

Naslov — Address  
NOVA DOBA  
6117 St. Clair Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio  
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# NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

Bratstvo, poštovanost in nesobična ljubezen članstva do J. S. K. Jednote more isto obdržati na častni višini.

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VOL. IX. — LETNIK IX.

## DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

**RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA**

PREDSEDNIK ROOSEVELT je dne 22. marca podpisal v obeh zbornicah zveznega konгрesa sprejetje postavo, ki dovoljuje izdelavo in prodajo 3.2 procentnega piva v Zedinjenih državah. Dne 7. aprila stopi postava v veljavo ter bo prodaja dovoljena v vseh državah Unije, ki nimajo svojih prohibicijskih postav. Države, ki imajo strožje prohibicijske postave, bodo ostale "suhe" tudi v bodoče, dokler svojih postav ne odpravijo ali izpremenijo.

Nov a zvezna določba nalaga \$5.00 davka na vsakih 31 gallon piva, poleg tega pa bodo posamezne države naložile lahko svoje davke na pivo. Pričakuje se, da bo zvezna blagajna dobila letno okoli 150 milijonov dolarjev dohodka od licenc in davkov na pivo. Postava, ki dovoljuje 3.2 procentno pivo, velja tudi za vino in drugo sadne sole.

Slovenska mladinska šola S. Doma v Lorainu, Ohio, priča na večer 1. aprila "card-party" v Slovenskem Narodnem domu. Na prireditve so prijavljali starši šolo obiskovalci, prijatelji Slovenskega narodnega doma na St. Clair Ave. in prične ob osmih zvečer. Prečkal bo američko-slovenski Mr. Ivan Zorman.

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STOPROCENTNO ali normalno posluje zdaj okoli 70 odstotkov bank v Zedinjenih državah. Od ostalih 30 procentov jih nekako polovica sploh ne posluje, polovica pa deloma, to je z omejitvami. Tako poroča United Press.

DELAWSKE organizacije so razočarane nad načrtom predsednika Roosevelta, po katerem bi celit milijona brezposelnih delavcev dobilo delo pri pogozdovanju in drugih javnih delih. To bo brezposelno armado 12 milijonov mož le neznatno zmanjšalo. Organizirano delavstvo tudi ni zadovoljno za načrtom, da se omenjene delavce rekrutira po nekakem vojaškem sistemu ter porazdeli v kempove, kjer bi za svoje delo dobivali hranu in stanovanje in drugo oskrbo in po \$1.00 plače dnevno. Po konferenci z W. Greenom, predsednikom Ameriške delavske federacije, je senatni odbor iz omenjenega načrta izpustil vse tiste točke, proti katerim je bilo največ odpora od strani organiziranega delavninca.

DELAVSKA TAJNICA Miss Frances Perkins se je z vso vremeno lotila problema brezposelnosti, katerega je po njem mnenju mogoče rešiti, če se vladu resno vzvzame za to. Izjavila je, da je za Ameriko največje važnosti, da vsi brezposelni dobijo delo in tudi primerne plače. Nizke plače delavcev ne bodo odpravile depresijo. Boriti se hoče za 30-urno delovno delo, popolno odpravo otroškega dela, minimalno plačo, starostno penzijo in za brezposelnostno zavarovanje. Za 31. marca je povabila vse vplivne uniske uradnike k konferenci v Washington.

TOM MOONEY, delavski agitator, ki je bil leta 1916 obdolžen bombnega atentata na "preparedness" parado v San Franciscu in obsojen na prej na smrt, pozneje pa na posredovanje predsednika Wilsona pomilovan na dosmrtno ječo, dobi novo obravnavo. Novo obravnavo, ki se bo vršila 26. aprila, je dovolil sodnik višjega sodišča Louis H. Ward.

Spošno prevladi mnenje, da Mooney ni kriv omenjenega bombnega atentata, v katerem je bil ubitih 10, ranjenih pa daj izboljšali še kakovost omenjenih rdečih jabolk. (Dalje na 4. strani)

## NASE ČITALNICE

Slovenci v Zedinjenih državah smo v sledu družabnih in kulturnih potreb zgradili celo vrsto Narodnih domov, katere logično smatramo za svoja središča zbirališča in svetisca. Malo je večjih slovenskih naselbin širom Amerike, ki ne bi imelo svojega Slovenskega doma. Cleveland, največja slovenska naselbina v tej deželi, jih ima celo okoli pol ducata.

Večina teh Narodnih domov se ponaša tudi s slovenskimi čitalnicami. Nekatere teh čitalnice so nekaki odseki Narodnih domov, druge so samostojne kulturne organizacije, ki vršijo svoje posle v prostorih teh Narodnih domov. Slovenske naselbine v tej deželi se zelo razlikujejo med seboj glede starosti, velikosti, kompaktnosti našega življa itd. Nekako temu primerni so tudi Narodni domovi in slovenske čitalnice v teh naselbinah.

American Library Association poroča, da se je zadnje čase izposojevanje knjig povečalo za 200 procentov. Ljudje imajo več časa in več čitalne manj knjig kupujejo in si jih več izposajajo. To je vse logično in razumljivo. Zanimivo pa je, da gori omenjena organizacija poroča, da ljudje čitajo vedno več resnih in poučnih knjig. Knjig fantastične in fiktivne vsebine se je leta 1904 izposodilo 16%, leta 1926 pa 11 procentov in leta 1933 samo 9 procentov. To dokazuje, da ljudje v vedno večjem številu čitajo knjige, iz katerih se lahko kaj naučijo.

Le v nekaterih večjih slovenskih naselbinah te dežele je v javnih knjižnicah na razpolago nekaj slovenskih knjig in listov. Za večino slovenskega čitalnega načrta je, da ljudje v glavnem odvisni od naših slovenskih čitalnic.

Ali morejo sorodniki biti priče za naturalizacijo?

Vprašanje: Sme mož, žena brat ali drug sorodnik biti priča za naturalizacijo?

Odgovor: Zakon jih ne zadržuje, ali v praksi jih nekatera sodišča ne sprejemajo kot kompetentne priče. V New Jersey, na primer jih ne sprejemajo, drugod pa. Najbolj varno je, da se ne pripeljejo sorodniki kot priče, ali da se vpraša prej, da li bo tak sorodnik priznan kot dobra priča. V newyorskem okraju mora biti naturalizacijska priča vsaj 23 let stara.

FLIS.

ROJSTVA IN UMRLJIVOST

Na vsakih tisoč oseb je prišlo leta 1930 v Zedinjenih državah po 18.9 rojstev in 11.3 smrtnih slučajev. V letu 1915 je bilo število rojstev 25.1, število smrtnih slučajev pa 14.1.

Najvišja umrljivost je bila leta 1918, ko je dosegla 18.3 na tisoč oseb; vroč je bila epidemija influenze. V Zedinjenih državah se vedno rodi več dečkov kot dekle, pa tudi umrljivost je med moškimi večja kot med ženskami.

PRIDOBIVANJE GUMIJA

Kot znano, je pokojni Thomas A. Edison poskušal iz znanje ameriške rastline "goldenrod" vzgojiti izboljšano vrsto, ki bi dajala toliko gumija, da bi se pridobivanje izplačalo.

Dosedaj vzgojene rastline dajejo 7.91 procentov sirovega gumija. Zvezni poljedelski departement nadaljuje s poskusmi, s katerimi je pričel pokojni Edison.

## O NATURALIZACIJI

Spričevalo o prihodu

Vprašanje: S svojo prošnjo za naturalizacijo sem vposalil Money Order za \$5 za "Certificate of Arrival". Mi ga niso poslali. Kaj naj storim?

Odgovor: Vi ga sploh ne dobite. Naturalizacijski urad ga bo v spričevalo ostane v spisih za naturalizacijo. Ako vas naturalizacijska oblast ne obvesti, da niso mogli najti zapisa na vašega prihoda in si zato ne morejo preskrbeti v ašeg a spričevala o prihodu, je razvidno, da so dobili spričevalo o prihodu in vas bodo v kratkem obvestili, kdaj imate priti s pričami k naturalizacijskemu izpravevaju.

Razporočena žena ameriškega državljanja

Vprašanje: Neka ženska je postala ameriška državljanka 1. 1921 vsled naturalizacije svojega moža. L. 1931 pa je bila od njega razporočena. Ali je zato izgubila svoje ameriško državljanstvo?

Odgovor: Ne, ostala je ameriška državljanka.

Zopetna pridobitev državljanstva

Vprašanje: Moja žena se je rodila v Združenih državah. Počela se je z meni leta 1920, ko sem bil inozemec. Zato je izgubila svoje ameriško državljanstvo. Kako naj ga pridobi nazaj?

Odgovor: Naj vloži prošnjo za naturalizacijo. Plačati mora pristojbino \$10. imeti mora 2 priči in dokazati svoje prejšnje ameriško državljanstvo. Prvega papirja ne potrebuje, niti ji ni treba nikakoga spričevala o prihodu, niti dokazati svoje tukajšnje bivanje. Niti ji ni treba čakati vsaj tri meseca na končno zaslisanje. Dokstrkar more postati državljan kar v enem dnevu.

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PRIPRAVE ZA VOJNO

Klub vsem govoricam o razorozitvi se nekatere države resno pripravlja na bodočo vojno.

Italija z veliko naglico gradi vsakovrstne utrdbe v gurah ob meji in jih veže z mnogimi cestami in železnicami z zaledjem.

Francija preizkuša nove topove proti zrakoplovom, katerih izstrelki baje zadenejo sedem in pol milje visoko v zrak. Za vse svoje prebivalstvo je Francija naročila plinske maske, okrog 500 milijonov komadov. Ob nemški meji je Francija zgradila celo vrsto zakritih utrdb.

Nemčija se tudi pripravlja na vojno s strupenimi plini. Nemške plinske maske so baje najbolje na svetu.

(Dalje na 4. strani)

## TELEFONSKI POGOVOR

Dne 7. marca 1933 je preteklo komaj 57 let od časa, ko je Alexander G. Bell omogočil prvi telefonski pogovor. V teku dobrega pol stoletja se je ta sistem komunikacije razširil preko vseh kontinentov tega planeta. Telefonski razgovor je mogel med 47 državami na šestih kontinentih.

Pa ne samo to. Telefon nas lahko zveže z letalci v zraku in z osebami na partikularnih sred oceana.

Zanimivo je, da večino telefonskega sistema v Ameriki in inozemstvu kontrolira American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Ta gigantska družba ima 700.000 delničarjev.

Meseca oktobra 1932 je bilo na vsem svetu 34 milijonov telefonov; od teh jih je bilo samo v Zedinjenih državah 54 procentov, dasi tvori ameriški narod le šest procentov svetovnega prebivalstva in poseduje le pet procentov suhe zemlje tega planeta.

Najbolj zgovorni so Canadčani (ozioroma Canadčanke), kjer pride letno 264.8 telefonskih pogovorov na osebo. Canadi sledijo po zgovornosti Zedinjenih držav, kjer pride na osebo 226 telefonskih pogovorov letno. Najmanj se pogovarjajo po telefonu v Češkoslovaški, kjer pride letno na osebo le 18.1 telefonskih razgovorov.

V Zedinjenih državah se izvrši letno okrog 28.000.000 (28 tisoč milijonov) telefonskih pogovorov, v Canadi 2.525.000.000, na Japonskem pa okoli tri tisoč milijonov. Iljaš živi vsega skupaj 16 otrok, ki pa imajo tudi že dobršen ducat otoček. Jankovih vnučkov. G. Janko se je udejstvoval tudi v javnem življenju. Je kremenec načrtnik, ki je imel Iljaš 9 otrok, pred desetimi leti pa se je poročil kot sedemdesetletnik s sedanjo ženo, ki je štela takrat 30 pomlad. Ta ga je obdarila v teku desetletja s šestimi otroci.

V Zedinjenih državah je bilo v času viška prosperitet pred nekaj leti 20.068.000 telefonov. Od teh je bilo uradnih ali trgovskih 6.890.000, hišnih ali privatnih pa 13.178.000.

Do konca leta 1932 se je število telefonov v Zedinjenih državah znižalo na 14.000.000, to je že več kot četrtnino. Trgovskih ali uradnih telefonov je bilo 5.400.000, privatnih pa 8.600.000.

Vzrok, da je število telefonov tako silno padlo, je pač depresija, ker ukinjenih je bilo največ privatnih ali hišnih telefonov. Komodite, ki niso neobhodno potrebne, v slabih časih najprej izginejo. Za sedanje čase se splošno smatra, da so telefonske pristojbine previške, ker se niso nič znižale iz časov prosperitet.

Ako se časi v doglednem času ne izboljšajo in ako ne pride do obljubovanje denarnih in inflacijskih, ki bi vzdignila ceno blaga in vrednost del, pa pač moralna telefonska družba znižati pristojbine.

Na potu pa sta ga napadla dva lačna volka. Hotel se jima je izogniti, a eden volkov se je zaletel na Niko, ki pa se je branil z goračo, katero je besnemu volku porinil v zrelo.

Po hudi borbi se je volk končno zgrudil, drugi pa je pobegnil. Niko Bunič pa se je od truda in strahu onesvestil. Poginula volka so prepeljali v Brčko. Tehtal je 78 kg.

Ljubljana dobi še letos moderno letališče, ki bo urejeno na sedanjem vojaškem vežbališču pri Devici Mariji v Polju.

Po sodbi strokovnjakov bo to eno najlepših in najugodnejših letališč v Jugoslaviji. Računa se, da bodo vsa dela dokončana najkasneje do junija, tako da bi se otvoril promet že z letom junija ali julija. Za Francijo je znana iz časov, ko so Izraelci s huronskim vptjem podrlj obzidje mesta Jeriho. Pa to je bilo v starem testamentu in ni dandanes nič več res.

Neki sicer dobro misleči prijatelj me je nedavno predstavil skupini rojakov in dejal, da sem slovenski Brisbane. Meni je za hip kar sapo vzel, debele sem požrl in se pripravil, da mu odgovorim kot zaslubi, pa sem se premislil, ker so bile nekatere ženske navzoče.

Kompliment je bil sicer zelo kriлат



## DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje z 2. strani)  
se nikogar ne boje? Zato lahko hvalimo, da slovenska jolietskih fantov ne "sfali," smo junaki, ki se nikogar ne bojimo. Kamor gremo, vse poskušamo, nič pred nam nima ostalo. O nas se pa le veliko piše, se nikdar ne izbrisuje. Sa pogled, korak en, dva, tri, jih že leži na tleh vseh deje. Kar po vrsti se vrstimo, delavam za drugim jih podlimo, akor hitro se jih postavi vseh, da se set, že jih leži vse na okrog pismenih deset. Nas nič ne skribi, priči na bojišču okrog se govorijo, da ti nam enakih ni. Kaj nam, kaj mi, ki smo še fantje mlašči. Kjer kegljaška je tekma, dobrem se postavimo mi. Kdor se znamenite z nami boriti, mora slovensko kri v žilah imeti, na prav na znak JSKJ nositi. No, za to se bahamo pri nas, vi pa dražite, kako je pri vas! Se nekoliko. Fantje se hvatajo v bahajo, kako so bili le sprejeti in pogoščeni in kačastno so jih sprejemali v Clevelandu in Newburghu, O. Columbusu, Ohio, so se pojavili z governerjem in družimi višjimi osebami. Mesto je bilo razkazano po osebi, ter je im je governer dolobil. Hvalijo se, da so bili tako zigrani, da je eden izmed poštnejših nabiralnik smatral "slot-mašino," v ravelnik ter nastavil roko in čakal, da kaj ven padlo. Ko se je zadržal, ga je eden tovarishev učil, da je tisto nabiralnik za sma. Ker se niso dovolj počitali v Beautiful Ohio, so se pomagredne ustavili še v Indianapolisu, Ind., da si ogledajo novo mesto Indiana. V sredini mesta stoji visok spomenik, okoli pa gladka cesta in na okoli sme avtomobilist enkrati deljati. Naši fantje so obkrožili spomenik kar semkrat, da jim je končno postave moral povediti, da dosti njih baharije.

Nato so se ustavili še v pričnem tamkajšnjem slovenski načinu, da se malo pobahajo, am so imeli pa smolo. Ko sta prijazna Mr. in Mrs. Strupis, podvoriila z dobrimi okrepči, jim je v istem času neki uzurpovali odnesel z avtomobila eni krovčev, v katerem so bile bleke, razne listine in slike. Tako so fantje nekoliko bolj lastni zapustili Indianapolis. A bili so bili olajšani za en krovčev, je pa avtomobil toliko hitre držal nazaj v državo Illinois in v mesto Joliet, da se tu pojavili in pobahajo, kaj videli, maredili in izkusili po Ameriki. Pa naj zadostuje o tem za sedaj, pa še kaj ob družino priložnosti. Fantje so bili srečni, veseli, ko so se vrnili. — Frank Pirc, tajnik društva št. 66 JSKJ.

## Barberton, O.

Tukaj v Barbertonu se bo v Federaciji ohijskih društev obdržalo 2. aprila vršila seja održala v dvostranski društva "Domovina" na St. N. W. Naše društvo je poteklo, da se zastopnike društva sprejme prav bratsko in takoj gostoljubno. Društva JSKJ v državi Ohio so prošena, da pošljete svoje zastopnike polnoštene, da se kaj ukrene za dobrobit naše Jednote.

Za društvo sv. Martina, št. 44 JSKJ:

Anton Žagar, tajnik.

## Cleveland, O.

Pomlad prihaja in vse zeleni, vsaka ptička žvgoli. Rayno tako, da hočemo tudi delave nekoliko razveseliti, zato smo sklenili "Zarjani," da se zopet enkrat nekoliko pozabavamo in posabimo križe in težave. Zato smo se odločili, da priredimo plesno veselico s petjem v soboto 1. aprila zvečer v spodnji denarja. Ako je glavni odbor

dvorani S. N. Doma. Zabave bo dovolj za stare in mlade. Toj, ne pozabite v soboto, da se skupno poveselimo. Petja in plesa bo dovolj. Za grla in želodec imamo tudi nekaj izvrstnega, torej le pride, da se prepričate. Koncem bomo pa še skupaj zažingali: "Kaj nam pa morejo, če smo vesel? — Nič!" Na svidjenje prvega aprila!

Anton Vehar, član društva št. 37 JSKJ.

## Cleveland, O.

Skupna društva J. S. K. Jednote v državi Ohio imajo svojo sejo dne 2. aprila ob 2. popoldne v dvorani društva "Domovina" v Barbertonu, O.

Prošenji so vsi društveni zastopniki, da se zagotovo udeležijo seje, posebno se apelira na naša društva, ki se niso dosedaj še odzvala, da pošljejo svoje zastopnike.

Enako so prošeni tudi glavni odborniki, da se odzovejo tako kot na zadnji seji v Lorainu, O. Pravila rabijo nujnih sprememb, akoravno so komaj v veljavno prišla. Potom splošnega glasovanja se da veliko več parmetnega in koristnega ukremiti kakor zamore katerakoli konvencija storiti. Tam so potezko—prič, ker voda huda vročina; drugič, pohlep po časti; tretje so želje po zasluzku, ovira delo tudi strahopetnost, utrudljivost, brezbržnost in pa ker je čas tako tako dragocen, da se ga ni mogoče dotaknuti.

Na zadnji seji je bil izvoljen odbor v to svrhu, da pripravi gotove inicijative, ako se bodo društva strinjala z istimi.

Za federacijo ohijskih društev JSKJ:

Ivan Kapelj, tajnik.

## Razprave o inicijativnem predlogu

Kitzville, Minn.

Društvo sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 112 JSKJ je na svoji redni seji dne 19. marca vzel v pretres inicijativni predlog društva sv. Alojzija, št. 6 JSKJ, v Lorainu, O. ter je soglasno sklenilo, da omenjenega inicijativa predloga ne podpira. Naše društvo smatra za potrebno in koristno, da si Jednota zgradi svoj lastni dom, ki ga v resnici potrebuje. Že 35 let posluje v Elyju v tujih prostorih, pa naj bi enkrat dobila svoj lastni dom, ki bi bil v ponosu vsem članstvu JSKJ, posebej pa še naselbine Ely. Konvencija je najvišja instanca Jednote, zato naj bi se njeni sklepi vpštevali.

Za društvo sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 112 JSKJ:

Marko Majerle, zapisnikar.

## Chicago, Ill.

Glede gradnje jednotnega urada v mestu Ely, Minnesota, je zadnje čase v našem glasilu mnogo razpravljanja. Nekateri zagovarjajo in hvalijo ta načrt kot koristen za Jednoto, drugi ugovarjajo in kažejo na škodo, katero bi imela naša organizacija. Čast pionirjem v mestu Ely, ki so ustanovili našo Jednoto, toda pomisliti je treba, da je Jednota dosegla sedanje število članov in sedanje premoženje le s pomočjo večine članstva, ki biva izven države Minnesota. Nimam natančnih števil pri rokah, toda povprečno rečeno, je vsaj tri četrtine članstva JSKJ izven države Minnesota.

Ne bom se spuščal v podrobnosti, ker se za to zadevo že itak porablja veliko prostora v našem glasilu, toda od nekaterih strani želim tudi jaz to reči osvetliti.

Po mojem mnenju bi bila velika nesmisel zdaj graditi lasten jednotin urad. Res je že kupljen prostor za stavbišče, ki stane nekaj tisočakov, toda za to še ni treba zakopati tja na daljnih tisočakov jednotnega Zaradi tega bi bila največja ne-

kupil tisto stavbišče res tako nocen, kot nam je bilo poročano, naj ga skuša prodati. Če se dobro prda, naj se jih na gradi za to. Gledati moramo tudi na desno in levo, ne pa samo naprej. Zagovornike gradnje jednotnega doma bi vprašal, koliko nas starih članov, ki vzdržujemo Jednoto, bo še v organizaciji čez deset let? Dovim, da nas bo polovica. Seveda, zanašamo se na našo mladino, toda na to ne smemo dobiti zidati. Da se tukaj rojena naša mladina ne bo došla ogrevata za slovenske podporne organizacije, lahko vidimo že danes. Danes je še lepo število te mladine v Jednoti, ker je takoreč prisiljen, ker starši JSKJ, kadar pride zadeva o gradnji jednotnega urada na splošno glasovanje, glasuje proti lastnemu uradnemu poslopu, ker Jednota ne potrebuje več stroškov kot jih že ima.

Priporočal bi tudi društvo v članstvu v splošnem, da apelira na glavni odbor, da pri prihodnji seji zniža obrestno mero za posojila na certifikate članov. Ta denar je vendar članski in članstvo je upravljeno do boljših pogojev, to je do njih obresti. Tuje korporacije plačujejo od jednotnega denarja 3,3 in pol do štiri procente obresti, član pa naj plačujejo po šest procentov. To vendar ni bratsko. To določbo lahko glavni odbor na seji sam izpremeni in se lahko s tem izognemo stroškov splošnega glasovanja. Če dobri tri mesece bo zopet odborova seja in takrat se lahko predvrača, če bo članstvo zahtevalo. Ako odborova seja temu ne ugodni, pa se poslužimo inicijativnega predloga. — Bratski pozdrav!

John Zvezich, član društva št. 70 JSKJ.

## Pueblo, Colo.

Dolgo se nisem oglašil v našem glasilu Nova Doba in tudi sedaj se še ne bi, ako bi ne mislil, da se dela krivlja nam člani, spravili starši, ki plačujejo moške asesmente za naše otroke. Naj se pa mlađinski asesmenti suspendirajo za eno leto, mesto samo za tri mesece, če je denarja dobre.

Ni pa "specialista za oči," da bi tisti pesek pobral iz oči, katerega je nasul brat glavnega blagajnika članstvu Jugoslovenske Katoliške Jednote. — Pozdrav!

Frank Kačar, član društva št. 37 JSKJ.

Federal, Pa.

Društvo sv. Barbare, št. 4 J. S. K. Jednote je na svoji redni mesečni seji dne 12. marca vzel v pretres inicijativni predlog društva št. 6 JSKJ v Lorainu, Ohio, ter z večino glasov sklenilo, da naj glavni odbor JSKJ zida jednotino hišo za \$20,000, in glavni odbor je šel, ter kupil prostor (lote) za \$4,000, reci: štiri tisoč dolarjev. In to v Ely, Minnesota! Jaz ne bi reknel niti, ako bi to bilo Duluth, Chicago, Cleveland ali kakšno drugo veliko mesto, ampak Ely! Mesto na kraju ali koncu sveta, mesto brez bodočnosti, katero sloni samo na tisti železni jami (ore mine), katero lahko U. S. Steel zapre danes ali jutri! In glavni odbor je šel in plačal \$4,000 za lotov! Ako bi bil šel odbor še en ali dva bloka naprej ali vstran, bi bil lahko kupil za \$4,000 toliko zemlje, da bi se lahko cel Ely premaknil nanjo. To se mi vidi malo sumljivo. Naš glavni blagajnik tudi piše, da bomo imeli velik dobiček, aki bomo zidali in nam je podal nekaj računov, ki pa niso popolni. Jaz vprašam našega blagajnika, da naj tudi zračuna, koliko obresti bi prisnelo v dvajsetih letih \$20,000 po 4 odstotki, in dobil bo prav lepo vsoto ali takoreč malo več kakor \$20,000. Potem naj prišteje še davke, zavarovalni no, rent od vode in vse drugo, česar Jednota ne plačuje sedaj, pa bo prišel tudi on do prepranja, da se ne izplača, da bi zidal svoj Dom.

Brat blagajnik nam je podal tudi račun od sedanjega posestva ali lotov, koliko davorov bomo plačali v dvajsetih letih in tudi koliko obresti bi dobili od \$4,000, katere smo ali je plačal glavni odbor za zemljo, aki ne bomo zidali doma. Kaj je sedaj tista zemlja brez vrednosti? Ako je bila vredna \$4,000 za JSKJ, je menda vredna polovica toliko, aki ne zidamo in se jo naj prda, pa bomo izgubili samo \$2,000 in nam ne bo treba izgubiti \$20,000 v desetih ali dvajsetih letih ali pa v slu-

caju, da se združimo s katero drugo organizacijo. Ako se pa to zgodi, da bomo še potem imeli glavni urad v Elyju, se naj potem dela skupni Dom.

Zatorej prosim vse člane naše Jednote, da dobro premislijo, predno bodo volili, aki pride, da zadeva na splošno glasovanje, da se ne bodo potem kesali, ko bo prepozno.

Anton Kochevar, predsednik društva št. 42 J. S. K. Jednote.

Cleveland, O.

NA SVETU NI ZDRAVNIKA! — Kakor ste čitali odgovor na moj dopis od brata glavnega blagajnika, ste videli, da bi se rad izmuznil iz ranke, katero je nastavil članstvu JSKJ.

Če imajo proračun za novo stavbo, zakaj pa istega ne obdelanijo, da bomo vedeli s kom imamo članstvo za opraviti in za-

Petkrat \$49.74 je \$248.70. DVajsetkrat \$248.70 je \$4,974, take so številke, aki iste potrebe preveč razburja. Največ protestov je iz države Ohio. Za zidanju jednotnega doma se pa najbolj poteguje članstvo iz države Minnesota. Torej, katera stranka bo zmagała? Gotovo tista, katera bo močnejša, katero je navada pri drugih volitve.

Vprašala pa bi Slovence v državi Ohio, zakaj niso bili pred 35 leti tako pridni, kot so bili rojaci v Minnesoti, pa bi bili oni ustanovili J. S. K. Jednote, pa bi bila zdaj mirna Bosna! Gotovo bi že zdaj jednotin dom stal kje v državi Ohio.

Mnogo jih je, ki pišejo, da je jednotin dom organizaciji ne bo v korist, ampak v škodo. Ali je res, da kdor ima lastno domovanje, da mu je v škodo? Ali je res toliko na boljšem tisti, ki mora leta in leta plačevati najemnino? Izkušnja me uči, da je navadno vedno na boljšem tisti, ki ima lastno domovanje, da lahko s tem izognemo stroškov glasovanja. Če imajo mnogi vredno, da se ne bo tako, časi se izpreminjajo in v njimi se bodo razmire. Regrat že raste in to je prva tolažba. — Bratski pozdrav!

Za društvo št. 148 JSKJ:

Frank Pernishek, predsednik;

Anton Miček, tajnik.

sljivi sami sebi, ampak bodimo složni in strpljivi, kajti vsakega posameznika še nikoli ni bilo ustrezeno in nikoli ne bo. V slogi in bratstvu je moč. Saj bo tudi te krize, ki jo danes prekladamo z rame na ramo in se vsled tega jezimo nad vsem in protestiramo čez vse, enkrat konec. S tem bo tudi prisiljeno med nas več bratske ljubezni.

Rose Stipech, članica društva št. 55 JSKJ.

Finleyville, Pa.

Na redni seji društva sv. Frančiška, št. 148 JSKJ, ki se je vršila dne 12. marca, smo razpravljali tudi o inicijativnem predlogu društva št. 6 JSKJ, in smo sklenili predlog podpirati. Prišli smo do zaključka, da so za enkrat preslabi časi, da bi zdaj gradili jednotin dom. Dejavke razmire so slabe in, ker ni dela, tudi ni jela. Zato ni čudno, če pride do različnih razburjanj in protestov med člani. Vsak je kar sam nase jezen, pa bi se rad znesel nad tem in onim. Kar malo potrimo, saj pravijo, da potrpljenje je božja mast. Seveda, reveži smo, ki se moramo mazati s to mastjo že leta in leta. Čitali smo, da je nedavno v New Yorku umrla neka ženska, ki je zapustila svojemu mačku 20 tisoč dolarjev, medtem, ko več kot dvajset tisoč brezposelnih v mestu New Yorku strada. Podobni slučaji se godijo v mnogih krajih te žezele. Sicer pravijo, da za vsakim gradim vremenom solnce sije, toda za nas uboge delavce so pa že dolgo tako delili oblaki na nebuh, da jih sonce ne more prodreti. Toda vedno ne bo tako, časi se izpreminjajo in v njimi se bodo razmire. Regrat že raste in to je prva tolažba. — Bratski pozdrav!

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Ely, Minn.

Na redni seji društva Slovenec, št. 114 JSKJ, ki se je vršila 19. marca 1933, je bilo soglasno sklenjeno, da to društvo NE podpira inicijativnega predloga društva št. 6 JSKJ iz Lorain, O., ki se tiče gradnje jednotnega poslopa v mestu Ely, Minn.

Naša Jednota je bila rojena v mestu Ely pred 35 leti. Krajnja društva, ki so bila organizirana širok Zedinjenih držav po tem času, so dolžna hvaležiti članstvu, ki so posedovali previdnost in korajočo, da so organizirali tako Jednoto v zgodnjih pionirskeh dneh.

Mi apeliram na naše brate in sestre, da stojijo z nami in odklonijo inicijativni predlog društva št. 6 JSKJ, ter da se izvršijo želje in določbe zadnje kon



# New Era

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

# Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

## FROM THE S. S. C. U. SUPREME SECRETARY

### WHY IS THE AGE INCREASED?

Many lodge secretaries and many individual members have asked why the age is increased of members who change their insurance from Plan "A" to Plan "AA". Lodge secretaries report that members protest against the increase in age, saying that it has already been increased before. That it won't be necessary to answer each individual query, the following explanation is given:

Our Union, like many others, was organized by men who were good and honest workers with good intentions; however, they did not possess a knowledge of insurance business. And even later, when times were good, it was evident that our practices in the insurance line depended too much on the so-called brotherly assistance, and expected too much from the motto "One for All, All for One." We conducted our business on a foundation of fraternalism convinced that whenever one needed some help and the Union's money was gone, we would reach into our pockets and thus give assistance to the unfortunate one. We did not figure on the future; we only had the present time before our eyes. We were not concerned over crises to any great extent, while the word depression was not yet in our dictionary. Hence: "Why build a reserve? We can always cover any deficit?" That is how we argued and reasoned whenever a sensible man or a practical businessman suggested a change. We were young and healthy. We were working under delusion that old age would never reach us and that our strength would never weaken. We did not expect to see the so-called machine age, and we figured that in this free country if plenty there would never be a lack of bread and work. But we were deceived. Brotherhood is good and noble when the brothers have money, so that they can support each other, but when we are "broke" and exhausted, then such brotherhood is no consequence. Who can expect any support from his lodge brother today when such a brother is a poorer fellow than he is. When we organized our Union we issued beautifully decorated certificates. We promised all kinds of benefits in the event of sickness or death, and we were convinced that we could fulfill all our promises. However, it was soon discovered that we had made a bad start. More and more money began to give out because assessments, calculated by members during their spare time, did not cover the probable sick and death expectancy. At every convention it was necessary to make adjustments, all of which did not help us at all. Many Unions and Associations failed because of lack of foresight, and many a widow, and many a poor child were disappointed. Things went so far that state authorities took a hand, and the result was that the Unions and Associations came under the same strict control as life insurance companies. Each Union and Association was expected to build a reserve, and all were expected to have 100 per cent solvent.

Up to the year 1913 we had not the proper working system in our Union. We were working aimlessly and no one knew where we were headed for. At the convention held in 1913, Pittsburgh, the National Fraternal Congress scale was accepted; however, it was of little benefit since it was not properly taken into consideration. Therefore, we could not attain 100 per cent solvency. At Eveleth, in the year 1916, some improvement was made, but not enough because at the 11th convention, which was held in Chicago in 1920, we were still only 75 per cent solvent. Authorities demanded that we put our house in order, and if we did not comply with their demands they would not allow us to do business. What did we do? I was present at that convention and suggested to some of the influential leaders to adopt the American Experience scale, but the leaders of the convention rejected this motion, reasoning that the members did not want to hear of any increase in assessments. At that time there was a fine opportunity to put our house in order because all of the people had money then and were out of work against their will; this system could have been carried through without any real opposition from the members. And how did we mend our mistakes? Simply so that we levied a special assessment of 15 cents on each 500 dollars of insurance, and our household was saved. And did this help? Not at all. Before the 12th convention, which was held at Lorain, in 1924, the state authorities demanded that the "Artificial" solvency be disposed of and that the Union be placed on a genuine business basis. Two plans were opened to us and we adopted the plan which was the most practical and the easiest to carry out. We increased the age of the members, which went into force January 1, 1925, and which effected all members who had been members of the Union December 31, 1924. The only shortcoming of this procedure was that the increase in age was not distributed properly in proportion.

This is how the members' age has been increased. We are aware that the old members have complained that the younger members want to take some of their rights away, and to impose larger assessments. (When I speak of old members I am thinking of members that joined the Union before.) We are also aware that the young members gave in and did not want to insist on their rights on the same measure as did the old members. And because of their leniency the younger members must now pay dearly, which will be shown later. But let us go ahead. Age of members has increased from 1 to 10 years depending upon the age when admitted, and the age of the members. Members most effected were those who, at the time our Union was organized, joined in their early youth. Take J. N. for example. He joined the Union in 1898 at the age of 25. His age has been increased 7 years. While S. M. joined the Union at the same time that J. N. did, at the age of 43 years, the increase was only 3 years. A. B. joined the Union in 1898 at the age of 19 years, and his age was increased 10 years, while B. A., who joined the Union also in 1898, at the age of 47 years, had his age increased only ONE year. Why such discrimination was made between members is not known to me;

(Continued on page six)

## From the S. S. C. U. Supreme Judiciary Committee

With reference to the petition of Lodge Slovenec, No. 114, SSCU, of Ely, Minn., for a rehearing of the case: "Supreme Secretary of SSCU vs. Lodge Slovenec, No. 114, SSCU," in which the complaint was dated Sept. 9, 1932, the Supreme Judiciary Committee of SSCU makes the following report of its investigation and decision:

Lodge Slovenec claimed that the decision of the old Supreme Judiciary Committee of SSCU was unfair and partial.

Since the President and First Judiciary of Supreme Judiciary Committee did not agree as to whether Lodge Slovenec, No. 114, SSCU, should be given a rehearing, all papers pertaining to this case were then submitted to all members of the Supreme Judiciary Committee, with a request that each member declare himself and herself if a rehearing should be granted to the above named Lodge.

The Supreme Judiciary Committee reached a decision, by a vote of three against two, that Lodge Slovenec, No. 114, SSCU, shall not be granted a rehearing because no new evidence was presented in their petition for a rehearing.

**Anton Okolish, Pres.  
John Schutte  
Valentine Orehek  
Rose Svetich  
John Zigman**  
Supreme Judiciary Committee.

## Center Ramblers

Center, Pa.—At the last regular meeting of the Center Ramblers, an important question was brought up for discussion, "to build or not to build a new office building." All members present were decidedly against it for the following reasons:

First, we are still in the midst of depression. The money can be used to help the membership.

Second, the membership is gradually decreasing. That alone is cause enough to wait until the membership begins to increase again.

Third, the locality for the new building is not in a desirable place, that is considering the valuation of the building and property. The place of the new building should be satisfactory to the membership of the Union as a whole.

Rudolph Ursic, President; Antoinette Mozina, Secretary; Antoinette Pintar, Treasurer. (Seal.) No. 221, SSCU.

## BRINE

The 8-2-2 brine refers to the mild brine used in curing meat. It is made by using 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds sugar and 2 ounces of saltpeter. These ingredients combined and dissolved in five and one-half gallons of water is the brine solution generally used for curing meat in this country. Thin cuts are kept in the solution for about two weeks and thick cuts like ham and shoulder remain for four weeks.

## THE CRUSHING TRUTH

Mother—But surely you didn't come right out and tell Jim you loved him?

Daughter—No mother, he simply had to squeeze it out of me.

## BRIEFS

In commemoration of the 175th anniversary of Slovenes' first poet, Valentine Vodnik, the Slovene National Home Library and the Slovene National Home School will sponsor a lecture given by Ivan Zorman, instructor at the Slovene School, on the life of Vodnik and his works. The date of the lecture has been set for Friday evening, March 31, at 8 p. m.

Frank Simms, Cleveland Slovene heavyweight boxer, scored another knockout victory last week. His latest victim was George Pavlik, who demonstrated his ability in the fine art of fistcuffs for the first three rounds; in the fourth round Simms connected with his right overhand haymaker on his opponent that spelled finish. The bout was held at the Coliseum.

The Minnesota University band, in making its tour during the spring vacation through southern Minnesota and northern Iowa, will have Frank Arko among its members. Arko plays the cornet and is a member of the university's cornet trio. His home town is Chisholm, Minn.

Anton Subelj, Slovene baritone, was well received in his concert given at Albany, N. Y., recently. Among the people on the committee which arranged the program was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president, who was an active supporter before leaving for Washington, D. C.

Among the assistants to investigate the tax fraud cases in connection with the Cuyahoga County Treasurer's Office is John J. Prince, a Slovene of Cleveland, who was appointed by County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan.

Jugoslavs of Cleveland are again beginning work on a civic garden of their own, which has been started in one of the city parks. The Cultural Garden Society, of which the Jugoslavs are a part, has been started some time ago. Some of the nationality groups have completed their work. Cleveland Jugoslavs have appointer Victor T. Suhadolnik, landscape architect, to plan their garden.

## Notice to Lodge No. 1

Ely, Minn.—Notice is hereby given to all members of SS. Cyril and Methodius Lodge, No. 1, SSCU, of Ely, Minn., that starting April 1, 1933, I, the undersigned, shall attend to the duties of secretary of said lodge.

All members who do not pay their dues at our monthly meeting may do so either at Kovach Bros. meat market and grocery store or at my residence, located at 406 E. Camp St.

Joseph Kovach,  
Secretary, No. 1, SSCU.

## STARDOM

"Well, I finally got into the movies."

"You really did! How?"  
"Oh, I paid the usual 50 cents."

## ON HER UPERS

Sis—Say, what's the matter with your shoes?

Clara—I think the patent on them has expired!

## Joliet Victorious Over Cleveland

The No. 66, SSCU, Joliet bowlers stopped in Cleveland, while being enroute to Columbus, O., to participate in the A. B. C., and had a match game with a combined team of Geo. Washington and Betsy Ross bowlers.

The Joliet team was victorious over the Cleveland team, winning the series by a mere total of 87 pins. Kubinski and McBride shared the honors for the Joliet team, while Kramer and Opalek starred for the losers. A spirit of fine sportsmanship was shown by the bowlers during the game, for which we can be justly proud.

I was very glad to meet the Joliet team and friends who made the trip with the team to Cleveland. I hope that your visit here in Cleveland was an enjoyable one. I am sorry that I was not able to accompany the team and friends to Columbus, on Sunday; I do hope that in the near future, when this depression tides over, that I will be able to pay you all a visit in Joliet.

The Betsy Ross lodge sends its congratulations to the No. 66, SSCU team, for their splendid bowling record made in Columbus on Sunday and Monday.

John P. Lunka,

Secretary No. 186, SSCU.

## Indians to Usher in Beer

### Plan Affair for April 6

Chicago, Ill.—The Indians are going to loose the energy that they have stored up during the last few months, on April 6. It was the signing of the beer bill that has so stirred these patriotic American Indians. They believe that there is to be a new deal and with this optimistic viewpoint have planned a gala affair, to be floated on a stream of beer.

This affair is to be a big dance on April 6, starting promptly at 9 p. m. At the hour legally designated for the return of that good old fluid everybody will join in a toast to the success of this national measure. That will start things. Good music plus good entertainment, and everything necessary for a wonderful time is planned. And the admission—only 15 cents.

Come you sleepy Indians, let's get some of this new spirit (Pardon, but, I couldn't resist that one) and lead the way to recovery. Don't forget—plan to come and you'll be glad you did.

Edmund Kubik, Sec'y., Indian Lodge, No. 220, SSCU.

## St. John, No. 112

Kitzville, Minn.—I, being the secretary of Lodge No. 112, SSCU, Kitzville, Minn., believe that the by-laws made at a convention should stand as accepted, regarding different opinions of other members. Every lodge had the privilege of sending their delegates, and all matters were voted upon.

The majority wins on matters brought up at a convention; therefore, the by-laws approved at the convention should stand as made, as the majority approved.

As for the move made by Frank Ivančić, Lorain, Ohio, Lodge No. 6, it should not be considered.

Frank Tichar.

## Gophers Capture Ely SSCU Bowling Championship

Ely, Minn.—Hello everybody

—Hold everything! Lil and Stan are with you once again. This time we bring you news about the winners of the bowling championship of the Ely SSCU League, which the Gophers took after a hard schedule.

The Arrowheads and Supreme office certainly made it tough for the Gophers to pull through, but with F. Bachar, C. Kerntz, F. Mrack, Gotchnik, and the ladies, Agnes Perusek, Mary Perusek, Mary Turk and Lillian Chelesnik splitting the pins, the Gophers overcame all obstacles to win handily.

One of the most exciting games of the whole league series was played on Friday, March 7, when the strong Arrowheads bowed against the

Gophers, on Skala's alleys. The Arrowheads won the first and second games handily, but the third game certainly had the crowd in an uproar. When the 10 frames were completed, the score was added and the game was a tie! This was the first tie game of the season in the bowling league. The Arrowheads tried hard in the extra frame, but the Gophers were the better marksmen to edge out the Arrowheads by a few pins, to win the game.

The Gophers certainly are making an impressive record this season. Members of the Champion SSCU Gophers are: Frank Bachar, Frank Mrack, Charlie Kerntz, John Gotchnik, Lillian Chelesnik, Agnes Perusek, Mary Turk.

Pauline Mrack had the misfortune to get a job, and after only bowling a few weeks, making an impression, she had to go to work, slinging hamburgers at Charlie's!

Charles Kerntz certainly set new records when he bowled with Bachar's Judges, against Zup's Gunnysax in a five-pin game at Skala's Alleys. He bowled a game of 110 to set a new record in Ely. (And the Iron Range). Charlie made seven strikes and three spares.

In the same series his whole average for three games was 84. Nice going, Charley Boy! Was you there?

On Friday, March 24, the SSCU Champs will bowl a special match game against the Arrowhead—just for fun! On Skala's alleys.

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR BOWLING TEAM

The Gophers had a record of winning 25 games and losing 11. They were closely pursued by the Arrowheads, who had a record of 22 won and 14 lost.

The Arrowheads in turn, were followed by the Supreme office, and the Lodge No. 120 Basketeers were in last place.

L. Kompare had captured individual high scoring, with 186 in a single game, and a high record in three games.

The Arrowhead crew had the highest team average for one single game.

The Gophers had the highest team average for three games.

### GOPHERS CHAMPS

Frank Bachar—?XXX!? (If he missed a spare.)

Charlie Kerntz—Was you there, Charlie?

Frank Mrack—His curve ball worked most of the time.

Johnny Gotchnik—?XXXX?

Agnes Perusek—Het Cha!

Lillian Chelesnik — Pretty good, Hey?

Mary Turk—Gosh Darn It!

## Make Sure of the Correct Address on Envelopes

A complaint was received lately that two articles submitted for publication in the English section of Nova Doba never appeared in the Official Organ.

Upon a thorough investigation, the editor failed to find any such articles ever received by the Nova Doba office. It might have happened that the envelopes containing the contributions were addressed incorrectly. For this reason, and in order to make sure that all contributing articles will reach their proper destination in the future, the following instructions are given to the members:

Address the envelopes to Nova Doba  
6117 St. Clair Ave.  
Cleveland, O.

Insert a return address.

In this way the sender will be assured that his or her article will reach the Nova Doba office; and in the event that the forwarding address is incorrect through error and the letter never reaches its destination, the U. S. Postal Authorities are able to return it to the sender.

Attention is also called to the fact that all contributing articles submitted for publication in the Official Organ are published in Nova Doba. If the substance of the article, either in whole or in part, is such as to prohibit its publication, attention is called to the sender of the reason why the article did not appear in the Nova Doba.

A contributing article is never discarded without informing the sender of the reason for not having it published.

Editor.

Barberton, O.—I would like to take this opportunity to ask all members of Lodge Happy-Go-Lucky, to be sure to attend the next meeting on Thursday, April 6, at the home of the Secretary.

I also request all those members who owe back dues to pay up, as all our treasury is still tide up at the bank and it is very uncertain as to when, if ever, we will be able to get any of it.

**FROM THE S. S. C. U. SUPREME SECRETARY**  
(Continued from page five)

but I do know that this plan was worked out by the late Nitchie, actuary, and carried out by the late Brother Pishler, former secretary of our Union. Branch lodges and individual members should remember that when the age of the members has been increased, the number of years' enrollment has been decreased. Therefore, the member has been effected twice. For example, J. N. joined the Union in 1898. Since his age has been increased 7 years, it is considered, after the year 1925, that he joined the Union in 1905 at the age of 32 years, while S. M., who joined the same year (1898) it is considered that he joined the Union in 1901 at the age of 46 years. Where injustice is dealt to J. N. is the fact that his reserve on the old certificate is figured from the year 1905, while the reserve of S. M. is figured from the year 1901. Difference in ages is the cause of this injustice of which some members complain to the effect that members joining the Union later receive larger reserves than those who joined earlier. Now it is too late to debate on this subject. Members accepted the above rule and as such must stand by it. It is too late to correct errors from the years 1924 and 1925; in fact, nothing can be done about it.

Now let us go to the question of why the members' age is increased again, if a change is made into the new plan. The answer is short: OUT OF NECESSITY, and because the figures demand it. It has been explained that the assessments under the American Experience scale is somewhat higher than the National Fraternal Congress scale; and therefore the reserve of the first is higher than that of the second. It is clear that we cannot give the member a certificate under the American Experience table dated from the day as when he joined the Union and received a certificate based on the National Fraternal Congress table. The first has a higher reserve value than the second. And therefore we must consider first the reserve value of the old certificate and compare it with the reserve value of the new certificate. The problem is as follows: Member who joined the Union 20 years ago at the age of 20 years is insured for 1000 dollars death benefit. His old certificate has a reserve value of \$150.10. Let us look at the table which shows the reserve value of a certificate based on the American Experience scale. We must take the present age, which in this instance is 40 years. We look for the amount which does not exceed the above \$150.10. We find the amount of \$149.59, which shows the reserve value of the member who is 40 years of age today, and who joined the Union 17 years ago. In this case we will date the new certificate 17 years back, and the age of the member at the time of enrollment is automatically increased from the 20th year to the 23d year. Under the new plan the member will be paying assessments as joining at the age of 23 based upon the scale shown by the American Experience table.

I hope that with this I have explained satisfactorily the reason for increase in age. Let me also tell you that the actuary worked out the details of the new plan AFTER the convention, and that at the convention all the facts were not known to me, and I did not know exactly how the new system would function. I do maintain, as I always have, that this is the only way in which we could help the members. All are not satisfied, but I am convinced that the greater majority is satisfied with the new plan, and that our Union will suffer no loss because of this. In conclusion, I wish to mention the changes from Plan "A" into the new plan entail a great deal of work in the Supreme Office, and although there is special help, it is impossible to get everything out on time. In many things we are behind; it will take many months before we hit our normal stride. I have ten times more correspondence now than before, and it is impossible for me to answer each letter immediately. I request the lodge officers and the membership in general to exercise some patience, as we cannot serve all members at one time.

Fraternally,

**ANTON ZBASNIK,**  
Supreme Secretary.

**Leadership**

discipline and refinement of education."

Now, there you have it; and more explicit than any I have seen for some time.

You will ask if it is possible for one human to be clothed with all the above garments. To be frank it is very simple if possessed with vision, courage and determination. But to proceed with his constructive policies, the leader must have co-operation from his constituents.

An example of leadership may be found in Franklin D. Roosevelt, one who has received world wide acclaim for his courageous and heartfelt manning of the Ship of State. Prior to March 4, this ship had been drifting and rocking with an ill wind, the wheel taking its own course. The financiers and industrialists who were permanent legislation as time

practically reinstated under the permits. Some who have shown "laissez faire" theory, were political animosity have decried now finding opposition. Their the recent constructive legislation, and cannot see much good in placing a few hundred thousand to work now. No plan can be engineered to put all to work at once. But if we have vision enough. Two have found their way "up the river" to New York's famous prison, and several others are now being listed as possible candidates; while a few have committed suicide, rather than face prosecution.

The wielder of the Big Stick

**"After Meeting"**  
**Comments**

Barberton, O.—As our writer from Gowanda says "The trend of the articles of the New Era have turned to food. First klobase, then godla and now ham and eggs," but at our lodge chicken seems to get the votes.

A couple of weeks ago our lodge held a get-together party for members and friends. Talk about eats, we could have fed an army, about the only thing missing was godla.

After a few drinks of refreshments, and a couple hands of bridge, couples gathered around the tables and the platters were passed around. It was found out that our four fried chickens had 17 drumsticks and about a dozen wishbones. Up until this day I have not been able to figure out where they came from.

The only thing we forgot was the woodpile (toothpicks), so don't forget, if we have any doings and any of our readers attend, be sure to bring your own wood as forgetting it is our weakness.

I wish some of the other lodge members from other lodges would tell me how they spend their time after meetings, or do they all grab their hats and race for the door.

As our meetings are moved around from one house to another, our favorite pastime seems to be eating, or some one else's cooking. Talk about Mrs. Ujicic's "krofe," or, better yet Mrs. Yerman's serving of beer and pretzels.

I would like to know what happened to all our bridge players at the last meeting? And also what happened to Anna Z. at the last couple of meetings?

I think the Gowanda readers are not the only ones that are inquisitive and would like to have a look at the picture of the kuharea of the George Washington lodge as well as the writer of the recipe for godla.

Yours till prosperity turns around the corner on our block, and heads our way.

Mary Hiti, Sec'y,  
Happy-Go-Lucky, Lodge No.  
195, SSCU.

refuses to sway from his course to the tune of the Wall Street Band, which is symbolic of the Roosevelt clan. His choice in the cabinet officers throws light upon his attitude to place recovery as the foremost issue. As director of the budget he has accepted one who had continually advocated the reduction of federal operating expenses. The last twelve years has revealed a stupendous increase not only in salaries, but also in additional offices and bureaus.

Under our capable leadership a close scrutiny is being instigated for any excess wastes and duplications. His banking, beer, farm and unemployment relief legislation has been met with unprecedented celerity.

All the said legislation is not completed by any means, but action has been desired and the emergency calls will be supplied by more rigorous and industrious who were permanent legislation as time

practically reinstated under the permits. Some who have shown "laissez faire" theory, were political animosity have decried now finding opposition. Their the recent constructive legislation, and cannot see much good in placing a few hundred thousand to work now. No plan can be engineered to put all to work at once. But if we have vision enough. Two have found their way "up the river" to New York's famous prison, and several others are now being listed as possible candidates; while a few have committed suicide, rather than face prosecution.

Frank J. Progar,

No. 203, SSCU.

**What Shall We Write About?**

East Palestine, O.—How many SSCU members would write articles for their lodge paper if only they could answer satisfactorily the above question for themselves? There are many members who feel it their duty to contribute articles to the New Era, but say they can't think of subjects on which they might express themselves.

Some members will sit down to write and even before beginning will give up their intentions because they develop an inferior complex, thinking their contribution will not be worthwhile, which, of course, is not true. Any article written by a conscientious member IS WORTHWHILE. Subjects to write about are very numerous and they need not pertain to the SSCU. Some members have the erroneous impression that their articles must concern only affairs of the SSCU. An article written about any topic and sent to the New Era proves that the writer is interested in his or her lodge and its paper, and in the end that is what counts most.

Joe J. Golicic,  
No. 41, SSCU.

**What the Mailman Brought in by Mistake**

**KUHARCA'S REPLY**

Cleveland, O.—To Ernest Palicic, Secretary Pathfinders, No. 222, SSCU. Moj prijatelj:

It seems as if the mailman keeps on making mistakes. I would like to see this mailman; I'll bet he's a fine fand. I have noticed how the articles are coming in and I hope they can keep it up. Did you also notice Lil and Stan from Ely, Minn.?

I hope a few more girls get enough courage to write, because I know there are many talented writers in our splendid S. S. C. U. I think that if the girls get started they won't get tired of writing, but will always be looking for new material to write about.

Frank (Lefty) Jaklich is my brother, but don't think I'm angry because you called my attention to his article. I am sorry you changed your mind about coming to Cleveland, after reading the end of his article, because we sure would have welcomed you. There are always the faithful few who attend our meetings, so we decided to have an article inserted in the Official Organ that would attract their attention and make it their business to be there. The article certainly produced results because the attendance was larger than usual at the meeting. We played cards after the meeting.

The next time you go to sleep I would suggest you put ear muffs on so you won't wake yourself up. Since Gowanda has the largest glue factory in the world, I think that Gowandians have reason to be stuck up.

I hope no pressing business stops you from making your next trip to Cleveland. I haven't been in Chinatown or the Collinwood dumps, as you call them, for a long while, so I can't tell you very well how that goes farther than our toes we know that private enterprise along with federal regulation is by far the most progressive. Keep tab on all developments.

Anna Jaklich, No. 180, SSCU.

**Are We Going to Lose Our Public Libraries?**

The Cleveland Public Library is fighting for its existence. So far it has been fighting alone, fighting a losing battle.

We now ask the public-spirited citizens of Cleveland:

"Are you going to stand by while the Main Library, an important factor in the business, educational and cultural life of this city, will shut its doors?"

"While 32 general branch libraries serving the different neighborhoods close their doors?"

"While 118 stations in factories, department stores, community houses, nurses' organizations, fire stations and other institutions discontinue their services?"

"While thousands of school children will be deprived of their study opportunities through the closing of 34 school libraries?"

It took 64 years to build up this library system, one of the most efficient, most democratic institutions of its kind in this country.

Only the careful savings of previous years enabled your Public Library to continue to function the past year.

This was done at the price of great sacrifices.

In order to continue service, even on a drastically curtailed basis, it was necessary to exhaust the entire surplus and branch building funds which had been built up through several years of careful budgeting and saving.

All branches had to be closed every morning or evening, school libraries were put on a three-fifths time basis, 23 stations were discontinued.

The Main Library was closed on Sundays and holidays — for the first time in over fifty years.

Salaries were cut, though they had always been proportionately low; the staff was greatly reduced in number and a larger majority put on part time.

Repairs and replacements were deferred wherever possible.

The book fund was only 14% of the amount for the preceding year.

On the other hand, never before, in the history of the Library, were its services in such great demand.

In times of depression and unemployment, the use of the Library increases in inverse ratio to the decrease in business and industry. In spite of all the curtailments in service, the circulation of books amounted to 10,374,652 volumes, and visits to the Library for reading and reference numbered nearly 9,000,000. There were 11,752 more borrowers registered, 64,032 more books issued, and 210,273 more visitors recorded than in any year in its history. Had it been able to function normally, the statistics would have shown tremendous gains.

There is at present a bill in the State Legislature known as Senate Bill No. 30, which would enable our Library, as well as libraries throughout the State, to carry on with their work.

It only provides for a reasonable income and permits prompter payments. And, what is most important, the uncertainties of the present law as to the amount to be expected are obviated.

The Library is yours. It was made possible by public funds. Do not stand by while this institution is compelled to shut its doors.

**BULL**

"Dear!"

With a glance she tried to cow him.

But he only looked sheepish.

"Puppy!" she exclaimed.

He choked—there was a frog in his throat. Then he had made an ass of himself by acting like a bear, he ducked.

**"TENTH BROTHER"**

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelcic

(Continuation)

"Odi et amo, Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.

Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excretorior."

"I hate and love, why I do so, perhaps you ask.

I know not, but I feel it, and I am in torment."

I had enough at once. These words seemed to me as if they had been written especially for me. I closed the book, and began to rummage through my conscience. The more I thought about your remark in your last letter, the more I became convinced that you were right. But I decided once more, there before the beehive, that I would refrain from telling you yet that which is troubling me. It seemed to me that I would be more able to suppress every spark of love, which is not in the right place, if I do not tell to anyone about it; if I deny, even to myself, the truth of which my cool intellect does not approve.

You guessed only a little.

While it is true that I thought about my friend, yet he was not the principal person," said gleefully.

"That is all right, what do you want. One part of the first guess—by the third, probably, get all. You be careful, or I may become jealous of my own intellect, will praise myself. Just be You, Mr. Kvas, gave you away in two places. First, I have guessed one part, second that your friend is the principal person. From the latter I conclude that you are in practice about persons, and base my future conjecture on that.

"You better not try to dissuade her from going to Nasija," said I, trying to persuade her from going to Nasija.

"While it is true that the invention is correct in part, I have had to admit that because I promised you that I would not do so. But the second part was reasonably well."

"It is great for a person to admit his own weakness, esty is a good characteristic.

Other times I would not for you such thoughtlessness, right now I am selfish enough to believe you from your point of view, because it is for my benefit," replied she.

I do not know if I have seen her before so happy in this conversation.

"Who would have thought that you can such conclusions out of word?" said I.

"Oh, you are even blushing. Now I see that I caught you just when you were thinking about some of your pleasant secrets. I wonder if one could guess them?"

Her hilarity was infectious. My moodiness left me at once, and I said: "I doubt very much that you can guess what was just now passing through my mind, but I shall not deny that I do not harbor some secrets."

"Well, I am getting more and more curious. Do you see how easily I can guess that which is troubling you! I just read it off from your face. Probably by means of deduction I could come to the source of your trouble. How many times is one permitted to guess? The rule is three times."

"Even if you say oftener you shall not succeed—"

"Just wait a moment! Tell me at first, what kind were your recollections or your thought whichever you care to call them? Were they happy or sad?"

Although she put that question to me as in a jest, and in doing so, her pleasing smile, it seemed to me, nevertheless, that her rosy cheeks trembled a little; that her red cheeks blushed faintly, and she wanted to lower her head.

— and that, my friend, was enough. Like a lightning bolt flashed through my mind.

thought that she would realize that affection which I felt for her, but which I was trying to suppress.

At that moment, I thought neither of what I am, nor of what I have; I thought neither of her father, nor of the world. Only one thought came through, and that suppressed all the others.

that one thought was about

dev.

(To be continued)



## Primera ameriške in jugo-slovanske hrane

takajoče se zdravja zob

Dr. A. L. Garbas

Večkrat trdijo naši stariši, da im a povprečni Jugoslovani boljše zobe kot povprečni Amerikanec; radi tega vzroka, jaz mislim, bi bilo zanimivo, ako primerjamo hrano, s katero se preživljata ta dva naroda. Zavedamo se dejstva, da se niso naši stariši privladali samo ameriških fraz: "Good by" in "That's all right," ampak so si osvojili tudi marsikatero ameriško jed, ki jim ni bila preje znana, ko so stopili na ameriška tla. Spremembu jugoslovanskega jezika in prehrane je prišla radi novih stikov v tej deželi, z kar nam preostaja vprašanje: Ali so naši stariši kaj pridobili ob spojiti obeh prehran?

Moje osebno mnenje je, da so naši stariši z udomačenjem v tej deželi postali bolj dovetni in podvrženi do gnitja svojih zob in do izpadanja istih. Ko so bili v Evropi, je njih prehrana obstajala bolj iz naravnih in surovih produktov, ki zavzemajo bolj čiste principe, kot pa jedi, katere nam nudi moderna razkošnost in potrata, ki so obenem brez vsakega ravnovesja v vzporednu obedovanju. Jedli so surovo hrano, prehrano, ki je zahtevala več žvečenja, kakotudi hrano, ki je vsebovala dovolj mineralne soli in vitaminov. Toda danes, ko so že preživel dobo amerikanizacije, so se privadili na uživanje slaščic, peciva, konservirane sadje in delikates, ki so pogubne zdravju njih zobovja.

To pridobljeno zlo bi še ne bilo tako kruto, če ne bi bilo radi dejstva, da je povprečen Jugoslov na slabem glasu gledel mehaničnega čiščenja zob. Prece naših ljudi smatra čiščenje zob za nekako pomehkuženje. Morebiti zobje tudi preneselo gnitje in razpadanje, toda nekoga dne nastopi izpadanje zob radi nabiranja posebne snovi v notranjosti zoba.

Ena izmed naših bistvenih in navadnih prehran je naš vsakdanji kruh. Jugoslovanski in ameriški kruh se toliko ne razlikujejo po sestavini, kakor po načinu, kako je kruh pečen. Kruh, katerega so pekle naše materice, je imel trdo zapečeno skorjo, katero se je moral zgristi in preževeti, predno se jo je moglo pogoltniti. Ni nam pa potreba veliko prizadevanja, ako jemo ameriški kruh, zakar tudi ni povoda, da bi se vzpodbjala kri do zognega mesovja. Ob dolgotrajnem premeljevanju jugoslovanskega kruha je prišlo dovolj krv v čeljusti.

V Jugoslaviji je še pecivo trdo zapečeno. Še priljubljena orehova potica potrebuje veliko več žvečenja kot navaden ameriški čokoladni "kek." Jugoslovani niso niti imeli vednosti, da prakticirajo preprečilno z obozdravništvo, ko so se vzdrževali presladkih delikates. Vsled pristnosti so delno rešili problem bolezni na zobeh.

Jugoslovani jedo dosti salate. Listnata zelenjava, kakor je salata, zelje in regrat se daje na mizo v naravnem stanju, in ker te zelenjave vsebujejo veliko mero apnenca, zato izvrstno služijo za razvoj in za vzdrževanje zdravih zob. Jugoslovani jedo dosti surovega sadja, zakar s podedovanim in stinkom do žvečenja potolažijo med obedi čakajočo laktoto s prigrizkom jabolka, hruške ali grozdra.

Jugoslovani so prinesli s seboj navado, da v jeseni zaključijo prasiča, od katerega znajo porabiti in pripraviti za jedo vse, tako da jim ne uide drugega, kakor prasičevi žvečenje. Mesene klobase, plešete in mast, je samo nekaj teh produktov, ki jih spravijo za zimske mesece. Na ta način

so se Jugoslovani vedno vzdržali mesa, ki leži v mrzlih lednicah. Celo danes se Jugoslovani zatekajo k temu načinu preživljavanja, toda velika večina se v tem pogledu udejstvuje v manjši meri, ko kupijo živo perutino, da si s tem zagotovijo sveže meso. Raditega naši jugoslovanski mesarji v naseljini neradi prodajajo zaklano in pripravljeno perutino.

Predno so se naši stariši amerikanizirali, je bilo surovo maslo razkošnost, a danes jim je že dnevna potreba v vsaki hiši. Najsibo že surovo maslo pripomerk zdravju ali ne, naši stariši so ostali zdravi tudi brez surovega masla.

Je še tudi drugi činitelj, ki nam razlagajo dobro zobovje naših Jugoslovanov. Resnica je, da so naši stariši v svoji originalni deželi imeli več prilike do pristopa violetnih žarkov, ki prihajajo od sonca. V Ameriki potrošimo velik del našega časa v stanovanjih, zaduhinovih tovarnah, trgovinah in pisarnah, zato se nam zanika zdravo sonce in zrak, ki nam ga nudi narava, potom katerega bi se izboljšalo zdravje našega zobovja, ako bi bolj prosti vživali zrak.

Poleg vsega tega pa je bil obed naših starišev bolj poceni in hvale vreden. Ce bili tudi obedi v boljšem ravnovesju in bi vsebovali več trdega živeža, dosti zelenjave in manj slasčic in spakanih jedi, mi bi storili korak naprej do preprečilnega zobozdravništva, ali bolje povedano: Mi bi imeli kontrolo nad zdravjem naših zob.

## ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

### TRAGEDIJA VOJNEGA INVALIDA

V Brezovski gori kraj Leskovca pri Krškem je šel prostovoljno v smrt posestnik in družinski oče — vojni invalid Jože Kerin, ki je obupal nad težavami življenja, posebno še zato, ker so se posledice rane, dobljene v svetovni vojni, edaljale bolj kazale. Kerin je bil namreč ranjen v glavo in je od takrat dalje stalno bolehal. Vsemu se je pridružila v preteklem letu še kila, in se je mož moral podvrci operacijo, ki jo je prestal, vendor pa se mu rana ni hotela zacetli. Posledice niso izostale. Trpečne muke v glavi, je že opetovan poskušal skrajšati si življenje, a so mu domači to vselej preprečili.

Nedavno pa je Kerin takoj po zajtrku odšel iz sobe in se napolnil v komaj 50 korakov oddaljeno zidanico. Žena, ki je slutila zlo in ki je vselej hitela za morem, poznavajoč njegovo težko bolezen, je tudi to pot odhitela za njim, a je žal prišla prekasno. Kerin se je že dvignil med tem časom v podstrešje zidanice, ovil vrv krog "gredice," oddaljene komaj polodruži meter od tal in se sunkoma pognal v zanko.

Zena ga je našla v takem položaju, ko je kazal še vse znake življenja in je pričela klicati na pomoč. Sosed, ki je slišal jok in klice, je prihitel, toda Kerina ni bilo mogoče več rešiti. Vso tragedijo je pripisati zgolj stalnim mukam, ki jih je trpel po konjini. Zapušča vdovo in dva nedorasla otroka.

### ZALOSTNA VRNITEV IZ VOJNEGA UJETNIŠTVA

Večkrat so zabeležene v listih vrnitve vojnih ujetnikov, ki so bili že davno proglašeni za mrteve, redkokatera vrnitev takih žrtev svetovne vojne pa je tako tragična, kakor je bila te dni vrnitev Nikole Bunjanina iz vasi Graberja blizu Petrinje. Kot mladenič je odšel Nikola leta 1911. v vojaško službo in ko bi se bil moral vrniti domov, je nastala svetovna vojna. V Galiciji je bil na prazin Treh krajev ujet in se je potem dolga leta mučil po raznih ujetniških taboriščih, dokler se naposled, že

so se Jugoslovani vedno vzdržali mesa, ki leži v mrzlih lednicah. Celo danes se Jugoslovani zatekajo k temu načinu preživljavanja, toda velika večina se v tem pogledu udejstvuje v manjši meri, ko kupijo živo perutino, da si s tem zagotovijo sveže mesto. Raditega naši jugoslovanski mesarji v naseljini neradi prodajajo zaklano in pripravljeno perutino.

Predno so se naši stariši amerikanizirali, je bilo surovo maslo razkošnost, a danes jim je že dnevna potreba v vsaki hiši. Najsibo že surovo maslo pripomerk zdravju ali ne, naši stariši so ostali zdravi tudi brez surovega masla.

Tu pa mu je kruta usoda zadal najhujši udarec. Domači hiši in posestvo so razprodale njegove sestre, ko so se omožile,

in v tuji posesti je našel tudi nekdaj sebi pripisani del zemljišča, kajti že davno je bil proglašen za mrtvega in je njegov delež pripadel sorodnikom. Ljubljena mladenka, ki mu je nekdaj prisegala, da bo čakala nanj, dokler se ne vrne, pa se je tudi že davno poročila in v kratkem bo postala — stara mati. Nešrečne je ostal v svoji domači vasi samo en dan, preklinjal je zlo usodo, zvečer pa je vas na skrivaj zapustil in se podal neznano kam. Sorodniki ga isčele in razpisali so celo nagrado onim, ki bi ga privedli nazaj v domači kraj. Ta tragedija je romana vredna snov, tembolj, ker je resnična.

### NAJSTAREJŠA ČRNOGORSKA KORENINA

V Andrijevici pod visokim gozdnatim Komom živi najstarejši Črnogorac Jovan Đedović,

ki šteje že preko 110 let. Vrlega očanca poznata vsa okolica pod imenom "Čedo Jovan." Preživel je preko polstoletja v neprestanih bojih za svobodo domovine.

Izpod turškega jarma so se, ka-

kor znano črnogorske pokrajine osvobojevale druga za drugo.

Jovan je kot vasojeviški plemenjak doživel najhujše borbe in

je njihov edini živi svedok. Še danes se, kakor da bi se bilo

zgodilo to pred nekaj leti, spo-

minja junashki bojev hrabrega

plemena Vasojevičev s Turki.

Od teh bojev, med katerimi so

Vascjeviči odbili velik turški na-

pad s svojim topom iz črešnjevega lesa, je poteklo že preko 80

let. Čedo Jovan se še dobro spo-

minja, v kaki zadrigi so bili nje-

govci, že davno pokojni sobojevniki, ko se je leseni top po

odbitem napadu razpočil. Nje-

govne kromike raznih drugih boj-

nih pohodkov so neizčrpante in

silno zanimali.

Prav rad pa tudi pripoveduje,

kako je bil tri dni gost velikega vladike Rade Njeguša. Vladiča Rade je po igumanu Začeviču, predstojniku samostana Djurdjevi Stubovi povabil na

Cetinje vasojeviške pope, med

njimi proto Protiča, ki si je za-

spremljevalca izbral Jovana Đe-

dovića. Namen povabil je bil,

da bi se vasojeviško, takrat še

samostojno pleme pribilo za

zvezbo s Cetinjem. Vladika Rade

je po razgovoru vse vasojeviške

pope obdaroval. Protiča, ki ga

je posebno cenil zaradi njegove-

ga velikega vpliva, pa je povabil

v zakladnico, naj si sam izbere,

kar hoče. Protiča se je žal pre-

javil, da je mogoče več rešiti. Vso

prav rod način, da se žal prejavlja.

Naši stariši so zabeležili, da

je vselej hitela za morem, pozna-

jačevanje in je vselej želejela

za mrtvima. Vladiča Rade je

zavilčil, da bo vselej želejela

za mrtvima. Vladiča Rade je

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