

Naslov — Address
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NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

Naturedek J. S. K. Jednote ni
odvisen samo od splošnih razmer,
ampak v mnogo večji meri od naše
agilnosti.

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

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CLEVELAND, O., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH 1932 — SREDA, 30. NOVEMBRA 1932

VOL. VIII. — LETNIK VIII.

DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Glavni predsednik, sobrat Paul Bartel, in predsednik glavnega porotnega odbora, sobrat Jo-Pautz, uradno poročata uredništva, da je zadeva varščine glavnega tajnika urejena kot zahtevajo pravila. Društva in posamezni člani se tem potom opozarjajo, da prečitajo, tožljivo poročilo predsednika glavnega odbora, ki je priobčeno na drugi strani današnje izdaje Nove Dobe.

V Detroitu, Mich., je dne 18. novembra preminil sobrat Peter Klobučar, tajnik društva Triglav, št. 144 J. S. K. Jednote in aktiven društveni delavec, star šele 49 let. Pokojnik je bil rojen v vasi Knežina št. 7, okraj Črnomelj v Beli Krajini, kjer zapušča enega brata in eno sestro. V Detroitu zapušča soprogo, dva sina in dve hčeri in brata, v Calumetu, Mich., pa sestro. Na 14. redni konvenciji JSKJ je zdaj pokojni Peter Klobučar zastopal kot delegat društva Triglav, št. 144 JSKJ.

Na obisku v Clevelandu se je pretekel teden mudila Mrs. Mary Čadonič, tajnica ženskega društva št. 182 JSKJ in Pittsburghu in delegatinja istega na 14. konvenciji. Tekom svojega obiska v Clevelandu je posetila tudi začasno uredništvo Nove Dobe.

Na Brezjah v Sloveniji se je na Zahvalni dan poročila Miss Pavlina Plevnik z g. M. Burjo, pohotnim podpolkovnikom v jugoslovenski armadi. Miss Plevnik je Clevelandčanka, hčerka Mr. Jos. Plevnika, predsednika slovenske hranilnice International Savings and Loan Co. v Clevelandu; v Slovenijo je odšla pred več meseci.

V mestu Ely, Minn., se bodo dne 6. decembra vršile občinske volitve. Slovenski kandidat za župana je Mr. Frank Jenko, ki je bil že enkrat prej mestni župan, slovenska aldermanska kandidata pa sta Mr. John Kapš in Mr. Ivan Tavželj.

Slovenski narodni dom v Girardu, O., bo v soboto 10. decembra proslavljal 15-letnico svojega obstanka. Samostojni pevski zbor "Zarja" v Clevelandu bo za to priliko priredil izlet v Girard.

Huda prometna nesreča se je pretekel soboto pripetila sredi slovenske naselbine v Clevelandu, na križišču St. Clair Ave. in E. 62d St. Kolizija gasilskega trucka, težkega pogrebniškega avtomobila in poulične kare je imela za posledico takojšno smrt enega gasilca in sedem ranjencev. Med lahko poškodovanimi je tudi Charles Slapnik, sin znanega slovenskega cvetličarja, ki je vozil limuzino Grdinovega pogrebniškega zavoda. Preiskava je dognila, da je nesrečo zakrivil voznik gasilskega trucka, ki ni vpošteval signalov rdeče luči na križišču.

Seja Zveze JSKJ društev v državi Ohio, se bo vršila v nedeljo 4. decembra v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu na St. Clair Ave. v Clevelandu.

DOVOLJ DENARJA

Klub javkanju o depresiji so leta 1931 ameriški turisti zapravili v inozemstvu nad 570 milijonov dolarjev.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

ZVEZNI KONGRES se bo sestel k takozvanemu kratkemu zasedanju v ponedeljek 5. decembra. To bo zadnje zasedanje tega kongresa in se bo končalo 4. marca 1933, ko nastopi nova administracija. V tem zasedanju kongresa bo toliko "hrromrac," kot menda še niko prej v ameriški zgodbini. Hrome race imenujejo tiste člane poslanske zbornice in senatorje, ki pri novembarskih volitvah niso bili več izvoljeni, pa kljub temu še tri mesece delajo postave deželi. Dvajseti amendment k zvezni ustavi, ki je bil nedavno predložen v odobritev državnim legislaturam, ima namen odpraviti ta zastareli sistem.

PREDSEDNIK HOOVER je po konferenci z bodočim predsednikom Rooseveltom obvestil Anglico, Francijo, Belgijo, Poljsko in Češkoslovaško, ki so prosile, da se jim odloži rok plačila dolgov, ki zapade 15. decembra, da jih ne more ugoditi. Obrok mora biti plačan ob času. Za plačilo poznejših obrokov bo ameriška vlada razpravljala z vladami evropskih držav pozneje, in sicer z vsako vlogo posebej. S tem soglašajo tudi bodoči predsednik Roosevelt in večina članov starega in novega kongresa.

MALENKOSTNO izboljšanje industrijalne aktivnosti, započitev in zasluga naznanja poročilo Federal Reserve Boarda za zadnjih šest mesecev. Industrija je v primeri z aktivnostjo v letih 1923-1925 aktivna 66-procentno, medtem ko je bila v preteklem juliju le 58-procentna. V jeklarski industriji se je v primeri s preteklim septembrom aktivnost zvišala za dva procenta. Nekoliko izboljšanja beleži tudi tekstilna industrija. Zaposlitev v čepljarski in avtomobilski industriji pa je nekoliko padla.

V KRATKEM ZASEDANJU zveznega kongresa, ki se prične 5. decembra, bo vloženih najmanj par ducatov predlogov za postavno izdelavo in prodajo piva z več kot pol procenta alkohola. Da-lj bo kateri teh predlogov dobil večino v stavki kongresu in da-lj bo tak sprejeti predlog predsednik podpisal, je za enkrat seveda samo stvar ugibanja.

VINOGRADNIKI v državah California, New York, Ohio, New Jersey in Illinois pripravljajo načrte za legaliziranje in prodajo lahkih vin, ki naj bi jih kongresniki omenjenih držav vključili v pričakovano postavo za legalno izdelavo in prodajo piva, ki vsebuje nad pol procenta alkohola.

V NAPADU hipne blaznosti je filipinski delavec Julian Marcelino v Seattlu, Wash., zakljal šest oseb, enajst pa ranil, od teh eno smrtno. S svojim kot britev ostrom nožem je divjal po cesti kitajskega dela mesta in napadel vsakega, ki se mu ni umaknil, dokler ga ni zgrabil policist. Mrvi so širje Filinpici in dva Američana.

STO LET STARİ Manuel Halle, eden prvih clevelandskih trgovcev in finančnikov, je dne 25. novembra umrl v Clevelandu, Ohio. Pokojnik je bil rojen 11. januarja 1832 na Ba-

PETDNEVNI TESEN DELA

Leta 1828 je neka delavska, takozvana Workingmen's Party, ki je bila tedaj tako aktivna v Philadelphiji, imela v svojem volilnem programu geslo "Od šestih do šestih." Ta stranka je nastala vsled prizadevanj delavskih organizacij v stavbeni industriji, da bi se skrajšale delavne ure. Zahtevali so deset ur dela na dan, ne vštevši dve uri za obed.

Veliko je razdalje med tem gesлом leta 1828 in današnjem zahtevu ameriškega organiziranega delavstva, da se uvede petdnevni delavni teden, oziroma 44 ur dela na teden.

Nedavni pregled kakih 38,000 podjetij v 77 raznih industrijah, ki ga je dovršil federalni urad za delavske statistike, razoveda rastočo tendenco v prid petdnevni delavni teden kot stalni uredbi. Izmed teh podjetij 673, zaposlujočih 200,000 delavcev, je obratovalo na stalni petdnevni podlagi. Pregled se ni oziral na ona podjetja, ki so uvedla petdnevni delavski teden le kot začasno uredbo vsled depresije.

Skrajšanje delavskih ur je stvar zgodovinskega razvoja in zgodovina delavskega gibanja v Zedinjenih državah pokazuje, da se je delavni dan stalno krajšal. Pred stoletjem je človek delal "od zore do mraka," 11, 12 in 13 ur na dan. Prva posledica "industrijalne revolucije," povzročene od uvedbe parnega stroja, je bila podaljšanje delavnih ur, kajti lastniki malih delavnic so skušali konkurirati s tovarnami in s strojem tako, da so nalagali še več dela na breme ročnih delavcev. Seveda je bilo vse zaman in stroj je moral zmagati.

S pritokom priseljevanja, ki je začel po proglašenju neodvisnosti, in uvedbo zaščitnega tarifa po letu 1812, je prišlo do ogromnega industrijalnega razmaha v tej deželi. Istočasno se začule prve pritožbe proti predoglim uram dela; leta 1827 so tesarji v Philadelphiji zastavili za 10-urno delo.

Finančna panika leta 1837 je ustavila gibanje za skrajšanje delavnih ur, ali leta 1840 je predsednik Van Buren dal veliko vzpostavil temu gibanju s tem, da je uvedel deseturni dan za vse vladne nastavljence. Mnoge države so sledile temu primeru.

Prvič se je zahteval osemurni dan leta 1844, ko so tesarji v mornariški ladjedelnici v Charlestenu začeli delati po osem ur na dan. Okoli leta 1860 smo imeli mnogo "lig," borečih se za osemurni dan. Leta 1866 je National Labor Union v svoji konvenciji v Baltimoru proglašila potrebo osemurnega dne. Leto kasneje je šesterica držav uvedla osem ur dela za svoje nastavljence in isto je bilo storjeno v prid federalnim uradnikom. Leta 1881 je American Federation of Labor začela borba za osemurni dan.

Napredek tega gibanja v posnejših letih je krasno ilustriran po podatkih ljudskega štetja. Leta 1909 je izmed 6,500,000 tovarniških delavcev le 8 odstotkov delalo 48 ur ali manj na teden, dočim je skoraj 60 odstotkov delalo po 60 ur in več. Deset let kasneje je izmed 9,000,000 delavcev 12 odstotkov delalo po 44 ur, 48,5 odstotkov po 48 ur in le 12 odstotkov po 60 ali več ur. Med 1915 in 1919 je polovični dan v so-

IZ BELE HIŠE KAM?

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NOV AMENDMENT

Ustava Zedinjenih držav ima dosedaj devetnajst amendmentov ali dodatkov. To dokazuje, da je ustava naše republike danes precej drugačna kot je bila pred dobrim poldrugim stoletjem, ko je bila sprejeta v originalu. Vsak sprejeti amendment je nekoliko izpremenil ustavo.

Amendment ali dodatek k zvezni ustavi mora biti najprej z dovoljno večino sprejet v cehi zbornicah zveznega kongresa, nakar se odda v presojo in glasovanje legislaturam vseim 48 državam naše Unije. Amendment, ki je sprejet v kongresu, ne potrebuje predsednikovega podpisa. Ako ga odobri dovoljno število državnih legislatur, postane zakon, oziroma del zvezne ustave brez predsednikovega podpisa. Amendment mora biti odobren najkasneje tekmo let po sprejemu istega v kongresu, sicer avtomatično odpade. Odobriti pa ga mora najmanj tri četrtine državnih legislatur v predpisani čas.

Izmed vseh amendmentov k zvezni ustavi je vsekakor najbolj znan 18. amendment, ki prepoveduje izdelavo in prodajo opojnih pičja v Zedinjenih državah. Koliko odstotkov alkohola morajo vsebovati pičje, da se smatrajo za opojne, tega amendment ne določa. To določa po svoji razsodnosti zvezni kongres. Ta kongresna določba ali definicija je vsebovana v znani Volsteadovi postavi, ki je predlagala pred vsemi letoma. Iz hiševih in hirajočih so ga mrtvog prepeljali v mrtvašnico pri Sv. Krištofu, to zadnje zemeljsko postajališče revežev. Od tod je dne 8. novembra krenil njegov pogreb v Sv. Križu, kjer bo avtor "Navihancev," "Jari junakov" in drugih knjig našel svoj trajni, končni mir.

Z Radom Murnikom nam je letosna jesen pobrala drugega slovenskega humorističnega pisatelja. Koga še imamo v tem literarnem žanru? Oton župančič je po pravici tožil, da se je naše mlade književnosti oprijela emeravost, da je iz nje izginil vesel smeh. Res je, da se je v teži dobi težko smejeti. Toda prav zaradi tega so ji tem bolj potrebeni humoristični in satirični pisatelji. Ni res, da se umetniška veličina kaže samo v tragedi in trplki resnobi. Veliki humoristi so zrasli baš iz težkih časov: Cervantes, Rabelais in Gogolj niso bili ljubljenci sreče in razmene, v katerih so živeli, so bile po svoje težke in moreče. Nam humoristi — in nikdar nismo imeli posebno velikih in močnih — izumirajo in nihče ne stopa na njihovo mesto. Mladi pisateljski rod je ves elegičen.

Z Radom Murnikom je utonil v večnost slovenski pisatelj nevelikega literarno-umetniškega formata, po značaju bolj ljudski pripovednik in feljontik. Njegovo delo je razdrobljeno v številne povesti in črtice pretežno humorističnega značaja, ki so razsesene po raznih revijah in listih, izbrane pa v knjigah "Znanci," "Navihanci," "Jari junaki," "Matajev Matija," "Na Bledu" i dr. Povesti večjega koncepta in resnejše vsebine (n. pr. obsežni roman "Hči grofa Blagaj") pa niso uspele tolikanj kot drobne humoristične zgodbe po vzoru zgodnjega Čehova in pripovedovane z izbršeno realistično tehniko. V tem je bil tudi Murniku vzor Guy de Maupassant. Slednjega je nekoliko posnemal v "Lovskih bajkah in povestih." Poskusil se je celo v drami ("Napoleonov samovar" in "Bucek v strahu"); povsod je pokazal, da je mikaven in sočen pisatelj, ki se posredno odlikuje po čistem jeziku.

New Era

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

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

Current Thought.

WINTER SPORTS

Athletic programs of many of our lodges will be curtailed somewhat this winter. Bowling and basketball, two indoor sports, will not be favored as they have been in recent years. In fact, any indoor sport, such as billiards and pocket pool, where patronage is assumed by individual players, will suffer. Bowling can be classed as the predominating sport among lodges, for it is a simple task to interest five members into forming a team. Complete uniforms include, in most cases, a shirt monogrammed with the name of the lodge and organization. Expenses incurred at the bowling alley, at so much a line, is customarily defrayed by the individuals on the team. It is most unfortunate that so many of our members are unemployed, which prevents them from indulging in this wholesome sport. Cleveland Slovene colony, with its many lodges belonging to various denominations, is probably hit the hardest this year in the matter of bowling. The Interlodge League is compelled to suspend the A division of bowling this season and will sponsor only the B division. This is most unfortunate, as the Jugoslav fraternal organizations of Cleveland look upon the I. L. L. as an institution where lodges compete for superiority, with teams of high caliber second to none in the city, not only in bowling, but basketball and baseball. The A division consists of top-notchers in the art of toppling tenpins, while the B division embraces lodge teams of mediocre bowlers. Unquestionably the latter division will be much stronger this season than in the past, for many members belonging to the first division will participate.

SS. Peter and Paul, No. 66, SSCU, Sets Example

But every dark cloud has a silver lining. In Joliet, Ill., our SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, No. 66, SSCU, continues to blast its way on the top in the local league. Depression or no depression, the J. S. K. J. No. 66 champs have been mowing down all opposition, and, according to latest reports, have averaged over 900 pins a series. Until recently this bunch of pin hustlers averaged better than 970 pins a series. Pin enthusiasts will agree that this is A. B. C. caliber of bowling, and if that team insists on showing its teeth throughout the season, who knows but that they may be the next world's champions. Last March No. 66 entered a team in the American Bowling Congress held at Detroit that made a good showing, and who knows, what with the added experience, that this quintet may make them all sit up and take notice at the next A. B. C.

Lodge basketball teams will not suffer as much as the lodge bowling teams this season because of less expense involved. Many cage aggregations will use the same uniforms of last year, and if public gymnasiums can be secured free of charge, and a local referee obtained, expenses to sponsor a team can almost be regarded as negligible.

Our S. S. C. U. lodges should make every effort to organize and enter teams in sports, if at all possible. The spirit of the lodge can thus be maintained at a high pitch, for activities are the life of the local branch.

CANNIBALISM

Joliet, Ill.—This is written just one day after Thanksgiving, which Joliet joined with the nation in commemorating the last Thursday in November as a day of acknowledgment of the many favors. On the first Thanksgiving, back in 1621, it is said that the Pilgrims observed this day as one of thanks for the many favors received, and then went home to make a feast, inviting the Indians, with whom peace had been established. This day was also proclaimed a holiday by the members of the Plymouth Colony in order to show their gratitude for the success of their first meager crop—barley and corn.

This year many people feel they have little to be thankful for. Yet, many of those who have but little are sharing with others who have nothing. In many cases the stranger within our gates has been invited to join the family circle and partake of the feast; those who could not afford turkey and "fixins" would share an inexpensive cut of meat with vegetables or even a vegetable dinner.

Depression? No, the Pilgrims did not know it then. To them misfortune was a challenge, disaster was something to be faced and fought—yes, and in those days they knew how to take it, just like the people of today. And because we do, America is the greatest nation on earth.

SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, No. 66, SSCU, and the entire

Jugoslav Embroidery on Display at Library

On display at Cleveland St. Clair Branch Library are several unique pieces of Jugoslav embroidery.

One is a square centerpiece of cut-out embroidery with lace inserts in the corners. The lace is cluny and the motif is typically Slovene.

Another is a round centerpiece with a deep lace border of cluny lace which was purchased in Ljubljana.

There are two pillow cases on exhibition, the pattern of one of which was copied from a piece of a head shawl which is more than 200 years old. The motif was copied by Miss Vida Segar in Ljubljana. It is said that, as far as is known, there is just one other copy of this insertion in Ljubljana.

Of unique interest is a dish towel of homespun which was originally a part of a sheet. It is made of part linen and part cotton and looks as though it would wear forever. All the processes in making the cloth were performed at home, even the bleaching, which was very simply done. The material was laid on the grass each day, and was turned and well sprinkled with water. The rapidity of the bleaching depended upon the rays of the sun.

All the above pieces were loaned through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances Ceh, who has been in this country a short time and who is an expert in needlecraft.

No. 66 to Have Ladies' Day

Joliet, Ill.—Win 13, lose 5—tie for first place—team average 946 a series, is the way Mrs. Tezak's (J. S. K. J.) stand in the Joliet Merchants' City Bowling League.

They're fighting! They're fighting! You can realize how it is for champions of several winters to keep opponents off their backs. Oh well, they say, "we want a change or do we want a change," but our National JSKJ champs will give them a real tussle before all is said and done. Fight on boys, fight on.

Tuesday, Nov. 22, our title defenders with their new and attractive shirts helped themselves to two out of three games from the Joliet Oil Co. team for a 2861 series. Bro. John "Doug" Horwath was our best for the night, with a 612 count. The Murphy that you see in the Oil Co. line-up is none other than the former (1931-32) manager of the Danville, Ill., Three-Eye League baseball team, and in 1930 was crowned the most valuable player in the circuit.

TEZAK FLORALS

Papash	170	205	191
Ramutta	174	215	186
McBride	189	186	208
Kubinski	174	173	178
Horwath	210	222	190
Totals	917	1001	943

JOLIET OIL CO

Marion	254	173	206
H. Fay	183	165	179
Rafferty	179	169	190
F. Fay	182	184	167
Murphy	209	198	174
Totals	1007	889	916

Sunday, Dec. 4, Mrs. Jean Tezak will see, for the first time, the bowling team bearing her name, when they meet the Morris, Ill., team at 3 p. m. on the Rivals Club alleys. Mrs. Tezak will be accompanied by a large delegation of women bowlers and fans. Therefore, we have named Dec. 4, as "Ladies Day" on Rivals alleys.

John L. Jevitz Jr.,
No. 66, SSCU.

ATHLETIC BOARD OF S. S. C. U.

Chairman: F. J. Kress, 294—57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice chairman: J. L. Zortz, 1657 E. 31st St., Lorain, O.
Joseph Kopler, R. D. 2, Johnstown, Pa.
J. L. Jevitz Jr., 1316 Elizabeth St., Joliet, Ill.
Anton Vessel, 819 W. Birch, Chisholm, Minn.

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

BRIEFS

Dr. Leonid Pitamic, minister from Jugoslavia, and Dr. George Kolombatovich, Jugoslav consul at Chicago, will be honor guests when the Cleveland Jugoslavs celebrate the 14th anniversary since Jugoslavia became a sovereign power next Sunday, Dec. 4, at the Slovane National Home on St. Clair Ave. Gov. George White, Newton D. Baker and Mayor Ray T. Miller have been invited to attend the concert and banquet. Jugoslav representatives from all over the northeastern Ohio are expected to be present.

At the intersection of St. Clair Ave. and E. 62d St., the heart of Cleveland Slovene settlement, a fire truck crashed into Grdina & Sons funeral car driven by Charles Slapnik, and subsequently plowed into the side of a standing street car. Michael Bolivar, fireman, riding on the rear platform of the fire truck, was killed, while Slapnik suffered minor injuries. The street car, fire truck and funeral coach were badly damaged. Traffic light at the intersection was changing when the crash occurred, according to reports.

At the Rock Springs (Wyo.) High School Zaversnik reached the semi-finals in the boxing tournament held two weeks ago and will meet Matthews for the flyweight championship.

John Radovich of Wyoming University is one of the four most promising candidates for the center position of the college's basketball team. He is over 6 feet 4 inches in height, and in high school was South Dakota's all-state center of last year.

World-famed Jugoslav sculptor, Ivan Mestrovich, who is rector of the Zagreb Art Academy, has been awarded the Goethe Medal by the president of the German republic, Von Hindenburg. The presentation was made by the German general consul, Dr. Freundt. (South Slav Herald.)

When Chicago puts on its 1933 Century of Progress Exhibition, it will have "Obilich," one of the oldest Jugoslav singing clubs, participate in the August congress of singing societies.

GIANT GRAPEVINE

The grapevine at the San Gabriel Mission, near Los Angeles, is 8 feet in circumference and winds over a trellis that covers an acre. Its annual yield is a ton of grapes. This vine was planted by the eminent missionary Father Juniper Serra in 1771 and is still flourishing.

Slovene Fair Gayest of Groups at Exposition

International Exposition held at the Cleveland Public Auditorium ended its "nine-day world fair" last Sunday, Nov. 27. Twenty-five different nationality groups were represented.

Guests entering the Public Hall were treated to a spectacle encountered only when traveling through the various nations represented at the exhibit; true enough, only a glimpse of each, but enough to make visitors feel foreign to the surroundings.

Slovenes had a typical inn found in native Slovenia; young men and women dressed in native costumes would dance to the accompaniment of an accordion. Every day, during the exposition, spectators would crowd around the Slovene inn to watch the "natives" dance and sing. This section was easily the most lively of all the groups represented.

Croat section was stationed next to the Slovenes; here one would again see young men and women dressed in native Croat costumes, singing and dancing their favorite "kolo."

And upon walking a few more feet the guest would come across a booth representing another nationality, and so on down the line. Both halls of the huge Public Auditorium were filled with exhibits.

Each night a special performance by each group was presented on the stage with the aid of an amplifier. Here the spectator would see a Hindu girl dancing in graceful lines to the tune of Hindu music; Negroes singing; Roumanians in a group dance, etc.

On the whole, the International Exposition offered the public something different in entertainment, with plenty of color, music, dancing and singing.

Fly Seen as Scavenger in Scheme of Nature

We know now, as the ancients of Old Testament days did not know, how dangerous flies are to health by reason of their fondness for foul or decaying matter. In fact, their function in nature would appear to be the destruction of corrupting material by their maggots. The danger of their presence, especially of their biting or stinging, comes from the contamination they bring from their connection with the poisons of decaying material.

How terribly diseases may be spread by the swarming myriads of flies of various species in hot countries, we in our temperate climates can only imagine.

"Flies of Death" is the striking figure "the Preacher, the Son of David, King of Jerusalem." Solomon the Wise uses (Ecclesiastes 10:1, margin) when he would signify the awful damage insignificant things may do. "Flies of Death cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour: so doth a little folly him that is in reputation for wisdom and honor."

Fruit Crop Expanding

The annual value of America's fruit crops now averages something like \$600,000,000, according to figures compiled by Marshall B. Cummings, professor of horticulture at University of Vermont. Apples account for approximately one-third of the total value.

DECEMBER MEETINGS ARE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

Cleveland, O.—The time is at hand when we must do some very serious thinking concerning the election of officers of our respective lodges for the coming year. The month of December contains the most important meeting of the year, and every member should make a special effort to attend the annual meeting. Every member will have an opportunity to take part in the election of officers for the new year in exercising his right to vote.

Some lodges will change to new officers; others will retain the same officials; and still others will make a partial change in its roster of officers. Regardless of who the new officers may be, they will have the important duty of guiding the destiny of the lodge in the coming year. A heavy load is thrust upon their shoulders and only the fittest will bear their share as the mythical god, Atlas, who held the world upon his shoulders.

As members of your respective lodges, are you interested in seeing your lodge continue under the guidance of the present officers? Do you feel that a slight change would improve the progress of your lodge? Or is it your conviction that a complete change should be made? Whom do you judge as the best man or woman for the various offices? Between now and the date of your next lodge meeting weigh the qualifications of the various prospective candidates whom you have in mind for the different offices and judge accordingly. Regardless of what your convictions may be, you should take a little responsibility upon your own shoulders by attending the next meeting of your lodge.

If you do not know when your lodge meets, get a copy of the Nova Doba (New Era) dated Nov. 23, 1932, and look at the roster of S. S. C. U. lodges and you will find the information you need. If there is any change in the meeting date and place, such a notice will appear in one of the coming issues of the Nova Doba, or else you will receive such information by letter or postal card.

Here is a good way to do something good for your lodge: by reminding other members to attend the December meeting.

I take this opportunity to inform members of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, that the annual meeting will take place Monday, Dec. 5, the first Monday of the month.

Do you approve of holding lodge meetings on the first Monday of each month? Does the present meeting hall meet with your approval? What is your personal opinion on this matter, and a number of other things of vital importance to the lodge as a whole and its individual members?

I strongly urge members of George Washington Lodge to attend the annual meeting; and not merely be present, but to take part in discussions of the many subjects of vital importance to the lodge.

Keep this in mind: Monday, Dec. 5, 1932, George Washington Lodge holds its annual meeting in the Slovene National Home, Room 1, in the new building, commencing at 7:30 p. m. sharp. For the past few months attendance was anything but encouraging; hence, I again urgently request to do your part in making it 100 per cent.

Charles F. Kikel,
Secretary, No. 180, SSCU.

NIGHT CLUB AFFAIR

Springdale, Pa.—It seems that in the past I have been inclined to write articles of criticism, or articles embodied in the hope of converting the members into lodge enthusiasts. Today my writeup will entail a method for securing the foundation of prosperity, the dollar.

When an organization deems it necessary to raise funds the first thought that enters its mind is a dance. But people soon tire of this, especially when there are two or three dances on the same street the same evening. To gain bigger and better crowds at your social activities you must steer clear from the regular routine of dances, and give the public something different. A box office affair, even during the present economic reversals, would be a night club affair. I have had the pleasure of attending such an affair recently, and I can assure you without hesitation that it was a huge success.

This affair needn't necessarily entail the expenditure of any more money than the regular dance. Those that fear work will use that for an argument, but it is without base. Without a doubt, it will require much work and rehearsing, but when you think of the returns, don't you believe it advisable? The entertainment can be furnished by the members. Surely every lodge has some singers, tap dancers and funny Ed Wynn's.

Frank J. Progar,
No. 203, SSCU.

"TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelic

(Continuation)

"Oh, go on, Manica!" said Marian, who had pulled out a long-stemmed pipe and filled it with tobacco and, without asking for any permission, arose from the table. "Do you think that Mr. Kyas—for such I understand is your name—is just like you that he will care to listen for whole hours at a time to that crazy jabbering Tenth Brother or Krjavelj's empty talk and his idiotic songs, or observe the stonemason Matthew how he sits in the bushes and says nothing, go on! We two will rather go rabbit hunting and waiting for the fox. But we will yet talk about this, it is ten o'clock. Good night!"

So saying, Marian left. Lovro concluded from the young man's homely manners that he was probably Manica's fiance, although he was surprised to notice how entirely different was their thinking. That the young man was congenial to him, he could not as yet say, and so his feelings were at first indifferent toward him. He was a little embarrassed when the lady asked him how he liked their neighbor.

After the supper, which his new house-lady quickly prepared for him, the family went to bed, and Lovro received a pleasantly looking room with a view toward the garden. His belongings he found already there. Although he was tired, yet he did not go to bed until he had unpacked and arranged his books and the clothes; of course, he did not have much of anything. The room and its furnishings were simple, but Lovro had never before in his life had such a neat and pleasant lodging.

Thinking over the day's happenings and experiences, he laid down upon the soft bed with the sweet sensation of a weary person who has lived through the day wholly satisfied with its end. Only a few hours ago bitter thought assailed him. He had complained over his fate which had given to him a little more than abject poverty, and which was driving him to strange people—when he was already so near the threshold of his desires—but now he was happy, because he knew that these people are good. Various pictures of persons whom he had seen during the day were passing in review before his mind's eye. The physician Vencelj, various members of the castle's family, the mellow-toned words of Manica, her beautiful face—oh, how fortunate must be this Marian who is, perhaps, her fiance—the mysterious phenomenon, the Tenth Brother, his prophetic utterances—all was twisting itself queerly in the young man's head, until, at last, he dozed away.

When Lovro woke up the following morning, the day was already long. The sun was shining pleasantly through his window. He was surprised that he had slept so soundly, which was not his habit.

"The people will think, God knows, what a sleepy and careless person I am," said he, and quickly jumped on his feet. It was already 8 o'clock. The suit he found already cleaned and ready. He dressed quickly and opened the window.

Now he could observe more in detail the place and the position of the castle, his new residence. The castle Slemenice stood on a low hill. The garden, which he saw only partly last night, was overgrown with dense fruit trees, and was stretching itself beautifully over the slope of the hill to-

tinued: "Uncle, this is Mr. Kvas, our teacher."

The newcomer was quite old and lean as a bone. By his whole exterior appearance he in no way resembled that he would be a member of the lord's family. On the pointed and bony chin grew forgotten and old bristles which, disheveled and unkempt, bore witness that the owner wore them only because he was too lazy to shave them off. The forehead, over the sunken and cloudy eyes, was high but wrinkled, as much as could be seen from under once white, but now yellow and crumpled straw hat, and similarly disheveled, here and there, already gray long hair. His suit did not tell whether Mr. Dolef was an old tailor or a traveling craftsman, just as one often meets them on the highway, with a dusty bundle on the shoulders; or whether he was another Tenth Brother.

The tattered coat on the elbows almost worn out to the holes, button to the chin, was reaching barely to that part of body which by sitting and whipping suffers the most. The trousers were long, narrow, but for the skinny, bony legs yet too roomy, and below, where they were touching the brown shoes, were muddy and worn out at the heel.

"Salve, friend, did you come? Well, good that you have come. We two will yet talk over many things, two students, one young, one old. Girlie, you better go away; you do not understand anything about this that we two can talk over."

As he looked in this manner through the window, he noticed the Tenth Brother, barefooted and dressed just like the day before. He had just driven out of the horse stables the horse which he had ridden yesterday. He had in his hand a large club, and was clubbing the horse unmercifully lengthwise over the ribs. As he came by the window, he observed Kvas, winking with his eyes and spreading his wide mouth in a queer laugh, he shouted:

"Well, I appear to you like a 'vacuum viator' (a vagrant without worry and work) as the Roman says, I do not know which, Ovid, Vergil or Horace. But that does not matter, if a man lives long enough all comes yet into his basket. Sometimes we were different people, 'fumus Troes' (we were birds), happily we lived, drank, and that was not all, and Adolf, his father's second son who was supposed to have received a thaler cut on top of his head, and wear a black habit, was not to be outdone. But now all those happy hours are gone. Tell me, comrade of mine, what is going to come out of you, where will you turn now since you have finished the seventh and the eighth class of gymnasium?"

"I do not know; I have not decided yet," replied Kvas. "Are you not going to the seminary?" asked Uncle Dolef, and placed a glowing sponge into the pipe.

"Probably not."

"But why not? Look, if I had not changed my mind, and became that which my late father thought that I will become, I would have been now a different man than I am. A dean, I would have been, perhaps even more. But it is understood that if there would be no drinking in this world, many things would be different. If the dog would not have stopped behind the bush, he would have caught the rabbit. So my father would have done a much wiser thing if he would have lived a little longer. When my father died, and my brother, this Benjamin, took over the property, Dolef received, according to the last will, a few more pieces of five into his hands, and hello! Just as if someone had let out the devil, everything was ours. We were four of the right type of

Choose Leaders

Cleveland, O.—Monday, Dec. 5, the George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, will again be called upon to choose leaders for the coming year, 1933. As we all know, this is no easy task; it is a problem that must be considered from all angles.

At the present time, the George Washington Lodge has a very good executive board, with the exception of one member, who has done next to little or nothing for the good and welfare of our lodge and Union. It is our duty as members to replace this one member and put into that position one who will sacrifice a few hours for the good and welfare of the George Washington Lodge and Union. Members, do your duty.

It is my suggestion that members unanimously elect the remaining members of the G. W.

executive board and replace the non-supporter by one who will work along with the remaining executive board, which has worked hard and occupied the respective positions for at least two years; and during this depression have pulled the lodge through where others would have failed. Their record is good and would be better, if they had the support of the fifth board member.

To my knowledge, the George Washington Lodge's committee need very few changes; those that must be made will be for the benefit and welfare of our lodge.

Friends, good leaders are those who have ability to pull a lodge through in hard times such as we now face. Four of our executive board members certainly played their part well and pulled our lodge through. Re-elect these four and you'll not go wrong. Their record is good, and that is all they need. The co-operation from the members was very poor. Every bit of work fell upon the shoulders of these four, and yet they stuck it out.

George Washington members, attend the meeting Monday, Dec. 5, at 7:45 p. m., in the Slovene National Home, Room 1. Re-elect the four executive board members and help make the few necessary changes. It is for the good and welfare of the George Washington Lodge and our splendid South Slavonic Catholic Union.

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

the birds: I, a Logar, Vesel, and a baron Fritz Frick. We four had the nickels, and the whole world was ours by a measure of wine. Gee, gosh, those were happy hours! On the Old Market, there was the pretty Nežika, the barmaid, and she was selling to us the wine till four o'clock after midnight. And we drank it day after day. The next morning I came always all sleepy to the school. This was the last year, I sat in the first desk. We had a humpbacked professor who carried always a cane under the arm, out in the streets, in winter and in summer; he taught Latin. I was before always a diligent student, and this came later, when I only drank, so handy to me that I passed just like those who squat by the books till ten o'clock at night. 'Quid tu censes?' (what do you say?) came my turn, and Dolef rose up in the first desk, a little pale, and with bloodshot eyes, but still strong, and he replied in such a way that all were surprised. And in the evening we drank again and again. Those were happy hours. Tell me, is there yet anything of that happy

world today?"

(To Be Continued)

Portrait of Our Average President

(Reprinted from the New York Times)

By Edward Flood

The office of President of the United States has been held, in the course of 143 years, by 30 men. No two of these men have been alike, for standardization has yet to invade the White House. The nation produces one Jefferson, one Hayes, and then, every time, it breaks the mold. It likes variety in its chief executives. It likes a change. It likes them great and not so great. Analysis shows, nevertheless, that among the 30 presidents there were certain traits common to many of them. Thus it becomes possible to sum up the various characteristics of the 30 and to strike an average—to get a fairly clear idea of the looks and the ways of what may be called our composite president.

This average president comes of humble folk. His ancestry is English chiefly. There may be a sprinkling of Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Dutch and Swiss, but the sprinkling is never so copious as to drown out the English. He lives above the Mason-Dixon Line.

Physical Description

He is a man of medium build, standing 5 feet 10. He weighs 170 pounds at his inauguration and less later on. When he takes office he is 56 years of age and has a life expectancy of 10 years. His forehead is high and receding. His hair is gray at the temples. His nose, sharply pointed, is flanked by furrows which grow deeper in the course of his term of service and intensify the look of care on his face.

His eyes are gray, his eyebrows bushy. His brows hide the kindness of his eyes; at times they conceal a mist of sadness in them, for our average president is often the loneliest and worst abused man in the country.

The average president is married at 28 and has raised four children. He is a devoted husband, a loving father, a model of domestic virtue and a champion of family life. He is well educated according to the standards of his day. He has a firm grasp on the principles of the law, whether he has practiced law or not. In state government and in Congress he has been trained for his executive duties, and he brings to the presidency whatever wisdom such experience gives.

He is strong in party loyalty and weak in oratory. His integrity and his industry are conspicuous. His mistakes are honest ones. He may enter office with lofty visions of utopian accomplishment, but practical questions affecting the economic welfare of his people hold him down to earth and consume most of his waking hours.

In brief, the average president of the United States is an average American, like thousands of others who daily attend to the serious duties of their lives. He is not often the most brilliant man in the public life of his day.

A brilliant man rouses fierce antagonisms in the opposition party and in his own crowd. Clay Calhoun and Webster were poor presidential possibilities, though they were the leaders of their generation. The prize goes often to dark horses or to middling men like Van Buren, Polk and Pierce.

"To a party it is more important," wrote Viscount James Bryce, "that its nominee should be a good candidate than that he should turn out a good president." A poor president, he explained, is of course, a misfortune to his party, but it is a greater misfortune to the party that it should be beaten in the immediate election thus

Party Service the Approach

Approach to the presidency has almost always lain through patient party service. Nine of the 30 had held the vice presidency, nine had been cabinet members, nine had served in the senate and 17 in the house. Fifteen of them had been governors, three of them mayors and 17 had been busy in state legislatures. Since the presidency was established, only four men—Washington, Taylor, Grant and Mr. Hoover—have reached it without undergoing the long drill of serving in less exalted elective offices.

Eight of the presidents before 1928 served two full terms each, and two others were re-elected for second terms. Nine have had to be content with completing single terms. Four have died in office in their first terms. Of the six vice presidents who have succeeded to the highest office through the deaths of their leaders only two, Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge, have afterward been elected president in their own right. Thus the average president inclines to be a one-term man.

The presidential children number 61 sons and 45 daughters. Seven White House couples were childless. One president, James Buchanan, remained a bachelor all his life. His administration is called "the most tragic."

"T. R." the Youngest

The youngest president was Theodore Roosevelt, inaugurated at 42. The oldest was William Henry Harrison, who was 68 on taking office. Jefferson lived longest of the 30; he reached four score years. Garfield died youngest, at 50. The average age of presidents at their death is 68. The burdens of the office take toll of their health.

Ex-presidents enjoy themselves as any other Americans might. They go into business or retire to their farms. They write their memoirs; they pen reams of letters for historical societies to assemble afterward. They visit Europe or travel around the world. They may run for office again. Johnson returned to the senate, and ex-president John Quincy Adams served 18 years in the house. Other occupations of retired presidents are fishing, rabbit hunting, big-game hunting, speech-making, editing magazines, collecting Americana and serving on the supreme court.

DESERT MEN

Day after day, the silent men of the desert go forward across its monotonous horizons; their mouths are flanked with these two deep lines of patience and for sorrow which you may note today in all the ghettos of Europe; their smile, when they smile, is restrained by a sort of ironic strength in the muscles of the face. Their eyes are more bright than should be

eyes of happy men; they are, as it were, inured to sterility; there is nothing in them of that repose which we westerners acquire from a continual contemplation of deep pastures and of innumerable leaves; they are at war, not only among themselves, but against the good earth; in a silent and powerful way they are also afraid.

—Hilare Belloc.

CIVIL WAR DEBT

The federal government contracted a debt of \$2,718,500,000 as a result of the Civil War. It has all been paid except about \$440,000,000, which is still outstanding. This does not include money paid for pensions after the war, but to the original national war debt.

DOPISI

Sheboygan, Wis.

Društvo v. Janeza Krstnika, št. 82 JSKJ je sklenilo na svoji sedanji seji dne 20. novembra 1932, da se pozove glavnega predsednika Jednote, sobrata Paula Bartela, da stori vse, kar mu je mogoče, da se USTAVI KROŽNICE, katere pošiljajo glavni odborniki na kraljevna društva NA STROŠKE EDNOTE!

Naše članstvo je prepričano, da je tako preveč nepotrebno stroškov nekaj zadnjih let strani glavnih uradnikov. Čas je, da tudi glavni uradnik vpoštevajo pravila!

Za društvo sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 82 JSKJ: Mihail Ortar, predsednik; Joseph Golichnik, tajnik; Joe Rakun, blagajnik. (Društveni pečat.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Zadnje čase so začeli nekatere glavni odborniki pošiljati skrovitne pritožbe in obtožbe naravnost na društva naše Jednote. Pri prečitanju vsake take okrožnice d o b i članstvo slab vti in več priložnosti, da se razburja in obošja enega ali drugega, ne da bi imelo pravi pogled v vso zadevo in slišalo glas od vseh strani. Pošiljanje takih okrožnic škoduje organizaciji. Uglel in dobro ime organizacije sta v glavnem odvisna od njenih voditeljev, to je glavnih uradnikov. Ako pa glavni odborniki med seboj prepričajo in obtožujejo vsega mogočega, napravi to na članstvo in na širšo javnost zelo slab vti in gotovo škoduje ugledu Jednote.

Na seji društva sv. Štefana, št. 26 JSKJ, ki se je vršila 20. novembra, je bila zopet prečitana dolga okrožnica, kakršno so dobila vsa društva, kjer se zopet obtožuje neko osebo v glavnem uradu. Pisc te okrožnico je dobro znan vsemu članstvu, zato je članstvo našega društva po prečitanju omenjene okrožnice sklenilo sledče:

1. Da se zanaprej ne bo ozvalo na nobeno takoj okrožnico, da naj bo odpolana od katerekoli glavnega odbornika.
2. Da se poziva glavne odbornike, da tudi oni vpoštevajo pravila in pošiljajo glavnemu porotnemu odboru vse, kar spada v njegovo področje in delokrog.
3. Da se poziva glavni porotni odbor, da preiše in podvzame stroge korake napram vsemu in vsem, ki se drzejo kršiti ustavo in pravila JSKJ.
4. Da se postopa z glavnimi uradniki prav tako kot z drugimi člani JSKJ, kadar kršijo pravila Jednote.

Za društvo sv. Štefana, št. 26 JSKJ: Joseph Sneler, predsednik; Joseph Pogačar, tajnik; John Jurgec, blagajnik. (Društveni pečat.)

Cleveland, O.

Članstvo društva "Ilirska Vila," št. 173 JSKJ je prošeno, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodne seje, ki se bo vršila v četrtek 1. decembra ob SEDMI uri zvečer. Ker bo to glavna ali letna seja, je dolžnost vsega člana, ki se kaj zanima za društvo, da se iste udeleži. Po končani seji bomo pa imeli malo zabave. Torej, bratje in sestre, ne pozabite: v četrtek 1. decembra vsi na sejo! Bratski pozdrav! Frank Benigar, tajnik društva št. 173 JSKJ.

Morley, Colo.

Člane in članice društva sv. Jožefa, št. 140 JSKJ, pozivljam, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo letne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 4. decembra v običajnih prostorih. Začetek seje bo ob peti urah (9:30) do poldne. Na letni seji bo treba izvoliti društveni odbor za leto 1933, obenem pa rešiti še nekatere druge zadeve, ki spadajo v rešitev letni seji. Dolžnost

društvene seje vsaj na vsake tri mesece enkrat, toda mnogo članov tega ne vpošteva. Zaradi tega je toliko bolj potrebno, da se članstvo kar mogoče polnoštevilno udeleži vsaj letne seje.

Vesel božič v srečno novo leto vsem članom in članicam J. S. K. Jednote!

Victor Slavec, tajnik društva št. 140 JSKJ.

Anaconda, Mont.

Člane društva Slovenec, št. 142 JSKJ, obveščam, da je bilo na naši redni seji dne 17. novembra sklenjeno, da se v bočno vršijo naše seje vsak TRETJI ČETRTEK v mesecu v Music Hall na 211 Chestnut St. Vse člane in članice našega društva pozivljam, da se gotovo udeleži prihodne glavne ali letne seje, ki se bo vršila 15. decembra in se bo pričela ob sedmih zvečer. Na tej seji bo treba izvoliti društveni odbor za leto 1933, zato je važno, da so vse člani navzoči in da izvolijo v odbor člane, ki bodo voljni in zmožni delovati za korist društva in Jednote.

Za društvo Slovenec, št. 142 JSKJ:

Joseph Kuffner, tajnik, 800 E. 6th St., Anaconda, Mont.

Diamondville, Wyo.

Vse članstvo društva sv. Mihaela Arh., št. 27 JSKJ, je vladljivo vabljeni, da se gotovo udeleži glavne ali letne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 18. decembra ob dveh popoldne v Društveni dvorani. Za rešiti bo več važnih reči, obenem pa tudi izvoliti društvene uradnike za leto 1933. Važno je torej, da se članstvo polnoštevilno udeleži te seje in izvoli v društveni odbor člane, ki bodo z navdušenjem delali za korist društva in Jednote.

Člane našega društva, ki namenavajo z novim letom spremeniti svoje certifikate v načrt AA, prosim, da se prijavijo na prihodnji seji. Le tisti, ki bodo izpremenili svoje certifikate iz načrta "A" v načrt "AA," si bodo mogli na iste izposoditi za asesment. Ako do 18. decembra že dobim iz glavnega uradnika kartice z levestico rezerve, se bo vsak član že na glavni seji lahko informiral, koliko bo imel njegov certifikat rezerve, če ga spremeni v načrt "AA."

Dalje prosim vse člane našega društva, bližnje in oddaljene, da skušajo plačati svoje asesmente vsaj do 20. decembra, da mi bo mogoče knjige urediti do novega leta. Če bodo člani to vpoštevali, mi bodo npravili veliko uslugo. Pa na svidenje na letni seji 18. decembra! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Anton Tratnik, tajnik društva št. 27 JSKJ.

Central City, Pa.

Pozivljam člane in članice društva Veseli Slovenci, št. 198 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo letne seje, ki se bo vršila 11. decembra, ker na tisti seji bo volitev društvenega odbora za leto 1933. Na seji meseca novembra je bilo sklenjeno, da vsak član ali članica, ki ni nad 10 milj oddaljen od društvenega sedeža in se ne udeleži letne seje, plača 50 centov v društveno blagajno. Oproščeni od udeležbe so bolniki in nad 10 milj oddaljeni člani. Prosim, da člani to obvestilo vpoštevajo.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Vincent Maljevac, tajnik društva št. 198 JSKJ.

Ely, Minn.

Člane in članice društva sv. Srca Jezusa, št. 2 JSKJ, opozarjam na glavno ali letno sejo, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 11. decembra točno ob deveti uri do poldne. Tajnik bo v dvorani kakšne pol ure prej, da bodo člani lahko plačali svoje asesmente pred sejo. Vsakega člana dolžnost je, da se udeleži omenjene seje, ker poleg družih važnih zadev bo na programu tudi volitev društvenega odbora za prihodnje leto. Na svidenje 11. decembra! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Louis Perushek, tajnik društva št. 2 JSKJ.

Lorain, O.

Apel na vsa slovenska pevska društva. — V enemu izmed mojih dopisov sem že nekoliko omenil glede skupnega nastopa vseh slovenskih pevskih društev, na kar ni bilo nikakega odziva, zato tem potom apeliram naravnost na vsa slovenska pevska društva, naj nekoliko razmotrovajo o tem.

Pomislimo, ali bi ne bilo to nekaj krasnega in mogočnega,

ako bi zaorila iz petsto grl ali še več, "Buči, buči morje Adrijansko"? Prostor za tak nastop, mislim, nam ne bi delal preglavic.

Prosim vsa pevska društva, ki se strinjajo s to idejo, naj mič preje sporoča na naslov: "Louis Seme, 1769 E. 33d St., Lorain, O." Potem bom uredil vse potrebno za prvi sestank društvenih delegatov. Gledati je treba nato, da bo še spomladi, kot bujna narava, privrela naša pesem mogočno na dan.

Interesantje, oglašite se javno v časopisih v nadi, da bo priobčeno.

Razposlano na vse slovenske časopise v nadi, da bo priobčeno.

Louis Seme, povodnja društva "Naš dom," Lorain, O.

Black Diamond, Wash.

Člani društva Marija Zvezda, št. 32 JSKJ, zbrani na seji dne 20. novembra 1932, protestiramo proti gradnji jednotnega urada na Elyju, Minnesota, in sicer iz sledečih razlogov:

Ker ni bilo pred konvencijo nič omenjeno v našem glasilu o nameravljenem koraku niti od strani tistega, ki je zadevo prednesel pred konvencijo, da bi bilo članstvo o tem vsaj malo počeno.

Drugič, ker mesto Ely ni pripravno za zidavo jednotnega doma, kar se je izkazalo zadnjih 35 let, ko ima J. S. K. Jednote tam svoj sedež. Zdi se nam, da takor hitro bodo izčrpani tamkajni železni rudniki, tako hitro bo menda potrebljena selitev našim ljudem ter tudi jednotnemu domu, če bi se zgradil. Dokaz temu je v tem, da so minnesotski rudarji že zdaj raztreseni po vseh državah, mnogi izmed njih tudi v naših mestih. Vsled navedenih dejstev se naše društvo strinja s tistimi društvi, ki so se izrekli proti graditvi jednotnega

vzroka, bo plačal \$1.00 v društveno blagajno. Kdor ne bo plačal tistih 15 centov na mesec se že nekje pritrgra. Vsi otroci naših članov bi morali spadati v mladinski oddelek JSKJ.

Vse člane našega društva še enkrat pozivljam, da pridejo do poslovnega urada v nedeljo 11. decembra ob dveh popoldne.

Iskrene pozdrave pošiljam vsemu članstvu JSKJ, posebno pa vsem prijateljem, s katerimi smo se videli na zadnji konvenciji v Indianapolisu.

Frank Masle, tajnik društva št. 53 JSKJ.

menta in številnih drugih reči. Nadalje opozarjam člane na razred "AA," ki stopi v veljavno z dnem 2. januarja 1933. Priporočam, da si vsak, ki le more, premeni svojo dosedanje politico v prej omenjeni razred, ker na isti način bo imel vsaj nekaj kredita, ki je po starem zavarovalnem sistemu nemogoč.

Omenjeni kredit si bo lahko izposoditi od Jednote, posebno v placišču asesmentov, kar bo v zelo veliko pomoč članom, ki so brez dela in sredstev. Seveda, kdor bo hotel, bo lahko še nadalje postal v sedanjem razredu.

Nova plačilna lestvica bo nekaj višja, kot je sedanja, zato pa tudi nudi boljše ugodnosti. Na

glavni seji bom že lahko poročal o razlikah med obema lestvicama.

Letošnje leto smo imeli precej bolnih članov, toda vsak je

točno dobil svojo podporo, zato kaže, da je naša JSKJ na dobrini v solidni podlagi in da je boljše, da podpiramo njo, kot pa druge neslovenske organizacije. Dosti je še naših članov, ki še nimajo vpisanih svojih otrok v mladinski oddelek JSKJ, kar nam ne dela posebne časti. Res so slabči časi, toda samo za 15 centov mesečno imeti znatno zavarovalnino do 16. ali 18. leta, je vpoštevanje vredno dejstvo; tistih 15 centov na mesec se že nekje pritrgra. Vsi otroci naših članov bi morali spadati v mladinski oddelek JSKJ.

Vse člane našega društva še enkrat pozivljam, da pridejo do poslovnega urada v nedeljo 11. decembra ob dveh popoldne.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Schiffrar, tajnik društva št. 33 JSKJ.

Johnstown, Pa.

Tem potom so vabljeni vse člani in članice društva Planinski raj, št. 172 JSKJ, da se gosto udeležijo prihodnje mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 18. decembra ob eni uri popoldne. Kdor se te seje ne bo udeležil, plača 50 centov v društveno blagajno. Izvzete so le članice ter bolni v oddaljeni člani. Ta je bilo sklenjeno na zadnji seji. Člane in članice tudi prosim, da poravnajo svoje mesečne prispevke vsaj pred 25. decembrom, da bom mogel končati zaključiti račune.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Schiffrar, tajnik društva št. 33 JSKJ.

Davis, W. Va.

Člane društva sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 106 JSKJ pozivljam, da se udeležijo seje dne 18. decembra. Kdor izmed članov, bivajoč v bližini društvenega sedeža, izostane od omemnjene letne seje brez tehtnega vzroka, bo plačal \$1.00 v društveno blagajno. Dokaz temu je v tem, da so minnesotski rudarji že zdaj raztreseni po vseh državah, mnogi izmed njih tudi v naših mestih. Vsled navedenih dejstev se naše društvo strinja s tistimi društvi, ki so se izrekli proti graditvi jednotnega

vzroka, bo plačal \$1.00 v društveno blagajno. Kdor ne bo plačal tega izrednega asesmenta, ne bo mogel plačati rednega.

Torej naj člani pridejo na sejo kolikor mogoče, polnoštevilno, kajti, čimveč nas je na seji, tem več koristnega se lahko ukrene za društvo in Jednote.

Med večne zadeve prihodnje seje spada tudi izvolitev društvenega odbora za leto 1933.

Vsled slabih delavskih razmer se ne bo od nikogar zahvaljevalo, da bi plačali gotov prištevki v društveno blagajno, če ne pride na glavno sejo.

Sedaj, tem ni rečeno, da je prav tako dobro, če člani pridejo na sejo, kot če ne pridejo. Priporočljivo je, da pridejo člani kar mogoče polnoštevilno, da se po govorimo in posvetujemo, kako bi bilo najboljše za društvo in vse članstvo JSKJ. — Torej, na svidenje v nedeljo 4. decembra ob eni uri popoldne v navadnih prostorih!

Članice našega društva, ki obiskujejo bolne sestre, pozivam, da vseh sumljivih slučajih poročajo na društveni seji. Tako sušljanje po hišah in morda zahrbitno poročanje na glavni urad, se ne bo vpoštevano.

Bratski pozdrav!

Za društvo št. 106 JSKJ:

Frank Mahnič, tajnik.

Oregon City, Ore.

Člani društva sv. Jožefa, št. 76 JSKJ so vabljeni, da se kar mogoče polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodnje glavne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 18. decembra ob dveh popoldne. To bo zadnja društvena seja v letu 1932 in izvoliti bodo odbor za leto 1933.

Razume se, da kdor ima količko srca za društvo, se bo gotovo udeležil

LOUIS ADAMČIĆ: Američan v svoji starí domovini

(Nadaljevanje)

Druga sestra, Mimi, je imela ob mojem odhodu štiri leta. Zdaj ji je tri in dvajset let, je umiljenka in ji je ime Manuela. Zakaj je postala redovnica, mi ni znano. Potem so se brat Ante, pa sestri Pavla in Poldka — zame zgolj imena. In zdaj jih grem obiskat, kar se mi zdi nekako edino primerovo.

"To bo bržkone zelo zanimivo," je opomnila Stella.

"Bržkone bo zelo nerodno," sem menil jaz. "Zadnjih pet najst let so bili moji stiki z domom izredno rahli. V onih dveh letih, odkar se je Amerika pridružila vojni, nisem mogel pisati svojcem, ker sem služil v ameriški armadi, a oni so bili v Avstriji. Dve, tri leta po vojni so bile moje razmere take, da mi ni kazalo pisati nikomur; potemtakem nisem pisal. Zadnjih osem ali devet let sem redno pisal domov vsakih šest mesecev enkrat — kako razglednico ali dopisnicu s sporočilom, da sem zdrav in da upam, da so tudi oni. Več nisem mogel pisati. Prvič: nisem jim mogel pričeti pripovedati o Ameriki in o sebi tako, kakor sem čutil, kakšen čudovit in strašen del zemlje da je Amerika, kako me je očarala in prevzela. Lahko bi kaj napačno razumeli; nekaj, kar bi jih moglo kakorkoli že vznemirjati; in tedaj bi jim moral pojasnjevati in tako dalje; pisaju potemtakem ne bi bilo konca — čemu neki? In na vse zadnje ne bi prav za prav nič ali pa prav malo vedeli o Ameriki ali meni. Saj mora človek živeti v Združenih državah leta in leta, da jo šele prične spoznavati. Razen tega bi bržkone hotel tudi ta ali oni mojih bratov in sester priti semkaj, če bi jih preveč zainteresiral za Ameriko — tega pa nisem želel. Imel sem dovolj lastnih neprilik. In bržkone se jim je prav tako dobro godilo tamkaj, kakor bi se jim godilo v Ameriki. Še nekaj: zadnja leta se lahko samo o najbolj vsakdanjih stvareh izražam v svoji materinščini. O zamotanejših rečeh, kakor n. pr. o svojem življenu v Ameriki, ne bi mogel pisati v slovenščini.

Doma, kajpada, niso mogli razumeti, kaj je z menoj, da jsem tako malo pišem; in v svoji kmečki potrežljivosti in v svojem kmečkem ponosu (ki, če se prav spominjam, neda na kolena niti pred člani lastne družine) me tudi oni niso prošili kakšnih pojasnil in njihova pisma meni so bila malone prav tako kratka kakor moja njim. Odgovarjali so mi navadno — bodisi mati ali pa kateri bratov ali sester —, da so takisto zdravi, hvala Bogu. Ob tej ali drugi posebni priliki so mi sporočili kakšno novico, n. pr. da se je Tončka omožila ali da ima otroka, da je moral Stan ali Ante odritiniti k vojakom, da je Mimi postala redovnica — zgoj suha dejstva, nič več.

Potemtakem ne vem, kaj bom našel doma. Niti pojma nimam, kako se jim godi v gospodarskem pogledu. Ko sem odpotoval v Ameriko, je bil moj oče premožen kmet v yasi. Danes je pa, če je kaj verjeti ameriškemu časopisu, vsa Evropa v gospodarski stiski, pa ne vem, kako je z mojimi ljudmi. Potem moraš imeti na umu tudi to, da prihajam iz Amerike, in o človeku, ki se vrača iz Amerike, pričakujejo ljudje, da bo prinesel s seboj poln lonec denarja in bo pomagal onim, ki so ostali doma — jaz imam pa samo to Guggenheimovo ustanovo, ki bo komaj zadoščala, da se bova leto dni vzdržala v Evropi."

Stella je bila optimistična. "Nemara pa ne bo tako hudo, kakor se bojiš. Morda so tvoji

ljudje prav tako v skrbih zate — kaj da je Amerika napravila s teboj, kakšno dekle si si vzel za ženo — kakor skribi tebe, kako je z njimi in kaj je teh devetnajst let storilo z njimi."

"Prav lahko mogoče," sem pripomnil. Čutil sem se malo boljšega, toda ne dosti in ne za dolgo časa."

Naš parnik se je ustavil po nekaj urah v Lizaboni, Gibraltaru, Kanah, Napolju in Palermu. Razen v Kanah, so nas, kadar smo stopili na kopno, pov sod nadlegovali razcapani pobalini s kričanjem: "Dajte! Dajte!" in nam na vse mogoče načine kazali, da so lačni in bredi jedli. Na cestah (zlasti v Lizaboni) so pristopale k nam ženske z otroki v naročju (pri so jim bile usehle) in kazale, da so jim dojenčki gladni. Po večini so bile nedvomno beračice po poklicu, oblecene in izurjene za svoj beraški posel, toda celo kot take so delale slab vtis na človeka.

"V Jugoslaviji bo bržkone še huje," sem rekел.

Proti jutru trinajstega maja smo zapluli vzdolj obale jugoslovanske Dalmacije z njenimi otočki v svetlim mestec, ležečimi po vrsti na obrežju, in polagoma sem se pričel čutiti boljšega. Sam ne vem, zakaj. Nemara zato, ker se bili grški na obali tako zelo podobni južnokalifornijskim brdom od San Pedra do San Diega, kjer sem bil več let zapovrstjo. Morda pa tudi zato, ker je bilo Jadranovo morje mnogo bolj sinje in ljubko od Sredozemskega.

Toda celo v takem razpoloženju sem bil kaj malo pripravljen za Dubrovnik ali Raguso, kakor ga imenujejo Italijani. Ko smo se mu bližali, je bil z ladje videti nenaraven. "Kakor pozornica, opremljena za igro," je pripomnila Stella. In neki drugi Američan, ki je slonel poleg nje na ograji, je dejal: "Človek bi pričakoval, da se bo vsak trenutek prikazal izza ozadja trop igralcov in zapel ono: 'Iz vesele smo vasi' . . ."

Parnik se je za tri ure ustavil in odšli smo na suho. Tukaj nas nadlegovali berači. Nekaj mladih fantov na izkrcališču je bilo malone prav tako razcapanih, kakor so bili dečki v Palermu, toda niti sledu lakote ali bolehatosti ni bilo opaziti na njih. Usta so jim bila pretegnjena malone do ušes. Zobje so jim bili beli in močni. V obraz so bili zagoreli. Kodri razmršenih temnih las so jim viseli na modre oči.

.Stella je ponudila nekomu teh razcapancev nekaj drobiža. On jo je začudeno pogledal. "Zašto?" je vprašal. Pojasnil sem fantu v hrvaščini (ki sem jo na svoje začudenje pričel mahoma s prav majhno težavo lomiti), da mu hoče moja žena podariti nekaj drobiža. Dečku se je namrgodil obraz. Dejal je: "Hvala lijepi! Ne prosim miloščine!" Nato se mu pa, kakor da se je iznenada nečesa domislil, mlade od solnce zagorele poteze razjasnile. "Če želite biti z gospo prijazna in dobra do mene," je zajecjal, "mi izvolute dati kako ameriško svaljčico, če jo imate."

(Dalje prihodnjic.)

PISATELJ MILČINSKI UMRL

Komaj se je zaprl grob za Antonom Funtkom, že je neizprosna smrt vnovič segla med slovenske pisatelje in pobrala enega najpopularnejših — Franca Milčinskega. Še pred kratkim je "Jutro" priobčilo listek pod priljubljeno šifro Fr. Ž.

V tem svojem pisjanju se je neusahljiv humorist Fridolin Žolna dobrodošno kakor vedno norčeval iz svoje bolezni, iz zdravniških nasvetov, pa se iz marsičesa drugega. Nihče ne bi slutil, da se za njim že skriva najneizprosnejša med vsemi — Smrt.

Fran Milčinski se že nekaj časa ni nič kaj dobro počutil, 24. oktobra opoldan pa mu je nadalno postal slabo, poklicali so zdravnika, ki je ugotovil možgansko kap in odredil prevoz v bolnico. Nezavestnega so prepejali v bolnico, vendar mu ni bilo pomoči: Kmalu po drugi uri je Fran Milčinski podlegel poslednjemu udarcu svoje usode.

Fridolina Žolne ni več! Trpa bolest bo marsikomur stisnila srce. Zdi se nam, da je smrt človeka, ki je svojim bližnjim dajal toliko vrednine, veselja in humorja, tragičnejša od smrti onega, ki je gledal v svet mrko in zamišljeno; da je večja groza, umreti smeje nego umreti resignirano, v topi pravljnosti melanholikov. In Fridolin Žolna je bil eden redkih, ki s svojimi spisi vzdržujejo, goje in razvijajo tisto malo humorja, kar ga sploh imamo Slovenci. Njegov humor je bil včasih šegav in ironično zastren, a vedno blagodejen: puščice, ki so prihajale iz njegovega spretnega peresa, niso nikdar in nikjer zapuščale ranc. Satira Frana Milčinskega je izvirala iz njegove plemenite in vseskozi dobrodušne narave, iz srca, ki je razumelo človeške slabosti in iz razuma, ki je spoznal, da človek ni nepravljivo bitje. Kot poklicni sodnik in pozneje advokat je imel Milčinski mnogo stikov z ljudmi, ki se love v svojih protislajovih in otepajo pregreb in napak; njegov bistri pripovedniški talent je iz teh doživljajev ustvarjal zdaj vesele, zdaj bolj žalostne, čisto ironično podčrtane življenjske podobe in žnjimi bogatil književno zakhadnico naše besede. Bil je pisatelj povprečnega slovenskega človeka: malomeščana, uradnika predvsem; razumel ga je v vseh prigodah in nezgodah, po dobrih in slabih straneh, razumel, se mu smehljal in smejal, ponorčeval in — vse odpustil, vse obdal s svojim iskrinem, vse občutjem simpatije do našega malega človeka in njegovega malega sveta.

Fran Milčinski pa ni zapisan v naši književnosti samo kot Fridolin Žolna, kot humorist, ki ima sorodnega edinole v Radu Murniku in v nobenem drugem. Fran Milčinski je bil tudi izborni mladinski pisatelj, pa dramatik in pripovednik iz izrazito moralno vzgojno tendenco. Mimo tega se je zlasti v mlajših letih pridno uveljavljal kot pravnički pisatelj in posebej še kot priznani specialist za mladinsko sodstvo, ki je imelo v Milčinskem prvega pionirja ne samo na slovenskih tleh, marveč sploh v Avstriji. Tudi iz te panoge je mimo literarnih spisov, predvsem po "Ptički brez gnezda," zapustil vrsto odličnih, znanstveno tehnih spisov, ki so izhajali v domačih in delno nemških pravnih in pedagoških časopisih. Nato se mu pa, kakor da se je iznenada nečesa domislil, mlade od solnce zagorele poteze razjasnile. "Če želite biti z gospo prijazna in dobra do mene," je zajecjal, "mi izvolute dati kako ameriško svaljčico, če jo imate."

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Fran Milčinski se že nekaj časa ni nič kaj dobro počutil, 24. oktobra opoldan pa mu je nadalno postal slabo, poklicali so zdravnika, ki je ugotovil možgansko kap in odredil prevoz v bolnico. Nezavestnega so prepejali v bolnico, vendar mu ni bilo pomoči: Kmalu po drugi uri je Fran Milčinski podlegel poslednjemu udarcu svoje usode.

Vsi, ki smo ga poznali, bomo Franu Milčinskemu ohranili tako blag spomin, kakor ga bodo še zanamecem ohranili njegovi spisi.

Fran Milčinski se je rodil 3. decembra 1867 v Ložu na Notranjskem. Gimnazijo je dovršil v Ljubljani, pravo pa na Dunaju. Leta 1890 je stopil v Ljubljani v sodno prakso, bil nekaj časa sodnik v Idriji, od leta 1897. do leta 1920. pa v Ljubljani, nazadnje kot sodnik višjega deželnega sodišča. Leta 1920. je postal svetnik pri Stolu sedmorce v Zagrebu. Nato se je dal upokojiti in se je posvetil avokaturi.

Kakor smo omenili že zgoraj, je kot sodnik veljal za specialista v mladinskem sodstvu. Oddelek za zaščito mladine pri ljubljanskem sodišču, ki ga je Milčinski ustanovil in vodil, je bil prvi te vrste v tedanji Avstriji. Njegove spise iz te panoge so objavili "Pedagoški letopis," "Slovenski pravnik," "Popotnik," "Zabavna knjižnica "Matic Slovenske" ter drugi časopisi in zborniki. Literarno je sodeloval v "Ljubljanskem Zvonu," "Slovanu" in v drugih mesečnikih, v dnevnikih "Slovenski Narod" in "Jutru" — V knjigah so izšli tle njegovi literarni spisi: "Igračke" (1909), "Muhaborec" (1912), "Drobiz" (1921), "Gospod Fridolin Žolna in njegova družina" (1923), "Tokraj in onkraj Sotle ter tam preko" (1925), kot humoristično-satirični spisi. Dalje: "Pravljice" (1911), "Tolovaj Mataj in druge slovenske pravljice" (1917), "Zgodbe kraljeviča Marka." Dramatski spisi: "Izdevete dežele," "Kjer ljubezen tam Bog," "Volkašin," "Mogočni prstan." Večji pripovedni spisi: "Zločinci" (1912) in "Ptički brez gnezda" (1917). Gravida, ki je razmetana po raznih listih, je toliko, da bi z njim napolnil cele knjige.

Bil je tudi kot pisatelj predelavci in njegovo pero niso mirovalo vse do smrti. Kot človek je bil dober in vesel, tesno navezan na svojo rodbino in povsod dobrodošel družabnik. (Po "Jutru.")

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani) nobenega glavnega uradnika ne poštenosti, samo cena se mi na vsak način zdi previsoka za sedanje čase.

(Kar se tiče bonda glavnega tajnika, je postal brezpredmetno, ker je poroča družba zopet odobrila bond za njega, kot je rezvidno iz poročila predsednika glavnega porotnega odbora, ki je priobčeno v današnji izdaji. Dotični del dopisa je izpuščen, ker položaj, katerega obnavlja, več ne obstaja. Upam, da sobrat Vogrich proti temu ne bo imel ugovora. Op. ured.)

K sklepnu ponovno pozivljam članstvo društva sv. Jurija, št. 124 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeleži prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 10. decembra. Na zadnji

člani se je bilo sklenjeno, da član, ki se ne udeleži glavne seje 10. decembra, plača \$1.00 v društveno blagajno.

Vse tiste, ki kaj dolgujejo za asesment, prosim, da poravnava vsaj do 25. decembra, da bo mogoče knjige urediti. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Matt Vogrich.
Slickville, Pa.

Pozivljam člane in članice društva "Rožmarin," št. 143 J. S. K. J., da se gotovo udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 11. decembra. Kot je vsemu znano, bo to glavna ali letna seja in bo treba na tej seji voliti društveni odbor za leto 1933 in rešiti bo treba več drugih važnih reči. Član našega društva, ki izostane od te seje brez važnega vzroka, plača \$1.00 v društveno blagajno.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mnogo sem že čital protestov in protiprottestov radi graditve jednotnega urada. Naše društvo sv. Peter, št. 50 JSKJ, v Brooklynu, N. Y., je pri zadnji

mesečni seji v mesecu novembru sklenilo in priporočalo, da ni umestno se ozirati na proteste.

Ker je konvencija najvišja oblast v naši organizaciji in delegati iste so zastopniki društev in večina delegatov se je izrazila naj se zida; proti je bilo samo 16 glasov. Kakor se vidi, ima onih 16 glasov večjo veljavost, kakor večina, ki je glasovala za graditev.

Pišejo, naj se štedi na denarju, ne vidijo pa, ali nečejo videti, da je čez \$4,000 izdatkov za zemljo, katero se je kupilo v našem imenom na konvenciji. Ako bi se ustavila graditev jednotnega urada bo teh \$4,000 ležalo mrtvo brez obresti; vrhu tega se bo moralno pa še davek plačevati od kupljenega zemljišča. Kje so delegati 14. konvencije? Naj se oglašajo!

Naše društvo se strinja in podpira dopis društva Triglav, št. 144 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 11. decembra ob dveh popoldne v hrvatski dvorani na Franklin St. Član našega društva, ki je zaključila zadnja konvencija — Bratski pozdrav!

Za društvo sv. Peter, št. 50 JSKJ: Joseph Skrabe, predsednik; Valentine Orehek, tajnik; G. Tassotti, blagajnik.

(Društveni pečat.)

Ivan Kapelj, tajnik.

ZA BOŽIČ

DENARNE POŠILJKE

Brez vsake izgube za posiljatelje pošiljamo mi denar v stare kraj, že nad 13 let točno v zanesljivi, v dinarjih, doljarjih itd.

\$ 3 ... 170 dinarjev	\$ 5.70...	100 hr.

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