para, so pred leti podjetni ljudje nabrali seme divjih gumijevih dreves, ker so jim baš takaj rastoče vrste najbolj ugajale. S tem semenom so začeli velike gumijevе plantaže v Vzhodni Indiji in drugod. Večina gumija se je kmalu začela pridobivati na teh plantažah, ki se nahajajo izven ameriškega kontinenta. Anglija je dobila monopol nad gumijevjo trgovino in je nastavila teju surovini pretirano visoke cene. Gumija se največ rabi za obročje avtomobilskih koles, in ker je v Zedinjenih državah 78% vseh avtomobilskih vozil sveta, se razume, da so bili po visoki ceni gumija baš Američani najhujše prizadeti.

Ta angleški gumijev monopol je napolnil ameriškega avtomobilskega magnata Forda, da je sklenil nasaditi velike plantaže gumijevih dreves na ameriškem kontinentu. Gumijeva drevesa uspevajo le v tropičnih krajih, zato se je Ford obrnil na brazilsko državo Para, od katere je dobil koncesijo za malo manj kot štiri milijone akrov sveta. The Ford Industrial Company of Brazil, kateri načeljuje Edsel Ford, ima z državo Para pogodbo, glasom katere se obvezuje vsako leto očistiti gotove gozdne komplekse in nasaditi gotovo število gumijevih dreves. Po dvanajstih letih začne družba plačevati državi in direktno prizadetim občinam gotove odstotke za ves pridelani gumij. Zato je pa družba oproščena za 50 let vseh davkov, kakor tudi uvoznine na stroje in opremo, ter sme graditi skladišča, pomole, tovarne, šole in sploh vsakovrstne zgradbe, ki jih smatra za potrebne.

Čez nekaj let bodo novi nasa-

NOVA PORABA KORUZE

Znano je, da se velika večina v tej deželi pridelane koruze porabi za krmo domačih živali, posebno prešičev. Cena ji je vsled tega primeroma nizka.

V zveznem poljedelskem departmentu, kjer se bavijo z najrazličnejšimi eksperimenti, so pronašli, da bi bilo mogoče in celo priporočljivo, rabiti koruzo, oziroma koruzno moko, za proizvajanje motorne sile. Znano je že davno, da predstavlja zrakom zmešan žitni prah ali moka silno razstreljivo. Marsikateri mlin ali žitno skladišče je razdejala eksplozija moke ali žitnega prahu. Te razstrelbe so zahtevale že stotine človeških življenj.

Na podlagi teh dejstev je profesor Charles E. Munroe, znameniti kemist v službi zvezne vlade, poskušal, če bi se razstreljivo svojstvo koruzne moke ne dalo za pogon strojev uporabiti na podoben način kot gasolin. Gonilna moč gasolina so male, regulirane razstrelbe v karburatorju, in tudi razstreljivo svojstvo moke je mogoče na podoben način izrabiti. V veliko kovinsko škatlo se počasi vsipije fino zmleta koruzna moka, in tam jo posebna pahljača podi na okoli, da se moka dobro z zrakom zmeša. Po posebni cevi se je ta mešanica vsrkovala karburator, kjer so jo električne iskre vžigale. Sledila je vrsta malih eksplozij, prav kot pri gasolinu, in sila teh eksplozij je gnala motor.

Professor Munroe sodi, da se bo dala koruzna moka uspešno porabljati pri večjih stoječih strojih, mesto gasolina. To se bo izplačalo, kajti koruzna moka je cenejša od gasolina; stanje namreč dve tretini manj. Na podoben način bo mogoče porabljati tudi premogov prah. Teško si je predstavljati, kakšna silna moč je skrita v pohlevni koruzni moki. Professor Munroe je izračunal, da če bi zmešal 24 funtov koruzne moke v močno zaprtem prostoru s 4,000 kubičnimi čevlji zraka, in to na zažgal, nastala bi silna eksplozija. Moč te eksplozije bi bila taka, da bi zamogla zagnati kos železa, eno tono težak, pet milj visoko v zrak.

Kdo ve, če se ne bomo doživeli časov, ko bo treba avtomobilistu kupiti samo par vreč koruzne moke, pa bo z njo lahko prevozil pol kontinenta. V slučaju potrebe si bo pa še lahko žganec ali polente skuhal.

Kje raste sarsaparilla.

Za napravo mehke pijače, imenovane sarsaparilla, se porablja rastlina istega imena, ki raste v močvirnih gozdih Hondurasu v Centralni Ameriki. Sarsaparilla zavzema važno mesto v eksportu republike Honduras.

Gorkota iz zemlje.

Pri postaji Capa v South Dakoti je železniška uprava dala vrtati za vodo, ki bi se rabila za lokomotive. Mesto navadne, je pritekla iz globin vroča voda, katere gorkota znaša približno 120 stopinj Fahrenheita. V cevi napeljana voda zdaj ogreva postajne prostore.

di pričeli producirati gumij, in četudi ga še ne bo tako hitro dovolj za ameriške potrebe, bo domači produkt preprečil pretirano zvišanje cene tujih družb. Tako se je tudi gumij po dolgi odsotnosti vrnil v svojo domovinsko državo Para.

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

Huda zima, ki je kozcem januarja zavladala skoro po vsej Evropi, tudi Jugoslaviji ni prizanesla. Silen mraz je objel vse deželo in jo ob enem zakopal v debel sneg in zamete. V nekaterih krajih Slovenije, zlasti na Gorenjskem, na Štajerskem in v kočevskih gozdovih, kakor tudi na Notranjskem je zapadlo nad en meter snega. V Kranjski gori ga je padlo pol-druji meter na debelo. Železniške zveze so bile ponekod do cela pretrgane, drugod pa so vozili vlaki z velikimi zamudami. Dunav je pri Apatinu popolnoma zamrznil. Precejšen mraz je vladal tudi v Dalmaciji, v Trstu in v gornji Italiji.

Konci januarja se je influenca močno razširila po Ljubljani. Najbolj so bili prizadeti železarji in delavci, ki morajo svoj dela izvrševati na prostem. Zaradi bolezní so začasno zaprli mnogo razredov osnovnih in srednjih šol. Kljub razširjenosti influence pa umrljivost ni velika.

Ameriški izletniki v Jugoslavijo. Za pričetek pomladne sezone je iz Severne Amerike priglasih dvanajst izletov ameriških turistov. Prvi izletniki bodo prispeli v začetku marca z velikim turističnim parobrodom. Društvo, ki je organiziralo izlete, je izletnike razdelilo po poklicih. Tako bodo privedli poseben izlet vseučilištniki, poseben profesorji, finančniki in tako naprej. Izletniki se bodo v vseh večjih mestih zadrževali po nekoliko dni.

Najdražja učna ura na svetu. "Politika" beleži: Na zadnji seji beograjskega občinskega odbora je bilo prečitano poročilo anketnega odbora, ki je preiskoval delo nekega občinskega uradnika. Iz poročila se vidi, da je ta uradnik kot učitelj in upravitelj vrtnarske šole dobival mesečno 2000 dinarjev honorarja. Poučeval pa je na leto eno samo uro v vrtnarski šoli in je v tem času podal slušateljem pouk za kakih 50 strani teksta. Iz poročila se vidi, da je z gospodom upraviteljem prejel kot honorar za leto dni 24,000 dinarjev. Potemtakem je edina njegova učna ura tekom leta stala to vsoto. Neki bivši minister je nedavno menil, da ni boljše Amerike kakor je Jugoslavija. Če človek čuje, da se plača za eno samo učno uro 24,000 dinarjev, potem pač mora verjeti bivšemu gospodu ministru. Lahko bi samo še dodali, da so v tem slučaju Ameriko prekosili, ker gotovo ni na svetu učitelja, ki bi za eno samo učno uro dobil 24,000 dinarjev.

Nedostojno vedenje na ulici. Suhoparni policijski dnevni raport ljubljanski mnogokrat navaja razne malenkostne dogodke pod naslovom: "X. X. zaradi nedostojnega vedenja." Ta formula vsebuje večih prav pikantno dogodbico. Tako je neka Ivanka B. nedavno vzbujala največjo pozornost pasantov Karlovske in Dolenjske ceste. Tekla je za nekim mladeničem, nezvestim fantom. Zmerjala ga je z najbolj ordinarnimi psovskami. Zato je bila povabljena na policijo, kjer so jo podučili o dostojnem vedenju.

V Los Angeles je neka filmska igralka padla s slona, in sodišče ji je prisodilo 15 tisoč dolarjev odškodnine. Padec s slona res ni vsakdanji dogodek in ček za 15 tisoč dolarjev tudi ne.

(Dolge na 2. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Nad dvajset let je bil Rev. E. S. Shumaker v Indiani, veliki gromovnik Antisaloonske lige. Po sprejetju 18. amendmenta je postal strah in groza butlegarjev in domačih kršilcev prohibicije; marsikaterega je spravil za omrežje za mesec in leta. Končno se je drznil kritizirati najvišje državno sodišče, češ, da je isto pod vplivom molarčev. Posledica tega je, da se danes nahaja med butlegarji in drugimi zrelimi tiči v jetnišnici v Putnamville, Ind., kot številka 39424. To bo njegov najdaljši štiridesetdanski post, ki se ne bo končal o Velikonoči, ampak šele 20 dni pozneje.

Po dolgih letih bo mož zopet enkrat opravil za človeško družbo koristno delo, kajti vodstvo jetnišnice ga je vpslilo v kravjem departmantu, kjer bo lahko ostal zvest svojim idealom: vodi in mleku. Za zabavo bo molzel in štrigljil čade, liske in mavre, in seveda tudi kidal od njih. Kdo ve, če ga bodo krave bolj debelo gledale ali on nje!

Državi Indiani je treba dati priznanje, da se posluži največjih vil, kadar se preveč blata nabere v domačem wigwamu. V kratkem času so tam zaprli par governorjev in enega velikega kukluksarskega zmaja, končno so pa za dobro mero poslali na ričet še velikega mogulja Antisaloonske lige.

Neki obiskovalec muzejev je večkrat opazoval posetnike, ki so ogledovali razne slike, in je pri takih prilikah pronašel, da se večina istih pri takem poslu nevedoma praska po glavi. Tu di jaz sem že sam sebe zalotil, da sem mešal redko alfalfo na strminah lastne glave, kadar sem stal pred kakšno futuristično sliko, o kateri nisem vedel, da-li predstavlja solnčni vzhod, raztrgane hlače, rajsko ptico, skledo makaronov ali bo-dečo nežo.

Ako pojde vse po sreči, bo George Whiting v Kalamazoo, Mich., kmalu obhajal svoj zlati pijsani jubilej. Pred nekaj dnevi je bil že petindevetdesetletariran radi pijanosti. Pred nastopom prohibicije je bil aretirán triinštridesetkrat, v Volsteadovi dobi pa dvainpetdesetkrat. Pa še nekateri trdijo, da prohibicija ni uspešna!

V državi Ohio pravim in nedeljskim lovcom že kri zavre, če vidijo naslikanega ali našopanega zajca. V zapadnem delu države Kansas pa brusí pete po planjavah štiri milijone živih dolgoušev, in farmerji trdijo, da jih morajo to zimo pobiti najmanj dva milijona, sicer jim bodo požrli vso pšenico. Morda bi bilo priporočljivo deportirati kansaške zajce v Ohio ali pa ohijske lovce v Kansas.

V Los Angeles je neka filmska igralka padla s slona, in sodišče ji je prisodilo 15 tisoč dolarjev odškodnine. Padec s slona res ni vsakdanji dogodek in ček za 15 tisoč dolarjev tudi ne.

Dunajski otroci se bodo še v poznih letih spominjali 1929 A. D. kot najsrečnejšega leta v življenju. Vsled hude zime namreč v mestu primanjkuje vode in magistrat je vsemu prebivalstvu strogo prepovedal kopanje.

(Dolge na 2. strani)

"Nova Doba"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

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Medsebojno izpoznavanje.

Ameriški Slovenci se nahajamo v nekakem prehodnem stanju. Razdeljeni smo v glavnem v dva tabora: v starejši in mladino. Kar nas je starejših, priselili smo se večinoma iz Slovenije, medtem ko tvori mlajši del v Ameriki rojena slovenska mladina. Mi starejši smo bili vzgojeni na drug način in v popolnoma drugačnih razmerah kot turojena mladina. Da-li je bila starokrajška vzgoja boljša ali slabša od ameriške, danes za nas nima velikega pomena, ker smo mi in naši otroci navezani na tukajšne razmere. Poleg nekaterih slabih, smo nedvomno prinesli seboj iz rodne domovine tudi precej dobrih navad in lastnosti. Pri vsem tem nastaja med nami in našo turojeno mladino precejšen prepad, ki se veča dan za dnem, čim bolj dorašča tukajšna mladina.

Mi premalo poznamo našo turojeno mladino in mladina premalo pozna nas. Naša mladina nam je v mnogih ozirih tuja. En vzrok temu je dejstvo, da premalo poznamo Ameriko, domovino naših otrok. Premalo jo poznamo geografsko, premalo poznamo njen ustroj, njeno upravo, njene sege, in premalo poznamo dušo ameriškega naroda v splošnem. Saj s tem ni rečeno, da bi morali brezpogojno hvaliti vse, kar je ameriškega. Marsikatero izboljšavo so potrebne in bodo še potrebne; kljub temu pa marsikaj smatramo za slabo le radi nepoznanja ali prepovršnega opazovanja.

Čim bolj se bomo živeli v ameriško življenje, čim bolj bomo proučili ves sistem te dežele, čim bolj bomo poznali njene lepote in bogastva, tem bolj bomo razumeli ameriški narod in svojo novo domovino. Pojdimo torej med narod, udeležimo se ameriškega javnega življenja, in če imamo kdaj priliko, ogledimo si naravne krasote te prostrane dežele. Kar se naravnih lepote in bogastve tiče, imamo v Zedinjenih državah vse, kar nani more pokazati Evropa. Preteklost je za nami, ves naš napredek in užitek pa je v bodočnosti, katera je za ogromno večino nas le v tej deželi.

Na drugi strani pa bi si morali šteti v dolžnost, da seznanjamo našo turojeno mladino po možnosti z vsem, kar ima naš slovenski narod in naša rodna domovina Slovenija, oziroma Jugoslavija, lepega in dobrega. Pri vsaki priliki opozorimo mladino na dobre slovenske lastnosti, kot so poštenost, marljivost, snažnost, štedljivost, gostoljubnost itd. Seznanimo mladino po možnosti z našimi pisatelji, pesniki, skladatelji in umetniki. Povejmo ji o naših slikarjih in kiparjih, priporočajmo ji, da poseča koncerte naših odličnih pevcev. Baš slovenska pesem, lepo zapeta, je biser, s katerim lahko stopimo v ravno vrsto z mnogimi večjimi narodi. Ako nas bo naša turojena mladina poznala od najboljših in najlepših strani, nas bo cenila in spoštovala ter bo skušala ostati med nami ali vsaj blizu nas. In čim bližji si bomo starejši z mladino, tem manjši bo prepad med nami.

Doraščajoča mladina si bo, če bo imela sredstva in prilike, želela ogledati tudi nekatere inozemske dežele. Ako bo slišala mnogo lepega in dobrega o naši rodni domovini, si bo zaželela o priliki obiskati Jugoslavijo, posebno, ker se ne bo bala prevelikih jezikovnih potežkoč. In če bodo Slovenci tukaj in v starem kraju šli tem mladim izletnikom na roke, in če bodo poskrbeli, da bodo v Jugoslaviji videli res tisto, kar je vredno videti, bo to neizmerno mnogo pomagalo k tesnejšemu zblizanju med nami in našo mladino. In čim bližji si bomo, tem bolj se bomo poznali in razumeli.

Vse gospodarske in kulturne ustanove ameriških Slovencev so z vsakim dnem bolj odvisne od naše turojene mladine. Posebno pa je odvisen od nje obstoj in napredek naših podpornih organizacij. Mladina pa bo tem rajše pri nas, čim bolj nas bo poznala od naših dobrih strani. Pa tudi mi se moramo truditi, da jo razumemo. Razumeli pa jo bomo le, če bomo v prvi vrsti skušali spoznati in razumeti Ameriko, kajti turojena mladina je produkt ameriških razmer. Vsak dober član J. S. K. Jednote bi moral po možnosti delati za čim ožje zblizanje med nami in našo turojeno mladino, ker na ta način bo najbolj uspešno, četudi indirektno, pomagal k napredku naše dobre podporne organizacije.

PESEM ŠESTNAJSTLETNE DEKLICE

Nema grem po nemi cesti,
Pred menoj je glas bolesti
Zazvenel kot težek klas.

Skril se mi je v globočine
—Ptič obstreljen med pečine—
V moj nevidni solnčni grad.

V meni krvavi in kljuje.

Pravijo, da bo še huje,

Kadar zadehti pomlad ...

(Silvin Sardenko).

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Nadaljevanje s prve strani

ogromno pokrajino in brez pravih prometnih sredstev med seboj. Dežela je bila še uboga, ali vsebovala je neomejeno naravno bogatstvo. Ta mali narod se je lotil politične in družbene osnove na veliki podlagi, da udeleži ono, kar so grški filozofi pred 22 stoletji poprej izvrševali v teoriji in domišljiji.

Z velikansko marljivostjo se je Washington posvetil brezprimerni nalogi organiziranja federalne vlade. Tekom šestih mesecev je kongres organiziral federalno pravosodje; narodni dolg je bil vreden in kongres se je dal pregovoriti, da prevzame nase dolgove držav. Dvakrat tekem svojega predsednikovanja je Washington preprečil izbruh vojne, ker je dobro znal, da mlada republika potrebuje mir in ne bi mogla prenesti bremena vojne. Napadali so ga strastno, ker je hotel preprečiti izbruh vojne z Angleško, ali Washington je ostal odločen in rajši sklenil nepovoljno poravnava.

Bi je vdrugi izvoljen predsednikom, tretjič pa je odločno odklonil kandidaturu in s tem postavil načelo, ki je še danes v veljavi. Umaknil se je v privatno življenje, ko je izdal svojo zgodovinsko "poslanico za slovo" (Farewell Address). V tej poslanici je zadržal pravce politike Združenih držav. V tej poslanici je Washington pozval Amerikance po rojstvu ali po izboru v službo novi domovini. Svoboda treba obvarovati potom jedinstva in bratske ljubezni. Narod mora biti pravičen, ravno tako kot poedinec. Svaril je pred vojnim duhom in vojaškim strastem. Amerika, odstranjena od sporov drugih velikih narodov, naj ne ima ni preveč ozkih prijateljev ni sovražnikov, marveč naj ostane v prijateljskih odnosih z vsemi narodi sveta.

Tri leta po umirovljenju je George Washington umrl na svojem posestvu v Mount Vernon, Virginija.

Leta 1783, takoj po koncu revolucionarne vojne, je kongres sklenil, da se dvigne spomenik v čast Washingtonu. Politične homatije so preprečile izvršitev tega sklepa za mnogo let. Velikanski Washingtonov spomenik v Washingtonu, D. C., je bil posvečen 21. februarja 1885, torej več kot 100 let po onem sklepu.

Vsako je že videl sliko te velikanske piramide. Dvainštirideset slikarjev in kiparjev se imenuje kot tvoriteljem tega spomenika. Ime Washingtona nosi glavno mesto Združenih držav in ena izmed 48 držav, razun tega je še mnogo mest in okrajev njegovega imena in ga ni mesta ni vasi, kjer ne bi bila kaka cesta imenovana po njem. F.L.I.S.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

V Nottinghamu, Anglija, je umrl 107 let stari zidar William Walker, ki je zidal 72 let, in v vsem tem času ni dobil, niti zahteval povišanja plače. Zadnja leta je živel od javne dobroteljske. To pač jasno kaže, da od samega dela ne more nihče obogateti.

V ohijski državni legislaturi je neki reprezentant vložil predlog, glasom katere bi moral vsak farmer ali mesar za živo ali zaklano kokošo, petelina, purana, raco ali gosko, izdati "bill of sale", podpisan od dveh prič. Če bo predloga sprejeta, pridejo naše plebejske kodokajske v činovni razred avtomobilov, in če se to zgodi, bo umestno, da se proglasi Pust za državni praznik.

Od prvega aprila do prvega julija se umazani bankovci ne bodo več nadomeščali z novimi ali opranimi, kajti zvezni zakladniški department izda s 1. julijem nove bankovce, manjše

DOPISI.

Chicago, Ill.

Tem potom naznanjam članicam društva Zvezda, št. 170 JSKJ, da se vrši prihodnja redna seja v četrtek 21. februarja zvečer v navadnih prostorih. Vabljeni so članice, da se te seje udeleže vse, brez izjeme. Imele bomo več važnih točk na dnevnem redu. Med temi bo tudi točka, kako pridobiti kar največ novih članic za naše društvo. Priporočljivo bi bilo, da vsaka članica predlaga vsaj eno kandidatino na prihodnji seji. — Pozdrav vsem članicam društva Zvezda in sploh vsemu članstvu J. S. K. Jednote!

Agnes Jurečić,
tajnica dr. št. 170 JSKJ.

Blaine, O.

Vse člane in članice društva Napredni Slovenci, št. 155 J. S. K. J. opozarjam, da je bilo na letni seji dne 2. decembra 1928 sklenjeno, da se mora vsak član udeležiti redne društvene seje vsaj enkrat na tri mesece. S tistim, ki ne bo tega vpošteval, se bo postopalo po pravilih. Torej naj bratje in sestre to vpoštevajo, 3. marca še lahko poravnajo vse, kar so dozdaj zamudili. Želim tudi, da bi se člani v splošnem bolj zanimali za mesečne seje. Včasih pride kakšna važna zadeva za rešiti, pa niti toliko članov ne pride, da bi mogli sejo začeti. Toliko v prijazno obvestilo vsem članom društva št. 155 JSKJ. — Z bratskim pozdravom.

Paul Ilovar, tajnik.

East Helena, Mont.

Dne 24. januarja se je rojak Frank Sime podal na obisk svojega dobrega prijatelja Jacoba Rogel. Odprl je vrata, toda ker ni bilo nikogar v sobi, se je obrnil, da se vrne domov. Baš ko je zapiral vrata ograje, zasliši od nekod neko stokanje. Vrne se torej in se poda preko dvorišča v smeri odkoder se mu je zdelo da prihaja stokanje. V drvarnici tam je našel ležati rojaka Rogla, stokajočega. Ni se mogel premakniti, niti govoriti. Ker je bilo zelo mrzlo, je poklicani zdravnik izprva mislil, da je bolnik le hudo preoblika. Ameriški denar bo torej štiri mesece idealno umazan. Jaz ljubim snago, toda glede bankovcev bi bil pripravljen napraviti izjemo, in ne bi nič protestiral, če bi bil ves zasut s temi umazanci.

Pravijo, da se najboljšje smeje tisti, ki se smeje zadnji. Še boljše pa je, če se more človek smejati prvi in zadnji. V Washingtonu se je enoroki črnc Fletcher smejal prometnemu policajcu Owensu, ker je ta nekako nerodno dirigiral promet. To je policajca tako razjezilo, da je črnc aretiral. Črnc je policajca tožil za oškodovano radi nepostavne aretacije in porota mu je priznala \$750 oškodovine. Tako se je enorok smejal prvi in zadnji in se najbrže še danes smeje.

A. J. T.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Ilnege dne 6. novembra, kako so volite izpadle.

V MEHIKI so se ponovili izgredi. Več vlakov je bilo dinamitiranih in v praskah, ki so se vršile tuhtam, je padlo večje število rebelov in federalnih vojakov.

V KNEZEVINI Lichtenstein je umrl knez Johann II., ki je vladal svoji deželi 70 let, torej dalje kot kateri drugi poznani monarh. Njegova kneževina, stisnjena med Švico in Avstrijo, je merila samo 15 kvadratnih milj in je štela enajst tisoč prebivalcev. Knez je bil bogat, pa je za svoje podložnike plačeval davke, gradil ceste, sole in gorska zavetišča.

mražen, toda pozneje je prišel do prepričanja, da je rojaka zadel mrtvoud, ko se je nahajal v drvarnici. Koliko časa je ležal tam v silnem mrazu, nihče ne ve. Mož je umrl drugi dan, ne da bi bil koga razumljivo ali s kom kaj izpregovoril. Pokojni Rogel je bil rojen leta 1857. Zapušča vdovo, sinove Matta, Jacoba in Louisa in hčerko Agnes. Ko je izdihnil, so bili pri njem sin, hčerka in Frank Sime. Naj v miru počiva!

Washoe, Mont.

Dolgo se ni že nihče oglašil izmed teh montanskih hribov, torej sem se jaz namenila napisati par vrstic. Veselih novic baš nimam za poročati. Včasih se napravi tukaj ali tam kakšna veselica, toda sedaj se jih je bolj težko udeleževati, ker nam vremenski bogovi niso nič kaj naklonjeni. Zimo smo imeli dosti milo do 15. januarja, takrat pa se je zasukalo in zdaj nam kaže toplomer skoro vsaki dan od 10 do 36 pod ničlo. Mislim, da se sbrat urednik še spominja, kako mrzlo zna biti v teh montanskih hribovih. (O yes, posebno na tistem hribu med Washoe in Red Lodge, koder sem pred leti, oblečen v medvedja oblačila, trosil vsled mraza ledene solze, da so se trkljale po pobočji kot toča. Op. urednika).

Poročati mi je tudi žalostno vest, da nas je 1. februarja zvečer za vedno zapustila rojakinja in sestra Agnes Osnik, stara šele 47 let. Pokojnica je bolehalo čez dve leti. Tu zapuščala zalujočega soproga in pet otrok, ki so že vsi odrasčeni, dve sestri v Bear Creeku, Mont., enega brata pa v Roundupu, Mont. Pokojna Agnes Osnik je bila rojena v Dolnji vasi pri Ribnici, kjer zapuščala enega brata in dve sestri.

Spadala je k društvu št. 53 JSKJ in št. 324 SNPJ v Bear Creeku, Mont. Pogreb se je vršil dne 3. februarja in sicer na Red Lodge, Mont. Da je bila pokojnica splošno priljubljena v tej okolici, je pokazala velika množica ljudi, ki se je udeležila pogreba, kljub skrajno slabi poti.

Dragi sosestri naj bo sladek počitek v ameriški zemlji, zalujočim ostalim pa izrekam moje iskreno sožalje.

K sklepu pozdravljam tu iz zasnežene Montane vse članstvo J. S. K. Jednote!

Mary Champa,
članica dr. št. 53 JSKJ.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Se nekoliko o proslavi 25 letnice društva sv. Jožefa, št. 45 JSKJ. — Bilo je o poteku in vzporedno slavnosti že precej obširno poročano od drugih, torej ne mislim tega še jaz ponavljati. Pač pa mi je od društva v poverjena naloga, da se zahvalim vsem udeležencem.

Najprej se moram seveda zahvaliti našemu glavnemu podpredsedniku Paulu Bartelu iz Waukegana, ki se je kot zastopnik Jednote udeležil naše slavnosti, nam napravil lep govor in se pristo in bratsko zabaval med nami. Ponosni smo lahko na takega gl. podpredsednika.

Kajpak tudi naših kuharic ne smemo pozabiti, kajti brez njih truda si banketa sploh misliti ne bi mogli. V kuhinjskih umetnostnih so se izkazale izborni, torej zaslužijo vsi pohvalo in priznanje. Istakajo je treba pohvalno omeniti naša dekleta, ki so se na banketu izkazale kot točne in ljubeznive strežajke. Hvala jim, in še se priporočamo za prihodnjico, če podobna prilika nanese.

Dalje je naša dolžnost, da se zahvalimo bratskim društvom in posameznim rojakom, ki so se v tako lepem številu udeležili naše slavnosti. Ako

Jugoslovanska



Kat. Jednota

Ustanovljena 1. 1898

Inkorporirana 1. 1901

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Vse stvari tikajoče se uradnih zadev kakor tudi denarne pošiljatve naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika. Vse pritožbe naj se pošiljajo na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov in bolniška sprave naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika.

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

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota se priporoča vsem Jugoslovanom za obilen prispot. Kdor želi postati član te organizacije, naj se zgleda tajniku bližnjega društva JSKJ. Za ustanovitev novih društev se pa obrnite na gl. tajnika. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi z 8 člani ali članicami.

katero bratskih društev priredi o priliki kakšno važnejšo prireditve, bo društvo št. 45 JSKJ skušalo vrniti uslugo za uslugo. Cast in priznanje zasluži sbrat Velikan in njegovi soigralci, ki so nam s smešno igro napravili toliko zabave. Dalje gre veliko priznanje sbratu Jos. Gačniku, ki se je vsestransko trudil, da bi proslava kar najlepše izpadla. Končno ne smemo pozabiti sbrata Ant. Struno, ki je pred 25 leti zapolnil pri našem društvu delo, katerega krasne uspehe smo videli o priliki praznovanja 25 letnice. Naj bo pionirju in ustanovniku našega društva usoda naklonjena in naj mu da še mnogo let v zdravju in zadovoljnosti preživeti med svojimi sbrati in prijatelji v slovenski naselbini v Indianopolisu.

Zdaj pa še nekaj. Morda so nekateri tukajšnji rojaki že slišali, da nas v bližnji bodočnosti obišče odlični operni pevec g. Anton Šubelj. Kateri se niso tega slišali, naj jim bo povedano tem potom, da priredi g. Šubelj svoj prvi koncert v Indianopolisu 9. marca. Vršil se bo v šolski dvorani na 702 N. Holmes Ave., in se prične ob 7:30 zvečer. Vsi, ki ljubite lepo slovensko pesem, ste vabljeni, da se gotovo udeležite koncerta na omenjeni večer. Taka prilika se vam morda ne nudi nikoli več. — Bratski pozdrav!

Za društvo sv. Jožefa, št. 45 JSKJ: Frank Luzar, tajnik.

S pota.

Babilonsko mesto Chicago se neprestano širi in širi. Čudovito je, koliko se tu izpremeni v enem samem letu. Kjer so bila še nedavno zakajena, močna, večnadstropna poslopja, se zdaj vzdigajo v višine poslopja z 20 do 30 nadstropji. Z ruševinami starih poslopij in z gradivom, katero so izkopali, da so napravili solidne temelje nebotičnikom, zasipljejo jezero Michigan, da mesto tudi na jezersko stran pridobi nekaj prostora. Ni še dolgo tega, ko so pljuskali jezerski vali tam, kjer stoji zdaj krasni Field muzej. Grand park, ki se prične pri Michigan cesti, je bil še pred nekaj leti nekak pašniku podobno prostor, kjer so se solčniki "trempji." Danes je tam moderno urejen park, obsajen z drevesi in posejan z raznimi kipi in spomeniki. Z zasutjem jezera se je seveda park precej razširil.

Tam, kjer se Congres cesta končuje pri jezeru, postavlja jugoslovanski umetnik Meštrovič indijanski spomenik: dva velikanska žrebca, na katerih hrbtih sedita prvotna Ameri-

čana Indijanca. Najboljši narčni spomenik je napravil Jugoslovčan Meštrovič, kot tak je dobil naročilo, da spomenik postavi. Spomenik je še deloma pokrit, toda kritične objavlja svoje opazke o čičaških dnevnikih. Očitaj Meštroviču, da je napravil konja predebela in preokrogla, češ, da Indijanci niso imeli takih konj, in da je oblika konja vzeta iz rimljanskih časov.

Ob Grant parku teče najlepša gatejša cesta Michigan. Tam stoji najponosnejši hotel, katerih stanuje milijonarstvo gospoda, ki ne mara stanovati v bližini tistih siromakov, ki se bogastvo skupaj spravili. V Chicagu se bo čez nekaj let vršila svetovna razstava, težko si je predstavljati, kaj vse bo videti na dotični razstavi.

Pred kakimi sedemdesetimi leti ali še kasneje, lastoval neki Slovenec kos zemlje tam, kjer se danes vzdiguje ogromna Union postaja. Omenjeni zemljišče je segalo vse do omenjene Michigan ceste. Jolietu še živi oseba, katerega povedati, kako je omenjeni Slovenec terjal najemnino malih hišic, ki so stale na omenjenem zemljišču. Tisto zemljišče je omenjeni Slovenec dobil za čudno nizko ceno. Njegova žena je bila šivilja in je pravnemu lastniku sivala, ter mož dobil tisti močvirski svet. Danes je dotični svet več vrednosti kot vsak zlat rudnik. Slovenec, ki je prišel v posest tega sveta je imel nekaj sinov, toda držal se je starih nazorov v toliko, da otrokom niti šolj preskrbel.

Oseba, ki živi v Jolietu, povedati, da so leta 1871, ko mesto Chicago skoro docela gorelo, stariši imeli v največjem malo grocerijo na kraju, karega požar k sreči ni dosegel. Priporočuje, kako so takrat ljudje prosili za kavo in druge potrebščine, ter so bili pripravljeni plačati visoke cene, saj da dobijo. Toda dober trgovec je postregel vsakemu po meri, če je bil denar za plačilo ali ne. Časi se pač izpremenili in z njimi tudi lastniki zemlje. Tudi veliko bogastvo največkrat raztepe na vse strove, ko pomrjejo prvi lastniki.

Matija Pogodnik

Gilbert, M.

Članicam društva sv. An.

133 JSKJ naznanjam, da je lo sklenjeno na seji 10. febr.

arja, da priredimo igro na nedeljo. Prireditve se bo la v korist društvene blag.

(Dalje na 6. strani.)

NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.

Current thought.

OUR MISSION

The American — Slovenes or we, are today experimenting in human brotherhood, the success of which is entirely dependent upon ourselves. Our mission is a new era of interest youth understanding which if properly propagated is the most effective herald of our ideal. Most of us are carrying on a determined effort and are over coming all barriers that we may in the years to come realize powerful American-Slovene organization.

Perhaps it would be wise to delve into the subject of ideals and idealists. An idealist as we know is one who places himself as attainable a goal which others perhaps equally moral do not believe to be so attainable. If the idealist has sound judgment of moral valuations nothing but good can proceed from his admonitions. In our case what is more, legitimate and adequate than the incentive to adjust ourselves in the existing and future scheme of things? If we fear that in some coming period even traces of our parental tongue may vanish, what is a nobler motive than the creation of English-speaking lodges? Preaching fraternity may help but it takes the initiative, the old "push" of our youth to actually achieve anything.

One gets very pessimistic at times when the progress of our organization is appraised nil, however, when we allow our instinct to speak, our temper springs back to optimism because whenever there's life there is hope.

Whether pessimist or optimist we must converge in one point of agreement, mainly, that the only possible solution of the problem of ourselves must come at the hands of idealists, patient, long-visioned, willing to detour around obstacles, but unwilling to abandon the climb. Those lodges whose members are not idealists or ones who are not able to see our goal attainable spell disaster for themselves.

I retain perfect faith in our youth because it is the American habit to win. Our lodges have thus far proved to me that there is an ever growing nucleus of forward-looking, serious minded youths who will take their places within the next fifty years in the affairs of our organization, the J. S. K. J. It is also a pleasure to know that our parents have full confidence in us.

A man is not always dumb because he persists in keeping his mouth closed.

It is hard to forgive friends who neglect you as much as you neglect some of your friends.

All but the mail planes are referred to as "she."

In Huntington, W. Va., a diamond valued at approximately \$700 was found in a bucket of lard. A queer place for a diamond mine.

A Hungarian woman wanted a divorce because in her courtship days her husband had a lovely brown mustache, but now he had shaved it off. The judge ordered the husband to raise the mustache again.

It's a queer how human nature has changed, we no longer inquire for the price of a thing, all we want to know is the amount of the down payment.

Lots of written articles we pass up as silly may only seem as such because of our own mental limitations.

Publicity is not always a good thing. Recently the Germans were informed that there were 40,000 millionaires in America, the possibility now may be a tendency to raise prices for anyone with an American passport.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, conqueror of the air has fallen like they all do. Perhaps he is marrying this young lady whom he met in Mexico to further the late fad of good will toward nations.

Last year Uncle Sam collected taxes on 105,925,765,651 cigarettes. It is safe to say that one-third of those cigarettes weren't smoked, being thrown away as "butts."

AMNIBALISTIC RATS TO BE USED IN RUSSIA

To rid the city of an army of 10,000,000 rats, which are menacing health and destroying property, a year, officials of Leningrad, Russia, are introducing rat-eating rats.

Centers of rat extermination have been established in 20 cooperative stores, 96 factories, 10 warehouses, three markets and 38 other establishments. In these places, the rat-eating rat will be released to attack his less carnivorous brethren.

Rat-eating rats are bred by placing pairs of the animals in cages and starving them for a long time. These are paired until by a process of elimination a race of super rat-eating rodents are produced.

DO MEN CONTROL OUR LODGES?

The young ladies of our lodges should not be underestimated, but if a survey of the active members of our lodges is made the passiveness of the sister members would soon be disclosed. Women in the past begged for suffrage until they worked up such a favorable sentiment that their request was granted. Now having achieved real independence are they utilizing their freedom of expression and action to any great extent? The majority of the so called weaker sex unfortunately let the boys do their thinking and let the boys be the vertebral column of our lodges. Luckily, our lodges function regardless of whether the girls annex their desired activity or not, but wouldn't our lodges be splendidly compensated if the young ladies as well as the boys mutually exerted their efforts? We hope that this article may stimulate the girls of our lodges to self-expression that they may be self-reliant in the future and not dependent upon the boys in exhibiting activity.

PERSONS BORN BETWEEN FEB. 19 AND MARCH 19

This period of the year is under the sign Pisces (Jupiter), a watery, fruitful sign which presages a sympathy with nature and purity of soul. Persons so born have an inclination toward letters and art, but will be successful in any professional career, law particularly. They have strong inclination toward the morbid and are easily disheartened, inclining occasionally even toward suicide. However, an inborn religious spirit usually tides them over the dark places. They are restless, and a certain amount of travel is necessary to their mental well-being.

Women born under this sign, though not overfond of dress and display, usually succeed unconsciously in expressing their love of the delicate and beautiful in their toilette. These women are born homemakers, after having once overcome their inborn desire to roam. They have a fine sense of order, an appreciation of the artistic, and excellent taste in all things.

Persons born under Pisces should conserve their strength and vitality, and they are advised to conduct business affairs with as little worry and agitation as possible. May and June are the most favorable months for them to undertake important affairs. Saturday is the most propitious day of the week for them.

WE ALL HAVE COLORED GIRLS

No doubt most fellows are not familiar with the fact that the sweethearts of today and our wives of tomorrow have more shades of powder than any paint shop has shades of paint. Once there was a time when our lady friend considered herself dressed after applying either of three shades of powder—dead white, pink or brunette. But these days your girl may one evening appear chocolate colored, sometimes sunburned and another evening green as your front lawn. It's no wonder that a gentleman finds it so difficult to understand his girl when she constantly keeps changing colors.

Sport Sense

OUR BASEBALL QUESTION

It is of prime importance that matters bearing on our future baseball teams be given due consideration. I wish that members concerned with the management of their team immediately communicate with me and inform me of their progress. What steps have you taken in the formation of a team? With whom do you intend to compete? Do you favor a J. S. K. J. league? Do you know that we have but ten English-speaking lodges and that most of these are widely scattered? How is the championship team of the J. S. K. J. going to be determined?

It is advantageous for the members of the baseball committees to keep in close contact with me that we may be in full swing when the season opens. Your opinions are very welcome.

Anthony L. Garbas,
Editor of the New Era Supplement,
6117 St. Clair Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DIAMOND FANS' FODDER

Hot Dawg! The packer and sausage manufacturers association has an interesting announcement.

Hot Dawg! eight-hundred-million of them eaten last year. End to end they would have surrounded the world sixteen times. But they were not placed end to end. They were spread with mustard and slapped between sliced buns. The completed product piled one upon the other, would have towered miles, and miles and miles. The statistician was too bewildered to say exactly how many.

MA STRIBLING

"My biggest son has an appetite like a girl's but he sleeps as soundly as a tired working man."

"Ma" Stribling is soft voiced but outspoken. She is the head of the food department for her battling son who is casting covetous eyes on the world's heavyweight championship.

"I don't prepare all of W. L.'s food but I watch every bit of it being cooked," she explained. "You know he has the palate of a girl. He would rather have salads and fresh vegetables than meat any time. In fact, none of the Striblings are very heavy meat eaters."

Mrs. Stribling goes to market every day with her basket under her arm. She shops around the booths choosing fruits and vegetables for her husky son's meals while he is in the training ring conditioning his body for the supreme test of his ring career.

"About the only vegetables that my son won't eat are cabbage and spinach," she explained.

Young Stribling, despite his 24 years and the fact that he is married and the father of two children, still is mischievous, if one is to believe his mother.

"He always is playing tricks on me and his father," she said. "And some times he is very rough in his play. He explains he is getting even with me for the times I used to turn him over my knee and spank him. He's too big for that now."

Boxing is Mrs. Stribling's favorite sport. She declares football is much rougher. "I don't have any fear when either of my sons is in the box-

SIXTY YEARS PROGRESS OF CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1850, a group of public spirited citizens of Cleveland raised \$500.00 for the purchase of books for general reading for the school children of the community.

Under the new school library law, a collection of books was purchased for Central High School in 1853. To this collection were added the small libraries of various grade schools which had been purchased by private citizens.

In 1867, a state law was passed authorizing a levy of a mill in Ohio cities of over 20,000 to establish public libraries.

On February 17th, 1869, the Cleveland Public School Library, designated by law was established by the Board of Education, was dedicated to the public.

It was not called Cleveland Public Library until 1883. The Library was housed in a rented room twenty by eighty feet on the third floor of a block on the south east corner of Superior Avenue and Seneca (W. 3rd Street). The nucleus of the collection consisted of about 6,200 books. From February 17th to August 31st, 4,000 persons registered.

In 1873, the Library moved just west to its original location and in 1875 Mr. L. M. Oviatt, the first librarian resigned and Mr. I. L. Beardsley became head. The library moved again to the old city hall which formerly stood where the new building is today.

When the new Central High School building (East 55th near Cedar Avenue) was completed in 1879 the library moved to the second and third floors of the old high school building where the Union Mortgage Building is now.

There was some fear at this time that the Library would not be patronized because it was too far away from the business center (Around Public Square and Superior West).

On April 8th, 1879, a law was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the Board of Education to elect a Library committee. Then in 1883, another law changed the title from Cleveland Public School Library to Cleveland Public Library and put the entire control into the hands of the committee.

In 1886, the Library committee was changed to the Library Board and the number of members increased to seven, elected by the Board of Education.

Mr. John G. White, who died this last summer and who was the donor of the wonderful J. G. White collection of Folklore was a member of the first board.

It was during this period that Mr. W. H. Brett became librarian (1884). One of Mr. Brett's first activities was to have compiled and printed a dictionary catalogue of the English books in the circulating Department of the Library. This was finished in 1889.

In 1880 the open-shelf plan system was introduced. Cleveland was one of the first, if not the first large library to give the public free access to the shelves.

Of course, the library soon

ing ring. Boxing is a clean sport. But football is too rough for my children. I wouldn't let them play that rough game."

outgrew its then present location and as the Board of Education wanted to sell, the Library moved in 1890 just north of the city hall on the northern part of the site it now occupies. For the first time, since its existence, the library owned the building it was in (1443 East 3rd St.)

Again the library outgrew the building it was in, although it had double the floor space of the quarters on Euclid Avenue.

In 1912, a bond issue for \$2,000,000 was passed for a new library building. But the library couldn't wait for a new building so in August, 1913 it moved from East 3rd to the Kinney-Levan Building where it occupied the fifth and sixth floors.

Here another plan of Mr. Brett's was worked out, the divisional plan. By this plan, the collection was divided up into divisions which had their own catalog, reference and circulating books. Each division took care of its own reference work with an expert at the head.

Meanwhile plans were being made for a new library building. By agreement with the city, the building was to be part of the group plan. The city promising to deed the land. This was done in 1916. But building costs and labor had doubled during the war so the appropriation even with extra funds obtained from it was inadequate. So in 1921, there was another bond issue of \$2,000,000.

On October 23rd, 1923 the corner stone of the new building was laid with Lloyd George as speaker of the day.

There was a sad feature about the celebration. Mr. Brett, who had done so much to promote Cleveland's library progress, was not present. He had died in 1918. His worthy successor was his co-worker for many years Miss Linda A. Eastman who is the present librarian.

On May 12th, 1925, the new library was dedicated. It cost \$4,600,000 and is a magnificent structure.

In the intervening years, the library has expanded from a single central building to a system of branch libraries, school libraries and stations with a central building.

There is to be found library facilities in every section of Cleveland. Besides this, there is a county department which takes care of the small villages or townships of Cuyahoga County who would not ordinarily have such facilities.

The library has developed from a collection of 6,000 books to a collection of between one million to two million books. From 4,000 borrowers in August, 1869 to over 275,000 in 1928 (this does not include stations, school or classroom libraries.)

The circulation for the first year and a half was 65,552 volumes in 1928 was 8,218,719 of which 8,138,044 books were issued to city borrowers and 80,715 to county.

For years the library has given lectures, concerts, plays etc. in the various branches and Main Library, but it has only been in recent years that systematic entertainment has been introduced. Several libraries have been designated as cultural centers and have given

Phunology

BORROWED, STOLEN AND ORIGINAL JOKES

The Logical Mind.

"Why does a stork stand on one leg?"

"I don't know."
"If he'd lift the other one, he'd fall down."

Page Will Rogers.

Candidate: "It is my intention to conduct a bunkless campaign."

Publicity: "Swell, brother, and I'm just the guy that's got the boloney to put that hooley over."

Today's Storyette

The trolley conductor approached a comely little woman who sat beside a mere slip of a boy. "Madam, you'll have to pay for that boy," he said.

"But I never have before," answered the lady.

"That doesn't matter to me," came the hot retort. "He's more than 12 years old and you'll have to pay his fare or I'll put him off the car."

"Put him off if you want to," answered the lady. "What do I care? I never saw him before."

Worse.

"Does your husband still walk in his sleep?"

"Not any more. Now he drives the car."

Slow Train.

"I have been on this train for seven years," said the conductor of an "accommodation" Southern train proudly.

"Is that so?" said a passenger. "Where did you get on?"

Scotch yarn.

"Won't you give a shilling to the Lord?" said a Salvation Army girl to an old Scotchman.

"How auld are ye lassie?" he inquired.

"Ah, weel, I'm past 75. I'll be seein' Him afore you, so I'll hand it to Him myself."

What won't they do

"I'm worried about my complexion doctor; look at my face."

"My dear young lady, you'd have to diet."

"Oh, I never thought of that! What color do you think would suit me best?"

Not the first time

WIFE: I think I hear burglars, are you awake?

HUSBAND: No.

lectures on certain days of each week. These entertainments are free to the public.

That library work is not "all work and no play" is attested to the number of clubs which any member of the library staff is eligible.

And guiding, directing and inspiring this large system which dispenses "books, information and service" is Miss Linda A. Eastman.

She is the only woman who is head of a large library in the United States and hence the world. She is now president of the American Library Association and has been a member of many of its committee in previous years.

Miss Eastman finds time from her many duties to lecture at the Western Reserve School of Library Science. She is Library Counselor and Professor of Library Science at this game school and holds degrees from Oberlin College and Western Reserve University.

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,
Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian
Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČIČ

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

At last the inhabitants in the Castle Kozjak had received news that Marcus Kozjak was coming home. Pitiably man! He was not as yet aware of the calamity that had befallen him, and least of all that it was his own brother who was solely responsible for this terrible calamity.

The army that came to the city of Celje to rescue Emperor Frederick III soon defeated and repulsed the hostile forces of Lord Vitovec. After having been rescued, the Emperor started with the knights of his army of the Slovene peasants for the city of Ljubljana. Had the Emperor permitted the united army to depart for home as soon as it had arrived in the City of Ljubljana, as some requested him to do, Marcus Kozjak would have come home at the right time and things would have turned out quite differently. But the Emperor's wish was that the army should remain in Ljubljana for some time, so that he might completely subdue his opponent, Lord Vitovec of Celje. So when he arrived in Ljubljana he gave an order that the entire army should remain in the city, and shortly thereafter he made a great demonstration with his united forces.

The Counts of the City of Celje were the owners of many estates in the Province of Carniola (now Slovenia). It was these estates that Lord Vitovec, the administrator of the estate of the late Count of the City of Celje, was defending with a sword in his hand. However, the Emperor would have liked to get possession of some of these estates for himself, and therefore he sent a company of his soldiers toward the town of Radovljica, in the Upper Carniola, against the Vitovec's aristocrats, where they were ruling, so that he might conquer some of the estates from them. So time had thus elapsed quickly, and before Marcus and his servants obtained permission to return home a great many changes had taken place in the Castle Kozjak. One of the changes we have already mentioned in the preceding chapters.

It was an autumn evening when Marcus Kozjak came home, riding upon a horse's back and traveling upon a poorly constructed road. He was followed by a company of his servants. There were two missing. The latter had found their graves upon the battlefield in a foreign land. The servants were talking among themselves loudly and saluting the peasants as they passed. Happiness could be read upon Lord Marcus's face when he beheld the hillock upon which stood his castle, constructed upon the solid rock. There he expected to meet and embrace his loving son, George, not knowing that he was no longer there, but far away — yes, far away among the unscrupulous Turks.

When the guard, an old house-servant, who was stationed at the gate, beheld his loving Lord before the castle, he blew his horn very happily. He then let the draw-bridges fall over the high pits, whereupon the castle received the company. Now the family rushed forward to greet the Lord and his company. Peter, too, came forward slowly.

"Oh, may God and Holy Mary pity my Lord!" exclaimed the old housemaid Mary, who was among the first ones rushing forward to meet the Lord. "I wish that our Lord Marcus had come home sooner, that is, before the vicious people had struck the pillar away under this house; before the gypsies had kidnapped his loving son and taken him away where no honest man shall ever see him again!"

To Marcus it certainly must have appeared somewhat strange and unusual when he did not see his son present in the crowd of his people. But he must have been still more benumbed when Peter sadly and mournfully came forward and asked him to leave the family and to go with him into his private room, saying that he had something very important to tell him. As lightning from a clear sky the mournful news struck Marcus. The color of his face was changing rapidly. He was silent, for his deep mortification did not permit him to speak nor to show his deep sorrow publicly.

"Was there no man who could have rescued my son?" said Marcus in a sorrowful tone of voice, after a lengthy silence. "Has Marcus Kozjak no man who could have gone after the robbers? Has he no man . . . ?"

"Wrongfully you judge me, brother Marcus!" said Peter. "How much effort I have made; how much traveling I have done, so that I might trace the robbers (is well known to every servant and to the people everywhere in the neighborhood. I have done everything in my power, but in vain. The lad disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him, and just for this reason, I still have a hope that—that some day he will yet be found. Console yourself, brother Marcus; you, no doubt realize that fate decreed that it should be so. Perhaps it may have been God's will."

Nevertheless all these consolations made small impression upon Marcus. That the words of consolation failed to make any impression upon Marcus may have been because they were rising out of Peter's hypocritical heart.

Marcus was now alone in this world. He had no more children and all the consolations could not replace his loving child. One who could have seen this man with his cheeks sunburn from the battlefields, where he always rushed so bravely in the midst of battle against the enemy's stinging swords and pricking lances, and where he had so many times been wounded by the enemy, he who would have seen great tears rolling down upon this man's dense beard, and thence upon his heroic bosom, he, too, would have had to shed tears with him. One has a quite different feeling when he knows that his child has died and that his virtuous soul has gone to heaven than he has when he has learned that it was kidnapped by unscrupulous gypsies and taken away God only knows where and to whom!

Marcus, like all the people in his day, was not entirely free from belief in witchcraft and superstition. For this reason his grief was still more profound, for he pictured before his eyes various objects with which he compared his son.

With villainous delight, the hypocritical Peter was watch-

ing Marcus, how his profound sorrow was constantly increasing from day to day.

The first plan that Marcus had conceived was to look for his son all over the world until he should have found him. But his acquaintances, particularly the monks at the cloister at Zaticna, persuaded him not to do it, saying that all the searchings that he might make would be in vain, because even the direction in which the criminals turned with the lad could not be learned, nor could it be learned whether or not they had gone far away or had remained in the neighborhood. When Marcus became somewhat calmed, he finally realized that whatever effort he might make to find his son would be in vain.

To Marcus the world was no longer a pleasant place in which to live. "What does my name and my wealth mean to me!" exclaimed Marcus to himself. "My happiness has vanished. I shall have it no more in this world. God took my dear wife away from me too soon; the child remained with me, and now I have lost even him. I can no longer be happy in this world; the beyond is the only place where I hope to see them again. Therefore I must prepare myself for my journey into that happy valley where tears and sorrows are unknown!"

At last Marcus went to humpbacked Peter and said to him: "My dear brother! I have decided to go out of your way; I will give you all my property; you may do with it as you please. Get married if you desire so to do; you are younger than I. I shall, however, leave one provision. If that happy day should ever come when the whereabouts of my son be found, he may, after your death, inherit all my estate and become the Lord of my Castle. But I am going to the cloister in Zaticna, where I shall take care of my soul, and there they may also bury my remains, but the world and its wealth I will leave to you. And so it will be when my eyes are once closed for eternity, our old and famous family will have perished from this earth and be no more."

Soon thereafter Marcus went into the cloister. As soon as he had entered the monastery, he changed his clothes. Instead of wearing the glittering steel war uniform he had worn before, he dressed himself in a white cowl of monastery made out of raw cloth, and he was the most pious monk in Zaticna.

At last Peter's wish had come true, for everything had turned out in his favor just as he had planned and wished.

(To be continued)

EXCHANGES

Barberton, Ohio.

The Happy Go Lucky lodge perhaps is not heard of often however when we do come forward we linger in the memories of the reader for a lengthy period of time. We wish to convince everyone of our local activity by stating that our membership is steadily increasing and reaching the goal of one hundred members. Our parents are realizing the importance of our youth transferring to an English-speaking lodge and since the Happy Go Lucky lodge has been established in Barberton they naturally are attracted to this coming representative of a lively English-speaking group. All oaks from acorns grow, our lodge likewise shall develop from a seemingly insignificant life to a mighty and firm lodge. Let's progress and not regress.

Matt Kramer,

Pres. of Happy Go Lucky, lodge No. 195.

Joliet, Ill.

In the first bowling contest of Joliet the Skul's National mowed more maplewood down than Lunka's Americans. Zivetz defeated Zelko and Lunka in the individual matches winning by the narrow margin of seven pins.

Zivetz topped 175 while

Zelko blew over 168 pins and Lunka 161.

A. Skul	145	136	160
M. Gregorash	175	199	155
B. Skul	201	182	161
J. Plut	145	180	148
J. Zelko	—	211	203

666 908 827

Total 2401

J. Segal	168	149	160
J. Lunka	138	178	162
J. Zivetz	133	168	196
F. Plut	122	109	140
S. Skoff	—	169	126

561 773 784

Total 2118

Brother Anton Skul, chairman of the sports committee is making further plans for such matches between members of our lodge and any member with a suggestion or who would like to participate should attend Sunday's meeting or call 3095-M by telephone.

"No. 66 Sports."

Barberton, O.
The Happy-Go-Lucky lodge No. 195 S. S. C. U. held their

dance on February 9th, 1929 and at this time want to thank the members of the Zipper lodge No. 647 S. N. P. J. of Akron, Ohio, for their attendance and hope that we will be able to return their courtesy in the near future.

We also want to thank those few members of the St. Martin lodge and Buckeyes for their attendance.

At our last meeting held February 12th, 1929 we set July 28th as our date for the picnic and wish that the rest of the lodges would keep that date in mind when planning theirs.

Mary Hiti, Treasurer.

SONGS AND SINGERS OF BOHEMIA

Songs of Czechoslovakia are being introduced to this country by the Prague Teachers' Chorus which came here at the beginning of January for its first tour of the United States.

Since its foundation, twenty-one years ago, this choral organization has established itself as the finest singing ensemble in its own country and by its performances on the concert stages abroad has done much to introduce Czech composers to Europe. Comparatively little is known of Czech music in this country. To those familiar only with the lone name of Anton Dvorak or with Smetana's "Bartered Bride," practically everything offered by the Prague singers will be new. Their programs include choral compositions by eighteen Czech and Slovak composers, old and modern, and cover a wide variety of choruses ranging from simple folk airs to modern vocal symphonies. Christmas carols, cradle songs and joyous dances of Slovakia follow Foerster's sombre hymns and such grim songs of social protest as Peter Bezruc's Silesian coal miners poems set to music by Janacek and Kunc. The Prague chorus is made up neither of professional singers nor of music teachers as the name of the organization may suggest. Their fifty male voices have been drawn from among grade school teachers of their capital, but under the leadership of Metal Dolezil they display most remarkable tone qualities and technical virtuosity.

SOME PROSPECTS FOR JUGOSLAVIA

While agriculture is Jugoslavia's great standby, the country has important mineral resources, it has, for instance, one of the largest copper mines in the world. These resources are so far in the main undeveloped, and it seems probable that in this direction, when the country is in a position to attract the necessary capital from abroad, there will be important developments in the future. Then, like practically every country, Jugoslavia has her eye on the tourist traffic, and there seems no reason why in the course of time the spring should not see an increasing number of visitors on the Adriatic coast. The scenery is wonderful, and there is plenty to attract the tourist in the shape of Roman and other remains, but at present the facilities are quite inadequate for any great influx of visitors. Before Jugoslavia can aspire to catch for the Western tourist there will have to be a great improvement in the hotel accommodation generally, and a number of new hotels will have to be built. It will have a considerable expenditure, but it will be worth it in the long run if the result is that Jugoslavia is to depend on a considerable tourist traffic every year.

WHY DOES LEANING TOWER OF PISA LEAN?

The campanile of Pisa has an obliquity of 13 feet in a height of 179. It was begun by the architect Bonannus of Pisa in 1174, continued by William of Innsbruck and others, and completed with the cathedral, and is surrounded by open arcades of columns. It has long been disputed whether the slant of this tower is accidental.

The Tower of Pisa has an increased height in each successive story on the leaning side, which has been attributed by some (Robault de Pleury, Mothers) to attempts of the architects to rectify a sinking while the tower was being built. Others (Grassi, Ricci, Goodyear) have advanced arguments to show that the slant here and elsewhere was intentional. The latter is the prevailing opinion.

Government experts reported February 2, 1925, that the tower was leaning more than ever.

Measures will be taken to prevent the tower from leaning to a point where it might topple over.

PHILLIES MAY HAVE TEAM

Things are looking up for the Philadelphia Phillies. After spending seven out of the last ten years in the National League cellar and the other three in seventh place, the Phillies may be headed for something better this season.

For one thing, the Phillies will have one of the youngest infields in the majors and certainly far from the worst. Don Hurst, at first; Fresco Thompson, at second; Tommy Thevenow, at short and Pinky Whitney, at third, will give the Phils a young, hustling infield which should compare with any in the National League. Thompson and Thevenow are twenty-five, Hurst twenty-four and Whitney twenty-two.

Best in League.

Thompson, preparing for his third major league season, is looked upon as one of the best second basemen in the league. Hurst, who played in 107 games for the Phils last season, suffered during the last three weeks from a leg injury. Thevenow, a star with the Cardinals in 1926, hopes to regain his form in new surroundings this season. Whitney is one of the timeliest hitters in the majors.

The Phillies have only five outfielders on the squad. They are Chuck Klein, who made good in sensational fashion last season; Lefty O'Doul, acquired in the trade which sent Fred Leach to the Giants; Homer Peel, youngster from Houston; Denny Sothern, who was with the club last season, and the forty-year old veteran Cy Williams, who can still sock 'em.

The Phils have fourteen pitchers, six of them new additions. Luther Roy, who has had tryouts with the Indians, Senators and Cubs, will be given a thorough trial. He won twenty games and lost only five for Birmingham last season. Phil Collins, who won fifteen and lost fifteen games for New Orleans; Jim Milligan, who won twelve games and lost seven for Syracuse, and Earl Caldwell, from Waco, are the other new pitchers of promise.

Virgil Davis and Walter Lerian are expected to look after the catching again. Geo. Susce, a former University of Pittsburgh star, will be given a tryout behind the bat.

In his effort to build a winning team out of the Phillies, Manager Burt Shotton has discarded most of his veterans and turned almost entirely to young players. There are only four players past thirty on the squad of twenty-nine players. Besides Williams, the veterans are Alex Ferguson, thirty; Bob McGraw, thirty-one, and Lefty O'Doul, thirty-two.

APPRECIATION OF APPRECIATION

Most men and women take to many things for granted, they believe that their affection, or their gratitude, or their sense of obligation is expressed without words. These people without much effort could give some word of approval, some expression of affection, some kind of recognition to the hundreds of those who yearn to be cheered and thus aided in their work.

Of course, the best work is sometimes done without a murmur and only a fixed purpose as far as the world is concerned but why can't we applaud a person and produce a congenial atmosphere about him. This is especially true in the finer types of work which require individuality, quality and personal gift. It is distinctly different if one runs a machine of some kind. He may have enemies galore without finding any difficulty, but it is very different to do the work in which the expression of the heart and the finest elements in one are needed, unless there is a general warmth, a home-like feeling surrounding his work.

Of course, there are some with a temperament which needs no other approval than their consciousness of having done their work with greatest possible thoroughness.

So let us not only do our work as thoroughly as possible, but let us create an atmosphere in which others can do likewise. It is our duty to unfold our character freely and completely and to create the atmosphere in which other people can develop their innermost qualities.

Do you know that there are hosts of men and women about us who depend upon others for their finest growths? These people never express their charm unless evoked by generous approval.

There are many people with latent possibilities of achievement of a high order, but who fail to come out with it, simply because there is nothing of that warmth in the air.

Let us form a habit of recognizing good work and show that it is valued and let us render credit to the worker. Let us not hoard this type of love and let us not forget to rather praise than criticize.

NON SKID HOT DOGS

Our lodge picnics are soon to be with us and we can rest comfortably now that the problem of "skitish" "weenies" has been solved. In the past, patrons of our picnic had some difficulty in keeping round hot dogs from rolling off the roll, but in this modern day a flat hot dog has been invented which lies on the bread like a slice of ham.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS

Tenders are being invited by the Yugoslav Government for the supply of big quantities of material for the State Railways, and there is keen competition in the leading industrial countries of Central Europe to secure the contracts. This applies particularly to Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria and Poland, but tenders, it is understood are being received also from other quarters.

LIZARDS CATCH FLIES

As pests, flies and mosquitoes are bad enough, but most Americans would regard lizards as even more troublesome. But the Filipinos do not seem to think so, for nearly every good housewife there has a band of these little green animals that scurry about here and there, catching flies and other household insects.

From nothing comes nothing, spend a little energy and time to get a new member.

ROSTER ENGLISH SPEAKING LODGES S. S. C. U.

ST. STEPHEN, NO. 153, RICE, MINN.
President: John Sivall, R. 2, Box 565, Secretary: Homer M. St. John, R. 2; Treasurer and Organizer: John Sullivan, R. 2; Local Medical Examiner: Dr. R. P. M. Lodge meets every third Sunday at 7:30 P. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, NO. 180, E. 14th St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
President: Joseph Jaklic, 5114 Edna Ave., Secretary: Mary Kalcic, 1173 E. 60th St.; Treasurer: Angela Levstek, 1059 Adams St.; Organizer: Christine Brezovar, 1174 60th St.; Medical Examiners: Dr. M. Omma, 6413 St. Clair Ave. and Dr. F. Kern, 8233 St. Clair Ave. — Meet every second Sunday of the month, at the Nat. Home.

LODGE ARROWHEAD, No. 184 S. S. C. U., EL PASO, TEXAS.
President: Martin Grahek Sr.; Secretary: Joseph Sever Jr., 445 E. Harvey St.; Treasurer: Molly Zgonc; Medical Examiner: Dr. Ayres & Dr. Parker. All in Elly, Mo. — Meet every second Sunday of the month at 7:30 P. M.

BETSY ROSS, NO. 186, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
President: George Kovitch, 384 E. 14th St.; Secretary: Elizabeth Haffner, 1414 14th Ave.; Treasurer: Frank Kovitch, 1414 14th Ave.; Organizer: Anton Kovitch, 1414 14th Ave.; Medical Examiners: Dr. L. J. Perme, 15619 Waterloo Rd. Lodge meets every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8:30 P. M. in Slovenian Hall on Holmes at 7:30 P. M.

COLLINGSWOOD BOOSTERS, NO. 188, J. S. K. J. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
President: Frances Baraga, 15603 Saratoga Rd.; Secretary: Mary Kraina, 722 E. 23rd St.; Treasurer: Frances Mivsek, Holmes Ave.; Organizer: Anton Baraga, 15918 Whitecomb Ave.; Medical Examiner: Dr. L. J. Perme, 15619 Waterloo Rd. Lodge meets every third Thursday of the month at 8:30 P. M. in Slovenian Hall on Holmes at 7:30 P. M.

EUCLID CIRCLE, NO. 189, J. S. K. J. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
President: Mr. John Korosec, 5729 169th St., Cleveland, O.; Secretary: Mr. E. Slobo, Box 3656, Beachland, Cleveland, O.; Treasurer & Organizer: Louise Reicher, 21297 St. Clair Ave., Euclid, Ohio; Medical Examiners: Dr. Perme, Waterloo Rd. and Dr. Skur, 791 E. St. Cleveland, Ohio. — Lodge meets second Sunday in the month at 2 P. M. 18594 Arrowhead Ave.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, NO. 190, GILBERT, MINNESOTA.
President: Joseph A. Mores Jr.; Secretary: Anthony J. Beetz; Treasurer: F. Champa; recorder: Stanley Sauer; Medical Examiner: Dr. F. Barrett, St. Gilbert, Minn. — Lodge meets at 8:30 P. M. every third Monday at Mrs. John Korosec's home.

COMRADES, NO. 193, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.
President: Joseph Chalk, 530 Commercial St.; Secretary: George M. Petrovic, 825 Wadsworth Ave.; Treasurer: John Petrovic, 825 Wadsworth Ave.; Medical Examiner: Dr. Chas. H. Dickson, 825 Wadsworth Ave. — Lodge meets every first Wednesday of each month at the Slovenian Home.

THE SAMARITAN, No. 194, J. S. K. J. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
President: Joseph Lamberth, 925 Holmes Ave.; Secretary and Organizer: Miss Mary Turk, 702 N. Holmes Ave.; Treasurer: Mr. John Pavell, 1025 N. W. St.; Local Medical Examiner: Dr. Bagard, 1604 Sharron Ave. — All in Indianapolis, Ind. — Meet in Holy Trinity School Auditorium, 902 N. Holmes every 1st Sunday of the month.

HAPPY GO LUCKY, NO. 195, BARBERTON, OHIO.
President: Louis A. Casar, P. O. 1608; Secretary: Amelia Doles, 216 — 17th St.; Treasurer: Mary Hiti, 209 — 21st St.; Organizer: Jack Penlo, R. D. 9, Box 45, Barberton, Ohio. — Lodge meets every second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 P. M. in "Demoviana Hall."

PITTSBURGH, NO. 196, J. S. K. J. PITTSBURGH, PA.
President: Louis A. Rihlar, 204 — 10th St.; Secretary: John Korosec, 5729 169th St.; Treasurer: John Korosec, 5729 169th St.; Organizer: John Korosec, 5729 169th St.; Local Medical Examiner: Dr. J. J. Weber, 618 Chestnut St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa. — Meetings are held every Thursday of the month at 7:30 P. M. Slovenian Auditorium on 57th St.

COLORADO SUNSHINE LODGE NO. 197, DENVER, COLO.
President: Louis A. Casar, 3916 W. 10th St.; Secretary: Frank Mole, 4633 Humbolt St.; Treasurer: Louis Grande; Medical Examiner: Dr. Kerchmar, 4633 Humbolt St. All in Denver, Colo. Lodge meets every third Wednesday in the Slovenian Auditorium on 57th St. 7:00 P. M. at 4464 Washington St.

OTOK ZAKLADOV

Angleško spisal R. L. STEVENSON
Poslovenil J. M.

(Nadaljevanje)

Nasljal sem se ob njegovih besedah in se smejal tako domišljavo, kakor petelin vrh kupa, ko se je naenkrat njegova denica pomaknila za ramo. Nekaj je zabrnelo po zraku kot pušica; začutil sem udarec in potem veliko bolečino in spoznal sem, da me je pribil za ramo k jambori. Vsled strašnih bolečin in presenečenja trenutka — skoraj ne morem reči, po moji volji, in prepričan sem, tudi brez nameravane merjenja — sta se sprožila oba samokresa in mi padla iz rok. Nista padla sama; s pridruženim krikom je krmar izpustil vrvi in tebebil z glavo naprej v morje.

XXVII. POGlavJE Fiastr

Z ozirom na poševni položaj ladje so visele jambore daleč ven nad vodo in s svojega stališča na drogu sem imel pod seboj gladino zaliva. Hands, ki ni bil tako visoko na lestvi, je bil ladji bližje in je padel blizu nje v morje. Sredi pen in krvi se je pokazal še enkrat na površju ter se nato potopil popolnoma. Ko se je voda umirila, sem ga videl na čistem, svitem pesku v senci ladje. Ribe so plavale mimo njegovega trupla. Včasih se je vsled gibanja vode zdelo, kakor da se je malo premaknil in bi hotel vstati. Vendar je bil mrtev, ker je bil ustreljen in utopljen in bo sedaj ribam v živež prav na istem mestu, kamor je hotel vreči mene.

V trenutku, ko sem spoznal vse to, se me je polotila neka slabost, omotica in strah. Kri mi je tekla čez hrbet in prsa. Sablja, ki me je držala za ramo k jambori, me je pekla kot razbeleženo železo; vendar me niso mučile te bolečine, kajti moral sem jih prenašati brez vsakega mrmanja, bila me je le groza, da ne bi padel s svojega mesta v ono mirno zeleno vodo poleg krmarja.

Z obema rokama sem se oprijemal, da so me nohti boleli in zaprl sem oči, kakor da bi hotel utajiti nevarnost. Polagoma sem se zopet zavedel, utripanje žile je postalo navadno in zopet sem bil v oblasti samega sebe.

Moja prva misel je bila odstraniti sabljo; ker pa je ali premočno tlačila v lesu ali so me pa moji žilci pustili na cedilu, sem se močno stresel in opustil namero. In čudno, ravno to tresenje mi je pomagalo. Sablja je namreč malo popustila ter me držala skoro samo za kožo, in moje trepetanje mi je odrgalo od nje. Seveda je kri sedaj močnejše tekla, toda bil sem prost in pripet samo še za sukno in srajco.

Hitro sem potegnil in odrgal tudi to in potem splezal po vrveh na drugi strani zopet na krov. V svojem strahu se nisem za nič na svetu upal na levo stran, ki je visela nad morje in kjer je padel Hands.

Sel sem v spodnje prostore ladje in storil za rano vse, kar sem ravnal mogel; močno me je bolela in še vedno zelo krvavela, vendar ni bila niti globoka niti nevarna ter me ni ovirala, če sem gibal svojo roko. Nato sem se ozrl okoli sebe in ker je bila ladja takorekoč moja last, sem začel misliti na to, da odstranim iz nje poslednjega potnika — mrtvega O'Briena.

Zvalil se je bil, kakor sem že omenil, proti ograji. V tej legi bi ga lahko odstranil in ker sem se žalostnih dogodkov tako privadil, da me ni bilo več mrtvih strah, sem ga zgrabil za telovnik kot žakelj otrobov in ga pahnil v morje. Z glasnim pljuskom je priletel doli; rdeča kapa mu je padla z glave ter plavala po vodi, in kakor hitro se je voda umirila, sem videl, kako sta on in Izrael ležala drug poleg drugega in se v nemirnem gibanju vode premikala sem in tja. O'Brien je bil močno plešast, četudi je bil še mlad. In tam je ležal s svojo golo glavo preko kolena moža, ki ga je umoril in brze ribe so plavale sem ter tja nad obema.

Sedaj sem bil sam na ladji; pritok je ravnal ponehaval. Solnce je bilo že tako blizu zatona, da so začele segati sence smrek na zapadnem obrežju preko sidrišča in so tvorile razne slike na ladji. Večerni veter je potegnil, in čeravno je gora z dvema vrhoma na vzhodni strani varovala ladjo, so vseeno vrvi brnele in ohlapna jadra plahutala.

Spoznal sem, da je to nevarno za ladjo. Mala srednja jadra sem kmalu povil in snel; toda z glavnim jadrom je bila stvar težja. Ko se je ladja nagnila, se je drog zazibal preko krova in njegov konec in nekoliko jader se je celo potopilo pod vodo. Zdelo se mi je, da je postala s tem stvar še bolj nevarna; vendar je bila napetost tako velika, da sem se skoro bal vmešavati. Tedaj sem izvlekel svoj nož in porezal vrvi. Gornji del je padel takoj v morje in velik balon prostega platna je plaval po vodi; ker pa kljub vsemu naporu nisem mogel odstraniti glavnih vrvi, je bilo to vse, kar sem mogel storiti. V ostalem sva se zato morala s Hispaniolo zanesti na dobro srečo.

Splezal sem naprej in pogledal preko ograje v morje. Zdelo se je zelo plitvo, in držeč se radi varnosti odrezane vrvi z obema rokama, sem se spustil počasi raz krov. Voda mi je segala komaj do pasa; pesek je bil trd in pokrit z valovitimi progami; pogumno sem bredel proti suhemu ter pustil Hispaniolo za seboj; ležala je po strani, njeno glavno jadro pa je plavalo široko razprostrto po zalivu. Skoro v istem času je solnce zašlo in veter je šumel skozi zibajoče se smreke.

Posrečilo se mi je, da sem prišel iz morja; nisem se vrnil praznih rok. Tam je sedaj ležala ladja prosta vseh roparjev, da jo zopet vzamejo v last naki možje in odrinejo na morje. Nič ni bilo bolj samo ob sebi umevna, kakor vrniti se domov v osterrog in se ponašati s svojimi uspehi. Morebiti bi me malo karali radi mojega bega, toda svojitev Hispaniolo je bil zadosten odgovor in nadejal sem se, da bo celo kapitan Smolett priznal, da nisem trafil časa.

Takih misli in prav dobre volje sem se napolnil domov proti ostrogu in svojim tovarišem. Spominjal sem se, da je najbolj vzhodni izmed obeh potokov, ki sta se izlivala v sidrišče kapitana Kidda, tekkel od gore z dvema vrhoma na moji levi strani, in radi tega sem se obrnil v to smer, da bi prekoračil potok, kjer je bil še majhen. Gozd ni bil zelo gost in sledeč nižjim podaljškom gore sem kmalu zavil za ono goro in ne dolgo potem prebredel vodo, ki mi je segala skoro do kolen.

(Dalje prihodnjic)

RAZNI VIDIKI

Kako sodi kakšno ljudstvo o drugem ljudstvu? Kako presoja povprečni purgar ene dežele purgarja druge dežele — ki mu je v bistvu enak?

O tem piše neki list sledeče: NEMEC

je prepričan o Francozu, da je nemoralen in dekadenčen, zato pada število prebivalstva na Francoskem. Francoz je dalje razburljiv, histeričen in gestikulirajoč. Ne pozna higijene (stranišča!), je napol opica napol tigr (kakor pravi že Voltaire). — Anglež je okorel, dolgočasen in hinavski. Na Angleškem je večna megla. Britski imperij bo kmalu razpadel, ker se kolonije upirajo (gl. Indijo!). Anglež je nemuzikalčen, Angležinja ima dolge zobe in dolga stopala. Angleška je isto kar Amerika, samo da je staromodna in jo je svet že prekobil. — Avstrijec je bedast, nemaren vnet za kič. Sramota je, da mu ne dovolijo "Anschlusa." — Švicar je hotelir, Balkanec ušiv. — Italijan živi od sleparenja tujecev. Dežela je lepa, toda spominja preveč na kič. Mussolini pa je že mož. — Amerika se odkljuje po nebotičnikih, Fordu, Hollywoodu, jazzu, tempu in tehniki. Vredna je posnemanja. Samo duše nima, a to ji bodo dali že Nemci.

FRANCOZ

meni o Nemcu, da je tolst barbar z obrito lobanja. Pije ves dan pivo. Njegova žena je debela in se imenuje Gretchen. Nemeč je napravil nekoliko dobrih filmov, njegov največji muzik je Richard Wagner. Eksistirajo tudi romantični Nemci, n. pr. Rhein, Burg in Lorelej. Najslabši so Prusi. Njih nacionalna industrija je vojna (kakor pravi že Voltaire). — Angleži so barbari (sploh so vsi tuji barbari). Narod kramarjev, brez idealizma. Preživljajo se s surovim mesom. Večinoma so norci. — Avstrijci ali Madžari so baje mikavni ljudje. Dunaj je majhen Pariz. Zenske so tam dražestne in celo nekako šik. — Balkan je francoska provinca z mnogimi zvodniki. — Italija je "dežela ljubezni" nje prebivalci so Latinci druge vrste. — Američani so dvojni barbari in nerazumljivi puritanci. Prihajajo v Pariz, da se napijejo in razbesne. Vsi so zelo bogati. Amerika je najbolj katastrofalna posledica vojne.

ANGLEŽ

pravi o Francozu, da je nemoralen in neapetiten (samo kako je!), toda zelo duhovit. Vse, kar je zabavno in nekoliko pohujšljivo, prihaja iz Pariza. Francoza ne smeš jemati resno. — Nemeč je ves zguban od toščice, nosi naočnike in komičen zelen klobuček. Je zelo smešen. Uganja nepošteno trgovsko konkurenco in to je nevarno. Toda Francozi in Nemci so še vedno belokožci; vsi drugi kontinentalci so napol divjaki. — Američani so prostiška, kričava družba. Parveniji! Zal, da so postali zelo bogati! Izumljajo satanske reči, toda s prostoškim okusom. To je kolonijalno ljudstvo, ki se mu godi dobro. — Ves ostali svet naseljujejo zamorci. (Po "Jutru.")

Ribe v Velikih jezerih.

V Velikih jezerih Erie, Michigan, Huron, Superior in Ontario so ribiči v preteklem letu vjeli nad 80 milijonov funtov rib. Tržna vrednost teh rib se cenil nad sedem milijonov dolarjev.

Čudne delikatese.

Kitajski sladkosnedci smatrajo za največjo delikatso opijež možgane, katere uživajo surove. Priljubljene sladice so tudi opijež dani in stopala, meso strupenih kober (kač), pražene koblice in nasoljeni vodni kroščiči.

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 2. strani) za katero znajo vse članice, da je prazna. Srbeti moramo, da jo zopet nekoliko napolnimo. Sklenjeno je bilo, da plača vsaka članica 50 centov za vstopnico. Tisti čas bo nastopil tudi ves mladinski oddelek, nakar bodo otroci mladinskega oddelka postreženi s sladlodom.

Druga društva so tem potom prošena, da bi isti čas ne prirejala nobenih prireditev, ker ako je več prireditev istočasno, ni nikjer kaj prida udeležbe. Na omenjeno igro so že zdaj vabljeni rojaki tukajšne, kakor tudi sosednih naselbin. Več o igri, ki se vzpizori, pišem prihodnjic. — S sestrskim pozdravom, Frances Bojc, tajnica.

Morley, Colo.

Neusmiljena roka smrti, ki ne prizanesa nikomur, je segla tudi v našo družino in nam iztrgala soproga, oziroma očeta Jakova Jakovca. Pokojnik je bedast, nemaren vnet za kič. Umrl 27. januarja, in je bil 31. januarja pokopan na katoliškem pokopališču v Trinidadu, Colo. Zapušča žalujočo soprogo, sina Stanleya in še enega v Jugoslaviji. Naj mu bo lahka ameriška zemlja.

Pokojnik je spadal k društvu sv. Jožefa, št. 140 JSKJ, ki mu je nabralo za krasen venec, katerega mu je poklonilo v zadnji pozdrav. Nabiralca sta bila Joe Kos in Tony Slavec. Po en dolar so prispevali sledeči člani: Frank Tomšič, Mary Jenich Jr., Frank Kuretič, Geo. Krmpotič, Martin Naglic, Tony Slavec in Joe Kos.

Po 50 centov so prispevali sledeči člani: Joe Vičič, Victor Slavec, Rosie Krivec, Rosie Tomšič, Jacob Tomšič, Joe Vičič, Katie Jenich, John Jenich, Jim Oleskovic, Tony Topic, Marko Lukovac, Geo. Stajduhar, John Stajduhar. Vsi gori navedeni so člani društva št. 140 JSKJ. Izmed nečlanov so prispevali za venec: Joe Brozina, Frank Malovac in Frank Horaček po en dolar, Joe Benc in Frank Kos pa po 50 centov.

Najlejša hvala vsem! Mrs. Frances Jakovich in Mr. in Mrs. Stanley Jakovich.

KNJIŽEVNOST

DOM IN SVET se imenuje novi leposlovni mesečnik 32 strani, katerega prva številka je izšla 1. februarja v Chicagu. Izdaja in urejuje ga Anton Šabec. V vabilu na naročbo obljublja, da se ne bo vtilkal ne v politične, ne v strankarske, niti v verske zadeve.

Vsebina prve številke je sledeča: Tajna pariške opere; El Verdugo; Zanimivosti iz življenja in sveta; S fotografsko kamero na lovu v Afriki; Dvatisoč bivolov na prodaj; Ustanovnik Mormonske države in njegove žene; Panter med suličarji; Ogrenj; Industrija in delo; To in ono iz delavskega sveta; Znanstvo in veda; Ženski vestnik.

Cena je \$3.00 na leto. Naroča se na naslovu: "Dom in Svet, 1734 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

Tem potom sporočam prijateljem in znancem žalostno vest, da je nemila smrt pretrgala nit življenja ljubljenu soprogo, oziroma očetu Franku Gazvoda, ki je za vedno zatisnil oči dne 9. februarja. Smrt je prišla nenadoma, vsled srčne hibe. Pokojnik je bil rojen v Podgradu pri Novem mestu, Slovenija. V Ameriki je bival nad 40 let, in od tega časa je bil 30 let na Evelethu, Minn. Spadal je k društvu Sv. Ime Jezus, št. 25 JSKJ.

Dolžnost naji veže, da se zahvalimo društvenim sobratom, ki so se v takem lepem številu udeležili spreveda in spremili svojega pokojnega sobrata na njegovi zadnji poti na pokopališče, kjer je bil pokopan po katoliških obredih. Za lepe vence se zahvaljujemo sledečim:

društvo Sv. Ime Jezus, št. 25 JSKJ; Anton Fritz in družina, Klun in družina, Mr. in Mrs. John Bayuk, Mrs. Margareth Drobnich in družina, Frank Longar in družina, City Meat and Grocery Co. Hvala dalje sledečim, ki so darovali za naše zadušnice: Mr. in Mrs. John Primovich, Mr. in Mrs. Mike Zadkovich, Mr. in Mrs. Charles Gornik, Mr. in Mrs. Andrew Kvaternik, Mrs. Johana Korošič, Mr. in Mrs. Anton Sterle, Mr. in Mrs. John Pleše in Mrs. Margareth Drobnich.

Ti pa, dragi soprog in oče, počivaj v miru, in lahka naj Ti bo ameriška gruda!

Žalujoci ostali: Frances Gazvoda, soproga; Frances Gazvoda Jr., hči. Eveleth, Minn., 16. februarja 1929.

Imenik uradnikov dr. J. S. K. J. (Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

gl. torek v mesecu pri sobr. A. Stipanik, 5252 N. Shirley St. ob 6. zvečer.

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DRUŠTVA SV. JANEŽA, ŠT. 179.

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DRUŠTVA BRATSKA SLOGA, ŠTEV. 181.

NEMACOLIN, PA. Predsednik: Louis Mayer; tajnik: Frank Tekavec; blagajnik: A. Tekavec; organizator: Luke Zaubi; zdravnik: Dr. John M. Eskey, Vol v Nemacolin, Pa. — Društvo zboraže vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu pri sobratu tajnika.

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PITTSBURGH, PA. Predsednik: Katarina Rogina, 5207 Carnegie St.; tajnica: Mary Cadošic, 5222 Carnegie St.; blagajnik: Kate Cadošic, 5134 N. W. Way; zdravnik: Dr. Nesimer, 5204 Butler St. Vol v Pittsburgh, Pa. — Društvo zboraže vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uri pop. v Dvorani Slovenskega Orlea na 5134 Carnegie Ave.

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PITTSBURGH, PA. Predsednik: John Benik, Box 193; tajnik: Frank Vodopivec, Box 311; blagajnik: Mr. John Brandstetter; organizator: Joe Bolch; zdravnik: Dr. George Toth, First National Bank. — Društvo zboraže vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uri popoldne v Granish dvorani.

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ECKHART MINES, MD. Predsednik in organizator: Anton Stacin, Box 50; tajnik: Tony Tomšič, Box 63; blagajnik: Anton Sivie, Box 54, vol v Eckhart Mines, Md.; zdravnik: Dr. Y. C. Cobel, Frostburg, Md. — Društvo zboraže vsako tretjo nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uri pop. v Eckhart Mines, Md.

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