

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

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MALENKOSTI, KI NISO MALENKOSTI

Vsek izmed nas je že slišal znani izrek, da iz male iskrenosti nastane silen požar. Pa je še tisoče drugih takozvanih malenkosti, ki lahko postanejo usodepolne ali vsaj velikega pomena, bodisi za posameznike ali za različnih vrst skupine. Samo za nekaj sekund prezgodaj naj privozi vlak na izogibališče, pa se lahko nadgradi velika železniška nesreča. Samo za palec preveč naj zavozi avtomobil na eno ali drugo stran, pa se lahko pripeti kolizija. Le za malenkost naj se zmoti lekarnar pri mešanju zdravil, pa bo nastalstrup mesto zdravila. Samo za nekaj stopinj naj se vzidigne toplina človeškega telesa, pa je življenje v nevarnosti.

Razne takozvane malenkosti so včasi dalekosežnega pomena, četudi niso baš usodne. En sam napaden korak lahko povzroči padec in izvinjenje noge. Majhna laž lahko spravi človeka v neprjetno zadrgo. Drobna smet v očesu lahko povzroči velike bolečine. Poredni tiskarski škrat lahko z eno samo napačno črko povzroči veliko bedastčo ali razčlenjenje. Ena sama nepremišljena beseda včasi pokvari dobro razpoloženje družbe ali omaja staro prijateljstvo. Osebna častihlepnost dostikrat prepreči ali zadržuje izvedbo najplemenitejših načrtov.

Vsi smo v našem vsakdanjem življenju že imeli prilike videti, da so navidezne malenkosti preokrenile važne zadeve v dobro ali slabo smer.

Vse navedeno dokazuje, da so dostikrat navidezne malenkosti v življenju posameznikov in raznih družabnih in gospodarskih skupin ali tudi v življenju narodov prav tako važne, kot so koraki, katere že od začetka smatramo za odločilne in pomembne.

Tudi v našem družvenem življenju izvajajo razne malenkosti velik vpliv. Lepa beseda, prizanesljiv način vprašanja ali pritožbe, dobrodrušna šala napravi včasi čudeže v smeri družvenega napredka. Nasprotno pa nepotrebno prerekanje radi brezpomembnih malenkosti, nebratske zafrakcije in sumničenja in izbruhi osebne mržnje, za katere sploh ne bi smelo biti prostora na družvenih sejah, odbijajo nove člane in ubijajo veselje do družvenega dela trezim in v pravih razmerah agilnim članom.

Največ nesreča za vsako organizacijo, za vsako družtro je, če dobi v svoje vrste enega ali več profesionalnih "kikarjev," ki vidijo v lastni osebi višek popolnosti in ki ceni svoje osebne ambicije in zadoščenje lastne častihlepnosti nad koristi družtra ali skupne organizacije. Le v družtvih in organizacijah, kjer vladata med člani dobra volja, medsebojno spoštovanje in toleranca, kjer vsi čutijo, da so enakopravni in enakovredni člani prave bratske organizacije, je mogoč pravi napredok.

Srečna so društva J. S. K. Jednote, ki imajo take člane, kajti napredok jim je zagotovljen, v svojih naselbinah uživajo zasluzeni ugled in Jednota zre nanje s ponosom.

GOZDNA SAMOTA

Vse po senčicah zelenih nazu steza tajna skriva — Zažarel je gozd in loka, praprot črni cvet razvila, solnce padlo je z oboka

skozi smrečje se v plamenih rosnih mavrica preliva. ti v oči, devojka mila!

(Cvetko Golar)

 LJUDSKO ŠTETJE SE BLIŽA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Pa tudi njej se ni treba nič batiti, kajti zakon predpisuje strogo kazen za vsakega, ki bi razdeval nabrane statistične podatke o pojedinčih.

Eden izmed najstarejših ljudskih popisov se je obdržal za časa Mojzes. V svetopisemski "knjigi števil" je natančno povedano, kako se je izvršil. Ko je Viljem Normandski osvojil Angleško leta 1066, hotel je doznavati stanje svoje nové zemelje. Tako je leta 1085 izdal ukaz, naj se zapiše vsak plemenitaš in kmet, vsak aker zemelje, vsako govedo, vsak mlin, vsako vlastelinštvu, vsak plug, njihovo vrednost, priroda bogastva, gozdove, polja in rekè — torej precej moderen popis.

Dasi so Zedinjene države med najmlajšimi narodi na svetu, vendarle so bile prve, ki so ustanovile ljudsko štetje v rednih presledkih. To prvo redno ljudsko štetje se je vršilo leta 1790. Švedska je prva sledila temu primeru. Angleška, Prusija in Francija so še le deset ali dvajset let kasneje uvidele potrebo takega rednega štetja. Rusija je izvedla svoje prvo ljudsko štetje še le leta 1897. Vsled tega resnega začetka so Zedinjene države razvile največji statistični urad na svetu.

Porast Zedinjenih držav se najbolj vidi iz teh števk: Leta 1800 je bilo v Zedinjenih državah 5,300,000 prebivalcev, leta 1850 — 23,191,000, leta 1900 — 75,994,000 in leta 1910 za 44 milijonov več. Ta tagli porastek — največji v zgodovini — je eden izmed največjih kasnejših uvidov. A ker prihaja tukaj tudi mnogo angleških emigrantov, se sedaj stotinje jugoslovenskih delavcev nahajajo v težkem položaju.

F. L. I. S.

• TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

sov, baje radi komunistične propagande.

IZ MEHIKE se poroča, da so razne revolucije, ki so se tam pojavljale od leta 1910, zahtevale življenje 1,200,000 oseb. Zunanji državni dolg se je radi tega zvišal za 1250 milijonov dolarjev. Vojska je torej na vsak način draga zabava.

• VSAK PO SVOME

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Dr. Work-a, ki je bil nekaj časa vodja republikanske politične kampanje, kjer se baje ni prav posebno izkazal, hoče baje predsednik Hoover na vsak način pregoroviti, da sprejme mesto poslanika na Japonskem. Ako ne mara iti na Japonsko, naj bi se mu ponudilo poslanisko mesto v Avstraliji, ki je še bolj od rok kot Japonska.

Čudni so ti moderni časi. Pravijo, da je nečastno in skrajno malomarno, če se človek pusti povožiti od voza, v katerega so vpreženi konji, ko je vendar toliko avtomobilov na razpolago.

Tipičen znak modernih časov je tudi dejstvo, da ženske na promenadi opazujejo, kako so oblecene druge ženske, moški pa kako niso . . . A.J.T.

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Vas Zgronje Besnico pod Sv. Joštom je zadebla 24. junija popoldne velika nesreča. Zgorelo je trem posestnikom sedem objektov. Požar so povzročili nenadzorovani otroci, ki so se igrali z vžigalicami. Ogenj se je naglo širil in videl se jedale. Na pomoč so prihiteli gaisilci iz Kranja, a je bil ogenj tedaj že na višku. Iz Kranja je prišla tudi orožniška patrulla. Škoda se ceni na pol milijona dinarjev.

Originalen napis. Neki po-

sestnik v tržiški okolici ima ob svojem travniku naslednji napis: "Ljubi moj, tu postoj, pa preberi ta napis, da ne prideva navskriž. Če boš hodil ti po moji travi, si podoben svikravi, ki ne ve, kje je pot, po kateri hodi naj gospod!" — Povprašan, kako se napis obnese, je pritrdil, da je ž njim prav zadovoljen; turisti ga vpoštevajo in ne hodijo po travi.

Clovek, ki ima srce na desni strani. V Prizrenu so nedavno združniki pregledali ponesrečenega šoferja Sekulo Pajevića, domič iz Črne gore, ter pri tej priliki ugotovili, da je imel srce na desni strani. Položaj ostalih organov je bil normalen.

Iz Kaira v Egiptu je prispel v Ljubljano akademični slikar g. Jaro Hilbert, sotrudnik "Jutra" ter "Zivljenja in Svet." G. Hilbert bo postal v domovini štiri meseca, nakar se bo zopet vrnil v Kairo. V vztrajnostjo, energijo in marljivostjo si je v Egiptu ustvaril sigurno eksistenco. Osnoval je slikarsko šolo, ki jo sam vodi in ki lepo upošteva.

Pred kakimi šestdesetimi leti so se prvi začeli Dalmatinci izseljevati v Avstralijo, v prvi vrsti na veliki otok Novo Zelandijo. Od početka naseljevanja pa do današnjega dne je bil njihov poklic izključno kopanje "goma" (smole). Cena "gome" je bila do zadnjih let za delavce povoljna, v zadnjih štirih letih pa je padla tako nizko, da delavec ne more več pokrivati z njom dnevnih troškov. Zato naši emigranti zapuščajo te delo in iščejo zaslужko pri državnih podjetjih. A ker prihaja tukaj tudi mnogo angleških emigrantov, se sedaj stotinje jugoslovenskih delavcev nahajajo v težkem položaju.

ki osebne preiskave so našli pri njem mnogo ključev in vetrov, ki so jasno pričali za njegov "poklic." Izročen je bil madžarski obmejni straži, kjer se je dognalo, da je to oni vložmlec iz Budimpešte, ki ga madžarska policija in žandarmarija išče že pet let, ker je svojedobno okradel neko budimpeštsko banko za 40 milijonov krov. Pri tej priliki se je ugotovilo, da se ta "tiček" ne imenuje Niederlander, marveč Stevan Molnar, za katerim je bila izdana tiralica.

V Poljčah pri Begunjah je dne 27. junija nenadoma preminul dr. Gregor Žerjav, odličen narodni delavec in minister v pokoju. Rojen je bil pokojnik v Ložu kot sin sodnika Gregorja Žerjava leta 1882. Tekom svojih študijskih let je bil pokojnik organizator nove generacije mlade slovenske intelligence. Od leta 1910 do 1914 se je nahajal kot odvetniški kandidat v Gorici, pozneje je odšel v Trst, kjer je, kakor v Gorici nadaljeval s slovenskim delom. Za časa vojne ga je avstrijska vlada zaradi njegovega jugoslovenskega mišljeljstva in delovanja zapirala in šikanirala. Prišel je srečno skozi v zopet vneto deloval na Dunaju za Jugoslavijo in Čehoslovakinijo. Ko se je približal konec stare monarhije, je bil tudi dr. Žerjav član delegacije Narodnega veča, ki je odšla v Zenevo. V osvobojeni Jugoslaviji je bil narodni poslanec in večkratni minister. Na predvečer Vidovega dne je odlični narodni delavec nenaščoma podlegel srčni slabosti, katera bolezna mu je izpodjedala zdravje že več let.

PO EN AVTOMOBIL ZA VSAKIH PET OSEB

Automobil se je rodil v Združenih državah, se tukaj najbolj razvil in prišel do največjega razmaha. Dandanes predstavlja kolos med industrijami. Po seznamih registriranih avtomobilov v Zedinjenih državah jih je bilo leta 1928 vpisanih 24,493,124, kar predstavlja 1,359,883 več kot prejšnje leto 1927. Te podatki je obdeloval Bureau of Public Roads od poljedelskega departmента zvezne vlade. Število vključuje osebne avtomobile, avtobuse, taksise, tovorne avtomobile in cestne traktorje. Razun teh je registriranih 148,000 "trailors" (vlačilnih vozov) in 118,000 motociklov.

Newyorška država predvodi listo z dvema milijonoma motornih vozov. California je druga s 1,800,000. Ohio je tretja s 1,650,000, potem prihaja po vrsti Pennsylvania, Illinois in Michigan po številu registriranih avtomobilov.

Nič čudnega, da so se že pred leti zanimali nekateri za to, kako bi se dalo temu velikanskemu ovinku izogniti s tem, da bi se povrnila stara rimska cesta za Savo. Za ta projekt so se interesirali svoj čas menda tudi vojski krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot polovico. Cesta bi bila za vsega krog. Za vse Zasavje, posebno pa že za Trbovlje in Zagorje bi bila ta cesta velikega pomena. Cesta se vije ob Savi po lepi slikoviti dolini. Bila bi velikega pomena tudi za tujski promet, zlasti za avtomobile in motocikliste. Pot v Ljubljano bi se skrajšala za več kot

NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.

Current Thought.

INDIFFERENCE

It is a known fact that much of our non-progress is caused by a harmful state of indifference. Each member at present is shifting the responsibility of exerting an effort for the benefit of his lodge onto someone else, until all we have is a vicious circle of imitation. An imitation of unconcern toward anything impressive.

The great danger to associate with present limitations of action is that our members are apt to become crystallized in this attitude and once frozen in such a state of mind, it will be an extremely arduous task to change into a constructive and beneficial state. Most of our minds we may hopefully say, are plastic and may still be molded into constructive tendencies.

In order that the greatest number around us may change in mind. We must change the environment that tends to influence the most disposition by a spirit of intense interest in all our lodge attempts.

We must realize that our own attitude of mind is always the greatest attraction to good or bad and proves a great factor in our future. It is the duty of each member for the welfare of his lodge to master the power of changing the direction of his own thoughts.

When a member finds that his tendencies are constructive and beneficial he does well to yield to them, or to direct them to proper activities. In the same way, if a member finds that his tendency is to hinder the success of his lodge he must quickly recognize that it is time to right about face.

The future of a lodge is in the members' hands. As rational beings they have the power to free themselves from any influence which may prevent successful sailing. Let us pry out this indifference which is slowly sinking us into the earth.

front the matter whole-heartedly with confidence that we will get ahead.

TO TAKE PART IN OUTDOOR HARMONICA CONCERT

3000 EMPLOYEES ENJOY VACATION

3000 employees of Richman Bros. many of whom are Slovanes are at present enjoying their vacations of one week with pay. This clothing manufacturing institution has long had the national reputation for meting respectable treatment to their employees. A greater number of industries should derive at the realization that humane handling of workers is the most profitable policy in the end. Uncomplaining employees are walking and talking boosters of an industrial organization. Richman Bros. since their first inception have always maintained a high standard of harmony between employee and employer.

HINT FOR KNOCKERS

No matter in what organization, whether large or small, knockers are constantly found. The character of a knock is splendidly illustrated in the following story:

A peasant with a troubled conscience went to a monk for advice. He said he had circulated a vile story about a friend, only to find out the story was not true. "If you want to make peace with your conscience," said the monk, "you must fill a bag with chicken down, go to every dooryard in the village, and drop in each one of them one fluffy feather." The peasant did as he was told. Then he came back to the monk and announced he had done penance for his folly. "Not yet," replied the monk. "Take your bag, go the rounds again, and gather up every feather that you have dropped."

"But the wind must have blown them all away," said the peasant.

"Yes, my son," said the monk, "and so it is with gossip. Words are easily dropped, but no matter how hard you may try, you can never get them back again."

If you wish to climb to the top of the ladder of success, don't stop until you reach the top rung.

BRIEFS



NEW ZEALAND JUGOSLAV VISITS CLEVELAND

TELLS ABOUT MINING KAURI GUM

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Petrovic and son are spending two weeks in Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Petrovic is the secretary of sv. Roka lodge and manager of the Comrades baseball aggregation.

oOo

Misses Mary Bradach, Frances Propotnik and Ersline Loushin of Chisholm, Minn., are spending several days with friends in Chicago, Ill., and also intend to pay a visit to friends in Cleveland, O.

oOo

Mr. and Mrs. Bevec and son, Billy, returned to their home in Eveleth, Minn., last week from Milwaukee, Wis., where they were visiting friends.

oOo

"Vernie" Damberg recently was appointed new coach of Eveleth's high school teams.

oOo

Miss Mary Hren of Chisholm, Minn., is to be married to Mr. Matt Kochevar of Kitzville, sometime in August.

oOo

Miss Adelaide Kusma, graduate of the Chisholm high school with the recent class has been awarded the fourth prize in the national typewriting contest sponsored by the Underwood Typewriting Co. Congratulations.

oOo

Sports committee of Joliet, Ill., consists of Tony Skul, chairman; Johnny Lunka and "Stud" Ivec. Brother Ivec is captain on the Wayside A. C. team.

oOo

Frankie Vranichar, chairman of the trustee board in the Joliet branch of J. S. K. J. is going to "fly the coop." If we understand it right, Frank is going to fly into a coop. The local daily paper announced his engagement last week. Many happy days to you, Frank!

oOo

Johnny Lunka, one of our "sports" recently returned from a visit to his uncle at Cleveland, and he is planning on a trip to his home town, Denver, Colo. You're not competing in a Marathon visiting race, are you, Johnny?

oOo

COMMITTEES

It is of great importance that our lodges have committees to discharge their obligations but it must also be remembered that the source of a great deal of lodge discord may be attributed to too many committees. It becomes extremely cumbersome when too many committees exist and too often impairs rather than improves frictionless functioning.

Existing lodge committees should meet regularly and frequently and never less often than once a month for conferences and for self development as committees. When committees fail to hold worthwhile meetings at least nine or ten times a year, they should be definitely disbanded or reorganized. There is no sense in having a committee merely in name. Each committee should have an executive who is clearly responsible for its work.

PENNIES

The mints last year turned out 176,000,000 pennies. Though a penny won't buy anything these days, we have to have it for change in those \$1.98 sales.

MILWAUKEE SLOVENE CHILDREN TO GET TEN-CENT MUSIC LESSONS

TELLS ABOUT MINING KAURI GUM

Any child attending public schools in Milwaukee, Wis., can take music lessons on any band or orchestra instrument for 10 cents. He does not even have to possess an instrument of his own, to take advantage of these practically free music lessons which the city school system provides.

As a result of this unique service, more than 2,400 pupils in graded and high school, many of whom are Slovene or Jugoslav children, now gather on Saturday mornings at one or another building given over to various kinds of lessons.

Though most of the pupils who promptly took advantage of the lessons wanted to study piano, practically every band and orchestra instrument has its hundreds of followers. The violin still ranks second to the piano in popularity, with cello, the various horns and drums not far behind.

We hope that this step taken by the municipality to discover talent will find many gifted Slovene children.

ANALYSIS

Analysis is a word too little used and too little practiced. To analyze means to investigate, to study, to find out, to put a value upon a subject. Members in our organization should get into the habit of analyzing the value of measures made by our organization for their benefit. If correct analysis is made, it will be found that one will have a greater appreciation for all our organization maintains. Analysis is a good word to remember.

Totals 42 10 17 2

Half-Day A. R. H. E.

Hapke, 2b 3 0 2 0

Meyer, cf 4 0 1 0

Radke, c 3 1 0 1

Mayfield, 3b 4 0 0 0

Gelena, rf 4 1 2 0

Ladd, cf 4 0 0 0

Kemp, 1b 4 1 0 1

Juhrend, ss 2 1 1 0

Roach, p 1 0 0 0

Blocks, p 2 0 0 0

Totals 31 4 6 2

Comrades 210 032 020—10

Half-Day 000 000 202—4

Two-base hits — Archdale,

Skoff, Burks, Kaires. Three-

base hits—C. Pabst, Archdale,

Skoff. Struck out—By Burks,

7; by Roach, 12; by Blocks, 2.

Base on balls—Off Burks, 5;

off Roach, 2.

Sport Sense

Bare Facts

Horse Sense. Many animals including horses and other domestic animals, frequently act as if they had a premonition of a coming storm. Apparently their instincts are so highly developed that they are sensitive to slight changes in the atmosphere not noticed by human beings.

A Baker's Dozen. During the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries many stringent laws were passed to regulate the baking and selling of bread in London. Several of these regulations are preserved in "Liber Albus, the White Book of the City of London," compiled in 1419 and translated from the Latin in 1859 by Henry T. Riley. The dealers, when purchasing bread from bakers, says Riley, "were privileged by law to receive 13 batches for 12, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits. Hence the expression, still in use, a baker's dozen." Some authorities, however, hold that the phrase arose from the fact that the bakers gave an extra loaf for each dozen in order to avoid

all risk of incurring the heavy fine for short measure. Baker's dozen may be a corruption of devil's dozen," an older name for 13. That was the number of witches formerly supposed to gather at the evil conclaves. The London bakers had a bad reputation in olden times and it is not improbable that "baker's" was substituted for "devil's" in the common phrase.

Did Washington Have Red Hair? In 1922 Albert Bushnell Hart, the historian, made the statement that Washington had red hair. The first president, like many other aristocrats of his time, wore a wig.

A few specimens of Washington's hair are still in existence, and this evidence, linked with other, indicates that Washington's hair was originally light brown or perhaps sandy in color.

NEW SLOVENE MONTHLY.

A Slovene monthly publication sprang into existence this month and now will assume space on our tables along with other Slovene periodicals.

"Zarja" is to be the official organ of the Slovenian Ladies Union which has branches throughout the county and a total membership of approximately 2000. This fraternal organization is primarily a women's organization and was established as such in 1926.

The supreme officers of the organization are: Mrs. Marie Prisland, of Sheboygan, Wis., Mrs. Mary Glavan, of Cleveland, vice-president; Mrs. Julia Gottlieb, of Chicago, secretary and editor.

Mrs. Gottlieb has the distinction of being the first and only Slovene woman editor.

CHARACTER OF LODGES

Lodges like individuals make their own character. They must go under a severe strain to keep good characters. We appreciate the strength of an ocean-going steamer by the many and terrible storms she weathers. Our lodges likewise must overcome obstacles and must struggle to develop a worthwhile character.

Length Of Sharks. The white or man-eater, the largest predacious shark, attains the length of 30 to 40 feet. The whale and basking sharks which live on small creatures, are said to get longer. Perhaps the largest shark known is one similar to the basking shark and found in the Indo-Pacific Ocean. It is known technically as "Rhinodon typicus" and attains a length of 50 feet, although only a few specimens have been captured. Sailors say that these sharks sometimes reach a length of 70 feet.

GEORGE KOZJAK

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

By JOSEPH JURČIĆ

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

Realizing that he could not defend himself much longer against the enemy, Kozjak had decided to leave the cloister that very night. He thought it was an exceptionally fine night to escape safely and to take along with him the wealth of the cloister, because the moon was hidden behind thick clouds. Another such opportunity to get away safely might not offer. There may have been another reason also why Marcus Kozjak had decided to leave the cloister at that particular time. It was anticipated that the Turks would again attack the walls as soon as the moon made her appearance.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Christian prisoners in the monastery now themselves caved in the exit through which they had planned to escape from behind the walls, because now that it was known to the enemy it might be a source of danger to themselves. Having destroyed this subterranean passage, they had lost their last ray of hope ever to be able to leave their prison secretly. They fully realized that they could not defend themselves much longer, because even now they had great difficulty in repelling the enemy.

But there was one thing in their favor. They had the Turkish commander prisoner among themselves behind the walls. That was worth a great deal to them, too. Among all the defenders in the cloister it was the gypsy who knew best how to take advantage of this opportunity.

The gypsy sent one of the captives back to the Turkish camp with a message to the Turks that as soon as the first Turk should approach the walls with the intention of attacking the monastery, the commander's head would at that moment be cut off and hung on a pole above the door of the cloister. This threat caused the Turks to wait quietly for a few days for an order from their commander-in-chief, then with his army near the city of Ljubljana.

With his hands bound, the janissary, George Kozjak, walked about his room in the upper floor in the cloister. His father, old Marcus, must surely have been in deep mortification for having allowed his subjects to attack and bind his son and his loving child (for the gypsy had told Marcus that it was his son, for whom he had so many years been groaning and weeping)! But he fully realized that it could not be helped. Great tears rolled down upon the old man's cheeks as he saw his loving child, a perfect picture of old Marcus' youth, standing before his eyes, but could not embrace him and thus display to him the affection of a father. Nevertheless it was his own son and the son of his late wife! How could he tell him that he was his father! Would he believe him? Would he understand him?

The gypsy kept on promising Marcus that he would make this matter clear. He was the only man behind the walls who could do it, because there was no one else in the monastery who could converse with the janissary.

Some few days had elapsed since the janissary became a prisoner in the monastery. With his hands bound he was walking about the room in profound reverie. He was constantly thinking about different things, and at last his old home was also brought back to his memory.

"Where is my father anyway?" thought the janissary to himself as he was slowly recalling more and more about his happy childhood days. An interesting picture came back to his memory. He recalled a loving man who used to rock him on his lap when he was a young lad. He also recalled an angry uncle, and finally, a vicious man who had carried him away forever.

Whenever he thought of the past, the old and polite monk, who so diligently waited on him and always shed tears when he saw him, appeared before him. The janissary could not help respecting the old man and felt sorry for him. He did not, however, know that it was he who was the sole cause of the old Marcus' worry and profound grief.

Every day, little by little, the gypsy kept on telling the janissary about the latter's life. He said that at one time there was a man who had a son. Before he left for the wars he entrusted his son to the care of his uncle who, during his absence from home, had sold the lad to a stranger. The man took him to Turkey and there sold him to the Janissary Military Academy.

The gypsy was right. This story had stirred in the janissary's mind a profound meditation. At last, when different occurrences which seemed to agree with the story told by the gypsy came back to his memory, he thought he might be that very son.

"Where is my father anyway?" he thought to himself. "He may be now an old man groaning for me! And how about me? I am serving the foreigners and fighting for the Mohammedan religion! — Didn't I at one time believe in something better — in the principles which good people taught me? — Oh! it must have been my father who taught me those good qualities! At one time I was a Christian, no doubt, but I was forced to embrace this religion and to become a janissary; various examples, which I have seen every day, have proved to me conclusively this was my case."

"I must leave this company and find my father somewhere. Yes, I, too, must somewhere have a man who used to love me!" the janissary thought to himself. He buried his face in his hands and took a seat in profound reverie.

As he raised his eyes again, he saw the gypsy and the commander of the Christian forces in the cloister, old Marcus, his unknown father, standing before him. The manner in which the janissary cast his eyes upon Marcus was so mild that Marcus was deeply moved, and it brought a deep breath from his breast.

(To be continued)

IS SAVING ALWAYS EFFICIENCY?

Generous thoughts are like magnets, in that they draw generous conditions and other generous thoughts towards themselves. The free spender, for this reason is more likely to attract financial success to himself than the stingy person. Or they form a magnetic current, or a line of least resistance on which prosperity is impelled toward one. If one sends broadcast only niggardly, penurious thoughts of spending, a close, niggardly thought atmosphere will be formed around the individual.

Bargain hunters are often the victims of their own demand for economy. They are always trying to save something on every small purchase, be it ever so little. The result is that they are likely to buy wearing apparel of inferior material, merely because it is cheap. A bargain is not a bargain when it is acquired at the expenditure of time and strength, more than is warranted by the purchase. The racking close, cheese paring economy is a fatal mistake.

One cannot save upon the quality of one's food. Lunches must nourish one whether they come out of a box or from the table of an expensive restaurant. No one can afford to starve the physical being at the expense of efficiency. It is not true economy to be stingy with every expenditure nor to choose food because it is cheap rather than wholesome. Insufficient nourishment lowers the vitality. But outside of this material result is the grinding, cramping influence upon the mind, which again reacts upon the body. For thoughts are like chickens, they come home to roost.

Good food adds to efficiency, health and comfort. Cheap, meager food has exactly the opposite result, with the addition of a sense of discomfort, dissatisfaction of resentment. Whatever increases physical vigor is worth the price. Especially valuable is the training of the mind to think thoughts of generosity and plenty into life. It does not pay to think thoughts of generosity and lack thru the effort to make continual niggardly economies. The people who think always of saving and of lack are always poor.

Those who think always of shaving expenditures are in reality shaving their incomes. First of all the mental attitude must be calm, unworried, and confident. The income depends upon the mental attitude toward money. He who is fearful of poverty, draws it toward himself. With proper poise of mind there will be neither extravagance nor penuriousness. Find the golden mean, but do not keep the vision fixed upon patty economies.

JUGOSLAVIA RESTRAINS GIRLS

Jugoslavia has come forward with another attempt to regulate the dress and general habits of her girls who are trying to dress and act like the rest of the girls in the world. It has been decreed that school-girls must devote more time to education and less time to beautifying themselves, and to that end the school authorities have been instructed to refuse admittance to all girls with painted lips or powdered faces, or who should appear wearing short skirts or silk stockings. Similar decrees issued some time ago were defied and evaded.

WE WONDER

If matches are made in heaven, where did the cigar lighters come from?

PERSONS BORN BETWEEN JULY 22 AND AUGUST 21.

Persons entering life in the latter half of July or earlier half of August take their inheritance from Leo, a commanding, changeable sign, radiating life and warmth. Such people are sympathetic, kind-hearted, generous and impulsive, and have quick intuition, which often serves to save them from foolhardy impulses. Argument with them is useless. They act from the heart and not the head and can be appealed to only through love or sympathy. Born lovers, they cannot live happily without sympathy and affection, and if it is not obtainable from one source they will seek it elsewhere. They love amusement, especially the more dreamy sensual diversions. Mental effort is distasteful to them, but their inborn personal magnetism, their quick response to the suffering or needy, and love for their fellow man, brings the respect and affection of others.

They often find careers upon the stage or in music, combining brilliancy of technique with ready inspiration. Heirs of this sign usually inherit a goodly share of physical beauty, and as a rule they are long-lived. They are likely to win public favor at all times, but the most favorable months for them are January and October, and Sunday the most favorable day of the week.

THE HERO

The crowd in the shed watched Jack Sitstill as he put on the aviator's suit. Sighs were heaved when he put on the leather helmet and adjusted the goggles. The plane was spick and span. It was a beautiful day for flying, not a cloud marred the horizon and the air could not have been better. Attendants had cleaned the plane and polished the nickel fittings until the man-made bird shone like silver. The name Spirit of Hoboken was painted across the cowl of the motor.

Such a point of view is fatal to the possibility of creative. But man finds a true, pure satisfaction in doing creative work that benefits others. This satisfaction leaves him when he becomes grasping, greedy, selfish, jealous, envious and antagonistic. Creative work being constructive cannot exist beside these negative and destroying qualities. An open tolerant mind is a requisite and a real interest in work.

If interest is not present it is always possible to cultivate it by taking attentive note of details and trying to improve them from a desire for perfection, even enthusiasm may be fostered. With perfection as an aim in the effort to benefit others, work becomes beautiful and creative. When the work is viewed also as the great chance to do one's bit for the world's service or any part of it, its possibilities will be seen to increase.

Apologies for your lodge's inactivity does not pardon you for such negligence.

HUBBY'S FAULT?

With their increasing leisure American women are, like the men folk, becoming a nation of joiners. Feminine organization is growing by leaps and bounds. Not only do social, civic, business and fraternal groups number many women, but women are becoming more exclusive as a sex organizing their own movements.

No less a person than Gertrude Atherton, novelist, declares it is husbands, not wives, who are responsible for the growing number of women's clubs. She explains:

"Women of recent generations have been driven into banding together to find an outlet for their mental energy because the American husband, engrossed in business, insists on regarding them as ornamental, useless and his mental inferior."

THEY STICK SO CLOSE

The best Scotch jokes are the labels.

WORK ELIMINATES SELFISHNESS

Sincere work for the benefit of others will eliminate selfishness. This service may be rendered in a regular job if necessary, or in acts entirely separate from the regular occupation. But, whichever it is, the point is to get the proper mental viewpoint toward the work, and its purpose. When the opportunity to work in any way is recognized as a benefit, rather than as a curse, or a disadvantage, there is also a chance for mental growth.

Besides being a cure for selfishness, it is also a cure for fault-finding. It will enable the worker to detach his thoughts from his own troubles, his own woes and his own ill luck, which is a sad habit to acquire. It will even prevent him from unduly emphasizing himself and his own deeds of greatness, his success and prowess. These two extremes are each one as bad as the other and tend to limit his development. But how shall he find the true point of view?

How shall he know the right viewpoint when he finds it? Rotarians and many others have discovered that the one who serves best is the one who profits most in ways spiritual and mental as well, even as in a material way. Not only do loving thoughts cluster around him, but he prospers in business. He finds always new and constructive possibilities. Because he has discovered that to do effective work a negative critical state of mind must be avoided.

Such a point of view is fatal to the possibility of creative. But man finds a true, pure satisfaction in doing creative work that benefits others. This satisfaction leaves him when he becomes grasping, greedy, selfish, jealous, envious and antagonistic. Creative work being constructive cannot exist beside these negative and destroying qualities. An open tolerant mind is a requisite and a real interest in work.

Jugoslavia is especially rich in gorges like the wonderful Vintgar gorge near Bled in Slovenia, the wilder gorge of the Neretva in Herzegovina, the romantic canyons of the Pipa and Tara in Montenegro, the Ničević Gorge in north Serbia, and the Demir Kapija of the Vardar in South Serbia and many more, not forgetting the majestic iron gates of the Danube (Djerdap).

As yet few tourists enjoy the health-giving southern sunshine of the enchanted Adriatic, with its picturesque coastline, its hundreds of islands large and small, which viewed from the comfort of the Jugoslav ships, offer ever new surprises to the eye. Indescribably beautiful is the dark blue of the Adriatic, which, in the Blue Grotto of Biševo, and along the coast to the south of Dubrovnik, creates lighting effects of unexpected magic and charm. Similar to these, on the land, only more majestic, are the caves of the Jugoslav karst, which in Slovenia, Herzegovina, Bosnia and Serbia, form whole series of lakes only to swallow them at once.

The proverbial hospitality of the Jugoslavs makes foreigners feel at home among them. A few days spent among these good folk, with their decorative, many colorful costumes which, like their customs and dances, they have preserved in all their varieties from quite early times are sufficient to capture the heart of the visitor. Those who do not care to undertake great effort can get to know national life even in the large towns and spas or seaside resorts. Nor must we forget to call attention to the Oriental characteristics of some of the southern districts. The Mohammedan population of Bosnia and South Serbia, which except in some parts in the extreme south, is Serbian in nationality, still retains all its old religious customs, and consequently offers an excellent example of western culture living side by side with eastern customs and mode of life.

JUGOSLAV TOURISTIC INTEREST

The greatest attraction of Jugoslavia to the foreign visitor is just the fact that the country is not known, that it is new. In spite of its 540 medicinal springs, its wonderful fresh mountains, gentle green and fertile plains, blue rocky-coasted sea, and buildings and monuments dating from ancient and mediaeval times down to today. Jugoslavia is not yet sufficiently known to the international traveller.

Few know the thirteen mountain lakes of Plitvice in Croatia, whose gentle beauty and solitude among forests and rocks is broken only by the murmur of their many waterfalls; the dense mountain forests of Bosnia, full of thick cool trees and animals of many kinds are scarcely a day's journey from the heart of Europe. How little known are the beautiful frescoes of the Serbian monasteries, right away in the south, which still witness to the high level of Serbian culture in the Middle Ages before the inroads of the conquering hordes of the Turks, or the Serbian treasure chambers of the monasteries of Fruška Gora!

Not enough is known either of the Slovenian Alps, with their cool lakes and elevated valleys of Vrata, Planica and Logar, which are among the most beautiful districts of the Alps, and yet they offer every comfort in their thirty Alpine hotels and mountain houses. Who has seen the waterfalls of the Krka at Skradin near Šibenik in Dalmatia, or those of the Plipa at Jajce in Bosnia? How enough is known either of the Slovenian Alps, with their cool lakes and elevated valleys of Vrata, Planica and Logar, which are among the most beautiful districts of the Alps, and yet they offer every comfort in their thirty Alpine hotels and mountain houses. Who has seen the waterfalls of the Krka at Skradin near Šibenik in Dalmatia, or those of the Plipa at Jajce in Bosnia?

Phunology

CUTTING REMARKS
"I call that a dirty dig,"
tested the worm as he was by the farmer's hoe.

WHERE?

Sign in the music department of a five-and-ten: "Kiss the Girl You Love" and Others Just as Good.

MENAGERIE AT HOME

Dickey: "My dad is a Lion, a Moose and an Eagle." Mickey: "What does it cost?" to see him?"

BUT SHE WASN'T

"On what grounds do you expect to get a divorce?"

"Deceit, because when asked her if she would marry me, she said she was agreed."

WAS CONSCIOUS OF IT

Captain to Private: "Name?"

"Private: "Jones, sir!" Captain: "Your age?" Private: "Twenty-four." Captain: "Your rank?" Jones: "I know it."

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

"I gave that man fifty cents for saving my life."

"What did he do?"

"Gave me back twenty cents change."

THE AWFUL TRUTH

Glee Clubber: "What is to know is, Am I a bass or a baritone?"

Coach: "No, you are not."

THE WORST JOKE

"What is the difference between a flea and an elephant?"

"I don't know. What?"

"Why, an elephant can catch fleas but a flea can't have phantoms."

STILL NO END IN SIGHT

Roses' are pink

The same with Eileen

But the color of Grandma Remains to be seen.

JUST LIKE "WET PAINT"

An Alaska saw mill has this sign hanging in receiving shed: "The saws running—no use to touch to convince yourselves."

WHY INDEED?

Sign seen in window: "Why walk half dead when we bury for \$37.50?"

"MY MOST EMBARRASSING MOMENT"

"So you said that freckle on the back of your neck?—well, well, it's moving."

HOW ABOUT "NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU"

Slogan for those who play saxophones: "As the man owns one!"

HARD ON THE EYES

"Do my eyes deceive me?" said the Senator as those had pledged to support voted against his bill.

SEA-SICK SOLILOQUY

"Break! break! on thy depths, oh sea!" How I wish that I swallowed

The things that arise in me

SPORT CRAX

"Can you think of anything funnier than Jack Derr cracking a smile?"

"No, unless it's Babe batting an eyelash."

TRUE TO LIFE

IZ URADA GL. TAJNIKA

BOLNISKA PODPORA IZ-
PLAČANA MESECA
JUNIJA 1929.
SICK BENEFIT PAID DU-
RING THE MONTH OF JUNE
1929.

Stev. dr. Ime Svoja
Lodge No. Name Amount

June 3. 1929.

18 Fr. Starmann \$ 14.00
25 John Laurich 4.00
43 Jos. Lenard 8.00
44 John Dormanish 14.00
49 Frances Strozishar 14.00
109 Martin Motz 13.00
109 Nick Dikovich 13.00
109 Frank Grivec 29.00
109 Jos. Poje 46.00
109 Matt Pribanich 44.00
109 Anna Shirola 54.00
109 Anna Poernich 50.00
109 Anna Poernich 20.00
161 Fr. Krivec 14.00
161 Mary Lizar 9.00
200 John Ulbar 56.00
200 Mike Cerkovnik 13.00
200 Victoria Matesha 22.00
200 Frank Zaverl 80.00
200 Mike Mertel 7.00
200 Joseph Flek 3.00
June 8. 1929.

5 Clara Erchull 3.00
15 Julia Zellar 3.00
25 Matt Germ 25 Mihail Butala 25 Frank Koren 25 Anton Sterle 25 Fr. Primozich 25 Lawrence Peterko 25 Antonio Kotnik 25 Frances Phillips 25 Jacob Podbevsek 49 Jos. Derchar 19 John Jaklevich 84 Jos. Gerl 28 Anton Chernich 20 Lubo Udevich 20 Alojzija Juvan 20 John Resetich 20 Paulina Slogar 20 Manda Dugan 24 Apolonia Predovnik 13.00

June 17. 1929.

2 John Marolt 28.00
2 John Zobec 21.00
2 Fr. Malovasich 60.00
2 Mary Gorsch 14.00
2 Frank Urbas 20.00
2 Vencel Benko 31.00
2 John Rom 78.00
2 Jos. Gatchnik 20.00
2 Mary Delak 19.00
2 Vincent Volk 23.00
2 Anna Arch 14.50
2 Louis Murovich 9.00
2 Jos. Strauss 14.50
2 Andy Rades 34.00
2 Blaz Likar 37.00
2 Jos. Kreglej 39.00
2 Jos. S. Zore 31.00
2 Martin Urajner 28.00
2 John Vidmar 11.50
2 Angela Brodnik 28.00
2 Mary A. Wassel 19.00
2 Jos. Mrzlikar 15.00
2 Frank Hodnik 5.00
2 Frank Biscanic 15.00
2 Anthony Yacklich 22.00
2 William Kosicek 11.00
2 Joe Gerl 26.00
2 Mary Shain 15.00
2 John Lesar 8.50
2 Frances Kraus 9.00
2 Anton Trpin 10.00
2 Peter Dacic 50.00
2 Sophie Percich 34.00
2 Ludvig Cadalino 18.50
2 Andrej Golop 25.00
2 Valentine Petrich 2.00
2 Valentine Petrich 27.00
2 Anton Mihelic 56.00
2 Angelina Cadalina 75.00
2 Mary Stritar 29.00
2 Fr. Kuznik 41.00
2 Thomas Kuznick 54.00
2 John Bozich 20.00
2 Mike Mayerle 20.00
2 Paul Kuznik 42.00
2 Jos. Medved 26.00
2 John Zalar 54.00
2 Matt Lovrenja 74.00
2 Frank Mozina 56.00
2 Jos. Chernich 12.00
2 Effie Medved 16.00
2 Geo. Stefanich 9.00
2 Anna Grguric 15.00
2 Martin Koroshetz 28.00
2 Matt Bratovich 34.00

June 21. 1929.

6 Peter Rahotina 26.00
6 Rok Dominick 31.00
9 Stanislav Fink 13.50
9 John Kestner 11.00
9 Marko Frankovich 30.00
9 Matt Fabec 56.00
9 Steve Strauss 58.00
9 Jakob Kalcich 15.00
9 Jacob Kalcich 14.00
9 Fr. Lenarsic 37.00
9 Matt Kostelic 38.00
9 John Adam 30.00
9 Kate Grahek 28.00
9 Anna Spehar 21.00
9 John Turk 27.00
9 Jacob Bencich 8.00
13 John Resnik 31.00
13 Martin Zapkar 26.00
21 Andy Krasovec 13.00
21 Jennie Sadar 28.00
26 Fr. Gerlovich 21.00
29 John Macek 60.00
31 Jos. Evanich 14.00
31 Jos. Pelan 49.00
71 Gregor Rajer 20.00
71 Jos. Kajic 71 Andrej Skrinjar 78.00
71 Frances Doles 56.00
71 Albin Farenchak 19.00
71 Sophia Milavec 23.00
71 Josephine Rotar 20.00
82 Frances Komar 9.00
99 Frances Macek 34.00
108 Mildred Luchis 37.00
135 Suzanna Skare 39.00
135 Suzanna Skare 31.00
136 Frances Gratton 28.00
154 William Balazy 11.50
154 Ludwick Fritsch 15.50
June 28. 1929.

1 Petre Movrin 75.00
1 Jos. Moravitz 15.00
1 Katherine Spreitzer 5.00
1 John Starika 15.00
1 John Loushin 15.00
1 Vencel Jagodic 22.00
1 Louis Glatich 11.00
1 Pauline Deyak 15.00
1 Marko Velanoff 8.50
1 Blaz Hafner 9.00
3 Fr. Kuhar 10.00
16 Andrej Sustarsich 24.00
16 Fr. Klucar 34.00
16 John Bajt 18.50
16 Milovan Vudragovich 22.00
18 John Berce 2.00
18 Matt Begovich 27.00
20 Mike Debelak 56.00
20 Louis Starich 75.00
20 Mike Maloverh 29.00
20 Mary Kern 41.00
22 Ambroz Grahovac 20.00
27 Mary Arko 54.00
27 Anna Sabec 116.00
20 Fr. Lumpert 20.00
30 Louis Prebil 42.00
30 Louis Novak 26.00
30 Carolina Tanko 54.00
30 Fr. Aurendik 74.00
33 Paulina Kokal 56.00
35 John Vicic 12.00
35 Elizabeth Maticic 16.00
35 Mary Swegle 9.00
33 Joseph Kalik 15.00
June 29. 1929.

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11 Nick Cvetas 15 Anton Jamnik 2 Frank Urbas 4 John Demhsar, Jr. 4 John Virant 4 George Polovic 4 George Polovic 15 Anton Jamnik 15 Frank Tekavec 15 Jos. Predalje 37 Frank Strmole 37 Frank Ahcin 37 Anton Turkovich 37 Jos. Sila 37 Jos. Maticic 37 Jacob Gruden 37 Mihael Gerlj 37 Louis Stopar 37 John Znidarsic 37 Frank Kovach 41 John Bradesko 41 John Bradesko 50 Fr. G. Tassotti 50 Louis Nagode 83 Jos. Miklavcic 86 Nick Radovich 86 John Serdar 133 Louise Zdravje 133 Louise Zdravje 133 Julia Francel 149 Anna Strle 174 Mary Galicic 176 Peter Stipich 183 John Dermota 37 Lawrence Vidmar 6 Peter Rahotina 6 Rok Dominick 9 Stanislav Fink 9 John Kestner 9 Marko Frankovich 9 Matt Fabec 9 Steve Strauss 9 Jakob Kalcich 9 Jacob Kalcich 9 Fr. Lenarsic 9 Matt Kostelic 9 John Adam 9 Kate Grahek 9 Anna Spehar 9 John Turk 9 Jacob Bencich 13 John Resnik 13 Martin Zapkar 21 Andy Krasovec 21 Jennie Sadar 26 Fr. Gerlovich 29 John Macek 31 Jos. Evanich 31 Jos. Pelan 71 Gregor Rajer 71 Jos. Kajic 71 Andrej Skrinjar 71 Frances Doles 71 Albin Farenchak 71 Sophia Milavec 71 Josephine Rotar 82 Frances Komar 99 Frances Macek 108 Mildred Luchis 135 Suzanna Skare 135 Suzanna Skare 136 Frances Gratton 154 William Balazy 154 Ludwick Fritsch 1 Petre Movrin 1 Jos. Moravitz 1 Katherine Spreitzer 1 John Starika 1 John Loushin 1 Vencel Jagodic 1 Louis Glatich 1 Pauline Deyak 1 Marko Velanoff 1 Blaz Hafner 3 Fr. Kuhar 16 Andrej Sustarsich 16 Fr. Klucar 16 John Bajt 16 Milovan Vudragovich 18 John Berce 18 Matt Begovich 20 Mike Debelak 20 Louis Starich 20 Mike Maloverh 20 Mary Kern 22 Ambroz Grahovac 27 Mary Arko 27 Anna Sabec 20 Fr. Lumpert 30 Louis Prebil 30 Louis Novak 30 Carolina Tanko 30 Fr. Aurendik 33 Paulina Kokal 35 John Vicic 35 Elizabeth Maticic 35 Mary Swegle 33 Joseph Kalik 9 Jacob Kalcich

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POTRESNA POVEST

Spisal Franjo Maselj-Podlimbarski

(Nadaljevanje)

Daniču se je Gabrovec tako priljubil, da je dal svojo hčerko, ki je bila po materi dokaj šibkega života, k svojemu bratu Smoletu, da se okrepi v svežem zraku gabrovskih hribov. Kakšni mestni gospe se bo čudno zdelo, kako se more oče ločiti od svojega deteta in ga dati v reho na kmete; no, Danič je bil tega mnenja, da življenje na deželi in občevanje s kmeti otroka, ki ima za vse dovetino sreč, navaja k resnemu delu, k trenzi misli, da mu budi naravno umnost in mu zasaja nagone pravega čutena, kazoč mu včasi svoj strogi, včasi resni in včasi nedolžnoradostni obraz. Poleg tega pa tudi ni imel v mestu nobenega človeka, ki bi mu bil mogel brez skrbi zaupati svojo Reziko, in v drugo ženit se ni maral. Prišel je pogost iz mesta pogledat k hčerki in vsake počitnice je prebil nekaj časa pri svojem bratu. Z veseljem je videl, da ga niso prevarile njegove nade: vpliv preprostega, naravnega življenja se je kmalu javil pri Rezik, ki je postajala od leta do leta krepkejša. Ž njo vred je rasla Smoletova hčerka Polonica, njena vrstnica po letih, zdravo in krepko deklete, z gorečo ljubezno vdana svoji sestrični.

Ker sta si bila Smole in Cijazovec soseda, so postali njiju otroci najbljžji tovariši. Tone si je začel tista leta v ljubljanskih šolah bistriti glavo, ker ga je po Daničevem nasvetu namenil Cijazovec za kaj višjega na tem svetu. Kadar je bil doma na počitnicah, sta bili Smoletovi deklici več v Cijazovčevi nego v domači hiši, in razvilo se je globoko prijateljstvo med sosednjimi otroki. Še pozneje, ko je bil že v latinskih šolah, je hodil na počitnicah za živino na paši. Sedeč v senci je čital iz knjige, ki jo je imel vedno pri sebi. Prigodilo se je včasi, da je upehana pastirska drhal polegla okoli njega, podprla razgrete glave z rokami in pazno poslušala mladinske povesti, če jih je čital na glas. Pri takih prilikah se je pa tudi pripetilo, da je kakšen šum ali krik v gori, kakšen pojav pod nebom ali na zemlji vznemiril krdele nedolžnih poslušalcev in namah odvrnil njih paznost od oseb, naslikanih v knjigi, na ves drugačen predmet; in pol tabobra se je takrat hrumeč dvignilo in uslušo za novim pojavorom, le Smoletovi deklici sta mu ostali zvesti, posebno pa je Rezika žarečih lic in leskečih oči poslušala svojega prijatelja. V spoštjuvju razdalji od njega sedeč je zrla nanj kakor na kakšno višje bitje, ki ji pripoveduje dogodbe z drugega sveta. Tako je Reziki minovala otroška doba, in prišel je čas, ko jo je Danič vzel k sebi in jo pošiljal v mestne šole. Res, da se deklica v Gabrovcu ni naučila etikete in poklonov, tudi ni vedela že v otroških letih, kaj je otroški ples, kaj je theatre variete, kaj je vnačni blesk, ljudimkanje in rafiniranost v vedenju in izrazih, zato si je pa utrdila telesno zdravje, si ohranila zdravo dušo in tudi prevelike ničemernost ni nikdar poznala.

Žal, da one žive slike idilskih prizorov, ki se nahajajo v mla- dinskih spisih in ki širijo naše duševno obzorje, le v naši mlado- sti laskajo naši obrazljivosti in da nam otemne pozneje, ko vsta- jajo hladni dvomi v duši in si začne življenje poigravati z našo domišljijo, in ko ta gre za svojih strogim gospodarjem, kamor mu ljubo. Reziki so sčasoma otemne one slike v spominu in dvigne so se nove na površje njene duševnega življenja, ven- dar pa prijatelja mladih let ni pozabila. Pa tudi gabrovške vasi ni pozabila; vsake daljše počitnice je šla z očetom tja in tudi krajše je prebila navadno pri svojem stricu, kjer je imela ljubo- šo tovarišico, nego bi jo mogla najti v mestu. Deklicama se je po- lagoma izpremenil sklad njuj misli in duše, no, sila spomina se ne da zatreći in staro prijateljstvo je ostalo neizpremenjeno in neizbrisno.

Cijazovčev Tone je tudi v Ljubljani večkrat videl svojo do- bro znanko s pašč: srečevala sta se na potu iz šole ali na izpre- hodi in se prijazno nasmihavala. Čimdalje bolj je gledal on k njej kakor h kakšnemu višjemu bitju. Ostal je to, kar je bil: siromašen, skromen dijak, ona pa se je povzdignila v gosposko deklico; to je videl tudi v njej, čeprav jo je našel včasi na počitnicah opravljajoč kmečki posel. Bodisi v Ljubljani, bodisi v vasi sta postavala na oglu kake hiše, si gledala v obraz, se pogovorila o tem, česar se učita, kar sta slišala novega. Doma sta govorila najrajsi o Ljubljani in v Ljubljani o gabrovški vasi. Nista se siliša, da bi si povedala kaj posebnega, kaj nečuvenega, kaj duhovito izmišljenega, kaj sladkostno-sentimentalnega; na- rava in življenje sta ju učila govoriti, a ne kakšen poseben za- vod, zato pa tudi nikdar nista čutila onemoglosti ali praznobe sedila; nikdar jima ni bilo treba pokašljevati in potapljati oči v tla, iščoč primernih besed, ker sta govorila to, kar sta verjela in mislila, in nepoštenih misli nista poznala. A bližala se jima je doba, ko se nepokvarjenim in naravno vzgojenim mladim ljudem vthotapi neka plaha paznost in nežnost izraza v pogovore, ko že mineva prvobitna nezavestna nedolžnost, ko se začeno polagati besede na tehtnico priljčja.

In prišla je za Toneta ona viharna doba, ko se mu je bilo treba odločiti, kam pa zdaj po dokončanih srednjih šolah. Ne bomo slikali na široko, kako je Cijazovec prigovalj sinu, naj se posveti duhovskemu stanu, kako je obupavala mati Cijazov- ka, ko je šel sin kot enoletni vojaški prostovoljec v Prago. Silno je peklo Cijazoveca, ko sta videla, da gre za vse leto k vojakom, a bi se bil lahko odtegnil sitni dolžnosti, ako bi se bil hotel pri- javiti za kandidata duhovskega stanu. Po prebitem vojaškem letu je prišel Tone za nekaj dni domov, tih, skromen in ponižen, in še sta se roditelja nadejala, spominjajoč se prilike o izgubljeni in zopet najdeni ovcu, ker še vedno nista mogla razumeti, kako človek, ki ga niti vojaški stan ni izpridil, ne bi čutil v sebi svetega poklica. Slučajno je prišel tej čudni stvari na sled Ci- jazovec sam.

Nekega jesenskega večera sta stala Tone in Rezika na oglu Smoletove gostilne. Nebo je bilo oblačno, na zemljo je pada trdi mrak.

"Veš, kaj imamo pri nas novega?" je vprašala Rezika, zroč v prijatelja.

"Kaj?"

"Oče so dobili sliko iz Prage. Nekdanji učenec, ki so ga po- učevali, ko so bili še v tujih krajih, jim jo je poslal za spomin Uganji, kaj predstavlja!"

"Kakšno suho krajino morda, kjer vse dremlje. Saj je tako

navauda zdaj, da so umetniki, kakor bi bili onemogli, pozabili prve stvari božje, človeka, in slike brez njega."

"O, še več ljudi je na njej, posebno pa sta na njej dva človeka, kakor bi bila živa: Jakob in Rahela. Pri vodnjaku sta se sešla in roka počiva v roki. Za njima se pase cela čreda in pastirji jo napajajo. Posnetek je neke imenitne benečanske slike, ki je zdaj v Draždanah, tako je pisal gospod iz Prage. Oh, Pra- go bi jaz tako rada videa! Oče vedo toliko lepega povedati o njej. Ti jo gotovo tudi dobro poznaš, saj si bil tam pri vojakih."

"Da, poznam jo; ne imenuje se zastonj zlata, stostolpa. To je slovanski Milan; istotako stresa svojo lejjo grivo ob naskokih krutih sovražnikov. Tam je središče slovanske umetnosti."

"Rada bi živila v takem velikem mestu, toda le nekaj časa: naveličala bi se kmalu in bi začela uhajati na deželu. Tistih časov, ko sva še skupno živila v Gabrovcu in se stela med pastirje, ne morem pozabiti in vselej se jih z otožnostjo spominjam, kadar pogledam na ono sliko."

"To so bili res zlati časi! Pa pravijo tisti, ki ne poznajo nižjih slojev človeštva, da starega bukolskega življenja ni več na svetu."

"Kaj bi ga ne bilo! Kdor je z malim zadovoljen, najde ga, če ga hoče iskati zunaj mest. Seveda prinese tako bukoisko življenje, kakor ga ti imenuješ, včasi tudi kaj neprijetnega, pa to treba potreti. Ti ne veš, kako sem se sinoči opekl v naši bukolski vasi!" je dejala Rezika, držeč z levo roko komolec desne.

"Ali res? Kako pa ravnaš?" je vprašal tihu Tone in se do- taknil njene bele roke.

"Namesto Polonice sem kuhal, pa nisem vajena take reči. Pa se na obeh rokah. Le poglej!"

Privilaha je rokavce svoje jopicke kakor kosovska devojka preden je iz vrča pojila v krv ležeče junake.

"Oh, res!" se je začudil Tone ter se globoko sklonil k njeni roki, da bi bolje videl temne lise na beli koži.

"Ali te kaj bol?" je vprašal sočutno. Živ, neznan ogenj mu je zaigral po žilah.

"Zdaj ne boli več; ponoti me je pa skelelo, da zaspasti ni sem mogla."

"Premalo se priporočaš našemu svetemu Forjanu, ki nas varuje časnega in večnega ognja." Prijel jo je za roko in jo potegnil k sebi. In zdele se mu je, da ni še nikdar čutil tolike blaženosti življenja in da mu ni še nikdar tako utripano srce ne v radosti ne v brdkosti in da tako lepega večera ni bilo še nikdar,

"Oh, kaj ti je, Tone, da tako trepečeš? . . . Ali te morda zebe?"

"Oh, ne! . . . Doslej neznan ogenj mi gori v glavi."

"Zakaj se pa ti ne priporoči svetemu Florijanu?"

"Za tak notranji ogenj . . ."

Tone ni izgovoril; izza ogla hiše je bil stopil Cijazovec.

Težka in huda misel je stopila očancu v glavo, ko je videvala in taki druščini. Postalo mu je vroče, nekaj raskavega je začutil v grlu, zakašljal je in se ugriznil v ustnice. V glavi mu je zavrelo kakor še nikdar. Glasno mu je zabilo srce in noge mu je zastala, ko je videl, da drži sin v svoji roki žensko roko in da govore usta, ki bi imela peti glorijo, takšne smešne stvari. In spoznavši Cijazovca, je otrmela tudi mlada dvojica, kakor bi jih bila zdajci padla na dušo zavest velikega greha. Deklica je zbežala v hišo, Tone se je napotil po vasi, odkoder je prisel.

Odveč bi bilo popisovati nevoljo, ki se je polastila Cijazovca, ko je videl v mraku sina čebljati z deklino, odveč bi bila slika onega prizora, ki se je vršil tisti večer v Cijazovčevi hiši, kjer je gospodar očital svoji zakonski Jeri, da je ona vsega tega krvina, ki se svoje dni venomer vabila Smoletovi punci v hišo, kjer se je začelo tako globoko znanje med sosednjimi otroki. Le to s upamo povedati, da je prišel Cijazovec tisti večer v svojem umovanju do splošnega sestava človeške družbe in da je na to za tisti večer prenesel ves svoj srd.

"Fej te bodi . . . je to pravica na svetu!" — tako je razkla- dal ob pozni uru svoji Jeri. "Kmetu vzamejo sina k vojakom, po- štenega in učenega, pa mu pošlejo nazaj zbrojo. Saj se mi je zdelo, da se fant v tistem enoletnem vojaškem lemenatu nič pri- da ne nauči. Ni dosti, da plačujemo visoke davke, še otroki nam jemljejo in kvarijo!"

Dobro je to, da je vedno kakšna stvar, na katero lahko obe- simo svojo jeso, stvar, ki je včasi v tako slabih in tanki zvezci s pravim vzrokom naše razkačenosti.

Tone je kmalu po onem večeru zapustil domači hišo. Dobil je nekje na tujem odgojtelsko službo, a po petmesečni težki tla- ki, ki obesil ta posel na kol. Kam zdaj? Počutil se je v položaju živali, ujet v past. Drugega izhoda ni imel nego zopet domov. Tja so ga z vso silo vlekli stari spomini in pa prepričanje, da oče, četudi ima krive pojme o posvetnih stanovih, ni napačnega srca in da se bo dal sčasoma omehčati. Prosil je službo pri pošti in obljudili so mu jo. S tem bi Cijazovec še nekako zadovoljen v potolažen, ko bi sin ne bil stopil preden ter ga prosil nekaj stotakov, da vloži predpisano varščino. To se je zdelo varčne- mu možu preveč, mnogo preveč in zopet je udaril v vik in javk. Ta nova jezica se nikakor ni hotela zrahljati; do dna mu je ogrenila velikonočne praznike. Z drugimi navadnimi in nenavadnimi skrbmi in duševnimi pretegami vred mu ni privoščila spanca, v katerem smo ga pustili na veliko nedeljo dopoldne na koncu njegove hiše. Že se je mož prebudil in kar slikovito zdehaje in zevaje izvija našo nadaljnjo pozornost.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

ZADNJI OBJEM

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

krat pozdravljal ginevajoče čakal tako mirno, kakor da bi sence čarobne junajske noči.

V takem nastroju sem dospel na Ptičji breg, v krasen mladi-

čekal tako mirno, kakor da bi prikoval za lipino deblo.

Ko se je zdanilo, so se jasno pokazale tri temne luknje; srednja je bila največja in najbolj poteptana. Pred vsakim teh vhoodov v lisičji brlog je bila razmetana in z mnogimi sledi

starja lipa. Potihom sem splezal na njo in sedel v višini treh metrov na sedalo, ki ga je bil zgrajen s mrmovine. Ura je kazala natančno petih tristih. Kakih trideset korakov od luknje je stala gosta

zeleni stari lipa. Potihom sem splezal na njo in sedel v višini treh

Krasen gabrov gozd je počasi razvijal jutranjo prelest. Po vrsti so se budile iz spanja milice mi ptice pevke in čedalje glasneje so tekle iz njihovih grl pozdravne himne belemu dnevu. Čivkanje drobnih prebavev grmovja, žvižganje kosov in otožno kukanje kukavic, vsemi glasovi so se zlivali v krasno soglasje in napajali dušo s čarom, ki ga lahko občutiš, opisati pa ga ne moreš. Se malo in je malo, pa bo solnčna krogla veličastno vstala nad obzorje in pozdravila vsa bitja: dobro jutro! Glej, na vzhodu se že blešče održa, že trepeče solnčni odsev v vseh prehodih rdeče barve. Tu in tam se ti vidi, kakor bi bil kdo zasadil v morje temnorumene krvi čudo jasno, rdečih rož . . . Krasota! Kje je čopki, ki bi jo lahko zvesto prenesel na platno?

Pravkar so prvi topli žarki poljubili vrhove gabrov, ko je vzbudilo iz zamišljenega gledanja rahlo šušljjanje po rosatični travi. Srce mi je udarilo silnej: vsega me je pretresla lovška vročica. Tuk pod lipo se je prikradla sama mati lisica. Prinesla je plen. Glej, obstala je prav pred glavnim vhodom v brlog, spustila plen na tla in strigate z ušesi premerila z bistri mi očmi ves prostor krog sebe. Nato je nekajkrat hripcavo zalažala, pač prepričana, da ni nevarnosti v bližini. In na mah so cízile vse tri luknje lisičjega brloga. Mlađič so se blastno prerili pred hišni prag, da bi na zeleni mizi použili toliko zaželeni zajtrk.

Začelo se je natezanje, puljenje in vrvenje okoli mrtve jevrejice. Vsak je hotel dobiti kak obilnejši grizljaj. Toda staro zvitropicu je začudo podila šestero prepirljivih jedcev in je potisnila plen sedmemu, najmlajšemu, ki je bil bržčas njen najljubši, ker ga je toliko ljubeče lizala z jezikom. In ostali otročadi ni preostalo drugega kot prazna želja za nemogočim.

Za tem prizorom sem videl kmalu drugačega, malce zanimivejšega.

Nasprotni strani se je ne- nadoma odprlo grmičevje in družinski glavar je planil na ja- so. Ko bi zdajje videli te majhne tolovajčke, kako veselo so ma- hali z repi in priskutljivo mrimali, hitec svojemu roditelju naproti! Kakšen plamen požre- nosti je na mah razvnel njiho- va potuhnjena zelenkastosiva očesa!

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