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NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

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

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VOL. V. — LETNIK V.

DROBNE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Žensko društvo "Jutranja Zvezda", št. 137 J. S. K. Jednote, priredi v nedeljo 16. junija svoj običajni letni piknik na prostorih Jugoslovenskega družvenega doma v Euclidu. Ta prostor je Slovencem Velikega Clevelandu dobro znan, istotako so jim znane prireditve "Jutranjih zvezd", zato je gotovo, da bodo piknik mnogoštevilno poseti.

Slavnost graduiranja Lorain High School se je vršila v sredo 12. junija. Med graduiranci je tudi Miss Vida A. Kumse, članica društva št. 6 JSKJ, hčerka sobrata Johna Kumšeta, glavnega nadzornika J. S. K. Jednote in Mrs. Vide Kumše v Lorainu. O. Miss Vida Kumse je po imenu znana mnogim čitateljem Nove Dobe kot dobra dopisovalka. Napisala je že marsikaj lepega za mladinske in odrasli oddelki. Iskrene častitke mladi graduantini!

Telefonska številka uredništva in upravnosti Nove Dobe je izpremenjena iz Randolph 3889 na HENDERSON 3889.

Slovensko pevsko in izobraževalno društvo "Bled" v Cenngauhu, Pa., priredi v soboto 15. junija zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu koncert z bogatim in zanimivim programom.

Dan, to je v nedeljo 16. junija pa priredi isto društvo piknik na "Fajtovi farmi" v Morellville. Več o tem najdejo čitatelji v dopisu in oglasu.

Strastni zagovorniki prohibicije so hoteli preprečiti, da bi velika industrijska mesta, v katerih prevladuje "mokri" sentiment, dobila več zastopnikov, medtem, ko bi jih suhi Jug in drugi podejelski kraji izgubili. Tozadevni v zveznem senatu že sprejeti predlogi, so v zbornici reprezentantov prilepili amendmet, glasom katerega bi se imenovali, ki niso še ameriški državljanji, ne steli pri razdelitvi kongresnih sedežev. To bi bil hud udarec za velika mesta, kjer je mnogo inozemcev, in sploh za ves severozahod. Kongresniki iz teh krajev so se zato hoteli maščevati in so dosegli sprejem amendmenta, ki je določal, da ne pride v poštev pri razdelitvi kongresnih sedežev tudi starih tistih državljanov, ki nimajo volilne pravice. S tem bi bile prizadete južne države, kjer je mnogo črncev, ki vsed načel v to svrhu prikrojenih državnih postav nimajo volilne pravice. Po 48urnem prekraju je končno zbornica reprezentantov zavrgla oba amendmenta, s 272 glasovi proti 105.

Iz gori navedenega sledi, da ne smemo preveč zameriti konvencijam naših podpornih organizacij, ki sprejemajo predlage, katere po dolgih debatih zoperzavrejo, saj celo najvišja zbornica v republiki včasi strelja prav take kozle.

IZID VOLITEV v Angliji, pri katerih je dobila delavska stranka najvišje število sedežev v parlamentu, je imel za posledico, da je dosedanjki konservativni ministrski predsednik Stanley Baldwin resigniral, na kar je kralj poveril sestavo kabineta vodji delavske stranke Ramsay MacDonaldu.

PROHIBICIJA je zopet zatevala nedolžno žrtev in sicer to pot v International Falls, Minn., kjer je obmejna straža ustrelila trgovca Henry Virkula. Kritik posebno hvali direktor Božidar Jakac, je dospel sicer. Precej slik je prinesel tukaj izgotovil.

Slovenska banka, The North American Banking & Savings Co. v Clevelandu, je zvišala svoj kapital na \$200,000, in bo v bodoče imenovala The American Trust Co. Kot (Dalej na 2. strani)

TEDENSKI PREGLED

PROBLEMI PRISELJENCA

Tranzitne vize za potovanje po inozemstvu.

Vprašanje: Nameravam obiskati to poletje razne evropske dežele in ostati v vsaki en ali dva tedna. Ali moram dobiti tranzitne vize za te dežele in koliko znaša pristojbina? Sem naturaliziran ameriški državljan. — F. V., Newark, N. J.

Odgovor: Agent, od katerega kupite vozni list, vam lahko predkrbi vse vize pred vašim odhodom ali pa si jih sami zlahka preskrbite. Za tranzitne vise se po navadi zahteva mala pristojbina, ali doba, do katere je tranzitna viza veljavna, je različna. Na primer, na Francoškem velja tranzitna viza samo za deset dni. Avstrija daje tranzitne vize le pod pogojem, da potnik prepoteče čez Avstrijo, ne da bi se ustavil; drugače treba plačati redno vizo za \$2.00. Na Ogrskem tranzitna viza, ki je dobra za osemnevni obisk, stane \$2.00. Tranzitna viza za Jugoslavijo stane 50 centov za prehod in \$1.00 za povratni prehod. Francija je ravnokar znižala redno vizo od \$10 na \$. Ni treba viz na ameriških potnih listih za sledče dežele: Švicarsko, Nizozemsko, Italijo, Belgijo in Albanijo, ako gre le za kratek obisk. Turisti morajo imeti vize, ali brezplačno, za Švedsko, Nemčijo, Finsko, Estonijo, Dansko in Čehoslovakinjo.

V ZVEZNEM KONGRESU so imeli pretečeni teden hudih zaradi predloga, tikajče se ljudskega stetja leta 1930 in temu sledče razdelitve kongresnih okrajev. Po novem ljudskemu štetju bodo nekatere države dobile v kongresu več reprezentantov, nekatere pa jih bodo izgubile, ker število reprezentantov v celoti se ne bo zvišalo. Večje zastopstvo bodo dobile države z razvito industrijo, v katerih je prebivalstvo tekom zadnjih 20 let neprimereno bolj narastlo, kot v državah, kjer je malo industrije.

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PRAZNIK AMERIŠKE ZASTAVE

Za rojstni dan ameriške zastave se steje dan 14. junija 1777, to je dan, ko jo je ameriški kongres officijelno odobril. Iz tega izhaja, da bo zvezdnata zastava naše adoptirane domovine dane 14. junija 1929 stara 152 let. Prvotna zastava se je nekoliko razločevala od sedanje. Imela je 13 vodoravnih prog, 7 rdečih in šest belih, in v gornjem levem vogalu na modrem polju 13 zvezd v venku. Današnja ima isto število prog, ki predstavljajo 13 prvotnih držav, toda na modrem polju ima v šestih vodoravnih in osmih vertikalnih vrstah 48 zvezd, katerih vsaka predstavlja eno državo naše Unije. Kadarkoli je sprejet nova država v Unijo, se doda eno zvezdo, in sicer se to zgodi na dan 4. julija po sprejetju države.

Vsakemu je znano, da je prvo uradno zastavo Združenih držav izgotovila Mrs. Betsy Ross po navodilu odbora, v katerem je bil tudi George Washington. Sodi se, da je on napravil originalni načrt za zastavo.

Pred tem pa je precej dolga zgodovina ameriške zastave, ki je le malokomu znana. Že okoli leta 1705 so holandski trgovci na svojih ladiah v newyorskih luki razvijali zastave, ki so imelo po 13 belih in rdečih prog, z rdečim krizem na belem polju v gornjem levem vogalu.

Leta 1776 je v Virginiji vhrala zastava, ki je imela 13 rdečih in belih prog. Iz spodnjega desnega vogala v gornji levog vratil se je vila kača klopata. Na spodnji beli prog je bilo zapisano: "Ne stopi na me!"

Ko se je George Washington podal v Boston, da prevzame poveljstvo kolonijah čet, ga je spremljala posadka iz Philadelphia, ki je nosila zastavo 13 modrih in belih prog.

V januarju leta 1776 se je nad glavnim stanom George Washingtona v Cambridge, Mass., vila zastava s trinajstimi rdečimi in belimi progami, namesto zvezd pa je imela angleški križ sv. Jurija in sv. Andreja. Iz tega se vidi, da je imela pravila ameriška zastava najmanj štiri prednice.

Meseca maja 1777 je kontinentalni kongres določil George Washingtona, Roberta Morrisa in polkovnika Geo. Rossa, da napravijo načrt za enotno ameriško zastavo, ki bo veljala za vse kolonije. Splošno se sodi, da je George Washington izdal načrt za zastavo, polkovnik Ross pa je izbral svojo nečakino, Mrs. Betsy Ross, da zastava izgotovi. Betsy Ross je bila lepa 25letna vdova, kvekarica.

Čivljene je se služila s tapetarsko obrto. Tri tedne po prejemu naročila je kontinentalni kongres odobril izdelano zastavo. To se je zgodilo 14. junija 1777, in ta dan se smatra za rojstni dan ameriške zastave. Pozneje je kongres dal Betsy Ross naročilo za več zastav, in ji nakazal plačilo v znesku 14 funtov šterlingov ali okoli \$70.00.

Nekaj časa je bilo v veljavni pravilo, da se zastavi za vsako novo državo, ki se pridruži Uniji, doda ena nova prog in ena zvezda. Tako je imela ameriška zastava leta 1812, o priliku druge vojne z Anglijo, 15 prog in 15 zvezd. Leta 1818 pa so bile tozadovne določile izpremenje.

(Dalej na 2. strani)

NAŠI PARKI

Ne da bi hotel človek druge slovenske naselbine omalovažeči, se vendar lahko opravičeno povdarja dejstvo, da je clevelandska slovenska naselbina največja v tej deželi in da bo najbrže še rastla. Pritok dobiva vsaki dan od vseh strani, ker je malo Slovencev v Ameriki, ki ne bi imeli sorodnikov, prijateljev in znancev v Clevelandu, pa se marsikatera družina priseli semkaj, deloma vsled propadanja rudarskih naselbin, deloma vsled boljših prilik za izobražbo mladine. V velikem industrijskem mestu je tudi odrasli in izobraženi mladini lažje dobiti primerne dela, kot v malih podeželskih naselbinah.

To ni nikaka propaganda, ker za pisca teh vrstic itak ne bi imela nikakega pomena, ampak enostavno povdarjanje dejstev, ki jih lahko vidi, kdor ima odpri oči. Cleveland je že danes nekaka Meka ameriških Slovencev, in bo še v večji meri v bližnji bodočnosti. V Clevelandu se bo, po vseh znakih soditi, slovenski živelj najdalje ohranil. K temu bo precej pripomogla naša mladina prve generacije, ki je po duhu in čuvstvovanju in deloma tudi po jeziku naša.

Prav je torej, da tudi Slovenci po drugih naselbinah malo pobližje, in sicer od njegovih lepih strani, spoznajo Cleveland, kjer imajo svoje sorodnike in znance, in katerega v tej avtomobilski dobi tudi mnogoštevilno obiskujejo. Med lepe točke Clevelandova spadajo tudi njegovi parki, zato naj bi jih posetniki ne pozabili obiskati.

Opis clevelandskih parkov,

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

Pri Domžalah sta ponesrečila nedavno dva mlada Trboveljčana, in sicer Bogumil Vrhunc, tehnični uradnik pri TPD in Drago Jambrek, zobotek pri dr. Baumgartenu. Ponesrečila sta z motoriklom. Vrhunc je ponesrečil smrtno, Jambrek pa je odnesel precej težke poškodbe. Tragično preminil Vrhunc je bil agilen sportnik, član vseh narodnih društev in splošno zelo priljubljen. V vojski je služil pri avijaciji.

(Dalej na 2. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Italijanskemu diktatorju Mussoliniju ni po volji izred volitev v Angliji, pri katerih je delavska stranka dobila največ mandatov. Mož se bo moral privaditi še marsičesa, kar mu ne bo po volji. Rusija mu je naklonjena, Anglija mu pod delavsko vlado tudi ne bo morebiti posebno prijazna, Nemci ga imajo v želodeu in Francozi tudi. Edini Albanci mu bodo "priatelji," dokler bo v albanskih gorah dovolj italijanskih vojakov in italijanskih lir.

Henry Ford je dejal, da je prohibicija v tej deželi absolutno potrebna, če hočemo, da se bo razvila avijacija. Francija, Anglija in Nemčija imajo razvito avijatiko in dovolj trezni piloti, dasi nimajo prohibicije.

Ali ni čudno, da se o priliki kakšne poroke nikdar ne more reči z gotovostjo, kdo je najšrečnejši mož: ženin, oče neveste, ki jo je oddal, ali čestilec, katerega je zavrnila.

V tej deželi imamo toliko postav, da bi moral človek precej dolgo živeti, če bi jih hotel samo prečitati. K sreči jih ne poznamo, in jih kršimo pri vsaki priliki, ne da bi nas počekala vest. V največ slučajih jih tudi sami varuh postav ne poznamo, in tako se srečno prebalanciramo skozi življenje; le majhen odstotek državljanov nobo priliko videti zdovjetnične.

Nedavno si je poročevalce za New York Telegram spisal listo postav, ki prepovedujejo to ali ono, in se odpravil v beli svet z namenom, da jih prekrši kar največ mogoče. Z ukrazeno metlo je najprej povzročil prah na stopnicah mestne hiše, nato je pljunil na hodnik, polasal posajeni grmiček v parku, raztrgal kos papirja in ga zmetal po tleh, pokvaril napis na škatljici za smeti, kadri cigaret v podzemeljski železnici, glasno ogovarjal neznanu dekleta, kihal, ne da bi držal robec pred ustmi itd. V treh urah je prekršil 33 mestnih, državnih in federalnih postav, pa je kljub temu ostal svoboden državljan z nemadeževano preteklostjo.

Neki otroški specijalist trdi, da je strah vzrok, da otroci lažajo. Zdaj bi nam moral se nekdov povedati zakaj lažajo ribiči, loveci, mestni očetje, zljubljenci, apostoli prohibicije, politiki in diplomati.

Skoro vsaka dežela ima označeno kakšno rastlino kot svojo narodno cvetko. Škoti so po vsem svetu znani kot izredno varčni ljudje in so to svojo varčnost pokazali tudi pri izberi narodne cvetke. Njihova narodna cvetlica je namreč osat. Ga pa niso mogli za kaj drugega porabit.

Neki ruški raziskovalec, ki se je mudil par let v notranji Mongoliji, pripoveduje, da so tamkajšne krasotice vse srečne, če jih njih oboževatelji obdržijo z ovratnicami iz praznih pločevinastih skatelj. Ej, če bi to prišlo v modo v tej deželi, koliko denarja bi bilo prihranjenega našim mladim šejkom! In kakšno zvončkljanje bi bilo slišati na večernih promenadah! A. J. T.

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovenske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

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

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

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Zdrava razvedrila.

Menda ga ni normalnega človeka, ki ne bi priznaval vrednosti zdravega razvedrila. Vsi, od prvega do zadnjega, potrebujemo včasi nekoliko oddih pri vsakdanjem delu, nekoliko razvedrila in izprenembre v vsakdanji enoličnosti. Razvedrila se vedno ravna po okusih, po financah, po letnih časih, po starosti, po značaju vsakdanjega dela in po prilikah.

Oseba, ki opravlja težka fizična dela, bo morda našla razvedrilo v čitanju. Farmer ali gozdar bo morda našel razvedrilo v mestnem šumu. Kdor je dan za dnem zakopan v papirje v zaduhih pisarnah velemešta, najde razvedrilo v prosti naravi, kjer more vsaj začasno pozabiti na suhe črke in številke. Kdor je pri svojem delu obsojen na samoto, si za izprenembro zaželi sumne družbe; drugi, ki ima dan za dnem opraviti s številnimi strankami, najde svoje razvedrilo in zabavo na prostranih poljih, v tihih gozdovih, ob lahno žuborečih potokih. Tako bi se dalo našteti še sto in sto načinov, po katerih najdejo ljudje svoje razvedrilo in zabavo.

Pri zabavah, kakor pri vseh drugih aktivnostih seveda nimamo vsi enakih prilik in okusov. So pa gotove vrste razvedril, ki kolikor toliko ugajajo vsem. Lepa godba ali lepo petje ima blagodejen vpliv na vsako človeško srce. Ni treba, da je človek muzikalčen; če ima le normalen posluh, bo imel užitek od dobrega koncerta. Vsa Slovencu si je težko predstavljati, katerega ne bi razveselila lepa melodija ali sladka slovenska pesem.

Vsa povprečen človek je dalje družabno bitje in si rad išče razvedrila v družbi, ki je po njegovem okusu. Tudi Slovenci ne tvorimo v tem oziru nobene izjeme. Kot sinovi in hčere demokratičnega naroda najdemo razvedrilo in zabavo celo v družbi, ki ni docela po naših okusih. Se pač zavedamo dejstva, da vsem ni mogoče nikdar ustrezti.

V tem letnem času so na programu piknik, ki so neke vrste zabave v prosti naravi. Niso vselej to, kar bi žeeli, da bi bili, vendar so neka kombinacija družabnosti in gibanja v prosti naravi. Piknik se mora namreč vršiti neke na prostem, sicer ni piknik. Tam se snidemo s prijatelji in znanci, katerih morda drugače ne bi imeli prilike videti, poleg tega pa nas osrečuje zavest, da smo v naročju narave, ki je in ostane naša prava mati, dasi včasi v vrvenju takozvane civilizacije nanjo pozabimo. Kadar začutimo njen materinski objem, se zavemo, da smo njeni, otresemo se vsaj začasno umetne navlake pretirane civilizacije, in se kretamo in radujemo kot pristni otroci narave, ki ne laže in se ne potvarja.

Naj se piknike sodi tako ali tako, res je, da nikomur ne škodi, če se vsaj ob takih prilikah zopet nekoliko približa materi naravi. Na piknikih se obnovijo stara in mnogokrat sklepajo nova prijateljstva, kar vse pripomore k lepoti življenja. Dobri člani J. S. K. Jednote se takih prilik tudi poslužijo, da širijo med svojimi prijatelji ugled in bratske ideje naše organizacije, in s tem pridobivajo nove člane.

Navednost ni sramota, dokler je njen lastnik ne skuša svetu predstaviti kot učenost.

* * *

Nekatere, ki so se srečeno naučili voziti cizo in samokolnico, njihovi tozaderni "uspehi" tako prevzamejo, da bi radi učili avtomobile, kako voziti avtomobile, in piloti, kako voditi aeroplane. Ako jih doleti logična postelica v obliki zafrikacije, se čutijo užaljene.

* * *

Cim več se človek uči, tem bolj spoznava, kako datec je še pod popolnosti.

* * *

Kdor ne zna plavati, pa se skuša z izurjenimi plavači v globoki vodi, naj sam sebi pripše, če se je malo preveč napije. Da ni imel prilike se naučiti plavanja, ni nikak izgovor. Vedeti bi moral, da ne zna, in vsled tega ostati na bregu ali v dokolenski vodi.

Take junake kritizira že naša narodna popevka, ki pravi: "Zakaj se ti santiči v nevarnost podajaš, češ Sav'co v vas hodiš, pa plavat ne znaš?"

* * *

Da sem imel priliko učenja, bi bil morda uspešen zdravnik, profesor, odvetnik, kemist, botanik, inženir, arhitekt, aktuar itd. Ni moju krivdu, da se nisem mogel povzeti do katerega navedenih naslovov, večdar mi to ne daje pravice, da bi se štulil v njih vrste in jem dajal nasvete. Ako bi se v svoji domišljavosti tako daleč izpozabil, je edino, kar bi zaslužil, poštena brea ali pa ponovljivo posmeh.

* * *

Uspehi v življenju pripadejo tistim, ki verujejo v uk in delo in v zmago vsega dobrega nad slabim.

IZ URADA GL. TAJNIKA

Z dnem 30. junija se zaključi prvo polovico fiskalnega leta 1929. Članstvo se uljudno prosi, da točno plača društvene in jednotine prispevke, da bo mogoče pravocasno zaključiti račune in knjige. Pravila namreč določajo, da so društva podvržena kazni v znesku \$5.00, ako ne pošljejo asesmenta na glavni urad ob določenem času. Asesment ima biti v glavnem uradu zanesljivo do 30. junija.

Ker je opuščen asesment v mladinskem oddelku za mesec junij in julij, želim sporočiti, da bodo vse morebitne razlike v asesmentu od meseca maja poravnane meseca avgusta. Za mladinski oddelk naj se ničesar ne pošilja v prihodnjih dveh mesecih; meseca avgusta bo vse urejeno kar se tiče razlik, to je, če je bilo premalo ali preveč poslano za mladinski oddelk.

Z bratskim pozdravom
JOSEPH PISHLER,
gl. tajnik.

DROBNE SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

taka bo imela obsežnejše polje aktivnosti.

Pri ribolovu je utonil v Erie jezeru 28letni Joseph Šega, doma iz Nove vasi pri Rakeku. V Cleveland je prišel leta 1920. Pri delu se je smrtno ponesrečil v Clevelandu rojak Frank Mirtić, star 50 let, doma iz Šmihela pri Žužemberku, kjer zapušča soprog, štiri otroke in mater. V Ameriki je bival 18 let.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

čenkami. V avtomobilu se ni nato nikakega sledu opojnih pijaca. Stražnika sta začasno suspendirana in vpeljana je preiskava.

MacDONALD, novi ministrski predsednik Anglije, mora v doglednem času obiše Mr. Hooverja, predsednika Zedinjenih držav. Sodi se, da vodja delavske stranke in sedanji načelnik vlade v Angliji pričakuje od predsednika Zedinjenih držav neoficijelnega vabilna, ali pa je morda isto že dobil. Na obisku bi se razpravljalo o zmanjšanju oboroženja, čemur sta na klonjenja načelnika ameriške in angleške vlade, Mr. Hoover in Mr. Mac Donald.

PUNIŠA RACIĆ, bivši narodni poslanec v beograjski skupščini, ki je pretečeno letu ustrežil hrvatskemu voditelju Štefanu Radiću, in smrtno ranil še dva druga poslanca, je bil dne 7. junija obsojen na 20 let ječe. Bivši poslanec Popović in Kosanović, ki sta bila obdolžena sozrate z Račičem, sta bila oproščena.

Račič je bil pravzaprav vsega skupaj obsojen na 60 in pol leta.

Ječe, toda po jugoslovenskem kriminalnem zakonu bo mož se del le 20 let. Od te dobe mu bo odštetno eno leto, katero je preveden v preiskovalnem zaporu.

Sodišče je izjavilo, da trojni uboj v skupščini, ki se je zavrel 20. junija 1928, ni bil prezasnovan, ampak je bil posledica močnega razburjenja.

PROBLEMI PRISELJENCA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

ga moralnega značaja, mora dokazati potom zapršenih izjav vsaj dveh verodostojnih prič, ki morata biti ameriška državljanina. Pravilo je, da morajo tudi priče priti osebno na zaslisanje, bodisi na priseljenško postajo, kjer bo prosilec zaslisan, ali na kako drugo postajo, ki ni daleč od bivališča priče. Le v slučaju, da bi priseljenška postaja bila predaleč, ali radi drugih tehničnih razlogov, se bodo pismene zapršene izjave (affidavits) pri sprejete mesto ustmenega zaslisanja.

DOPISI

Chicago, III.

Članom društva Jugoslovan, št. 104 JSKJ naznanjam, da se bo vršila prihodnja redna meseca seja 18. junija. Prosim vse člane, da se te seje gotovo udeležijo, ker se bo ukrepalо glede več važnih reči.

Ako generalni priseljenški komisar najde, da so predloženi dokazi zadovoljivi, odredi registracijo inozemčevega prihoda, za kar treba dve fotografiji. Na to se prosilcu izda potrdilo (certificate of registry). Ako se prošnja odbija, se inozemcu povrne pristojbina \$20.

Registracija prihoda napravi inozemčev bivanje zakonitim od samega začetka njegovega bivanja. Zato ni treba, da čaka pet let za naturalizacijo. Pač pa je bil "prvi papir", ki ga je dobil za časa, ko je bil tukaj nepostavno brez veljave. Takoj po registraciji naj si preskrbi "prvi papir" in po dveh letih more zaprositi za državljanstvo.

Po novem zakonu bo moral vsakdo dokazati postavni prihod, ako naj dobi prvi papir.

Tudi že sedaj se osebam, ki so

prišle po 3. juniju 1921, izda prvi papir le potem, ko se je dognalo, da so bile zakonito pripuščene. Ali oni, ki so prišli pred onim datumom, so dosedaj zlahka dobivali prvi papir, ne da bi povprašale za dokaz o zakoniti pripraviti. Taki "prvi papirji", izdani osebam, ki so nezakonito prišle v Združene Države, pa so neveljavni.

F. L. I. S.

PRAZNIK AMERIŠKE ZASTAVE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

ne, in od takrat ima ameriška zastava stalno 13 prog, pač pa se za vsako novo državo doda nova zvezda.

F. L. I. S.

Anton Krapen, tajnik dr. Jugoslovan, št. 104 JSKJ.

Conemaugh, Pa.

VABILO NA KONCERT IN PIKNIK. — Slovensko pevsko in izobraževalno društvo "Bled" vabi tem potom vse rojake in rojakinje v Conemaughu, Johnstownu in okolici na veliki koncert s plesom, ki ga prirede na večer 15. junija v Conemaughu. Koncert se bo vršil v Slovenskem Delavskem Domu, in se prične točno ob osmi uri zvečer.

Program bo zelo zanimiv, kajti sodelovala bo tudi slovenska "Moxham" godba, hrvatsko prostovno društvo "Rodoljub" in Srbsko cerkveno pevsko društvo. Na programu bo tudi več samospovov, dvospovov, četverospovov, šaljivih kupletov itd.

Po koncertu bo ples. Za ples bo igrala slovenska "Moxham" godba. Vstopnina za odrasle je 75 centov, za otroke 25 centov.

Drugi dan, to je v nedeljo 16. junija ob dveh popoldne se prične velik piknik na "Fajtovi farmi" v Morrellville. Poleg pevskih zborov nastopita kot govornika tudi zelo znana rojanka.

Rajtova farma je zelo pravna za piknik. Zabavili se bo v tem prihranili tajniku in sestru.

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Fajtova farma je zelo pravna za piknik. Zabavili se bo v

NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.

Current Thought.

SOCIALIZATION MOVEMENT IN OUR ORGANIZATION

All the activities of our lodges including dancing, hiking, outings, and athletics are considered valuable as socializing agents. Fortunately most parents do not find deplored youth for its style and kind of entertainment a favorite diversion. They well know that the manners and customs of America are not reciprocal with the manners and customs brought from across the sea. Complete understanding between youth and the parents is essential for the well being of our organization. Our parents have added many means by which our English-conducted lodges may develop more rapidly. These changes in the administration came about as a natural growth and are the resultant of observant delegates to J. S. K. J. conventions who with keen insight created the changes for efficient functioning of our organization.

The Sports Fund and our English pages are just two of the many steps taken to give us all the factors which may prove instrumental in the success of English-conducted lodges. In giving us a paper and offering us all the benefits of the Sports Fund, our parents are presenting us with an opportunity to develop lodge spirit and affords us an outlet for initiative. It will, of course, take some time before our members will take full advantage of these offerings. We should therefore exert ourselves to take part in all of the socializing agents offered us as a means of establishing powerful English-conducted lodges.

THE EARLY SIGNS OF TUBERCULOSIS

DR. F. J. ARCH

One would think that tuberculosis, as fatal as it may be and the amount of misery, grief, and distress it may cause in a family and in a community, did not have any redeeming features. But it has one and that is if its presence is detected sufficiently early and if the affected patient will undertake the proper treatment in the great majority of cases the ravages of this disease may be checked and the lives of the persons afflicted saved. Prompt action is necessary. Often a short time may mean the difference between curability and incurability, life or death.

Again one would think, that such a serious disease should be recognizable from the first, but such is not the case. One form of Tuberculosis does occasionally come as an acute, rapidly developing and easily detected sickness; these cases are usually fatal and fortunately infrequent. In the majority of cases, however, the onset is a slow insidious process taking weeks and sometimes months before the patient feels that there is much or even anything wrong. Yet, to the watchful eye, certain danger signals are present and these point to the necessity of a careful physical examination by a physician. Then the disease may be discovered in what is called the incipient stage and treatment may be instituted with some probability of recovery.

One of the danger signals is a persistent cough. It is true, that all coughs are not tuberculous, just as it is true that all tuberculous patients do not cough in the early stage, but the attitude toward any persistent cough should be one of suspicion. Any cough that lasts over a period of a month or six weeks, especially a morning cough, should lead to a careful physical examination by a physician.

If we keep these signs in mind, we will be doing a great deal in combating what is commonly known as the white plague, decreasing its incidence and above all lowering its death rate.

IN BAD

A clergyman gave out the hymn, "I Love to Steal Awhile Away," and the deacon, who led the singing, began: "I love to steal—" but found he had pitched the note too high. Again he began, "I love to steal," but this time it was too low. Once more he tried: "I love to steal—" and again got the pitch wrong.

After the third failure the minister said: "Observing our brother's propensities, let us pray."

Bare Facts

A Drum Made of Human Skin. John Ziscea, general of insurgents who took up arms in 1409 against the Emperor Sigmund, to revenge the deaths of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who had been cruelly burned at the stake for their religious tenets, defeated the emperor in several pitched battles. He gave orders that after his death they should make a drum of his skin. The order was most religiously obeyed, and those very remains of the enthusiastic Ziscea proved, for many years, fatal to the emperor who, with difficulty, in the space of sixteen years, recovered Bohemia, assisted by the forces of Germany. The insurgents were 46,000 in number and well disciplined.

Black Death. The name given to the fearful epidemic that devastated Asia and Europe in the 14th century of the Christian era. It was so called from the black spots that appeared upon the skin at the time of death, and was probably a highly malignant form of typhus fever.

It ravaged China in 1333-1347, and carried off 13,000,000 of its inhabitants, and 24,000,000 in the rest of Asia. The Black Death first appeared in Europe in 1342, but it was not until August, 1348, that it reached England, and began to rage with unparalleled fury. In London 100,000 persons died of it and in Norwich over 60,000. It is estimated that the victims of this one visitation numbered from one-third to one-half of the entire population of England, which that time amounted to about 3,000,000 souls.

The Black Death reappeared in Europe in 1360, 1370 and 1382. It is said to have carried off, in all its visitations over 30,000,000 Europeans.

Down And Out Expression. It is said that the expression "A man may be down, but he's never out," which is used as a slogan by the Salvation Army, was first employed during the Boer War. Upon one occasion which food and clothing were being distributed to people who had been made homeless and penniless by the war, somebody referred to the unfortunate victims as down and outers.

A Salvation Army worker snapped back: "A man may be down, but he's never out." The expression contains so much optimism and hope in plain and simple words that it has survived. Down and out itself comes from Prize-fighting circles.

Deutsche Luft. A German newspaper tells an amusing story of the famous scientist, Alexander Von Humboldt, who took advantage of the exception from duty of the covering of articles free from duty, formerly the rule in France. In the year 1805 he and Gay-Lussac were in Paris, engaged in their experiments on the compression of air. The two scientists found themselves in need of a large number of glass tubes and since this article was exceedingly dear in France at that time, and the duty was something alarming, Humboldt sent an order to Germany for the needed articles, giving directions that the manufacturer should seal the tubes at both ends, and put a label upon each with the words "Deutsche Luft" (German Air).

Again he began, "I love to steal," but this time it was too low. Once more he tried: "I love to steal—" and again got the pitch wrong.

After the third failure the minister said: "Observing our brother's propensities, let us pray."

EXCHANGES

Denver, Colo.

A Drum Made of Human Skin. John Ziscea, general of insurgents who took up arms in 1409 against the Emperor Sigmund, to revenge the deaths of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who had been cruelly burned at the stake for their religious tenets, defeated the emperor in several pitched battles. He gave orders that after his death they should make a drum of his skin. The order was most religiously obeyed, and those very remains of the enthusiastic Ziscea proved, for many years, fatal to the emperor who, with difficulty, in the space of sixteen years, recovered Bohemia, assisted by the forces of Germany. The insurgents were 46,000 in number and well disciplined.

The following received their diplomas from Joliet High School: Michael Dejanovich, Anna Gencic, Luba Kabkovich, Lillian Krzic. Congratulations.

BRIEFS

The body of Charles Zgong of Chisholm, Minn., who was drowned May 26th is still being sought in Dewey lake. The funeral of his five-year-old son and that of Oscar Carlson, also victims of this lake tragedy, took place last week.

oo

A good many Slovenes and Croatians bid farewell to De La Salle High School of Illinois, their Alma Mater, last week, among these were: George Gasperich, Albert Horvat, Joseph Kirincich, Edward Plesnik, Joseph Turk, Anton Vidmar and Charles Nemanich.

oo

Miss Helen Ogrin of Cleveland, Ohio, will become the bride of Mr. Joseph Rupnik of Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday June 22nd. Mr. Rupnik, as a member of the Sokol, is well known as an expert performer on parallel and horizontal bars. After the knot is tied and the reception at the National Home they are expected to spend their honeymoon at Niagara Falls.

oo

Mayme Turja, Marie Scorich, Nada Bunjevecich, Mary Samasa, Stephanie Kobal, Catherine Pogorelc and Sophie Podlogar recently passed the American Red Cross life saving examinations given at Chisholm, Minn.

oo

Miss Antoinette Malevich of Eveleth, Minn., who has taught school at Orr, Minn., for the past semester, arrived in Eveleth last week and will spend the summer visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Malevich.

oo

Congratulations to William A. Vidmar and Frank Opaskar, who have just graduated from Western Reserve Law School.

o

A LA VOLSTEAD

A bleary-eyed man entered a saving bank and hurried to the teller's window, "Lemme have two cases right away," he said, pushing two fifty-dollar bills through the grating.

"What do you mean? Two cases of what?"

"Hanged if I know what name you give it, but I saw a sign outside that said 'four per cent.' and I'll drink whatever it is."

EASY

"Is this a good place for hay fever?"

"Sure, I got mine here."

Totals	49	17	12	2
Comrades				A. R. H. E.
Petrovic, ss	5	1	1	1
Divjak, rf	5	1	1	1
McKinney, cf	5	1	1	1
Bartel, 1b	4	1	1	0
Strazer, If	4	1	0	0
Quigley, c	5	3	3	1
Jenkins, 2b	5	2	2	0
Dukies, 1b	5	2	1	0
Paulson, If	5	1	1	0
Otterman, rf	5	2	0	0
Graham, cf	5	1	1	0
Totals	49	17	12	2
Comrades				A. R. H. E.
Petrovic, ss	5	1	1	1
Divjak, rf	5	1	1	1
McKinney, cf	5	1	1	1
Bartel, 1b	4	1	1	0
Strazer, If	4	1	0	0
Quigley, c	5	3	3	1
Zupce, 3b	3	3	0	0
Korenin, 2b	5	3	3	0
Smith, p	5	1	2	0
Totals	41	16	14	3

In last week's issue of the New Era, the "Pittsburgher" aggregation of the S. S. C. U. challenged any team of the S. S. C. U. to a game or "series" the custom officers without any demand, arriving free of duty in the hands of the two experimenters.

John Petrovic,
Comrades No. 193 S. S. C. U.

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,

Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČÍC

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

The man who first jumped over the walls into the cemetery was the tall and powerful janissary. As he stood upon the walls and then in the cemetery he soon cleared the way for his comrades so that they could follow him—and then the cry from the people in the cemetery began echoing. The Turks were amidst the Christians. The bloody struggle began raging anew most ferociously. It was such slaughter that the sun had never before seen its equal.

Everyone now put forth the utmost effort in his struggle between life and death, so that he might save or prolong his life—if not for any considerable length of time, at least for a few moments. They all fought heroically and exerted their last strength, so that they might repel their vicious enemy.

Man after man was falling, either mortally wounded or dead. The Turks in the church were stabbing, chopping and slaughtering the people almost as wolves strangle the sheep amidst the flock. Soon the church was strewn with a pile of dead bodies on the floor. Here a father saw the Turks torturing his son in his presence; there a sturdy young man saw his father in terrible agony. This horrible sight made him desperate. Could he have released himself, he would have taken vengeance upon the savage enemy whose cruelty had exceeded that of a wild beast. Who could describe the desperate struggle of a poor, weak and timid mother in her last moment of endeavor to hide and save her loving child! In her desperation she even fought with her teeth before the Turks could take her child away from her!

Words fail to describe the terror that prevailed among the people in the church. Therefore we shall leave the situation to the good and sound judgment of the reader, so that he may picture in his mind the suffering of those unfortunate people. The Turks spared no one. Those who were old and feeble were either stabbed to death or killed without mercy in some other cruel and inhuman manner. The younger monks were taken prisoner and the older ones were killed.

As soon as the fight with the armed men had terminated, the tall and powerful janissary left the church. It was not his custom to fight with unarmed men and helpless women.

The massacre had lasted for a considerable length of time. Finally the sated wolves began leaving the church, till the last one was gone. At last there remained in the church but the piles of dead bodies about the floor. Sad were the days of our Slovene forefathers! The last Turks leaving the contaminated sanctuary were planning to set the building afire. They spent some time trying to set fire to the log hut, the vestibule of the sanctuary, but the fire would not burn. At last the Turks left and went farther into the country, following their comrades in the direction of the cloister. If their intention was to steal everything of value, they should not go farther into the province and leave the fortified cloister unmolested, for it was well known all over the country that great wealth was stored in the monastery.

Evening came. The entire village was deserted. Its inhabitants were either killed or taken prisoners. Nor were any Turks left in the village. All had left the place as soon as they could no longer perform their bloody manual labor.

The very same evening, just as the sun was setting in the west, our old acquaintance, the tall gypsy, walked through the village. He was the only man who was not afraid in the least of the natives nor of the Turks. With his cunning he had deceived them all. When he came near the church he turned directly toward it and went into the cemetery. He walked through the cemetery as if looking for someone among the corpses. Not being able to find him in the cemetery, he went into the church. He was very careless in his walking about the sanctuary, he did not pay attention whether he stepped into the puddles of coagulated blood or upon a human body. He walked around in the church also as if he were looking for someone there.

"Then he was not in here," said the gypsy to himself, "because the Turks usually stab such an old and feeble man with a knife in the breast. He would not be worth the trouble of binding. He is as fit to be a slave as I am to be a monk. I think he must be somewhere else. He must have remained in the cloister, and, if so then I will have some job on my hands. Well, I am perfectly satisfied so long as he is not here among the dead ones, and so long as the janissary, his son, is still before the monastery. The rest I will do myself," said the gypsy to himself in a low voice, as he prepared to leave the place where death had so rich a harvest just a short time ago.

He was about to leave the church when he heard a sound among the corpses. To his ears it sounded as if someone had shouted. He paused and again heard a sound. He stepped to the spot, and there he found the abbot lying wounded among the corpses. "Aha! the Abbot is here!" said the gypsy, as he saw the Abbot lying under the pile of dead bodies. "Well, the

To be continued

Inactivity has been injurious to more than one lodge.

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

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

Always insist on constructive criticism in respect to your lodge.

1928 WEST VIRGINIA

Fraternal Benefit Societies — Valuation Report

Made by South Slavonic Catholic Union as of December 31st, 1928, to the Insurance Department of the State of West Virginia, pursuant to the requirements of law.

IMPORTANT — BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS REPORT

NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This report must be filled on or before the thirty-first day of May, 1929.

2. Each item in the blank should be carefully filled out, in accordance with the information required.

3. The Valuation Exhibit must give in separate items for each form of certificate the present mid-year value of future net contributions as contingent assets, and the present mid-year value of promised benefits as contingent liabilities, or in lieu thereof the mid-year net value of such certificates. Societies which use the mean of terminal reserves in valuing their certificates must include as advance assessments in item 26, page 5, of annual statement, the pro rate unearned portions of all assessments covering insurance protection beyond December 31 of current year.

4. All death losses of whatever nature must be included in accrued liabilities in the Valuation Exhibit.

5. The present value of future extra assessments should be included as a part of the contingent assets only in the event that the society has by its authorized governing board or body actually provided for the specific levy of a fixed number or amount of extra additional future assessments.

6. If the laws of the society provide for segregation of the funds between the various classes of members, separate Valuation Exhibits should be made for each such class in addition to a combined Valuation Exhibit, so as to define more definitely the status of the members in each class. It is not necessary to make complete separate Valuation Reports. The combined Report should, of course, be complete.

7. Loans and interest thereon which are secured by tabular reserves or accumulations actually maintained on the corresponding individual certificates should be treated as a part of the assets.

Liens and interest thereon not in excess of the difference between the present value of the promised benefits and the present value of the future net contributions on the corresponding individual certificates, should be treated in the Valuation Exhibit as a deduction from the contingent liabilities. This is on the assumption that the liens provided for the payment of interest annually or for compound interest at a rate at least as high as that assumed in the valuation of the certificate liabilities. In the case of liens which do not bear interest or which bear interest at a rate less than that assumed in the valuation of the certificate liabilities, they should not be entered at their full face amounts, but should be entered only in the amounts of their actual equivalent, i.e., the single premiums at current attained ages which would provide for insurance equal in amount to the liens and interest thereon where such single premiums are calculated on the same mortality in interest assumption as used in the valuation of the certificate liabilities.

In lieu of following the plan outlined above, a society may show the reserve liability for an amount of insurance equal to the face amount, less the insurance purchased by the accumulated lien as a single premium at the current attained age. In this connection the rate of interest provided for in the liens must be taken into consideration. E.g.: If the lien does not bear interest, the reserve liability may be calculated on the net amount of insurance after deducting the amount of the lien.

8. The Valuation Exhibit is made up on the basis of excluding the expense, sick and accident (when the benefits are not valued) and special funds (i.e., funds other than general or expense funds not available for the payment of benefits) from the Asset side and excluding the liabilities of such funds from the Liability side, except that the excess of the matured liabilities of such funds over the balances in them, if any, should be included as a part of the liabilities of the mortuary or benefit funds for valuation purposes only.

If the sick and accident benefits are valued, both the assets and liabilities of the sick and accident fund should be included in the Valuation Exhibit.

Borrowed money should be excluded from both the assets and the liabilities.

9. The ratio per cent of assets (actual and contingent) to liabilities (actual and contingent) should be shown for December 31st, 1917, which is the first basic date of comparison referred to in the valuation section of both the Mobile and New York Conference bills. The percentages should also be shown for the current and four prior years. In making comparisons of the above percentages of solvency between various years, the ratios for all years should, of course, be calculated on the same basis.

10. In connection with the Valuation Exhibit on the "Accumulation Bases"—Section 23-b Method—use is made of a part of the Valuation Exhibit on the Section 23-a Method—Basis other than Accumulation. In this case the latter Exhibit is not required to be completely filled out.

11. The items of assets and liabilities must check with the corresponding items in the Annual Statement. These items of information should be furnished by an official of the society to the actuary or accountant, who shall include them in the Valuation Exhibit.

12. This Valuation Report must be certified by a competent actuary or accountant, or verified by the actuary of the department of insurance of the State in which the society is domiciled.

13. Publication in official journals (or in lieu thereof, communications to individual members) shall be made of the results of valuation in form identical with that of the Valuation Exhibit to Insurance Department, with explanations.

14. When furnishing copy of the Annual Report to the Actuary or Accountant (unless he has personal knowledge of the facts) the Secretary (or other qualified officer) of the Society shall definitely give the amounts of the non-admitted assets and of the expense fund and of other funds held for relief or other special purposes and not primarily for the payment of claims and shall answer the following questions:

15. If the laws of the society provide for the segregation and trusteeing of the reserves or funds of any class or classes of certificates, a separate Valuation Exhibit and "Form of explanation for publication" shall be attached to this report in respect of each such class and be furnished to all members

irrespective of class, through the official publication of the society or otherwise.

Do the laws of the society provide for the segregation and trusteeing of the reserves or funds of any class or classes of certificates? ANSWER: Juvenile only.

If so, attach a copy of such provision to the Valuation Report.

Was such segregation and trusteeing of reserves or funds made in accordance with, pursuant to, or under the express authority of the statutes of any State? ANSWER:

If so, specify the State and give the reference to the particular statutory provision. ANSWER:

16. Does the society issue separate certificates promising disability benefits? ANSWER: No.

If so, specify same. ANSWER:

17. Are the net contributions for disability benefits kept in a fund separate from all other benefits and expense funds? ANSWER: Yes.

If so, state the increase or decrease, of the funds in the year 1928. ANSWER: Decrease \$244.49.

18. How many assessments were actually collected during each of the last five years? ANSWER:

1928 1927 1926 1925 1924

Death _____

Disability _____

Expense _____

Combined death, disability, expense 12 12 12 12 12

19. Date when the Society last changed the number of regular assessments to be collected each year. ANSWER:

20. What proportion of first and subsequent years' contributions may be used for management expenses? ANSWER: First year assessments to expense fund. Subsequent years

21. Are there any reserve liens (not certificate loans or premium loans) outstanding against certificates in force? ANSWER: No.

If so, state amount, \$ None.

22. Are certificate liens or loans or premium loans granted? ANSWER:

If so, state conditions and amount of each class of liens or loans outstanding.

Also state the amount of liens or loans outstanding at each rate of interest.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing answers and to the correctness of items 37, 48, 50, 59, 72 and 74 of the Valuation Exhibit.

Signature: JOSEPH PISHLER,

Official Title: Supreme Secretary.

23. A synopsis of the forms of certificates and the formulas employed for valuing the benefits and contributions under each form, together with the amount of insurance in force, must be given by the actuary or accountant with answers to the following questions:

24. State the method of valuation used (whether level net premium, full preliminary term, straight modified preliminary term Illinois Standard, etc.). ANSWER: Plan A—level net premiums. Plan B—Preliminary term.

25. State the Mortality and Interest Assumptions employed in the Valuation. ANSWER: (Use schedule A on last page).

26. (a). Have the negative reserves on individual certificates been eliminated from the Valuation Exhibit? ANSWER: None.

(b). What is the total amount of negative reserves on individual certificates? ANSWER: None.

The term, "Negative Reserve" refers to the excess of the present value of the future net contributions over the present value of the promised benefits.

(c). Does the society charge redundant net rates of contributions, i.e., net rates in excess of the tabular net rates (on the basis of the mortality table and interest assumptions used in the valuation)? ANSWER: Extra 6c per mo. per \$1000 for "Reserve Fund."

(d). If so, state amount of the present value of such excess contribution, and also state the intended purpose thereof. ANSWER: \$121,044.94.

(e). If a society which uses tabular values in making its valuation, charges net rates of contributions lower than the tabular net rates (on the basis of the mortality table and interest assumptions used in the valuation), it must set up an additional reserve to cover the deficiency in such rates calculated on a basis not less than one providing for the accumulation as a pure endowment under a level net annual rate of contribution of a sum at the end of not more than 20 years from the issue of each certificate equal to the present value at that time of the difference between the net rate charged under each certificate and the tabular net rate of contribution used in the valuation of the same certificate.

(f). Has the requirement of item 26 (e) been complied with? ANSWER: If so, on what basis was deficiency reserve calculated? ANSWER:

(g). State the amount of such deficiency reserve if any. ANSWER: \$ None.

27. In the determination of the ratio per cent of assets to liabilities, according to the method of valuation prescribed by the Fraternal Insurance Law of the State of West Virginia, there must be eliminated the funds not available for the payment of future claims under contracts of insurance and the "non-admitted assets" other than certificate liens, loans and interest thereon; provided that the total of such indebtedness on any certificate included in the Valuation Exhibit shall not be greater than the excess of the present value of the promised benefits over the present value of the future net contributions under said certificates, as shown by the method of valuation assumed by the society, in accordance with the laws of the State of West Virginia.

Have the above requirements been complied with? ANSWER: Yes.

VALUATION EXHIBIT (Section 23-a Method—Basis other than Accumulation)

ASSETS—Actual and Contingent (Excluding assets of expense and special funds)

*28. Present mid-year value of future net contributions on following forms of certificates:

*29. (a). Plan A death only \$2,487,398.18

*32. (d). Plan A "Reserve Fund" 121,044.94

*36. Total \$2,608,443.12

37. Assets available for payment of death losses determined as follows: Admitted Assets, item 37, page 4 of annual statement (including loans and interest thereon secured by reserves or accumulations actually maintained on the corresponding individual certificates) \$1154,672.63, less sum of † general or expense funds \$11,209.56 † sick and accident funds when not valued \$14,033.95+9,033.58, and † special funds (include all funds other than general or expense funds not available for payment of benefits) \$ None 1,120,395.54

38. Assets—Actual and Contingent—sum of items 36 and 37, above \$3,728,838.66

LIABILITIES—Actual and Contingent (Excluding liabilities of expense and special funds)

*39. Present mid-year value of promised benefits, or net tabular mid-year values, on following forms of certificates:

*40. (a). Plan A death only \$3,544,536.78

*43. (d). Plan B 20 Pay Life 1,843.60

*47. Total \$3,546,380.38

48. Deduct liens and interest thereon, not included in Admitted Assets, and not in excess of required reserves on the corresponding individual certificates valued according to Section 23-a Method—Basis other than Accumulation 000

49. Balance, item 47 less item 48, above \$3,546,380.38

50. Liabilities of mortuary or benefit funds determined as follows: Total Liabilities, except reserve, page 5 of annual statement \$90,620.79 less sum of liabilities of general or expense funds, page 5 of annual statement, not in excess of balance in corresponding funds (item 37, above) \$3,168.40; liabilities of sick and accident funds when not valued, page 5 of annual statement, not in excess of balance in corresponding funds (item 37, above); and liabilities of special funds (funds other than general or expense funds not available for payment of benefits), page 5 of annual statement, not in excess of balance in corresponding funds (item 37, above) \$22,185.60 65,266.79

51. Liabilities—Actual and Contingent—sum of items 49 and 50 above \$3,611,647.17

Dec. 31, 1928 103.245%
Dec. 31, 1927 103.195%

52. Ratio per cent of Assets — Dec. 31, 1927 102.518%
Actual and Contingent — (item 38) to Dec. 31, 1926 102.174%
Liabilities — Actual and Contingent Dec. 31, 1925 102.174%
— (item 51) Dec. 31, 1924 101.330%
Dec. 31, 1917 87,874%
Dec. 31, 1917 87,874%

Form of Explanation for Publication:

(N. B. The following is to be used only where the ratio of assets to liabilities is equal to or in excess of 100%).

53. The above valuation indicates that, on the basis of the National Fraternal Congress of mortality with interest at four per cent, the future assessments of the society, at the net rates now being collected, together with the now invested assets, are sufficient to meet all certificates as they mature by their terms, with a margin of safety of \$117,191.49 (or 3.245%) over and above the statutory standards.

SCHEDULE A

(1) Mortality and Interest Assumptions Used		(2) Form of certificates		(3) Certificates in Force Dec. 31, 1928		(4) Formula Used in Valuation	
(a)	(b)	No.		Amount			
(a) NFC 4%	N.F.C. 4%	Plan A. Whole Life	12838	\$10,192,000	Present Value of Benefits = S.Ax+1/2		
(b)					Contributions Px(12). a(12)x+1/2=x age in 1928		
(c)					S— Amount Insured. P= Aggregate Yearly Con		
(d) A. E. 4%	A. E. 4%	Plan B. Twenty Pay Life	250	192,750	tributions on S. Tabular mid-year reserve.		
(e)		Totals,	13088	10,384,750			

EXPECTED AND ACTUAL MORTALITY ON GROSS AMOUNT AT RISK

78. †Expected mortality on gross amount at risk \$89,634.98

79. Total death losses incurred during the year determined as follows: Death losses paid during the year including the commuted value of installment death losses \$113,750.00 (item 1, page 3 of annual statement), plus such death losses unpaid December 31 of current year \$10,500 (items 1-5, incl. page 5 of annual statement), and less such death losses unpaid December 31 of previous year \$9,500 (items 1-5, incl. page 5 of annual statement for said year), giving actual mortality on gross amount of risk \$114,750.00

80. Ratio per cent of actual (item 79, above) to expected mortality (item 78 above) on gross amount at risk during 1928 128.02%
1927 127.23%
1926 121.53%
1925 113.66%
1924 104.80%

INTEREST INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS (Excluding items belonging to general or expense funds)

NOTE. The figures entered in items 81 to 88, inclusive, below should relate to benefit funds only. The general or expense fund figures are to be excluded from these items. For example: The

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 4. strani)

sečna, zato je želeti, da se je po možnosti vsi člani udeležijo in plačajo svoje asesmente na seji. Nekateri pošiljajo svoje prispevke po drugih članih in sicer še vedno svote, ki so bile v veljavni leta 1928, predno so stopila v veljavno nova pravila. Te člane opozarjam dalje, da je iz glavnega urada razpisani izredni asesment v znesku enega dolarja na mesec, toda SAMO za tiste člane, ki so zavarovani za DVA dolarja dnevne bolniške podpore. Za mladinski oddelek pa se opustita dva asesmenta, tako, da se za člane mladinskega oddelka ne plača nikakega asesmenta za meseca junija in julija.

Vse Slovence in brate Hrvate iz te okolice in vsa bratsska društva vabimo, da nas posetijo na našem pikniku, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo 23. junija v Zeleni dolini. Za učitev lakote in žebo na razpolago najboljša pomočna sredstva. In eden bo takoj nesrečen, da bo moral nesti domov "diner set".

Opozarjam nadalje člane, da naj citajo naše uradno glasilo Novo Dobo, da bodo vedeli kaj se godi pri društvu in Jednoti v splošnem, da jim potem ne bo treba povpraševati zakaj je ta izredni asesment in zakaj je to ali ono. Ako kateri članov ne prejema glasila, naj mi takoj sporoči, pa se bo stvar uredila.

Mladinski oddelek se nahaja v izredno dobrem finančnem stanju, torej se za istega izpušta dva asesmenta. Za mesec junij in julij se za člane mladinskega oddelka ne plača nikakoga asesmenta.

K sklepnu vladljivo vabim člane našega društva, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 16. junija ob dveh popoldne. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

John Mervar,
tajnik dr. št. 82 JSKJ.

La Salle, Ill. Članom društva sv. Barbare, JSKJ se tem potom naznam, da na zadnji društveni seji sklenjeno, da plača meseca junija vsak član ali članica našega društva en dolar naklade v društveno blagajno. Nadalje naznanjam tistim članom, ki so zavarovani za dva dolarja dnevne bolniške podpore, da je zanje razpisani iz glavnega urada izredni asesment po en dolar na mesec, kar velja do preklica.

Sedaj smo v mesecu juniju, jaz prosim, da vsi redni in ostali člani poravnajo svoje obvezke, kar je za društvo in jednoto, vsaj do 25. dne tega meseca. Vsem je znano, da posebni prispevek v sklepnu vladljivo vabim člane našega društva, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 16. junija ob dveh popoldne. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Joe Glayan,
tajnik dr. št. 174 JSKJ.

Omaha, Neb.

Tem potom pozivljam člane in članice društva sv. Štefana, št. 11 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 16. junija v navadnih prostorih, to je v Sokolski dvorani na 18. v Papilonti. Na omenjeni seji imeli bomo za rešiti več važnih zadev v ko-rist društva in Jednote.

Nadalje prosim vse tiste člane, kateri kaj dolgujejo, da to poravnajo do prihodnje seje, da mi bo mogoče spraviti knjige v pravi red za šestmesečni pregled. In ne pozabite, pridite vse na sejo 16. junija! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Ant. Kastigar, tajnik.

Gilbert, Minn. Tem potom obveščam članstvo sv. Jožefa, št. 20. J. J., da v mesecu juniju plas-član in članica tegova 25 centov društvene na-je, ki je potrebna v pokritje obveznosti. Kot je večini članov našega društva vključeno, da se je izpremenilo. Nadalje prosim vse tiste člane, kateri kaj dolgujejo, da to poravnajo do prihodnje seje, da mi bo mogoče spraviti knjige v pravi red za šestmesečni pregled. In ne pozabite, pridite vse na sejo 16. junija! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Joseph Novak, tajnik.

Oregon City, Ore.

Tem potom obveščam člane in članice društva sv. Jožefa, št. 76

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POTRESNA POVEST

Spisal Franjo Mavelj-Podlimbarski

NAVADEN LEK PROTI STRUPENEMU BRŠLJANU

Vsakdo menda ve, kaj je takozvani strupeni bršljan (poison ivy), ta ameriški plevel, ki pravzaprav ni nikak bršljen, ali ga je vsepopvod v strah in trepet mnogih, ki se zastrupljajo ob najmanjši dotiki. Sicer to zastrupljenje ni nič nevarnega, ali kakve srbeče bolečine povzročajo prisadi na koži, o tem znajo mnogi povedati kaj žalostne doživljave. Sedaj ima "poison ivy" zopet svoje lepo zeleno listje. Lahko ga je poznati po trolistnatih oblikah. Ta plevel pleza po drevesih ali pa se plazi pozemlji, od koder poganja kratko lesato grmičevje, eden do štirih čepljev visokega. V tej obliki se rastlina dostikrat imenuje "poison oak".

Za srečo so kemičarji v zadnjem času iznašli nekoliko jaka enostavnih lekov, ki preprečujejo ali zdravijo zastrupljenje vsedotik s tem plevelom. Preprečilo, ki ga priporoča Dr. McNair od čikaškega prirodopisnega muzeja, je petodstotna razstopina železnega klorida (5% solution of Ferric chloride) v vodi ali pa v mešavi vode, alkohola in glicerina. Ta lek se more za par centov kupiti v vsaki lekarni. S to raztopino se omije vsak del kože, ki utegne priti v dotiko z bršljanom, in se pusti, da se osuši na koži. Tenka plast železne soli neutralizira strup bršljanja in zastrupljenje je izključeno.

Kdor pa je imel smolo zastrupiti se, naj omije prizadeti del kože s triodstotno raztopino lučastega permangata (3% solution of potassium permanganate). Koža se hitro ozdravi. Ta raztopina pusti za nekoliko časa rjav madež na koži, ki se — tako se hoče — zlahka odpravi potom enoodstatitne raztopine oksalične kiseline (1% solution of oxalic acid). Vsi ti leki stanejo "maleknost" in jih lekarnar pripravi brez zdravniškega recepta.

F. L. I. S.

Cvetlica za vsak mesec.

Cvetlični simboli, ki označajo vsak mesec leta, so slediči: januar — pomladni zvonček; februar — trobentica; mare — vijolica, april — marjetica; maj — beli trn; junij — volčja dreta (honeysuckle); julij — vodna lilia; avgust — mak; september — slak; oktober — hmelj; november — krizantema; december — božično zelenje (holly).

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

skem oddelku, ne plačajo zanje nikakega asesmenta v juniju in juliju.

Prosim dalje, da vsak član našega društva plača svoj asesment do 23. junija. Kdor ne bo plačal do omenjenega dne, naj si sam pripše posledice, ako bi si učinkno prišlo.

Meseca junija se bo pobiral tudi asesment od članov, ki se niso udeležili glavnih letnih seje. Vsi tisti, ki niso bili na glavnih letnih sejih meseca decembra 1928, plačajo 50 centov v društveno blagajno. Izvzeti so pa tisti, ki so bili takrat na bolniški listi. To bi se bilo že prej pobiralo, pa smo imeli več drugih izrednih asesmentov, bodisi za društvo ali Jednoto, da se je ta reč odložila do junija.

Z bratnim pozdravom,
Joseph Pogačar,
tajnik dr. št. 26 JSKJ.

NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

Tužnih src naznanjamо prijateljem in znancem, da je preminul dne 7. maja ob 8:20 zjutraj, v nežni mladenični dobi, star 12 let, naš nad vse ljubljene sin, oziroma bratec

ANTON SEME, ml.

Bolehal je že od Velikonočne nedelje in zadnji teden je bil v bolnišnici sv. Jožefa, kjer je za

vedno zaspal, previden z zakramenti za umirajoče. Poleg njega ob smrtni urri so bili oče, sestra, brat, krštna botra, in dolgoletna prijateljica Mrs. John Krische.

Pokojnik je spadal k dvema društвoma in sicer v mladinski oddelki sv. Frančiška Sal. štev. 29, KSKJ in sv. Petra in Pavla, štev. 66, JSKJ.

V prvi vrsti se moramo zahvaliti g. župniku John Plevniku, za mašo zadušnico, pogrebne obrede in spremstvo na pojekopališče. Dalje srčna hvala vsem, ki so darovali vence, in sicer: krstnemu botrom, Mr. in Mrs. Matthew Buchar, bratracem, Joseph Valentincem, Mr. in Mrs. Frank Dusha, Mrs. Avsec in Mrs. Skerjanec družina, in sledičem sosedom: Mrs. Kriščeve, George Bennett, Joe Zupančič, Jim Jackson, Mrs. Nemanich, Mrs. Thebold, Mrs. Božič, Frances Stiglic, Mrs. Muster, Mrs. Muren, Mrs. Wedic, Mary Ambrose, Mrs. Musich, Mary Hostinger, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Lazar, Mrs. Baudek. Dalje, lepa hvala za naročene sv. mašo zadušnice in sicer Mr. in Mrs. Matthew Buchar, Joseph Widec, Mr. in Mrs. John Kriščeve in šolskim otrokom sv. Jožefa.

Zahvaljujemo se šolskim sestram sv. Jožefa, ki so ranjekoga obiskovala na domu, v bolnišnici in na mrtvaškem odu, in tudi šolskim otrokom, ki so tako lepo nastopili pred cerkvijo in v cerkvi. Dalje hvala onim, ki so ga obiskali na mrtvaškem odu, in vsem, ki so čuli pri njem, udeležili se pogreba, ali so nam drugače stali ob strani v teh naših težkih urah. Lepa hvala nosilec krste in fantom, ki so nosili vence, kot tudi pogrebnikom, Anton (ml.) in Joseph Nemanich.

In Ti, nepozabni nam sinko ter bratec, počivaj v miru v prernem grobu. Prehitro si nas zapustili, toda usoda je tako dolčila, in mi se ji moramo udati. Počivaj torej v miru, in lahka naj Ti bo rodna ameriška gruđa!

Bela žena, smrt nemila žrtev si izbrala je; s koso svojo zamahnila, s tugo nas navdala vse.

Dragi sinko, bratec mili, več ne čuje Tvoj se glas . . . V rakev so Te položili, in odnesli proč od nas.

Treba Ti ni skusit bilo, kak' je poln trpljenja svet: V miru spavaš pod gomilo, kot prerano vtrgan cvet.

Zalujoci ostali:
Anton in Catherine Šeme, starši; Ana, sestra in Joseph, brat.

OPRAVLJA TOČNO IN KOREKTNO VSE V NOTARSKO STROKO SPADAJOČE POSLE

NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA
Tužnih src naznanjamо srodnikom, prijateljem in znancem žalostno vest, da nas je za vedno zapustila draga soproga, oziroma sestra in teta

MARY LOVŠIN.

Pokojnica je bila rojena v Ribnici na Dolenjskem leta 1873. Umrila pa je po kratki bolezni dne 26. maja v Hibbingu, Minn. V Ameriki je bivala 31 let. Iskreno se zahvaljujemo vsem, ki so jo prišli obiskati za časa bolezni in pozneje na mrtvaškem odu.

Zahvaljujemo se za darovane vence in cvetlice. Posebna hvala gre društvu sv. Frančiška, št. 110 JSKJ, katerega članica je bila pokojnica, za darovane cvetlice in članom, ki so jo položili k večnemu počitku.

Hvala za cvetlice naj bo izrečena dalje sledičem: Mr. in

Mrs. John Levstik in družina; Mr. in Mrs. Nick Kneževič; Swindle Farmers; Mr. in Mrs. Frank Perushek; Mr. in Mrs. G. Urich in družina; Spudville

in to dokazuje vspeh naših skupnih izletov. Nadaljnji izlet priredimo s parnikom

VABILO NA KONCERT

a plesom, ki ga priredi

Slovensko Pevsko in Izobraževalno Društvo "Bled"
V SLOVENSKEM DELAVSKEM DOMU V CONEMAUGH, PA.

NA VECER 15. JUNIJA 1929.

Sodelovala bo tudi slovenska "Močham" godba, hrvaško prosvetno društvo "Rodoljub" in Srbsko cerkveno pevsko društvo.

PROGRAM:

1. Dawn in the Forest, overture (Ralph C. Jarrett), svira slovenska "Močham" godba.

2. a) Naše gore (A. Foerster), s spremljanjem glasovirja.

3. Adeste in the Deep, bas-solo, poj. g. Louis Roženek, spremljen na glasovirju.

4. a) Rožman, b) Nedelo jutro voda dom: pojata: A. Samec, Š. Uršek, alt: spremlja na glasovir I. Potokar,

5. Zupan (A. Dokleva); poj. g. Aug. Samec, spremljen na glasovir I. Potokar.

6. a) Vassovlje (E. Adamčič), poj. hrv. društvo "Rodoljub."

7. a) Meglica, b) Življenje trije moški, poj. hrv. kvartet "Bleda."

8. a) Šalica, b) Šalica, poj. hrv. kvartet "Bleda."

9. a) Pastirček, b) Vabilo (Gorbčič), poj. moški kvartet "Bleda."

10. a) Zvončarjeva (A. Foerster), b) Tari-Bari (D. Slavjanški), poj. Slovensko društvo; D. Nedeljkovič, direktor.

11. Lira (Matej L. Holmar), poj. h. I. Potokar, direktor.

12. a) Lovšin (M. Andrews), H. Roženek, direktor.

b) Italija (R. C. Jarrett); svira "Močham" godba, J. Regel, direktor.

Sledi pleč in prosti zabava. Za plen igra "Močham" godba, Mr. Andrej Vičič, podpredsednik SNPJ, in Mr. A. J. Terbovec, urednik "Nove Vatre".

Druži dan v nedelji, 16. junija, se vrski pleč na "Fajtovi farmi" v Mariboru. Poleg petja, besede na programu so vseki pleč na "Fajtovi farmi" v Mariboru. Za vsestransko postrežbo bo prav dobro poskrbljeno. Vstopna cena 25 centov.

Je 10 centov pri vhodu.

Za obilen posest se priporoča.

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LISTNICA UREDNIŠTVA

Nekaj gradiva, ki ni jujujo, je bilo treba vstrel pomanjkanja prostora odložiti za pozneje.

Duluth, Minn., 5. junija 1929.

Trgovina z železnino

pogrebni zavod

Edini kat. pogrebni v Evelethu, Minn., se Vam priporoča v vseh ozih za tačno in cena postrežbo. Ne hodite v druga mesta, ampak podpirajte domačo trgovino!

Helps Hardware,
312 Grant Ave., Eveleth,
Minn.

Telefon po dnevi: 55, po noči: 140-637.

VABILO

NA

PIKNIK

katerega priredi

DRUŠTVO JUTRANJA ZVEZDA,

št. 137 J. S. K. J.

v nedeljo 16. junija

NA PROSTORIH JUGOSLOVENSKEGA DRUŠTVENEGA DOMA, REČHAR AVE., EUCLID VILLAGE

Cenjeno slovensko občinstvo iz Clevelandu in okolice je vijino vabilo da naši piknik poseti. Seveda so se posebno veseljeli vsej zabave, so dobrodružni, in za vse bo dovolj.

Prostor piknika je pripravljen za vsak letni čas, zato se naši piknik vrši na dan 16. junija v lepem all deževnem vremenu. Ceste so tlakovane skozi do prostora. Pravzaprav se kraj znači med Slovenci ne imenuje več Euclid Village, ampak "Ljubljana". V Ljubljano pa je velja priti na piknik. Tam se dobri boj, boljša jedila in pišečje v izvrstnih igralci igrajo vesele poške. Vsak, mudi ali star, se bo lahko zavrtel, če bo veljal. In vseh občutkov bo imel na dve popoldne.

Vse zabave željne vlijudo vabi na ta piknik.

Odbor "Jutranjih Zvezd".

PREKAJENO MESO

Sunko, plečeta, želodec in klobase, vse izdelano po starokraskem načinu, dobrito pripravljeno.

LOVSKA PROVISION CO.

3452 Independence Rd., Cleveland, O.

Prepričajte se o fini kakovosti našega suhega mesa. Pridite, telefon po Broadway 1353-M ali pláte.

ZASTAVE, REGALIJE

in vse druge društvene potrebuščine. Pišite po vzorce in cene na jaka, sobrata v večletnega trgovca (Agency for Spartan Radio).

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

RUDOLF PERDAN

SLOVENSKI JAVNI NOTAR

Naznajna rojakom te okolice, da izvršuje vse v notarsko stroku spadajoče posle.

933 E. 185th St. Cleveland, Ohio.

Največja in najstarejša slovenska zlatarska trgovina v Ameriki. Zlatarske predmete vseh vrst, gramofone, piane in radio vsebine.

FRANK CERNE

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

Navdušenje raste

in to dokazuje vspeh naših skupnih izletov. Sedaj je čas. Nadaljnji izlet priredimo s parnikom

25. junija 1929

s parnikom

PARIS

francoske parobrodne družbe in rojakom dobro pozname.

GLAVNI POLETNI IZLET POD OSEBNIM VODSTVOM

pa priredimo

dne 26. julija 1929

s parnikom

ILE DE FRANCE

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