

Naslov — Address:
NOVA DOBA
6117 St. Clair Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio.
(Tel. Randolph 3889)

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

Dvajset tisoč članov v J.
S. K. Jednoti je lepo število,
toda 25,000 bi se slišalo še
lepše!

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

Entered As Second Class Matter April 15th, 1926, at The Post Office at Cleveland, O., Under The Act of March 3rd, 1879. — Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3rd, 1917, Authorized March 15th, 1925.

NO. 20 — STEV. 20

CLEVELAND, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH 1929 — SREDA, 15. MAJA 1929

VOL. V. — LETNIK V.

SLOVENSKE VESTI

V nedeljo 26. maja obhajalo bo društvo št. 49 J. S. K. Jednote v Kansas City, Kans., 25 letnico ustanovitve s primerno slavnostjo in veselico.

Slovenski Cleveland je imel konci zadnjega tedna v svoji zasedbi kar dva odlična slovenska umetnika-slikarja. Gospod Božidar Jakac, akademski slikar iz Ljubljane, se mudi v Clevelandu nekaj dni, iz Chicaga pa je došel na pordnevi obisk svojih prijateljev in sorodnikov. Naš slovensko-ameriški umetnik, slikar H. G. Prusheck, je prišel iskati motive za nadaljno slikanje v Ameriko. Mr. Perušek pa se po skoro četrt stoletja odsotnosti vrača nekaj časa v Evropo in seveda tudi v svojo rodno Slovenijo.

Slikar Perušek se je mudil v Clevelandu komaj dobre tri dni. Oglasil se je v uredništvu Nove Dobe, pri številnih prijateljih in nekaterih umetnikih, ogledal si je umetnostno razstavo v muzeju, v soboto 11. maja se je udeležil prijateljske sestanka, ki je bil v njemu in g. Jakacu v počastitev doma družine J. N. Perušek, drugi dan pa je odpotoval proti New Yorku. Gotoval se je nikdar v zgodovini slovenskega naroda ni zgodilo, da bi se bila med njimi srečala dva priznana umetnika, katerih eden je proslavil Ameriko, drugi pa Slovenijo, in ki sta tako po različnih poteh prišla do zasluženega priznanja.

Mr. Perušek namerava najprej obiskati Francijo, potem Italijo, nato pa se poda v Slovenijo, kjer je že tudi znan in cenjen po svojih delih. V Evropi se namerava muditi le nekaj dni.

Učenci Slovenske mladinske organizacije v Clevelandu pripravljajo v nedeljo 19. maja mladinsko igro "Mogočni prstan". Pri tej priliki v Ameriki rojena slovenska mladina pokazala kako dobro pozna jezik svojih starih, in je v veliki meri zaslug slovenske mladinske organizacije, ki je to delo tako uspešno oblikovala, da slovensko občinstvo v kar največjem številu posesti to prireditev da zaslužno priznanje in v učiteljem. Bodoča generacija slovenskih podpornih organizacij in drugih naših ustanov je v veliki meri odvisna od te turojene mladine, zato je ta delo tako pomembno, da ga ne smemo pustiti na voljo slučajnosti, da ostane ta mladina tudi po duhu in jeziku v razmerah močnejše. Slovenska mladinska šola S. N. D. v tem pogledu prepotrebno plemenito delo, zato bi jo morali vsestransko podpirati in ji čestiti slovensko in ljudsko svoj narod.

Gr "Mogočni prstan" se bo igral v avditoriju Slovenskega doma na St. Clair ulici, in se prične o polu osmih ur v nedeljo 19. maja.

Jugoslovanski operni pevec Culie-Drage, katerega koncerte so imeli priliko slišati mnogi ameriški Slovenci, je bil tudi v Clevelandu. Operna Co., in je pri svojih nastopih v San Franciscu, žel sijajna priznanja. Njena kritika se o njegovih

TEDENSKI PREGLED

ZVEZNI KONGRES v Washingtonu se zdi, da se je izmuznil administraciji iz vajeti, dasi je po večini republikanski. Predloga za odpomoč farmerjem, sprejeta v zbornici reprezentantov, je v soglasju s predsednikovimi željami. Zvezni senat pa je s tremi glasovi večine sprejel tozadevno predlogo s spremembami, na katere niti nižja zbornica, niti predsednik ne bosta pristala. Videti je, da bo treba začeti z delom iznova.

Predsednik Hoover je v volilni kampanji obljubil, da bo skušal uveljaviti nekatere izpremembe v tarifi za importirane predmete, s posebnim oziranjem na farmerje. Tarifna predloga pa, ki je zdaj pred kongresom, zvišuje carino na več kot tisoč reči, od katerih jih niti desetina nima pomena za farmerje. Zvišanje carine na koruzo, mlečne izdelke in prešice, za farmerje skoro nič ne pomeni, ker teh reči se itak skoraj ne uvažajo. Z novo tarifno mero, kot jo priporoča tozadevna predloga, bi se samo zvišala cena mnogih življenjskih potrebščin, in bi bili baš delavci in farmerji pri tem najbolj prizadeti. Poleg tega bi se mnoge države inozemstva masčevale s tem, da bi zvišale carino na predmete, ki jih izvažajo Amerika. Predsednik Hoover ni naklonjen tarifni predlogi, ki je predložena in bi jo najbrže vetiral, če bi bila sprejeta.

V VIRGINIJI so trije policisti streljali na avtomobil, v katerem so se peljali trije dijaki. Pri tem je bil 17-letni dijak J. W. Kendrick ustreljen v glavo in je par ur zatem v bolnišnici umrl. Policisti so streljali na avto, ker so sodili, da prevažajo opojne pijače. Pri prijavah se je izkazalo, da na avtomobilu ni bilo nikake pijače in tudi fantje so bili trezni. Omenjeni trije policisti so bili obtoženi uboja in postavljeni pod \$5000 varščine vsaki. V zveznem kongresu je več republikanskih in demokratskih zastopnikov ostro kritiziralo postopanje prohibicijskih agentov, češ, da dandanes ni več varen pred njimi najbolj pošten človek.

SOLNČNI MRK, ki se je videl dne 9. maja popolnoma na Filipinskem otočju, je privabil mnogo znanstvenikov iz vseh delov sveta, ki so nebesni pojav fotografirali iz različnih krajev. Po nekaterih otokih je bil mrk popoln, drugod pa le delni. Popolni mrk je trajal nekoliko nad tri minute in je bil na Filipinskem otočju prvi, kar pomni najstarejši prebivalci. Razume se, da je bilo zanimanje za solnčni mrk med domačini veliko, mnogi pa so se seveda tudi bali, da bo konec sveta.

POROKA C. A. Lindbergha in Anne Morrow se bo baje vršila dne 15. junija na posestvu poslanika Morrowa v Englewoodu, N. J.

V SVICI so imeli 12. maja na splošnem glasovanju predlogo glede vpeljave lokalne prohibicije in volilci so zavrgli načrt z veliko večino v vseh 24 kantoni. Ta lokalna prohibicija bi se bila tikala le žganja in močnih likerjev, in ne vina ali piva, vendar so jo švicarji z ogromno večino zavrgli. To kaže, da je švica še vedno de-

(Dalej na 2. strani)

NEMIRNA MLADINA

Vsaka šola ima učence, ki so nenavadno nemirni ali poredni. To velja v splošnem mnogo bolj za fante kot za deklice. Niso hudobni, ampak samo tako polni življenja in energije, da pridejo sto in stokrat v razne neprilike v šoli in doma. V višjih šolah se takim mladeničem premnogokrat preti, da bodo izključeni iz šole, kar se pa v resnici le malokdaj zgodi, kajti učitelji navadno vedo, da so taki učenci v poznejšem življenju mnogokrat zelo uspešni. Samo ob sebi je umljivo, da imajo s takimi nemirnimi fantiči posebno matere mnogo skrbi in jeze. Navadno so obdolženi očetje, da so se mladeniči vrgli po njih. Znanstveniki pa trdijo, da dečki podedujejo take lastnosti večinoma od matrine strani, to je od moških prednikov matere.

Učenci, ki so v šoli mirni, pridni in pazljivi, si v mnogih slučajih pozneje pridobijo dobre pozicije in ugodno življenje, velike čine pa le malokdaj izvršijo. Imajo zmožnosti in znanstveno podlago, toda manjka jim potrebne energije. Razposajene in vseh muh polne mladeniče imenujejo znanstveniki hiperkinetike, in jim prisojajo, da bodo v življenju dosegli velike uspehe ali pa bodo končali v katastrofah.

Zgodovina ima zabeleženih mnogo slučajev, ki to potrjujejo. Nizozemski admiral De Ruyter, sloveči mojster morja, ki je svoji domovini pridobil mnogo slave, je bil v svoji mladosti zelo razposajen dečko. Ameriški admiral George Dewey, ki je porazil Špance pri Manili, je bil že od svoje mladosti zelo svojeglaven, nemiren in razburjen. Radi teh svojstev je dobil pridevek "dinamit". Aleksander Veliki, Kristof Kolumb, Peary, Amundsen, Byrd in mnogi drugi sloveči možje so bili znani hiperkinetiki, že od mladosti polni eksplozivne energije.

Tudi strast potovanja je mnogim ljudem prirojena. Nekateri ljudi veseli potovanje po morju, drugi bi zopet radi prepotovali vsa zemeljsko celino. Če imajo dovolj inteligence in prave prilike, postanejo taki ljudje raziskovalci, ki odkrijejo nove dežele in pokrajine. Njim samim to včasih le malo koristi, pač pa imajo od tega korist ljudje, ki pridejo za njimi. Naš zapad bi se nikoli ne bil tako hitro razvil, da niso zgodnji naseljenci naših vzhodnih držav odgijili toliko mladih, neustrašenih mož, katerih največja želja je bila prodirati dalje in dalje v neznane kraje.

Manj inteligentni ljudje, ki jim je strast potovanja prirojena, postanejo trampci, če pa to ne, pa vsaj pogosto menjavajo dela in bivališča, ker jih enostavno ne drži na enem mestu dolgo časa.

Mnogokrat pobegnejo od doma dečki iz enostavnega razloga, ker jih k temu sili prirojena strast. Včasih se vrnejo po mesecih ali letih, nekateri pa nikoli več. To prirojeno strast moremo večkrat opazovati že na malih otrocih, ki uidejo z dvorišča, če vidijo vrata odprta, in gredo, ne da bi vedeli kam.

Ko je bil poznejši bokser Jeffries še mlad fant, ga je nekega večera poslal njegov oče

(Dalej na 2. strani)

GLAVNO MESTO WASHINGTON

Današnji Washington.

Se le po koncu civilne vojne je glavno mesto Združenih Držav začelo nadevati si nekoliko one veličine, ki sta jo previdele Washington in L'Enfant. Griči so bili izravnani, močvirja osušena, nove ceste so bile zgrajene. Velicasta javna poslopja in prekrasne palače so začela vstajati. Drevočrati so bili vsajeni, nastali so krasni parki, okrašeni z vsemi mogočimi rastlinami.

Prebivalstvo je raslo z veliko brzino vzlic odsotnosti vsakršnih velikih industrij. Skoraj se je podvojilo v zadnjih dveh desetletjih in se danes čeni na 552,000. Washington je sploh postalo krasno in veliko kozmopolitansko mesto v Združenih Državah. Tu človek srečava ljudi iz vseh držav Unije in tudi iz vseh dežel na zemeljski krogli.

Prostrani Potomac Mall, sistem parkov in drevoredov, ki se razteza od Bele Hiše do Kapitola (sedeža kongresa), spominja na dunajski Ring ali na slične bulevarde evropskih velemetov. Povsod ob njem in čmes je videti krasne zgradbe, mnoge v klasičnih potezah. Povsod so drevesa, parki, spomeniki in ne običajnosti.

Značilen za veličanstvenost glavnega mesta je Washingtonov monument v spomin prvega predsednika. Obelisk se dviga do višine 558 čevljev (170 metrov). Znotraj so mramorne grude iz raznih držav Unije, raznih organizacij in inozemskih dežel. Eden mramornik je iz Partenona — dar Grške, kamen iz kapelice Vilje-ma Tela, dar Švice, kamen iz aleksandrijske knjižnice, dar Egipta, in eden iz Napoleonovega groba v Sveti Heleni.

Drugi veličastni spomenik je Lincoln Memorial v obliki starogrškega templja belega mramorja. Unija je simbolizirana po kolonadi 36 joničnih stebrov, po enega za vsako državo za časa Lincolnove smrti. V centralni dvorani je kolosalni kip Lincolna po kiparju Daniel Chester French. V južni dvorani je vklesan Lincolnov govor v Gettysburgu in v severni dvorani njegov drugi inavguracijski govor.

Pennsylvania Avenue, glavna ulica Washingtona, je okrašena z raznimi velikimi spomeniki in kipi in teh je najti v raznih drugih mestnih parkih. Ob vzhodni strani Kapitolskega griča stoji veličastni Peace Monument, posvečen onim, ki so umrli v civilni vojni. Poleg spomenikov v čast Washingtonu, Franklinu, Lincolnu in drugim ameriškim velikašem najdemo v Washingtonu mnogo spomenikov v čast odličnim inozemcem, ki so prispeli k razvoju Združenih Držav, tako imamo spomenike francoskega maršala Rochambeau, nemškega vojkovodje Von Steuben, poljskih revolucionarcev Kosciusko in Pulaski.

Kapitol, sedež kongresa.

"Capitol" spada med najkrasnejše stavbe na svetu. Njegova lega na vrhu brda, iz katerega se vživa razgled na vse mesto, le poveljuje veličanstvenost stavbe. Zgradba je velikanska; njeni korinski stolpi, stopenišča in kupola sta znana vsakomur po vsem svetu. Znotraj se nahajajo dvorana poslanske zbornice (House of Representatives), največja zakonodajna dvorana na svetu, zbornišna

(Dalej na 2. strani)

KORISTNE ČEBELE

Celo mestni otroci vedo, da sladki med nabirajo čebele po cvetlicah. Tisoče ton medu naberejo čebele samo v tej deželi. To se tiče medu vdomačenih čebel, kajti le ta pride v korist človeku. Tudi divje čebele nabirajo med, toda ga porabijo same.

Izurjenim čebelarjem, ki preskrbijo čebelarjem primerna stanovanja in jih znajo obvarovati različnih bolezni, zime in raznih živalskih škodljivcev, donajajo te žuželke lepe dohodke. Pri pravilni oskrbi in v količjak dobri letini nanosijo čebele mnogo več medu, kot ga potrebujejo zase in svoj zarod. To odvečno zalogo pobere čebelar in jo spravi v denar.

Vsakdo ve, da je med sladek, torej se porablja pri napravi različnih jestvin in pijač. Tekom svetovne vojne se je med tudi marsikje porabljal mesto sladkorja za sladilo kave ali čaja. Trdi se tudi, da je med zelo redilna hrana, katero telo skoro popolnoma porabi. Dalje se smatra, da ima med zdravilne lastnosti. Proti kašlju se baje z uspehom rabi v vroči vodi raztopljen med, posebno oni, ki je bil nabran na lipovem cvetju. V najslabšem slučaju tako zdravilo vsaj škodovati ne more, poleg tega pa ni zoprno za piti.

Nabiranje medu in voska pa ni edina korist, ki jo čebele prinašajo človeštvu. Rastlino slovci vedo, da čebele prav izdatno pomagajo pri opravevanju ali oplojevanju rastlin. Vse višje razvite rastline imajo dva spola, to je prašnike in pestike, kar bi se v navadnem jeziku imenovalo možki in ženski spol. Droben, rumeni cvetni prah, ki ga producira prašniki, mora oprasiti pestice, sicer se iz istih ne more razviti seme ali sad. Pri večini rastlin se nahaja pestič s prašniki vred v istem cvetu. To velja na primer za črešnje, jablane, hruške in večino vrtnih in poljskih cvetlic. Pri nekaterih rastlinah najdemo pestiče in prašnike ločene; sicer so na istih rastlinah, toda ločeni. Med te spadajo na primer leska, oreh, kostanj, hrast, koruza itd. Zopet druge rastline producirajo pestične cvete na enem drevesu ali grmiču, prašnične pa na drugem. To velja za vrbe, topoli, dateljnovce palme itd.

Kjer so prašniki in pestiči v enem cvetu skupno, se oprasitev najlažje vrši. Kjer so ločeni po vejicah ali drevesih, pa je oprasitev že bolj komplicirano. Tu pridejo na pomoč vetrovi in razne žuželke, posebno čebele, ki prinašajo cvetni prah od cveta na cvet, od rastline do rastline. Na kosmato telesce čebele, ki zleze v cvet, da mu posrka med, se prime cvetni prah, ki ga živalica nevede odda na drugem cvetu, kjer je potreben.

Tudi na enodomnih rastlinah, to je na takih, kjer so prašniki in pestiči v enem cvetu, vrše čebele vrlo koristno delo. Večkrat se zgodi, da močen dež opere cvetni prah rastlin, predno so bile oprasene. Tu pride na pomoč čebela, ki prinese cvetni prah od sorodne rastline, ki raste morda miljo daleč proč in ima dovolj cvetnega prahu.

Neki nemški čebelar je več

(Dalej na 2. strani)

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

Dne 20. aprila popoldne je izbruhnil požar v vasi Gatinu, med Grosupljem in Višnjo goro, ter tekom ene ure uničil tri hiše in 20 različnih gospodarskih poslopij. Hiša je pogorela Janezu Knepu, dalje Martinu Zitniku in Francu Rus. Več drugih hiš je oženj znatno poškodovale, in kot že omenjeno, pogorelo je 20 gospodarskih poslopij. Splošno se sodi, da je iskra iz železniške lokomotive padla na slamanato streho hiše Janeza Kne-pa, ki stoji najbližje progi, ker tam se je oženj začel. Pri močnem vetru se je požar bliskovito hitro širil. Domača požarna bramba je takoj stopila v akcijo, in v presledkih po nekaj minut so prihiteli na pomoč še požarne brambe iz Grosuplje, Šmarja, Spodnje Slivnice, St. Jurija, Zalne, Mlačevega, Velike Loke, Police in Višnje gore.

V eni uri se je gasilec posrečilo požar omejiti in zadušiti. Povzročena škoda se čeni na milijon dinarjev; pogorelci pa so za zavarovani le za manjšo svoto.

Družini Alojzija Beca na Kamnici v šentjanski občini na Dolenjskem se je nedavno narodil 21. otrok. Izmed ena in dvajsetih otrok jih živi 12. Vlo-zena je bila prošnja, da bi 21. otroku kumoval kralj, in prošnja se je ugodilo. Krst se je vršil 28. aprila v St. Janžu in kralja Aleksandra je nadomestil pri tej priliki polkovnik g. Kovič, poveljnik 39. pešpolka v Celju.

Občina Loka pri Zidanem mostu ima med svojimi občani večje število čvrstih starih korenin. V vasi Račica živi pri svojem sinu Franjo Mastnak, star 93 let, ki je večino življenja opravljal težka dela. V Majlandu nad Zidanim mostom biva 93 let stara Reza Kerneč. Postelje ne more več zapustiti, duševno pa je še čila. V Velikih Sirjah imajo gostilničarja Jakoba Selica, ki je star 86 let. Služil je 16 let pri vojakih in se udeležil bitke pri Kraljevem gradu. Se vedno je junak, dela še vse, celo na črešnje se spleza obirat sad. V bivši oljarni živi pri svojem sinu 84 let stara Marija Klanšek. Nad 30 let je bila potovka oljarne. V Zidanem mostu živi bivši trgovec in hišni posestnik Feliks Schindler, še vedno čil in zdrav. Med moškimi prebivalci Majlanda pa je menda najstarejši Joze Stropnik, ki gre v 80. leto. Služil je ravno pol stoletja pri železnici in uživa danes celih 285 dinarjev mesečne miloščine.

Najstarejši človek v Jugoslaviji. Po vesteh beograjskih listov živi v vasi Mitrašinci mož, ki je letos dovršil 130 let svojega življenja. Ime mu je Jovan Trajković. Vse svoje življenje je bil pastir ter je čuval svojo in tujo živino. Oženil se je, ko je bil star trideset let, petdeset let pa je že vdovec. Hranil se je in se hrani še danes z rženim kruhom, sirom, mlekom, jajci in kuhanim sadjem. Pušil ni nikoli in tudi žganja ni pil. Sliši še dobro, ljudi spozna le po glasu, ker so mu oči opešale.

Prijatelj mi je nedavno povedal sledečo zgodbo, ki je ba-je resnična. Neki bankir, balkanskega pokolenja, je bil poslan za par let v ječo, ker je zafrekal vse prihranke vlagatelj. V ječi se je mož dobro obnašal, in ker je bil izobražen, dobil je nalogo, da poučuj svoje tovariše-jetnike v čitanju, pisanju in računanju.

(Dalej na 2. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

V Washingtonu je zopet vzplamtela državljanska vojna, in sicer med ženskami. Nove vseh "boljših" dam so obrnjeni v zrak, kot daljnogledni zvezdoslovci. Gre se za to, kje bo sedela Mrs. Gann, sestra podpredsednika Curtisa, o pri-liki slavnostnih banketov in čajank. Pred tedni je bilo doseženo začasno premirje in Mrs. Gann je nosila veliki zvonec. Pa se je oglasila "princezinja" Alice, hčerka pokojnega predsednika Roosevelta, in zagrozila s pasivno rezistenco, če se njej ne prisodi glavni zvonec. Ona, hčerka pravega predsednika in žena "speakerja" zbor-nice, naj bi bila manj kot kakšna navadna Mrs. Gann? To je skoro razžaljenje veličanstva.

Kdo ve, če se v priroči te kontraverze ne počuti malo "cheap" predsednik Hoover, katerega oče je bil navaden vaški kovač!

Sloveči odvetnik Clarence S. Darrow je na neki skupščini Ameriške legije dejal, da prohibicija je samo za reveže, ker je odvzela delavcu kozarec dobrega piva, medtem ko si bogataši lahko do mile volje postrežejo s šampanjcem in likerji. To smo mi že davno vedeli, četudi nismo odvetniki.

Bogataš vživa slavo kamorkoli se obrne. Multimilijonar Henry F. Sinclair je bil poslan v ječo za tri mesece in časopisi vse dežele mu posvečajo dolge kolone z debelimi naslovi.

V Italiji imajo 13 ministrstev in od teh jih ima Mussolini v žepu osem. On je ministrski predsednik, minister notranjih zadev, minister korporacij, minister javnih del, minister zunanjih zadev, vojni minister, minister kolonij, minister aviatike in minister mor-narice. Kadar se sestane ministrski svet, je premir Mussolini že v naprej gotov, da bo zmagal pri vseh glasovanjih.

Prijatelj mi piše iz Hollywooda, da njegova žena vedno najprej prečita to kolono, in kadar se ji zdi presuhoparna, se pritoži, da ni nič več novega in zabavnega. In pomislite, to se godi v Hollywoodu, kjer imajo Charlie Chaplina in polno drugih filmskih zvezd.

Ker sem baš pri zvezdah, sem se domislil, da sem oni večer opazil v zadnji sobi neke znane restavracije neko neznano mi zvezdo, ki se je šala iz gosti. Vprašal sem pri mizi sedečega vprašatelja, če je to kakšna nova zvezda. Fant pa je poredno pomežiknil in polglasno odgovoril, da je stara, samo popravljena in prenovljena. Ko sem ga začudeno pogledal, je še pristavil, da je bila zvezda prenovljena v "beauty parlorju".

Prijatelj mi je nedavno povedal sledečo zgodbo, ki je ba-je resnična. Neki bankir, balkanskega pokolenja, je bil poslan za par let v ječo, ker je zafrekal vse prihranke vlagatelj. V ječi se je mož dobro obnašal, in ker je bil izobražen, dobil je nalogo, da poučuj svoje tovariše-jetnike v čitanju, pisanju in računanju.

(Dalej na 2. strani)

"Nova Doba"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

Naročnina za člane 72c letno; za nečlane \$1.50, za inozemstvo \$2.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION, Inc., Ely, Minn.

Owned and Published by the South Slavonic Catholic Union, Inc.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Subscription for members \$0.72 per year; non-members \$1.50

Advertising rates on agreement

Naslov za vse, kar se tiče lista:

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

VOL. V. 83 NO. 20

Vse ob svojem času.

Med naše najnavadnejše napake moramo šteti našo nepočakljivost. V tem oziru smo podobni otrokom, ki hočejo, da se jim vsaka želja in kaprica izpolni takoj, brez oziroma na to, če je izpeljiva ali ne. Pozabimo, da gre na svetu vse stopnjama; da pravilen razvoj ne prenese vrstolomnih skokov.

Po izjavah znanstvenikov se je planet, na katerem živimo in katerega imenujemo zemlja, razvijal mnogo milijonov let, predno je dosegel današnji obliko. Izkopanine in okamenine nam kažejo, da so bile nekoč na tej naši zemlji razmere, v kakoršnih niso mogla živeti današnjemu človeku podobna bitja. Kdaj so se pojavila na naši zemlji človeku podobna bitja, nihče ne more natančno določiti. Gotovo je le, da so od takrat potekla tisočletja, morda stotisočletja, morda milijone let. Kaj je v starosti zemlje stotisoč ali milijon let? Niti toliko kot en dan v življenju človeka, ki si domišlja, da je krona stvarstva.

Življenje človeka kot posameznika je kratko, zato ne more videti daleč v preteklost in še manj v prihodnost, pa bi najrajši v to kratko življenjsko dobo stlačil ves napredek, mogoč in nemogoč. Mi merimo vse na ure, dneve, tedne, mesece in leta, pa hočemo, da splošni razvoj sledi tem našim meram. Ako nas računni vnesejo, smo razočarani in obupu jemo nad bodočnostjo.

Premnogokrat pozabimo, da vsaka reč potrebuje svoj čas in gotove druge pogoje za razvoj. Goba se razvije v enem dnevu ali dveh do svoje popolnosti, pšenična rastlina potrebuje za razvoj več mesecev, hrast sto let ali več, sequoia tisočletja. Mušica enodnevnicca preživi vse svoje življenje v enem dnevu, orel živi več sto let, želva morda pol tisočletja.

To je samo nekoliko primerov, kako hiter je razvoj ponekod in kako počasen je drugod, po naših pojmih seveda. Za razvoj v katerikoli smeri pa so potrebni gotovi pogoji, in dokler teh ni, so zastoj vse želje in nade.

Vse pride ob svojem času, oziroma, kadar so pogoji za to. Prisiljena reč ni nikoli dobra. Ako rastline spomladi prezgodaj ozelenijo, jih rada uniči pozna slana. Ako ne izobražena in nerazodna masa nenadoma dobi v roke usodo večje družabne skupine, sledi mnogokrat katastrofa ali pa vsaj padejo mnoge nepotrebne žrtve. Izobrazba in vsaj delne izkušnje so pogoji za zdrav napredek.

Ako bi mi vedno računali z razmerami in če bi vedno vpoštevali, da vsaka reč zahteva svoj čas in prave pogoje, bi si prihranili marsikatero razočaranje. Noben pameten farmer ne bo skušal orati svojih njiv, dokler so pokrite, s snegom. Pravtako ne bo pričakoval, da mu pšenica obroditi teden ali mesec dni po setvi. Posejal bo svoje njive o pravem času, obdelal jih pravilno, potem pa bo čakal, da čas stori svoje in mu prinese sad.

Tudi napredek večjih ali manjših narodnih skupin se ne pokaže preko noči. Četudi smo sejali najboljše seme, se uspehi pokažejo morda šele čez desetletja. Včasih se razmere zasujejo na tak način, da je treba obsejati nove parcele, s popolnoma novim semenjem, in jih obdelati po posebni, novi metodi, če hočemo pričakati uspeha in povoljnega pridelka.

Tudi J. S. K. Jednota je morala, z drugimi slovenskimi podpornimi organizacijami vred, pričeti z obdelovanjem, popolnoma nove parcele, na popolnoma nov način. Obdelovanje te nove parcele pomeni pridobivanje mladine za našo organizacijo. K temu nas je primoralo omejeno, oziroma skoro ustavljeno naseljevanje.

Zdi se nam, da v pridobivanju mladine in v snovanju angleško poslušajočih društev nismo tako uspešni, kot smo pričakovali. To pa nas ne sme oplašiti, saj vemo, da začetek je težak povsod in da velikih uspehov ne moremo pričakovati preko noči. Bodimo zagotovljeni, da smo započeli dobro delo, in vztrajajmo. Koncem enega desetletja ali še prej bomo za naš trud vsi poplačani z vidnimi uspehi.

Kjer je pogum, vpoštevanje doseženih uspehov in trdna vera v še boljše bodočnost, tam so vsi pogoji za napredek.

POLJUBI ME, OBJEMI ME

Poljubi me, objemi me,
tesno in še tesneje,
— glej, veter stresa veje —
na srce si prikleni me.

Da bi ne mogel iz teh rok
v daljine meglovite,
— o ptic pomladnih kite! —
začaraj me v svoj ozki krog.

(Oton Zupancič).

IZ URADA GL. TAJNIKA

Pojasnilo glede sklada za štrajkarje.

Na letni seji glavnega odbora sem poročal o stanju sklada za štrajkarje, a nehoti sem pozabil številke izročiti zapisnikarju. To je vzrok, da ni bilo objavljeno tozadevno poročilo.

Povodom zadnje konvencije sem podal detajlirano poročilo o skupnih dohodkih in izdatkih na posamezna društva. Ob času konvencije smo prejeli še sledeča darila:

Anton Zbašnik, podaril plačo, katero mu je konvencija odobrila kot konvenčnemu predsedniku\$35.00

Matt Anzelc, podaril plačo kot konvenčni podpredsednik 10.00

Louis Balant, podaril plačo kot konvenčni podpredsednik 10.00

John Prijatelj, delegat društva št. 42, Pueblo, Colo 1.00

Joseph Pečnik, delegat društva št. 89, Gowanda, N. Y. 2.00

Društvo "Studene pod skalo" št. 138, Export, Pa. 13.75

Neimenovani57

Skupaj\$72.32

Poprej izkazano\$2,544.77

Skupaj prejeta 2,617.09

Skupaj nakazano 2,455.47

Preostanek\$ 161.62

Preostala vsota v znesku \$161.62 je naložena na First State Bank, v Ely, Minnesota.

Po konvenciji smo nakazali samo \$35.00 podpore za štrajkarje, in to za društvo št. 136. Krayn, pa. Imeli smo še par drugih prošelj ter tudi pri- tožb, da nekateri prosijo pomoči, ki sploh potrebni niso.

Radi tega se ni nakazovalo nadaljnjih podpor za štrajkarje. Na letni seji sem vprašal, kaj naj storimo s tem denarjem, ki je preostal? Mnenje večine je bilo, da naj ostane na banki, da za slučaj novih štrajkov zamoremo nuditi vsaj začetno pomoč prizadetim. Če ima katero društvo kak drugačen nasvet, naj se obrne na polletno sejo glavnega odbora, ker do sedaj še ni bilo ničesar definitivnega sklenjeno.

Z bratskim pozdravom, Joseph Pishler, gl. tajnik.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

žela svobode in da se švicarji tega tudi zavedajo.

PROHIBICIJA stane ljudstvo Zedinjenih držav 936 milijonov dolarjev letno. Te številke, ki jih je sestavila Družba proti prohibiciji, predstavljajo izdatke za vsiljevanje prohibicije in pa velikanske svote, ki jih dežela izgubi na davkih.

Najlepše pri tem je pa, da je prohibicija kljub temu le bolj na papirju.

GENERAL CALLES, bivši predsednik Mehike, ki je bil tekom zadnje revolucije poveljnik vladnih čet, se je dne 12. aprila vrnil v Mexico City kot zmagovalček. Tisoče glav broječe množice so mu prirejale navdušene ovacije, in predsednik Gil je zmagovalca javno objel.

IZ URADA GL. PREDSEDNIKA

Članstvo J. S. K. Jednote obveščam tem potom, da sem svoj urad preselil v druge prostore. Vsi člani, ki se pismeno obračajo name, naj izvolijo v bodoče naslavljanje svoja pisma na: "5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa."

Z bratskim pozdravom, Anton Zbašnik, gl. predsed. J. S. K. Jednote.

SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

pevskih zmožnostih zelo pohvalno izraža.

V Ely, Minn., se bo v bližnji bodočnosti vršil koncert opernega pevca g. Antona Šublja. Koncert bo prirejen pod pokroviteljstvom društev št. 120 in 184 JSKJ, ki imata športni oddelk, in je del čistega dobička namenjen omenjenima društvoma. Več o prireditvi bo poročano pravočasno.

Umrli so v Clevelandu: Marija Muzič, preje poročena Vidmar, doma iz Poloma pri Kočevju. Stara je bila 67 let. Zadel jo je kap. Zapuška soproga, sina, hčer in več drugih sorodnikov. — Joseph Gole, star 46 let, doma iz vasi Repče pri Trebnjem. Bil je samec in ne zapuška tu nobenih sorodnikov. — Joseph Lesar, star 33 let, doma iz Ribnice. Tu zapuška soprogo in hčerko, v Denverju, Colo., pa mater, tri brate in dve sestri.

NEMIRNA MLADINA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

iz hiše v drvarnico na dvorišče, odkoder naj bi bil prinesel poleno za na ogenj. Fant je odšel, toda v tistem hipu ga je prišla potovalna strast, in mesto v drvarnico, se je napotil v daljni svet. Domov se je vrnil šele čez leto dni. Pri tisti priliki se je spomnil očetovega naročila in je stopil v hišo s polenom v naročju. Oče se mu je nasmejal in pripomnil, da je bil šel pač daleč po drva.

KORISTNE ČEBELE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

let opazoval, da so gotove rastline boljše obrodile v bližini čebeljakov, kot na oddaljenih poljih. Za poskušnjo je potem zavaroval nekaj rastlin s fino, gosto mrežico, da čebele niso mogle do njih. Pokazalo se je, da so tiste zavarovane rastline obrodile dosti manj semena, kot one, do katerih imale čebele dostop. Posebno se je to pokazalo pri alfalfi, rdeči detelji, gorčici, ajdi itd. Nekaj tega posla opravijo tudi čmrliji in druge žuželke, ki stikajo za medom, toda glavna zasluga za dobro opreševanje mnogih rastlin pripada čebelarjem.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Neki dan je dal svojim učencem sledečo nalogo: "Začetkom leta naložite na banko \$3,750. Banka obrestuje vlogo po štiri procenote. Koliko dobite iz banke konci leta?"

Za pol minute že vzdigne roko učenec v zadnji klopi in resno odgovori: "Niti centa!"

Starokrajski listi poročajo o rojakih, ki imajo po 15, 20 in več otrok. Poročajo tudi o ljudeh, ki dosežejo 80, 90 in 100 let, pa so v mnogih slučajih še zdravi in čvrsti. Ni čuda če Mussolini vedno apelira na Italijanke, da morajo narodu podariti več in več kričavega drobiža.

Mestno županstvo v Sarajevu je nedavno izdalo odredbo, da tramvajski sprevodniki ne smejo več jesti česna. Kdor bo dišal po česnu, bo prišel v disciplinarno preiskavo ter se bo postopalo z njim, kakor da bi prišel pijan v službo. Jaz ne uganem, da-li je ta odredba posledica diktature ali začetek prohibicije.

A. J. T.

Ribe v zraku.

V Californijskem zalivu nalove ribiči mnogo rib. Ker tam ni dovolj odjemalcev, ribe v aeroplanih odnašajo na trge večjih mest ob Pacifiku.

KAR TAKO...

(A. J. T.)

Včasih se kdo ne more odločiti za naslov, ker se mu zdi, da noben ne bi odgovarjal sledečemu čitju, pa zapiše vrhu kolone "Brez naslova". Jaz se za naslov "Brez naslova" ne morem ogreti, ker je že zastaran in obrabljen, poleg tega je pa lažljiv, kakor se ga vzame. Bolj pošteno in logično je, da se napravi naslov kar tako...

Za ločila med odstavki, glede katerih nečemo, da bi se preveč skup tiščali, rabimo različne znake. Najbolj navadne so črte in zvezdice. Jaz sem za izpremembo danes vzel za ločilo zveličavno znamenje ameriškega dolarja. Pa ni čisto brez pomena to ločilo, kajti baš znamenje \$ in tisto, kar se zraven pripiše, najbolj loči nas enakovredne ameriške državljanke. Pravezprav je to v Ameriki med ljudmi najvažnejše ločilo, zato mislim, da je primerno za ločilo med odstavki, ki so napisani brez vsake vidne medsebojne zveze, kar tako...

Ni vselej lahko pisati član- kov, ki bi se od začetka do konca tikali istega predmeta. Posebno je to težko v priči- nah vremenskih izprememb pomladnega časa. Zjutraj še drhti duhteči majnik v žamet- no mehki lepoti, in zlata Ve- sna se v dobrih smeje, opol- dne se morda med bliskom in gromom že vlivajo pomladne plohe, zvečer se med dežjem zaganjajo posevki mrzlih sne- žink, od juga prihajajo poro- čila o tornadih, iz Colorada o- zimi, ki dosega šest pod ničlo.

Ni čuda, če se pri tem misli tr- gajo kot pomladni oblaki, in objestno skačejo semtertja kot binkoštni kozlički. Ne kaže to- rej družega kot pisati kar to- ko...

Sicer so pa tudi najlepši šopki sestavljeni iz različnih cvetlic, in lepota vsake po- samezne pride vsled te različ- nosti do posebne veljave. Take- mu šopku je bila na primer podobna zakuska, ki je bila nedavno prirejena v proslavo štiridesetletnice našega sloven- sko-ameriškega pesnika in skladatelja, Ivana Zorman- a. Družba je bila mala in pisana, toda zato ni manj prijatelj- ska in iskrena. Skoro vsak na- vzočih je bil izborni govornik, kot še nikoli, in vsak je k sla- vljencu namenjenemu šopku prispeval drugačno cvetko.

Eden je dejal, da smo ameri- škiki Slovenci kakor mladiki, ki je sicer poglajala iz korenin rodne Slovenije, toda smo se v ameriškem podnebnju razvili na poseben način, in predstavl- jamo nekaj svojega. Slavlje- nec pa da predstavlja zelo iz- razito najboljši, kar ima ame- riška Slovenija. Drugi je mi- silil, da bi bilo umestno, če bi se ime Zorman izpremenilo v Vzorman. Zopet drugi je po- vedal, da slavljenčeva dela predstavljajo luč, katere odsev bo žarel še dolgo, ko že nas več ne bo. Nadaljni govornik je menil, da je slavljenec naj- oddelnejši poslanik slovenske besede v tej deželi, kot je bil Mr. Herrick najodličnejši po- slanik Amerike v Franciji, enako cenjen in ljubljen na obeh straneh Atlantika. Ome- njeno je bilo tudi od drugega, da se več kot dvajsetletno de- lo slavljenca pozna v ameri- škiki Sloveniji, dasi še ni tako ce- njeno, kakor bi zaslužilo, in da mali slovenski narod koraka v ravni vrsti z drugimi mnogo večjimi narodi. Povdar- jano je bilo tudi, da literarna dela slavljenca narod potrebu- je in jih bo še potreboval, in da je potrebno, da verujemo sami v sebe in svoje narodno bogastvo. In povedalo se je še mnogo lepega, resnega in ša- ljivega, in družba je bila prav

Jugoslovanska

Ustanovljena 1. 1898



Kat. Jednota

Inkorporirana 1. 1901

GLAVNI URAD V ELY, MINN.

Glavni odborniki:

Predsednik: ANTON ZBAŠNIK, 5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Podpredsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 901 Adams St., Waukegan, Ill.
Tajnik: JOSEPH PISHLER, Ely, Minnesota.
Blagajnik: LOUIS CHAMPA, 416 East Camp St., Ely, Minn.

Vrhovni zdravnik:

DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St. N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nadzorni odbor:

Predsednik: RUDOLF PERDAN, 933 E. 185th St., Cleveland, O.
1. nadzornik: JOHN MOVERN, 412—12th Ave. E., Duluth, Minn.
2. nadzornik: JOHN KUMSE, 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, O.
3. nadzornik: JOHN BALKOVEC, 5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. nadzornik: WILLIAM B. LAURICH, 1900 W. 22nd Place, Chicago, Ill.

Porotni odbor:

Predsednik: JOSEPH PLAUTZ, 432—7th St., Calumet, Mich.
1. porotnik: JOSEPH KAMOLIS, Ely, Minn.
2. porotnik: ANTON OKELISH, 218 Liberty Ave., Barberton, O.

Jednotino uradno glasilo:

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

Urednik in upravnik: A. J. TERBOVEC.

Vse stvari tikačje se uradnih zadev kakor tudi denarne pošiljke naj se pošiljajo na glavna tajnika. Vse pritožbe naj se pošiljajo na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov in bolnišnice spricvala naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika. Dopisi, društvena naznanila, oglasi, naročnina članov in izpisek članice naj se pošiljajo na: Nova Doba, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota se priporoča vsem Jugoslovancem za obilen pristop. Kdor želi postati član te organizacije, naj se zgleda po bližnjem društvu JSKJ. Za ustanovitev novih društev se obrnite na gl. tajnika. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi z 8 člani članicami.

pomladno razigrane volje. Na kratko rečeno, to je bila slav- nost in zabava, ki ni bila kar tako...

Shakespeare, ki filozofira v idiličnem Shakespearjevem vr- tiču clevelandskega mestnega parka, je enkrat v pretečeni zimi izgubil svoj nos. To se ti- če namreč njegovega doprsne- ga kipa. Ali mu je odmrznil ali ga mu je odbil kak učenec, ki je radi Shakespearja dobi- slab red, to je skrivnost vere in ugibanja. Zadnje soboto me je zopet pot zanesla v omenje- ni vrst, kjer sem obudoval cve- teče tulipane, orlice in šmarni- ce, pa različno brsteče grmič- je. Mimogrede sem pogledal tudi kip slovečega literata, in čudo prečudno, Shakespeare je imel obvezano glavo, kot hajduk v gorah balkanskih. Poleg mene se je ustavila gru- ča otrok, ki so glasno ugibali, da-li ima Shakespeare zobobol ali ga boli nos. — Drugi dan sem bil zopet tam. Shakespeare ni imel več obvez na glavi, in opazil sem, da mu je preko no- či zrastle docela nov nos. Kaj vse ne zraste spomladi! Moč božanske Vesne res ni kar tako...

Tuintam se dobi kdo, in jaz imam "srečo" celo osebno po- znati cenjenega rojaka, ki mi- sila, da je pisati kar tako. Saj ima urednik pisalno mizo, typewriter, tinte in papirja pa tudi, kolikor hoče! To je toli- ko, kot bi se zidarju dalo kla- divo in zidarsko žlico in se mu naročilo naj zgradi hišo ali ga- ražo; kamenje, opeko in omet pa naj si poišče kjer hoče. Zbi- ranje in obdelovanje gradiva za stavbo pa je prav tako malo otroška igračka, kot zbiranje in obdelovanje gradiva za časnike kolone. Nekateri vseznalci mislijo, da urednik pri mizi sam sedi, tako, da ga vse boli, gradivo si pa telefonično naro- či iz časnikarske grocerije, kot se nariči vreča moke ali fi- žola. Zamera gori ali doli, jaz pribijem na tem mestu, da kdor misli, da se piše kar tako, je sam malo "tako"...

GLAVNO MESTO WASHINGTON

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

dvorana senata in Vrhovno so- dišče.

Rotunda pod kupolo, ogrom- ni okrogla dvorana z zgodovin- skimi slikami na stenah, je pri- zorišče vstoličenja predsednikov Združenih Držav. Rotunda vo- di v National Statuary Hall, nekdanjo dvorano poslanske zbornice. Vsaka država je bila povabljen naj, pošlje tja kip

dveh najodličnejših mož ne države.

Kupola Kapitola, nad kat- olo stoji kip oborožene Svobode, ga se do višine 307 čevljev so- esplanado, na kateri stoji bur- tol. Njo je videti iz vsi- dela mesta.

Predsednikov sedež

Palaca predsednika ali Pa- lača (White House) se na- na drugem koncu Pennsylv- Avenije. Palaca je taka, ka- si jo je zamislil Washington sam. Bila je restavrirana tem, ko so jo Angliji sed- vojni leta 1814. Bela hiša- dostojanstvena, ali hiša- skromna dvanadstropna s s krasnim parkom in vo- okoli nje.

Kakor skoraj vsako javno poslopje tako je tudi Hiša pristopna posetnikom gotovih urah.

Muzeji in druga javna poslopja.

Na "Smithsonian gro- kjer se nahaja edina Smithsonian institucija, je v akademiji znanosti, sto- rodni muzej, zbirka umet- prirodoznanosti. Tam se tudi novi Narodni muzej al- doslovja z izbornimi ind- zbirko. National Gallery in Corcoran Art Gallery

jeta zbirke evropskih in- škikh slikarjev in kiparjev, gresna knjižnica (Library of Congress) na Kapitolskem

velika palaca iz belega m- ki pokriva površino treh- ima eno izmed največjih kn- knjig na svetu, tudi mn- soč knjig v tujih jeziki- slopse se odlikuje po prv- dekoracijah in umetni- sploh eno izmed najk- poslopj v glavnem mestu.

Mnogo velikih palač- razne vladne depart- Menda najlepša zgradb- slopse zvezne zakladnice (Treasury Building) v strogo nem stilu, modelirano po Minervinega hrama v

V prvem nadstropju je nahajajo milijoni dolarjev tu in srebru — najbolj na soba na svetu. Pr- urad, ki zavzema dva bloka, vsebuje muzej ki ilustrira čez 400,000

Vladna tiskarna (Gov- Printing Office) je t- tikarsko podjetje na Tri departmanti — Navy — zavzema zgradbo blizu Bele Hiše.

Naturalizacijski in p- škiki urad nahajata se v- ski ulici blizu Bele Hi- skromnem poslopju po- uradov departmanta

Izmed drugih znamen- slopij naj omenimo

(Dajle na šesti strani)

NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.



Current Thought.

WHAT'S IN A LODGE NAME?

DID SOME ONE PLAY A LOW DOWN TRICK WHEN THEY CHRISTENED YOUR LODGE?

Some people are inclined to believe that there isn't much in a name, maintaining that the importance lies in the type and quality of members. In other words they believe that no matter how grotesque or inappropriate the name is the lodge is handicapped. Our newspapers today bring home to one multiplicity and variety of names our English-conducted lodges bear, and after long, careful, and unprejudiced observation I find that the most successful lodges usually have the best names. Of course, opinions as to favorable names may vary but it is not likely that one is wrong after receiving identical replies from people upon whom one can exert no influence other than to their impressions of a good name.

Names should be significant. Unconsciously a name either disposes us to favor the lodge or else it discourages us and entices us to become members. No doubt everyone has experienced a dislike for a person just from hearing his name and later from association with the same person discovered him to be very congenial and pleasant.

So there really is such a thing as an ugly name which is a hindrance to live down. One of the important things therefore about a lodge is its name. We should be more careful about selecting names for our lodges than we would be if we were to choose a name for a person, for on the one hand many would have to endure objectionable name while on the other hand only one individual would be distressed over the blunder made. The nomenclature of our lodges therefore should be unique and associative something by which we may be inspired to greater heights of fraternal organization.

DOVENE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL HONORED

Anna Simonich has been announced as honor student at Dovene High School of Aurora, Ill., having attained the highest averages of the Aurora class during her four years of high school. Congratulations Ann, we wish you success in whatever you expect to attempt after graduation.

YOUTH TO GET LEGION MEDAL

Rebovich of the senior class of Gilbert, Minn., high school will receive the Legion Medal, which is awarded the student who has the highest academic and athletic standing during the past four years.

He is of Yugoslav extraction and is very popular among the students of his school. He was captain of last year's basketball team and was placed on the high school basketball team for two years, and active in track work. Joe's accomplishment proves sufficiently that a sound body and a clear mind go hand in hand.

SLOVENIAN WOMEN'S DANCE A SUCCESS

The Slovenian Women's Club held at the recreational hall in McKinley, Minn., Saturday night was well attended and a success financially.

PERUSEK ON WAY TO JUGOSLAVIA

H. Gregory Perusek, well known Slovene artist made a short stay in Cleveland last night and Saturday and then embarked for New York where he is to embark for Yugoslavia. Mr. Perusek is not visiting the land which he has left for the land of his greater opportunities in his early childhood. We wish Perusek a pleasant voyage.

STAIN IRON SONG-DEBUT AT CHISHOLM

Stain Mountain Iron Glee Club made its debut in Chisholm creating a sensation. Among the girls were several Slovenians, namely, Ann and Bebe Cerkevnik, and Johanna Simonich. It proved to a successful congress of female music.

EXCHANGES

LET'S GET GOING PITTSBURGHERS

All members of the Pittsburghers lodge No. 196 J. S. K. J. are hereby requested to attend the May meeting to be held on Thursday May 16th, 1929 at the Slovenian Auditorium.

All members who are going to try for the baseball team are requested to get in touch with Field Manager John Antlogar, 209 — 57th St. or business manager Louis Kompare, 5632 Donson Day, at once.

At the above meeting some very important questions are to be settled. Everyone's presence is urgently requested.

Some of our members seem to have fallen asleep in the Get-a-New-Member Campaign. I wish they would hurry and get a new member as our aim is to be the largest English speaking lodge in the J. S. K. J. by the first of July. So you can see we don't have much time.

I also wish to inform some members that their April dues are not as yet paid up.

Hoping that the meeting of May 16th, 1929 will be 100 per cent. in attendance, I remain John Golobic Jr., Sec'y.

ATTENTION! COLLINWOOD BOOSTERS!

The next regular monthly meeting will be held on Thursday May 16th at 7:30 P. M. in the Slovenian Home. We have a few subjects of great importance to discuss, so each and everyone is asked to show his loyalty by being present.

Mary Krainz, Sec'y.
Lodge No. 188 S. S. C. U.

Cleveland, O.

All representatives for the United Lodges of the J. S. K. J. in Cleveland and Greater Cleveland are requested to attend the approaching meeting to be held May 17th at 7:30 p. m. in the office of the Slovenian National Home. Important questions are to be deliberated upon at this meeting, so everyone is urged to be as prompt as possible.

Frank Kacar, secretary.

Always insist on constructive criticism in respect to your lodge.

Sport Sense

LET'S PLAY BALL

By now sports in our lodges should be offering us opportunities for self-expression. We should be out on the field with the team breathing in the fresh ozone and exercising our lungs. We should be as vociferous an audience as the fans of big league baseball by now. Between invasions with our teeth into a hot dog and sucking on a bottle of pop we should be emitting shouts of delight as one of our men is stealing second, or another has just smacked a fly destined to allow him all bases.

However, to say we should be doing something doesn't get one very far, the thing to do is to have a team to cheer for. Have you organized a team yet? Is it going to be an indoor team or a hard ball team, which?

COMRADES TO PLAY SUNDAY

The Comrades lodge No. 193 S. S. C. U. of Waukegan, Ill., baseball club, will open its season Sunday afternoon, at Grayslake, Ill.

The Comrades nine will work hard to avert defeat in their opening game.

The probable lineup for the Comrades as told by Joe Petrovic, manager of the club is as follows:

Catchers: Joe Chuck and Jack Strazer.

Pitchers: Frank Repp and Earl McKinney.

Infield: Frank Zupce, Larry Petrovic, Albert Korenin, John Bartel.

Outfield: Captain Victor Divjak, Matt Yarc, Stanley Grom, Matt Pabst, Charley Slobe, Frank Belec.

The Comrades also have an active indoor baseball team.

What has become of the Pittsburgh lodge baseball club?

John Petrovic, Business Manager.

SLOVENE PUGILIST OUTSLUGS OPPONENT

A Slovene youth known as Louis Golob, an impressive little fighter, residing in the metropolis of Duluth, Minn., recently outpunched his opponent Ray Dundee of St. Paul, Minn. Golob has engaged in fistcliffs with some of the best local bantams and featherweights and has received decisions in his favor time and time again. Another Slovene, by name Johnny Erjavec also outslugged a contender for his title. Tony Mihelich was rather unfortunate in his combat with a gloved warrior. The manager of this show was Phil Turk who has won himself quite a reputation in Duluth for creating interesting leather pushing exhibitions.

Ikey's Mistake

Little Ikey was crying outside his father's shop. Presently a benevolent old gentleman inquired:

"What's the matter, my little man?"

"I haf lost a dime," replied Ikey. "It fell down the grating an' fadder will punish me."

"Dear me!" said the old gentleman. "Here's another dime. Now run home."

Ikey pocketed the money, but kept on crying.

"Why don't you stop crying?" asked his benefactor.

"Ven I tell fadder you gave me a dime he vill punish me for not saying I'd lost a quarter."

Bare Facts.

Fountain Pen. The fountain pen is not an invention of recent years. In Samuel Taylor's "Universal System of Short-hand Writing," published in 1786, we find proof of the fountain pen's great age. "I have nothing more to add," wrote Samuel Taylor, "for the use or construction of the practitioner, except a few words concerning the kind of pen proper to be used for writing shorthand. For expeditious writing some use what are called fountain pens, into which your ink is put, which gradually flows, when writing from thence into a smaller pen cut short to fit the smaller end of this instrument, but it is a hard matter to meet with a good one of this kind."

This undoubtedly is the pen described and illustrated in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, published in 1795. Hutton's definition begins, "Fountain pen is a pen contrived to contain a quantity of ink let it flow very quietly so as to supply the writer a long time without the necessity of taking fresh ink."

Khaki. Accident led to the invention of the olive colored cloth known by this name mainly for soldiers' uniform. British troops in India formerly wore a cotton cloth of greenish brown. It always faded when washed with a soap. A business man from England, discussing this defect with some British officers, casually remarked that a fortune awaited the manufacturer who might discover a process for making a cotton drill that would not fade. One of the officers, a young man, took the hint. He hired a skillful dyer and the two began a systematic search for an olive dye for cotton cloth that would not yield to soap or soda. Years were spent in vain experiments. One day they happened upon a bit of dyed cloth, lying amid hundred of similar scraps, that retained its color under the severest tests. The puzzling part of it all was that this scrap had been derived from a piece of cloth that had been subject to the same process. For a long time the experimenters tried to solve the riddle. The one bit of cloth or khaki mentioned was the only piece that kept its color against all attacks.

Finally by the merest chance they hit upon the secret. The dye in which this scrap had been dipped had remained for a time in a metal disk of a peculiar kind. This metal, in connection with chemical of the dye, had furnished the very thing needed. They made the experiment with other pieces, the dye held, and the fortunes were made.

Origin of Sandwich. Sandwich meaning two slices of bread with meat, cheese, or other food between them is derived from the name of the Fourth Earl of Sandwich, who lived in the time of George III. He was the same nobleman after whom Captain Jones Cook named the Sandwich Islands, now called the Hawaiian Islands. The sandwich was a great favorite with the earl. He was a notorious gambler and often became so engrossed in his cards that he would not stop to eat his meals. Instead he would have an attendant put meat between two pieces of bread, which he ate without leaving the gaming table. Although the earl thus gave his name to the sandwich he was

HEART NEEDS CAREFUL ATTENTION

DR. F. J. ARCH
Supreme Medical Examiner JSKJ

One of the most common causes of death is heart disease. Almost every day we hear of someone who has suddenly had a heart attack and either dies at once or becomes thereafter an invalid. When we look back on our early lives it does not seem that many persons in our acquaintance had heart disease, and, it makes one feel that it might be the speed of the present day that has some effect on our bodies at an age when men and women should be at their maximum usefulness.

All business men who have succeeded or who hope to succeed, would rather neglect to take inventory of their stock once a year, it being the only manner by which he can determine his losses, gains and his financial standing. Yet, these same men, who are so particular about their business, will pay no attention to themselves as long as they feel well. They can eat, sleep, tramp in the woods, work and sometimes take long automobile trips and they consider that they are therefore, perfectly well.

It is both fortunate and unfortunate, that the feeling of well being leads to a sense of security; fortunate, because in the long run that is true and the man who feels well is well; and, unfortunate, because there may be changes going on in the heart and blood vessels, that at first do not give any symptoms.

If we had two hearts, as we have two kidneys and two lungs, we might afford to have one give out, but we have only one heart and it pumps the life giving fluid, the blood, into every portion of the body. If this blood, which contains the foods for the various parts of the body, is not going where it should in the proper manner, some part of the body is going to be starved just as the whole body would be starved from lack of food in the stomach.

It happens at times that the blood vessels may have changed in them, that lead to their narrowing and the heart muscles may have changed in it that lead to the production of scars. These conditions come as the result of hard work, too strenuous living, too much eating, too much drinking, too much mental strain, too much worry, all of which are the products of modern life. While the heart has an enormous recuperative power and a great amount of reserve power, still it wears out, and in its wearing out the whole man goes to pieces.

What are we going to do about it? One thing we can do is have a physical examination once a year or oftener after we have reached the age of 45. This physical examination is no small matter, it requires skill, the aid of instruments of precision and it requires knowledge and judgement to interpret what is found. Everyone wants to live as long as he can. Even with the most careful examination, physicians cannot find everything that is going wrong within the body, but they can discover a great many things. It would seem the part of wisdom for those in middle

not the first to eat bread or biscuits and meat so combined. Under different names the sandwich has been popular in several countries since ancient times.

age and over to see whether they can prolong the inevitable end and whether they can make their advancing years a period of joy and happiness.

Let us suppose, that you have heart disease, that you have overstepped the bounds of your heart strength and that you are beginning to have evidences of heart failure. You will be short of breath on exertion that previously never produced distress. You may notice that your shoes are tight in the evening, but that you have no difficulty in putting them on in the morning. If you do not over-exert yourself during this period these symptoms may be present for some time. But all during this time the heart is straining itself, unknown to you and is becoming gradually less and less able to carry on the circulation. Then one day you may get a cold, the next day your feet are swollen, you are short of breath and you have a distressing cough.

You then would be suffering from real heart failure and your doctor would order you to bed. Of course, you would protest to say, that as soon as I can breathe easily and lose this cough, I will be all right. But, supposing you broke your thigh bone. Wouldn't you be in bed for weeks and maybe several months? You would say, yes, if I didn't stay in bed for that period, I could not walk. But there are many persons today, who have one artificial leg and sometimes their closest friends cannot notice that they have only one natural limb.

With your heart it is different, because you cannot get a substitute. When your heart is in the condition described above, it is broken. The only way to mend it is to give it rest as you would a broken thigh-bone. Rest for the heart means fewer beats per minute and with this longer pauses between beats for it is in these pauses that the heart rests. You might be willing to lie in bed until your cough stopped, your swollen feet disappeared and your appetite returned, but then you would want to get up and be about your business. You could not walk, however, as soon as the cast was removed from your healed leg, you would begin getting about slowly and gradually. If you would be content to be treated for heart failure as you are for a broken leg, you would save yourself a world of trouble and prolong your life.

Take care of your heart. Remember you have only one. You give it a large amount of work and does it without telling you how you are mistreating it. But when it does rebel and informs you, that it is being driven too strenuously then pay attention to the message it sends you and begin to think of giving it some rest. Consult your physician and do what he says, so that the percentage of deaths caused by heart disease may be decreased in the next two decades just as the death rate of tuberculosis has been decreased in the last two decades.

A lodge is the means to the end of making new acquaintances and making your old friends closer friends.

It is far nobler to attempt and fail than to fail without attempt.

Agitate a greater membership in your lodge and you are marshalling success.

Phunology

BORROWED, STOLEN AND ORIGINAL JOKES

A Sequel to "Off Again."

A number of years ago Engineer Donohue, of the Missouri Pacific, experienced a breakdown of his engine on the Kickapoo grade. He went to the telegraph office and sent the master mechanic, W. T. New, the following message, which bids fair to out-class the famous "Off again, on again": "Mr. New, number two has busted her flu, while going through Kickapoo. What would you have me do? Donohue."

A Clothes Call

"Say, Sambo, that certainly am some tear yo' give yo' britches when yo' slid into second base."

"You is right, boy. Came mighty nigh to calling dis game on 'counta dahkness."

A Pretty Good Yard

Two colored gentlemen met on the street the other day. One of them said, "Say, Rastus, that's a nice shirt you got on. How many yards did it take to make it?"

Rastus said, "Say, black boy, I got two shirts out of one yard."

What Do You Expect?

Diner: "Say, what kind of soup is this?"

Waiter: "Why, chicken, sir."

Diner: "I don't find any chicken in it."

Waiter: "Well, you wouldn't expect to find horse in horse radish, would you?"

Not So Sure

An old man met his little friend, Willie, one hot day on the street.

Old Man: "Hello, Willie. How is your dear old grandfather standing this heat?"

Willie: "Haven't heard yet. He's only been dead a week."

Should Be Acquainted

Tom: "I have courted your daughter for fifteen years."

Dad: "Well, what do you want?"

Tom: "To marry her."

Dad: "Well, I'll be darned. I thought you wanted a pension or something."

Charity

Little Richard: "Mother, may I have a nickel for the old man who is outside crying?"

Mother: "Yes, dear, but what is the old man crying about?"

Richard: "He's crying, 'Peanuts, five cents a bag'."

Quick Action

Mrs. Murphy had received a cablegram from her son in India saying that he would be home shortly. She showed it to her neighbor, Mrs. Casey.

"Wonderful quick things these telegrams, ain't they?" said Mrs. Casey.

"Quick ain't the word for it; the gum ain't dry yet what's on the envelope."

What Hospital Was This?

"Mrs. Green says she can't understand why her husband isn't well and out of the hospital long ago?"

"She hasn't seen the nurse who attends him."

Hot Scotch

Scotchman: "What do you charge for pulling a tooth?"

Dentist: "Five dollars."

Scotchman: "What do you charge for loosening it?"

WHERE DO WE COME FROM?

Where did the one hundred million Americans come from?

It was five years ago that congress instructed the secretaries of state, commerce and labor to ascertain the national origins, by birth or ancestry, of the American people. It was an exceedingly difficult task, but whatever the merits or demerits of the resulting quota readjustments, the ethnic composition of the American people presents a problem of enough interest to repay the labors of the eminent historians and statisticians who assisted the three secretaries in exploring our national backgrounds. The sub-committee of experts has carried on most extensive research and has made a detailed study of all available sources of information including all decennial censuses of population and annual records of immigration; foreign emigration statistics showing emigration by countries and provinces; census reports of foreign countries giving their population at different periods by political divisions and linguistic groups; and such other data as could cast some light upon our population growth during the last century.

Local records and histories of various settlements were consulted. Rates of increase of population were calculated for different periods and the most reliable statistical methods were applied to the problem.

Ultimately, the following computations were arrived at. The total white population, that is, 94,820,915 persons as enumerated in 1920, were divided into two main parts, termed by the committee the original native or colonial stock and the immigrant or post-colonial stock. The first part, numbering 41,288,570 persons, represents all those whose ancestors were here in 1790 when the first census of the United States was taken. The "immigrant stock" numbers 53,532,345 and consists of immigrants as well as the children, grandchildren and later generations of immigrants who have come to this country since 1790. As to the original native stock the chief data available was that supplied by the census of 1790.

But as this gives no information on the national origins of the four million Americans enumerated in that year, classification could be based only on the analysis of family names recorded by the census, distinguishing English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French, German and others. Subsequently the entire original native stock of today had to be allotted to various national groups in proportion to the names contributed by various nations to the American population of 1790.

Thus it has been estimated that of the forty-one million "original" Americans 77.2 per cent. are of English, Welsh, Scotch and North Irish descent, 4.4 per cent. Irish Free State, 7.3 per cent. German, 3.3 per cent. Dutch, 1.88 per cent. French, 1.4 per cent. Belgium, 0.9 per cent. Swiss and 2.7 per cent. are descended from all other nationalities. The "immigrant stock" has been distributed among the various national groups upon the basis of immigration records and census classifications by country of origin, adjustments having been made where necessary for post-war changes in political geography.

According to the final report, it is estimated that the various nations of the world have contributed to the white population of the United States in the following proportions: Great Britain and North Ireland 41.4 per cent., Germany 16.3 per cent., Irish Free State 11.3 per cent., Poland, 4.1, Italy 3.7,

Sweden 2.1, Netherland 2.0, France 2.0, Czechoslovakia 1.8, Russia 1.7, Norway 1.5, and Switzerland 1.1 per cent. No other quota country has contributed as much as one per cent. to America's population.

In their first report, submitted in 1927, the scientists of the state, commerce and labor departments admitted that "any racial classification based mainly upon names involves a considerable element of uncertainty," and in the covering letter to the president, secretaries, Kellogg, Hoover and Davis made it clear that in their opinion "the statistical and historical material available raised grave doubts as to the whole value of these computations."

The experts were allowed another year in which to check their figures, and new investigations and a special study of the origin and occurrence of family names, resulted in a second set of figures, completed in 1928. After one more year the final result of official researches was embodied in a third report, that of 1929, and submitted with the opinion that all available data had been utilized and that the figures were as nearly accurate as they could be made.

Those who are opposed to the new immigration quotas contend that there are no data available on which even the most learned experts accurately determine our national origins. There are, they point out, no trustworthy statistics of immigration for Colonial days. The only comprehensive data is that supplied by the census of 1790. But is it, they ask, a reliable source of information or only the only one? Moreover, for almost half of the people of the United States the only basis of "racial classification" is found in the names of their ancestors as enumerated in that census, and a family name, of their ancestors as enumerated in that census, and a family name, they urge, is hardly a safe criterion in reaching conclusions as to the linguistic and national backgrounds of a person. Many names are common to two or more countries; many become assimilated with the dominant language.

Immigrants have been coming to America for over three hundred years, the opponents of the national origins plan contend further, while we have statistics only for a little more than a century and even these are defective. Not until 1820 were any official records of immigration kept and the national origins of descendants of immigrants who entered this country between 1790 and 1820 can only be estimated. Not until 1850 were the foreign born listed in our decennial censuses by their countries of origin and only since 1890 has the native born population been classified by country of birth of parents.

Not even the censuses of 1910 and 1920 show how many people there were in the United States in those years who were born in Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, or any other state which did not exist before the war. Immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland were included in the same brackets and the problem has been not only to separate them but also to divide our Irish element between the Free State and North Ireland. What are the nationalities of the people who are listed in our statistics as of Austrian, Hungarian or Russian birth or descent? Our people of foreign stock, it is contended, were apportioned in accordance with a pre-war map and their redistribution to conform with the present boundaries of Europe involves another element of uncertainty. Further, it is asked, can the most careful estimates take account of different rates of fertility in different groups

at different times or the results of the intermarriage and intermingling of four, five or half a dozen nationalities?

On the other hand, the advocates of the national origins plan, while admitting that many of these elements of theoretical uncertainty exist and that the sources of information are not always adequate, contend that the margin of error can be only very slight; that as to those countries whose boundaries have been changed by the war the national origins computations are probably more accurate than the 1890 basis; that the committee figures are practically substantiated by the historians of our racial groups, German and Irish; and that the committee listened to every criticism made and tried to correct its figures whenever there was a suggestion of error.

In presenting both sides of the controversy, no lay person can pass judgment on the value of the computations which have been made or the accuracy of the resulting figures. In many cases the criticisms advanced sound plausible but it must not be forgotten that they are often made for political rather than scientific reasons. While the task of disentangling our national origins may look insuperable, the results are vouched for by a committee of scientists all men of recognized ability and standing.

GRAY'S ELEGY

Down from ages immemorial, songs of deeds and daring have been produced. In them all lurks an indescribable sensation of pulsating human emotions, that live to record the conflicting passions of the soul, in turn to carry the spirit into regions of melancholic depression.

In all of them, the inspired state of the poet, bordering on the sublime, the beautiful and the pathetic, has succeeded in fabricating about the heart, tentacular claims, which cannot be erased nor forgotten. So too with the lofty and noble lines of Gray. Concerning this, I take freedom in stating that above all poems, none covet so deep a meaning, so unfathomable a scrutiny of the innermost recesses of the heart as his "Elegy in the Village Churchyard."

In this immortal soliloquy of lonesome solitude, he depicts with the delicate touch of a Raphael, the infinitely expressed analysis of something, which at times appears grotesque and unsavory. Working with indescribable care, he fashions his morbid background, calling all his faculties into play. The mortal mind cannot readily grasp his psychological deviations, which still possess in a remarkable degree, the progress of the human viewpoint. In his masterful strokes of artistic temperament, he creates a picture, bringing out in relief the fevered brain, vainly striving to probe the secrets, sealed in the tomb of eternity.

His mastery now rises to the surface, in a more colorful guise. With the hand of a genius, he etches delicately with a different purpose in view. The picture assumes more color. Rays of light restate the shadows of depressed dejection, filtering in patches upon the foreboding spirit prevailing.

A finishing touch here, another there, and he has conquered the imagination; creating at once something tangible and of worth. Like some scene of the forest primeval with its shadows and blazing splendors intermingling in a wild frenzy of color, he has forged together link by link, his immortal challenge to the world, in an attempt to eradicate a world wide enigma.

Without the slightest doubt,

Gray easily ranks on a level with Poe, Hawthorne and the other poets of renown. Indeed they themselves, in their critical assertions of the products of others, have been led to remark upon his ethereal verse of purest technique and to marvel at the lack of flaws. The wondrous trend of the story is both interesting and learned, affording both pleasure and knowledge in its perusal.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Gray occupies so high and distinct a place in the hearts of his country men. Indeed his work on the Elegy is a matter of superlative art, and the finesse of a master.

—Valentine Orehek Jr.

THE VARIABLE GIRL

STEPHANIA DOLINAR

Lodge No. 31, Braddock, Pa.

(Continuation)

The robbery at the jewelry store was a great success. Diana was not in poverty any longer.

Thursday evening Diane was dressed especially to attract Nevils' attention. She arrived at the headquarters just in time.

"Come on, everybody, we better start," said Red. "Gee it's a swell night for our job, raining and everything."

"Now don't forget to flirt with the guy, but act natural or he's liable to get wise," said Red to Diane.

"You can count on me, Red," she said.

"We'll stop on the corner and you keep an eye on the cop, Dan," commanded Red.

Diane entered the bank and caught the good-looking man's stare. He was tall, handsome, had dark hair brightened by the sparkle in his hazel eyes. His profile was clean-cut.

"May I seek shelter for a few minutes?" she asked.

"As long as I'm here you may," he replied smilingly.

"Gee, but you're kind."

She did not act natural in her talk, but she was natural for it seemed like love at first sight.

Within ten minutes she heard the horn honk softly.

"Well, I guess you'll close soon so I must be goin'. 'Bye, and thanks for your kindness."

"Good-night, miss and I hope we meet again," he said, leaning on the broom and watching her as she left the room.

"This sure was a clean-up," said Red as she entered the car and they drove away in the darkness.

Diane just stepped out of department store when a hand touched her shoulder. Frightened, Diane turned to behold Barry Nevils, the bank janitor.

"Good afternoon, miss, it's a pleasure to see you again," he said.

"Why, hello, I never expected to see you again."

"By the way, did you hear about the big robbery at the bank?"

"Yes, I read a little about it in the paper, but you tell me more about it."

"I left the bank five minutes after you did and I'm positive I locked all the gates. The next morning we found out that the bank was robbed. The president of the bank said that the robbery must've occurred before I left."

"Well, that's too bad. What are you doing down here? Aren't you working?"

"I was fired for not being on the watch. I'm looking for a job now."

Diane liked him and she knew it. But she mustn't tell him anything about that night. What would happen to her? And the gang? No, she mustn't turn against Red, after she had promised to stick to him and not squeal.

The next day she had another interview with the gang.

"Say, Diane, we heard about

the Chinese Restaurant downtown. That's a place worth cleaning. We're goin' down there tonight and you only watch for the cops. They couldn't very well suspect a girl of any wrong doing."

Everybody was on duty that night. Diane strolled to the corner for a moment and heard a noise behind her. Turning around, she saw Red with a bag, followed by three of the gang, run into the machine. All at once a shot! Then a Chinaman ran out. Diane ran to the machine, but it had already started, leaving her behind. The Chinaman leaped toward her, followed by a force of officers. She was caught. If the gang would have waited for her, they also would have been caught. Now she would be a prisoner.

"Officers, you needn't bother about her. We'll tend to her here," stated the Chinaman.

She was put into a dark two-by-four hole. It was a dark room with a small window as in a prison. She often looked through it at the pedestrians on the street. The owner of the and was already making arrangements for their marriage. restaurant took a liking to her.

How would she escape? She would not marry the Chinaman, no matter what they did to her for she knew she loved no other than Barry Nevils.

Diane was standing at the window, looking through the bars at the shoppers. Oh, for freedom! The gang didn't even come to see her and all she did for them. But maybe they didn't know where she was. All at once she noticed a familiar figure underneath her window.

"Barry," she cried.

"Why, Diane," he cried,

"what are you doing here?"

"They captured me. Please, Barry, help me to get out. I can't marry one of those Chinamen."

"I'll be down at midnight when it's quiet and I'll get you out, Diane," he said.

"Thanks ever so much, Barry, you're great to do that for me," she answered as he went away. Then all at once she thought of the night at the bank. She must tell him! He was too good to even be her friend.

(To be continued)

THE Y. M. C. A. OF JUGOSLAVIA

According to reports about 1500 members belong to the "Y" in Yugoslavia. One of their greatest achievements in Yugoslavia, is the Training School for Workers, which was held from February 25th to March 2nd. About fifty or sixty members attended this school which was planned to give training in the work of the Y. M. C. A. On the last day of the School the Queen graciously consented to having two boys present the Crown Prince with an album of photographs most artistically arranged, depicting the Camp held last summer at Mline, to which the King had given two tents.

It was the first deputation ever received by the five-year-old Crown Prince, and he did it with a charming dignity. He thanked the two boys in Serbian, and the Queen told them how deeply touched she was that their fellow members in the Y. M. C. A. should have sent so delightful a present to the little Prince.

Poor Mules

Two farmers met on the road and pulled up.

"Si, I've got a mule with distemper. What'd ye give that one of yours he had it?"

"Turpetine. Gaddap!"

A week later they met again.

"Say, Si, I gave my mule tur-

pentine and it killed him."

"Killed mine, too. Giddap!"

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,

Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČIČ

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

"Take me into the grotto above the river Krka if there are," replied Peter.

"Why don't you want to go to the church?" asked Gypsy. "You are a fine nobleman and still worse relative are afraid to meet the janissary who would be delighted his uncle," said the gypsy.

"You just wait! You shall not play a joke much longer at least not with me. I will get rid of you somehow," murmured to himself.

While these two men, both practically of the same were so conversing, they had disappeared among the trees that silence again prevailed throughout the birch and pine forest. The only sound was the lovely trickling of the water in the brook, where drop after drop of water was still and constantly pushing forward, as if they had been in on their way to the immense and boundless ocean.

CHAPTER XIII.

The source of the river Krka is in the lower part of niola (now Slovenia). It is under the rocky mountain about miles from the village of Zaticzna. The river makes its source in the form of two springs, not very far apart from each other. The first source is in the corner right below the of the castle demolished by nobleman Vitovec of the Celje a few years before the events of our story, and the makes its way out of the mountain a little farther east. sources of these two streams are scarcely a few hundred apart, and within a like distance from their sources they together in one and the same river.

At this place particularly we again notice rocky soil. whole hill is one solid rock and all the huge hill that alongside the river Krka and thence toward the north is.

If one goes up the bank about twenty paces from source of the easterly spring, he comes to a large prof cliff. In this cliff is an opening hardly four feet wide leads into the earth. In going and coming out of this one must stoop down in order to pass through its mouth. passing through the mouth in the cliff, one goes down scarcely seven feet into the earth when he enters a magnificent structure erected by the Almighty Creator Himself. The structure, which is very high and so long that no one date has ever reached its end, is of one solid rock! Here there in this grotto is found a thick and oblong rock layer the ground; rocks which sometime in the past were broken the stony ceiling by some force of nature, most likely an quake. These rocks obstruct passage farther into the grotto. However, a man with courage who wishes to go straight ward has his way open into unlimited distance, especially would care to walk in the water of the river Krka, which runs under the earth God only knows whence.

We are not going, however, to describe the distant part this grotto, but shall remain near its entrance.

At one time the grotto was used by the people in its borhood as their refuge. Here they usually found safety the savage Turks invaded the country. So that in 1475 when the events of our story took place, a great multitude people came into this grotto for their security. At the trance stood two young peasants on guard. Each one a weapon in his hand. One man stood below the entrance the other above it. In the center of the grotto, under the vaulted ceiling, the people from three villages were sitting lying upon straw scattered upon the ground. Many fires burning, casting their blazing light into the strange darkness that spread throughout the extensive grotto, thus turning it into a dangerous looking stony ceiling into a charming canopy.

Among the many fires about which the people were cooking their meals or making themselves warm, the one was near the mouth of the grotto. Through this its dense smoke was slowly creeping out of the cavity, and people were carrying into their refuge wood and other provisions necessary for their sustenance and were constantly gazing at the distant piles of glaring embers mournfully upon the ground in pitch darkness and fast consuming to These were the last remains of their homes, which the had destroyed by fire.

A quite large crowd of men comprising different ages rounded this large fire. Almost every man was armed with an iron-tipped club, with a long fire-burnt knob, with some other weapon. The talk and discussion among men of common birth exceeded all the other loud squabbling that were re-echoing among the heaps of rock through the grotto.

"What do you men say? Do you think that we shall have any more happy days in this world?" said a stout man. "May God save us! Ever since the existence of our race has not been so many happy days in this world as a man requires for crawling out of his cradle and going into his grave. When the Turks first came into our province, we were here. At that time my late father was telling us that we were cannibals were in our country, then times were still more miserable. After the cannibals had left the country, then came the aristocrats, who have not been much better to us than the former. But be it as it may, so long as they do not take us on the poles as the Turks, who are now in the province, are doing with our people. May God exterminate them all before they do with us."

"Mr. Terlep is right. What he has just said is now true, selves into their castles and have left our children to be and permitted the Turks to take our young people to Turkey. May God pity us! No one would give us even though we were struggling between life and death, ever the Emperor needs soldiers to go to war in Germany, they quickly come to us and command us: Come ye! We must go. But when the Turkish or some other devil comes to us, not a single soul would come to our rescue! Why should a uation should exist in this world beyond my comprehension?"

(To be continued)

OTOK ZAKLADOV

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

(Nadaljevanje)

"Hura, tovariši, vsi skupaj!" je zaklical Merry in najprvi so se spustili v tek.

In naenkrat, komaj deset korakov dalje, smo jih videli, kako so se ustavili. Zamolklo klicanje se je začelo. Silver je podvojil svoje korake in oral s svojimi bergljami zemljo kakor obseden, a hitro sva se tudi midva ustavila.

Pred nami je ležala velika jama, že pred časom izkopana, kajti strani so se že posule in trava je pogrnala na dnu. V njej se je nahajal na dvoje prelomljeni drog lopate in deske zabojev so ležale okoli. Na eni teh desk sem opazil vžgano ime Walrus — ime Flintove ladje.

Vsem je bilo hipoma jasno kakor beli dan. Skrivališče zlata je bilo najdeno in oropano! In sedemstisoč funtov šterlingov je izginilo!

XXXIII. POGLAVJE

Konec poglavja.

Nikdar še nisem videl take zmedenosti. Vsi so bili kakor od strele zadeti. Silver je udarec najpreje prebolel. Vse nje gove misli so se sukale edino okoli tega denarja in tako se je v eni sekundi zopet zavedel; dvignil je svojo glavo, se zopet umiril in spremenil svoj načrt, predno so imeli ostali dovolj časa, da bi razumeli svoje razočaranje.

"Jakec", je zašepetal, "vzemi tole in stoj mi na strani v sili."

In izročil mi je dvocevni samokres.

Istočasno se je začel pomikati v severni smeri in čez nekoliko korakov se je nahajala jama med nama dvema in ostalo petorico. Nato je pogledal mene ter mi pokimal, kakor bi hotel reči: "Sedaj pa imamo", in v resnici smo imeli. Njegovi pogledi so bili sedaj popolnoma prijazni in jaz sem bil, tako razsrjen radi tega neprestanega spreminjanja, da sem nehote zašepetal:

"Torej ste zopet presedlali."

Ni imel časa, da bi mi odgovoril. Roparji so začeli med velikim vpitjem in preklinjanjem skakati drug za drugim v jama ter kopati s svojimi prsti in metati deske na stran. Morgan je našel zlat. Vzdignil ga je med ploho kletvic. Bil je zlat za dve gineji, ki je krožil sedaj četr minute od roke do roke.

"Dve gineji!" je rjovel Merry in mahal z njim proti Silverju. "To je tvojih sedemstisoč funtov šterlingov, kaj? To je človek, ki ni pokvaril še nikdar ničesar, tepec neumni!" "Le kopljite", je rekel Silver z zelo hladnokrvno drznostjo, "mogoče najdete kaj podzemeljskih orehrov."

"Podzemeljskih orehrov!" je ponavljal Merry in tulil. "Tovariši, ali čujete? Povem vam, da je ta človek vse to že naprej vedel. Poglejte mu v obraz, in videli boste, da je resnica."

"Oh, Merry," je opomnil Silver, "ali bi zopet rad kapitan postal? Podvzeten fant si gotovo."

Vendar sedaj so stali vsi na Merryjevi strani. Začeli so lezti iz jame in divje pogledovati za njim. Nekaj pa sem opazil, kar se je zdelo za nas ugodno: vsi so lezli na nasprotno stran od Silverja.

No in tako smo stali dva na eni strani pet na drugi, med nami pa je bila jama in nikdo, prav nikdo ni imel poguma, da bi prvi začel.

Merry je mislil, da utegne nekoliko besedi stvari pomagati.

"Tovariši", je rekel, "tamkaj stojita dva; eden je stari pohabljenec, ki je nas vse privedel semkaj in tako daleč s svojo sušmarijo; drugi pa je oni mladenič, čegar srce hočem imeti. Sedaj, tovariši —"

Dvignil je roko in glas in naju očividno hotel napasti. Toda ravno v tem trenutku se je začelo bum! bum! bum! — in troje strelcev se je zabliškalo v goščavi. Merry je padel z glavno naprej v jamo; mornar z zavezo se je zavrtel kakor vrtavka ter se zgrudil poleg njega, kjer je obležal mrtev, čeravno je še utripal; ostali trije pa so se obrnili in zbežali, kakor so jih le mogle nositi pete.

Kot bi trenil je izstrelil Dolgi John svoj dvocevni samokres v Merryja, ki se je zvijal na tleh, in ko je v svojem smrtnem boju obrnil svoje oči proti njemu, mu je dejal: "Jurij, mislim, da sva sedaj bot."

V istem času so stopili iz gozda zdravnik, Gray in Ben Gunn.

"Naprej!" je vpil zdravnik. "Hitro, fantje; odrezati jih moramo od čolnov."

In urno smo planili dalje skozi goščavo, ki nam je včasih segala do prsi.

In povem vam, Silver si je na vso moč prizadeval, da bi držal korak z nami. Kako se je ta človek trudil, ko je skakal na svojih bergljah, da so se mu mišice skoro pretrgale, tega ne bi mogel storiti noben drug človek. Vendar pa je bil že trideset korakov za nami, ko smo dospeli do roba strmine.

"Zdravnik", je zaklical, "poglejte tjakaj! Ni treba tako hiteti!"

In v resnici ni bilo treba hiteti. Na nekoliko bolj odprtem delu planote smo videli ono trojico, ki je še vedno bežala v isti smeri proti Gori srednje jambore. Mi smo bili že med njimi in čolni in radi tega smo se vsedli, da se nekoliko odpočijemo med tem, ko se je Dolgi John slabovoljnega obraza bližal.

"Lepo se vam zahvalim, zdravnik", je rekel. "Prišli ste ravno ob pravem času, mislim, za me in Hawkinsa. In tudi ti, Ben Gunn!" je pristavil; "no prav imeniten človek si!"

"Jaz sem Ben Gunn", je odgovoril izpostavljeni, ki se je zvijal v svoji zadregi kakor jegulja. "In," je pristavil po dolgem premoru, "kako se imate, gospod Silver? Zelo dobro, hvala lepa, pravite."

"Ben, Ben", je mrmral Silver, "ako se zmislim, kaj si mi ti vse prizadejal!"

(Dalje prihodnjič)

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

Prebivalstvo Beograda v številkah. Po pravkar izvršenem štetju šteje Beograd 221.474 prebivalcev. To število ni popolnoma točno, ker manjka poročilo dela vojske in tujih poslanstev. V kratkem bodo zbrani tudi manjkajoči podatki, kar pa ne bo mnogo spremenilo števila.

V Gornjem Logatcu je po daljšem trpljenju v 63 letu starosti preminula posestnica ga. Ivana Lenassijeva, rojena Graškova.

Po statistiki, sestavljeni v Izseljeniškem komisariatu v Zagrebu, se je iz Jugoslavije v mesecu februarju letos izselilo v prekmorske dežele 1145 oseb, to je 574 manj kakor v februarju lanskega leta. Izselilo se je iz Hrvatske in Slavonije 314 oseb, iz Vojvodine 310, iz Dalmacije 300, iz Slovenije 96, iz Bosne in Hercegovine 66, iz Srbije 47 in iz Črne gore 12. Izselilo se je v Argentino 562 oseb, v Zedinjene države Severne Amerike 212, v Kanado 186, v Urugvaj 74, v Brazilijo pa 51. V staro domovino se je v februarju vrnilo 272 izseljencev.

Vinogradi v nizkih legah okoli Kostanjevice so letos zelo trpeli zaradi ostre zime. Škoda pa se bo dala preceniti šele, ko bo trta odgnala. Vina je še dosti na razpolago in kar je posebnost, da se vina bolj šajo. Predvsem so vina izgubila čez zimo veliko na kislini in pridobila na barvi in okusu in splot na kvaliteti.

Veliko množino čebel je uničila letošnja zima dolenskim čebelarjem. Nekateri čebelarji so prišli skoro ob vse čebele. Čebele ob polnem satovju se niso mogle nasrkati medu, ker so bile vse premrte, zaradi česar so morale poginiti. Občutno so bile prizadete tudi tiste, katere so se prehranjevale z jelovim medom, ker se jih je lotila diareja. Obnesli so se žnidaršičevi panji. Kdor je imel te panje, je obvaroval čebele mraza.

V noči od 17. na 18. aprila je nastal požar pri posestniku Francu Rataju v Jami pri Novem mestu. Ogenj je upepelil hišo in gospodarsko poslopje, ki je bilo pod eno streho skupaj s hišo. Obe stavbi sta bili iz lesa in pokriti s slamo. Ogenj je uničil med drugimi predmeti za 15.000 Din na Hrvatskem kupljenih češpelj, iz katerih je nameraval Rataj kuhati žganje. Domačini so ogenj pridno gasili, a ga niso mogli ustaviti. Proti jutru je stopilo v akcijo tudi gasilsko društvo iz Šmihela. Kakor se govori, je bil ogenj podtaknjen. Škoda je le deloma kriva za zavarovalnico.

V noči 17. aprila je poskusil na Reki izvršiti samomor 70-letni Jakob Čamčanič na strašen način. Polil se je s petrolejem in se potem zažgal. Ko pa mu je postalo vroče, je prišel klicati na pomoč. Prihili domačini so pogasili ogenj in je dobil samo lažje opekline. Prepeljali so ga v bolnico, vendar pa doslej še ni hotel povedati vzroka, zakaj je nameraval izvršiti obupno dejanje.

Odhod poslanika dr. Pitamica v Washington. Dne 24. aprila se je poslanik univ. prof. dr. Leonid Pitamic na univerzi poslovil od večje skupine svojih slušateljev, ki so mu ob tej priliki poklonili v spomin krasno vezano knjigo Otona Zupaničiča in se dali z njim fotografirati.

GLAVNO MESTO WASHINGTON

(Nadaljevanje iz druge strani)

Continental Hall, palačo Panameriške Unije, zgrajeno od prispevkov 21 ameriških republik, pomorski observatorij. Železniška postaja je impozantno poslopje. Mnogo inozemskih poslanstev nahaja se v krasnih palačah.

Glavno mesto Washington je ameriško mesto posebne vrste, ne slično drugim. Na tujca napravlja vtis mirnega mesta vključ s svojem obsegu. V njem je prav malo industrijalnih podjetij, velikih tovarnih sploh ni, trgovski del mesta je omejen. Ulice so živahne le tedaj, kadar uradniki gredo na delo in od dela.

Uprava mesta Washington je svoje vrste, ki se pravzaprav ne strinja z republikanskimi načeli, ali vendarle odraža posebno zgodovino mesta. Predsednik Združenih Držav in kongres sta za glavno mesto isto, kar so župani in občinski zastopi za druga mesta. Neposredni upravitelji mesta so trije "commissioners", ki jih imenuje predsednik Združenih Držav. Mestne zakone ustvarja kongres ali zbor komisarjev. Washington je edino mesto v tej deželi, kjer prebivalci nimajo samouprave, niti sploh volilne pravice. Mesto je last Združenih Držav.

F.L.I.S.

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

predsednik John J. Živetz Sr. V imenu vsega odbora se vsem skupaj še enkrat zahvaljujem!

Tem potom naznanjam uradno, da se vrši prihodnja seja društva sv. Petra in Pavla, št. 66 JSKJ v soboto 18. maja ob 7:30 zvečer v navadnih prostorih. Člani naj vpoštevajo, da se seja ne vrši v nedeljo, ampak v SOBOTO 18. maja. Seja bo zelo važna in pomenljiva, zato so člani prošeni, da se je polnoštevilno udeležijo.

Pred kratkim nam je smrt pobrala kar dva člana mladinskega oddelka, in sicer Matildo Martincich, staro 3 leta, ki je umrla 12. aprila, in Antona Šeme, starega 12 let, ki je umrl 7. maja. Naj jima bo lahka rodna ameriška gruda!

Bolna sta pri našem društvu sob. William Košiček, 1124 Oakland Ave., in Anton Smolich Sr., 2302 Wilcox St. Oba sta bila poškodovana pri delu v tovarni.

Na redni mesečni seji 21. aprila so v mladinski oddelki našega društva pristopili sledeči: Robert, Donald, Richard in Eugene Težak in Louise in Jewel Košiček. Mladinski oddelki šteje zdaj 162 članov in članic. Kdo bo izpolnil svojo kvoto na prihodnji seji?

Lep in moderni dom si gradi naš znani rojak in sobrat Joseph Šukle na 605 Summit St. Poslopje bo stalo okoli \$7000. Kontraktorsko delo imajo Gregorčič bratje. Naj bi zdravje in sreča bivala v novem stanovanju!

Poročilo odbora združenih slovenskih društev v Jolietu navaja za pomladno in poletno sezono sledeče veselice in piknike:

Društvo sv. Franciška Sal., št. 29 KSKJ priredi igro in ples v Slovenia dvorani 26. maja.

Društvo Sv. Družine piknik v Rivals Parku 30. junija.

Društvo sv. Antona Pad., št. 178 KSKJ, piknik na Van Eish farmi, Plainfield, 4. julija.

Društvo Jolietstva Zavednost, št. 115 SNPJ, piknik v Rivals Parku 14. julija.

Društvo sv. Jožefa, št. 2 KSKJ, piknik v Rivals Parku 21. julija.

Društvo Triglav, piknik v Rivals Parku 28. julija.

Društvo sv. Franciška Sal., št. 29 KSKJ, piknik v Rivals Parku 4. avgusta.

Društvo sv. Petra in Pavla, št. 66 JSKJ, piknik v Rivals Parku 11. avgusta.

Društvo sv. Cirila in Metoda, št. 87 KSKJ, piknik 25. avgusta. Prostor še ni znan.

Pred zaključkom tega dopisa, še enkrat pozivljam člane in članice društva št. 66 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodnje seje v soboto 18. maja zvečer, in bratsko pozdravljam vse člane in članice J. S. K. Jednote.

John L. Živetz Jr.,
tajnik dr. št. 66 JSKJ.

S pota.

Zadnjih par mesecev sem se zamudil večinoma po farmah, kar mi je bilo v olajšavo pri moji bolehnosti. V nižinah Arkansasa so farmerji že orali konci februarja. Pozneje sem bil deležen domačega kmečkega življenja v okolici naselbin Naylor, Neelyville in Poplar Bluff, Mo. Med spomladnim cvetjem je pohajkovala živina po pašnikih in izbirala, kjer je bila paša lepša in boljša. Po drevju in grmovju so veselo prepevali ptici. Nekega jutra sem vprašal farmerja, ki je baš vpregal svoje mule, zakaj se vsaka mula povalja po tleh, oziroma po prahu, predno gre jesti ali piti. Šaljivi farmer je odgovoril, da je v tem nekaj flaperskega, samo da ni gotov ali so se mule naučile od flaperice ali flaperice od mul šminjanja in mazanja s prahom. Pri tem moram omeniti, da so farmerske deklice, ki pridno delajo na polju vse drugače zdravih in rudečih obrazov kot mestne flaperice, ki porabijo več praškov in moke za obraz, kot jo pojedjo v kruhu.

Moj nasvet bi bil, da v sedanjih slabih časih naj bi čel vsak, ki le količkaj zmore, na farme. Posebno v Missouri je zdaj zemlja poceni. Razmere glede pitne vode so danes mnogo boljše kot ob času, ko je pokojni Gram z deloma pretiranimi vabilil spravil tja več Slovencev. Nekateri so se ustrašili razmer in so odšli drugam; drugi pa so ostali, in ko so prestali prvotne težave s čiščenjem zemlje, so se privadili, in danes so večinoma dobro stoječi. Ne strši jih industrijska kriza, če se pojavi v deželi, ne bojijo se če ta ali ona tovarna zapre vrata, če nastane rudarski

štrajk itd. Tudi ne poslušajte parne piščalke, ampak delajte takrat, kadar se jim zdi potrebno in je vreme primerno. In kdor je brez dolga, mu ni nikake sile. V omenjenih krajih živi kakšnih 72 slovenskih farmerjev v razdalji kakšnih 30 milj. Prve čase, to je pred 21 leti so plačevali zemljo v teh krajih po \$12,00 akre in višje. Zdaj se dobi enaka zemlja po \$1,00 akre. Ima namreč država nekaj tisoč akrov zemlje za prodati naselnikom. Neka lesna družba je na svetu posekala les in ker ni plačala davka, proda zdaj država zemljo v pokritje davka. Država je tudi v močvirnih krajih dala zgraditi za osuševanje potrebne kanale, tako, da se zdaj nudi kupcem v nakup dobra zemlja in poceni. Za gradbene stroške kanalov računa država po \$2,00 od akra za dobo 20 let. Kdor bi želel glede tega kakšnih pojasnil, se lahko za ista obrne na slovenskega farmerja "Anton Lipold-a, R. 1, Box 140, Naylor, Mo." Jaz nisem bil in nisem sedaj kakšen zemljiški agent, ampak le sporočam s pota, kar vidim in slišim.

Matija Pogorelec.

V SPOMIN

obletnice smrti nepozabnega soproga Antona Ivana, ki je preminil dne 13. maja 1928 v Chisholmu, Minn.

Ze leto dni je preteklo, kar si se, nepozabni soprog, preselil iz te doline solz v kraje, kjer ni več žalosti in trpljenja. Toda

spomin nate me vedno sprime me bo spremljal do dni, ko se zopet združim s v večnosti. Dokler bom živ, bodo krasile cvetlice tvojega gomila, kjer spavaš od zemeljskega ljenja.

Cilj življenja Ti začrti na zemlji si prestal, in spominu blagem, trajnem mi ostal!

Zalujocha soproga: Ivanc, Chisholm, Minn., 13. maja 1929.

SOLA ZA ODRASLA MLADINO

Odrasla slovenska mladina Clevelandu ima lepo priliko izpopolnjevanja znanja in slovenskega jezika v Slovenskem rodnom Domu vsaki petek. Začetnike poučuje Edvin Primoshic od polnoči do osmih zvečer, višje razrede pa Mr. Vatro Grill od polnoči do poludnežnih zvečer.

GLAS NARODA

NAJSTAREJŠI NEODVISNI SLOVENSKI DNEVNIK V AMERIKI

Je najboljši razširjen slovenski list v Ameriki; donosa vse svetovne novosti, najizvirna poročila iz stare in nove; mnogo šale in prevodov manov najboljših pisateljev.

Poslajte \$1.00

in pričeli ga bomo pošiljati

Vsa pisma naslovite na

GLAS NARODA

82 Cortlandt St., New York.

ANTON ZBAŠNIK

Slovenski Javni Notar

5400 Butler Street Pittsburgh,

Izdeluje pooblastila, kupne pogodbe, pobotnice vsake vrste, oporoke vse druge v notarski posel spadajoče dokumente, bodisi za Ameriko ali stari kraje. Pišite ali pridite osebno.

PREKAJENO MESO

Šunka, plečeta, šelodice in klobase, vse izdelano in pripravljeno po starokrajem načinu, dobite pri

SLOVENE PROVISION CO.

3452 Independence Rd., Cleveland, O.
Prepričajte se o fini kakovosti našega suhega mesa. Pridite, telefonirajte (na Broadway 1353-M) ali pišite.

ZASTAVE, REGALIJE

in vse druge društvene potrebščine. Pišite po vzorce in cene na jaku, sobrata in velebitnega trgovca (Agency for Sparton Radio).

IVAN PAJK, 24 Main St., Conemaugh, Pa.

RUDOLF PERDAN

SLOVENSKI JAVNI NOTAR

Naznanja rojakom te okolice, da izvršuje vse v notarsko stroko spadajoče posle.

933 E. 185th St. Cleveland, Ohio.

Največja in najstarejša slovenska zlatarska trgovina v Ameriki. Zlatarske predmete vseh vrst, gramofone, pianc in radio vse in izdelkov dobite pri nas.

FRANK ČERNE

6033 St. Clair Ave. in 930 E. 79th St., Cleveland, O.

Navdušenje raste

in to dokazuje uspeh naših skupnih izletov. Sedaj je še Nadaljni izlet priredimo

dne 25. junija 1929

s parnikom

PARIS

francoske parobrodne družbe in rojakom dobro poznane

GLAVNI POLETNI IZLET POD OSEBNIM

VOĐSTVOM

pa priredimo

dne 26. julija 1929

s parnikom

ILE DE FRANCE

splošno poznan radi udobnosti in hitrosti. Ta izlet bo vodil naš uradni Mr. John Krecic. Njegovo poznanje potniških jamci vsakemu veselo, udobno in brezskrbno potovanje. rojake, ki želijo direktno potovanje, pa priporočamo izlet 12. julija 1929 s parnikom VULCANIA, direktno na Trst. Za rezervacije prostorov, dobave potnih listov ter vsa potrebna pojasnila pišite na:

SAKSER STATE BANK

82 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK,

MIKE UNETICH

SLOVENSKI JAVNI NOTAR V REPUBLIC, PA.

Opravlja točno in korektno vse v notarsko stroko spadajoče

Phone: 181-J, Republic, Pa.