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(NEW ERA)

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

Vse, kar je zdravo in pošteno, pa slovenske ali slovanske krvi v tej deželi, je dobrodošlo pod zustavo J. S. K. Jednote.

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Ljutomer

VOL. V. — LETNIK V.

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA PREDSEDNIKA

Na drugem mestu je objavljena pretresljiva vest, da je po tridnevni bolezni umrl naš vrhovni zdravnik Dr. Joseph V. Grahek. Članstvo je tudi obveščeno, da je bil postavljen njegovim začasnim namestnikom Dr. F. J. Arch, član društva sv. Štefana, št. 26 v Pittsburghu, Pa., ki bo upravljal ta urad, dokler ne bo izvoljen pravomočni naslednik Dr. Graheku.

Sedaj pa nastane vprašanje, kako bomo izvolili novega vrhovnega zdravnika? Znano je vsem, da je XIII. konvencija hotela odstraniti možnost volitve potom splošnega glasovanja s tem, da je raznim glavnim odbornikom izvolila namestnike. Razume se, da vrhovnemu zdravniku ni mogla izvoliti namestnika, ker je bil Dr. Grahek edini zdravnik navzoč. V 4. točki Clena IV. novih pravil pa najdemo tudi slediči stavek: "V slučaju, da je bilo mesto glavnega uradnika izpraznjeno dvakrat zaporedoma, ima glavni izvrševalni odbor pravico imenovati in nastaviti zmožnega člana na izpraznjeno mesto." Nikjer v novih pravilih ne najdem, da bi se naslednike glavnim odbornikom volilo potom splošnega glasovanja, radi tega sem mnenja, da je bil namen konvencije dati polnomoč izvrševalnemu odboru, da lahko nastavi naslednika tudi vrhovnemu zdravniku za slučaj, da bi bilo njegovo mesto bodisi vsled kakoršnjegakoli vzroka izpraznjeno. Ker pa ni izključno moja stvar tolmačiti pravila Jugoslovenske katoliške jednote, ampak je to stvar Glavnega odbora, radi tega pozivljam vse člane izvrševalnega, nadzornega in poravnega odbora, da glede tega prijavijo svoje mnenje Glavnemu uradu JSKJ ne pozneje, kot do dne 23. januarja 1929. Ako so bili Glavni odbor izjavil, da ima izvrševalni odbor pravico nastaviti stalnega vrhovnega zdravnika, potem bomo istega izvolili na januarski seji Glavnega odbora, če bo pa odbor odgovoril negativno, potem se bo pri emenjeni seji določilo, kajdaj in kako bo izvoljen naš novi vrhovni zdravnik.

Z bratskim pozdravom
ANTON ZBAŠNIK, glavni predsednik.

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA PREDSEDNIKA JSKJ.

VAŽNO NAZNANILO

Mesto vrhovnega zdravnika pri Jugoslovenski katoliški jednoti je bilo vsled smrti sobrata Jos. V. Graheka izpraznjeno. V odstotnosti izrecnih določb v takih slučajih sem na podlagi nujne potrebe imenoval njegovim ZAČASNIM namestnikom sobrata.

Dr. F. J. Arch,
član društva sv. Štefana, št. 26 v Pittsburghu, Pennsylvania. Dr. Arch bo upravljal urad vrhovnega zdravnika do časa, ko bo imenovan, oziroma izvoljen stalni naslednik pokojnemu Dr. Graheku.

Krajevna društva naj pošiljajo vse listine tikajoče se vrhovnemu zdravniku na naslov Dr. Graheka. Kadar bo izvoljen njegov stalni namestnik, bo glavni urad razposlal nove listine, oziroma kuverte, ki bodo nosile naslov novega vrhovnega zdravnika. V slučaju da želi kak član ali članica osebno obiskati Dr. Arch, naj se obrne na 618 Chestnut Street, North Side (Allegeny), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Z bratskim pozdravom
ANTON ZBAŠNIK, glavni predsednik.

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA PREDSEDNIKA JSKJ.

KANDIDATOM ZA VRHOVNEGA ZDRAVNIKA JSKJ.

V sled smrti Dr. Joseph V. Graheka je nastal urad vrhovnega zdravnika pri JSKJ izpraznjen. Ako bodo glavni odborniki odločili, da ima glavni izvrševalni odbor pravico izvoliti namestnika umrlemu Dr. Graheku, tedaj bo tak namestnik izvoljen pri seji Glavnega odbora, ki se bo vršila v tednu 21. januarja 1929. Za ta slučaj pozivljam vse zdravnike, ki so že nad leto dni člani Jugoslovenske katoliške jednote, in ki želijo kandidirati v urad vrhovnega zdravnika, da prijavijo svojo kandidaturo na Glavni urad JSKJ, Ely, Minnesota, do 23. januarja 1929. V svojih prijavah naj aspiranti omenijo njih imena, starost, narodnost, dobo prakse, ime in mestu absoluirane univerze in ime ter številko društva, h kateremu spadajo. Obenem naj tudi vsak kandidat omeni, kateri jezikov je zmožen in če je pripravljen sprejeti urad pod pogoji, ki so navedeni v pravilih JSKJ. Prijavljene kandidature pridejo v poštov samo za slučaj, da je bila izvrševalnemu odboru JSKJ priznana pravica izvoliti naslednika pokojnemu Dr. Graheku.

ANTON ZBAŠNIK, glavni predsednik.

Konvencija znanstvenikov.

V New Yorku se vrši 85. konvencija Ameriške organizacije za napredek znanosti, ki je razdeljena v 15 sekcijs. Poleg tega, da bodo različni znanstveniki ob tej prilici izmenjavali svoja mnenja, posvetili bodo tudi veliko pozornost nevarnosti, ki preti omejiti v šolah pouk gotovih teorij.

Metriški sistem.

Nova kitajska vlada je odpravila staro mero in je vpeljala metriški sistem. Ta sistem je v rabi skoraj v vseh količkah civiliziranih deželah, izjemši v Zedinjenih državah in v Angliji.

SLOVENSKIE VESTI

V Pittsburghu je dne 27. decembra po kratki bolezni umrl dr. Jos. V. Grahek, vrhovni zdravnik J. S. K. Jednote, K. S. K. Jednote in H. B. Zajednice. Pokopan je bil dne 31. decembra v Negaunee, Mich. Več o pokojnem dr. Graheku najdejo čitatelji na drugem mestu.

V avtomobilski koliziji je bil nedavno močno poškodovan sob. Rudolph Perdan, predsednik nadzornega odbora JSKJ. Zlomljeni ima dve rebri, natrivi pogačici na kolenih in menda nekoliko poškodovano hrbtnico. V isti koliziji sta bili zlomljeni obe nogi pod koleni sob. Mike Polkarju, članu društva št. 173 JSKJ, in poškodovan je bil še en drug Slovenec tako, da so mu morali baje eno nogo odrezati.

Gospa Pavla Lovšetova, odlična operna in koncertna pevka iz Ljubljane, ima za mesec januar aranžiranih kar šest koncertov po raznih slovenskih naseljibah. Koncerti se bodo vršili po sledičem redu:

5. januarja v Pittsburghu, Pa.;
8. januarja v Nottinghamu, O., v La Salle gledališču;
13. januarja v Chicagu, Ill.;
19. januarja v Sheboyganu, Wis.;
20. januarja v Milwaukee, Wis.;
26. ali 27. januarja v Waukeganu, Ill.

Operni pevec, g. Anton Šubelj, se mudi zdaj v zlati Kaliforniji, odkoder poroča, da mu jako ugaja. Obiskal je že San Francisco, Los Angeles in Hollywood. V Hollywoodu je posetil mnogim ameriškim Slovencem znanega, bivšega potujočega zlatarja Jacoba Stoticha. V nedeljo 13. januarja priredi koncert v San Franciscu, Cal., v soboto 19. januarja pa v Rock Springsu, Wyo.

KONCERT GE. LOVSETOVE

Clevelandski Slovenci naj bi kar mogoče številno posetili koncert gospe Pavle Lovšetove,

katerega priredi na večer 8.

januarja v Nottinghamu, ki je del Velikega Cleveland. Koncert se bo vršil v La Salle gledališču in bo v resnici nekaj posebnega, kajti naša odlična pevka nam bo pokazala bisere operne umetnosti v šestih ali sedmih jezikih. Pela bo tudi slovensko in angleško.

Hoover se vrača.

Herbert C. Hoover, bodoči predsednik Zedinjenih držav, se vrača iz Južne Amerike v Washington. Po prvotnem načrtu bi imel obiskati še par dežel, nakar bi v Floridi počakal svoje inauguracije. Nujni posli pa so zahtevali, da je moral svojo pot skrajšati in se poslati v Washington. Vsekakor se še pred nastopom najviše službe v deželi poda na oddih v Florida. Da-l bo iz Florida mogel obiskati še Mehiko in katero sestrsko republiko na jugu, za enkrat še ni znano.

Kaznovani letalci.

V preteklem letu je bilo v Zedinjenih državah kaznovnih 219 pilotov, ker so na en ali drugi način kršili postave. Nekateri so bili kaznovani, ker so napačni način pristali ali pa se vzdignili v zrak, drugi vsled poletov nad gosto obljudenimi kraji, dalje zaradi nepotrebnih zračnih manevrov s potnikami, zaradi spuščanja težkih predmetov, zaradi preobloženih letal, zaradi prenosa eksplozivnih snovi, radi poletov brez licenc itd. En pilot je bil kaznovan radi vtipotapljanja inozemcev v deželi.

Star denar.

Med prvi kovani denar spaša zlata grška drahma, ki je bila kovana okoli leta 700 pred Kristom. V eksistenci so, kolikor je znano, samo štiri komadi tega denarja. Enega ima newyorški bankir J. P. Morgan in ga ceni na \$3,500.

DR. JOS. V. GRAHEK OD- ŠEL K POČITKU

Cisto nepričakovano je J. S. K. Jednota izgubila dne 27. decembra 1928 svojega vrhovnega zdravnika, dr. Jos. V. Graheka. Mož najboljših let, dasi ne baš trdnega zdravja, se je nenadoma poslovil za vedno in odšel k večnemu počitku. V soboto 22. decembra je bil še nenačadno vesel, v nedeljo je zbolel, in v četrtek 27. decembra ga ni bilo več. Smrt je bila posledica prehlajenja in srčne hibe. Iz Pittsburgha so odpeljali njegovo truplo v Negaunee, Marquette County, Michigan, kjer bivajo sorodniki Mrs. Grahek. Omenjeno mesto se nahaja okoli 90 milj od znane slovenske naselbine Calumet, Mich. Pogreb se je vršil v pondeljek 31. decembra; J. S. K. Jednota je pri tej priliki zastopal glavni porotnik Joseph Plautz iz Calumeta, kot najbližji glavnemu odborniku. Med številnim cvetjem, ki je krasilo krsto dr. Graheka, je bil tudi lep venec, katerega je kupila J. S. K. Jednota svojemu dolgoletnemu vrhovnemu zdravniku.



Dr. Jos. V. Grahek

Pokojni dr. Grahek je bil sin slovenskih starišev, rojen v Calumetu, Michigan. Obiskoval je najprej šole v svojem rodom mestu, nakar je nadaljeval študije na univerzi v Chicagu, Ill. Zdravniško prakso je začel izvrševati leta 1910 v Pittsburghu, Pa. Bil je član društva sv. Jožefa, št. 12 JSKJ v Pittsburghu. Leta 1916 je bil na konvenciji v Evelethu, Minn., izvoljen vrhovnim zdravnikom J. S. K. Jednote, ter je obdržal isto pozicijo do svoje prerane smrti, torej le par dni manj kot 12 let. Bil je ob enem vrhovnem zdravnik K. S. K. Jednote in H. B. Zajednice. Kot zdravnik je bil splošno pozan med Slovinci in Hrvati v Pittsburghu in okolici.

V Pittsburghu zapušča pokojni dr. Grahek soprog, v državi Wisconsin pa mater. Če je urednik prav podučen, zapušča pokojnik tudi enega brata in tri sestre.

Kot vrhovni zdravnik je bil dr. Grahek zelo strogn, veden in natančen, ter je s tem prihranil organizacijam mnogo tisočakov. Podporne organizacije, katerih vrhovni zdravnik je bil, so izgubile z njim izredno dobro moč. Za glasila organizacij je napisal tudi mnogo poučnih člankov.

Dasi rojen in vzgojen v Ameriki, je dobro obvladal slovensčino v govoru, in se je dobro počutil v družbi rojakov. Kljub svojemu rahemu zdravju, bil je ljubezni, vesel in navadno vrlo zabaven družabnik. Nedvomno se mnogi delegati XIII. in prejšnjih konvencij JSKJ s spoštovanjem in prijateljskimi občutki spominjajo suhlaste, precej visokoraselga moža, s prijaznim, dasi malce stroginim obrazom in visokim čelom, ki je imel za vsakega

NA LEDENEM JUGU

Drzni ameriški raziskovalec Richard E. Byrd, ki je prvi v aeroplantu preletel severni tečaj in ki je kmalu za Lindberghom preletel tudi Atlantik, je zdaj na čelu svoje ekspedicije nahaja v obližju južnega tečaja. Na božični dan je ekspedijacija na treh ladjah dospeла do točke, odkoder je zagledala veliko ledeno "pregrajo," ki se vleče čez Rossovo morje, obnosno stran, kjer je označamo kot južni tečaj. Kot je Byrd potom radio poročila naznanil mornariškemu departmantu, je bila na božični dan ameriška zastava ponešena več sto milj dalje na jug, kot je bila kdaj. Ekspedijacija si bo uredila svojo bazo v zalivu, imenovanem Bay of Wales, ter bo od tam z aeroplani raziskovala pokrajine proti južnemu tečaju.

Raziskovalci severnega tečaja so mnenja, da tam ni suhe zemlje, ampak le z ledom pokrito morje. Raziskovalci krajev ob južnem tečaju pa se strinjajo, da je tam ogromno ozemlje, seveda pokrito z večnim ledom in snegom. Ponkod se vzdignejo do deset tisoč čevljev visoke gore. Raziskano je bilo to ozemlje še zelo malo.

Točka, kjer se zdaj nahaja komander Byrd s svojo ekspedicijo, je oddaljena 2400 milij od zadnjih človeških bivališč.

Ekspedijacija je preskrbljena z vsemi potrebnimičnimi za več kot dve leti, ker morda ostane tam približno toliko časa. Za raziskovanje ima na razpolago štiri aeroplane. Jemali bodo slike in delali zemljevidje ne raziskanih pokrajini, ki zavzemajo milijone kvadratnih milj površine.

Ekspedijacija vključuje eksperte, ki imajo na razpolago vse potrebone aparate, da bodo mogli izvrševati različne geološke, geografske in astronomiske študije. Podatki, katere upa zbrati ekspedijacija, bodo za ves znanstveni svet velikega pomena. Naj bi bila usoda načlonica drznim junakom znasti!

Zanimivosti gore Shasta.

Gora Shasta v severni Kaliforniji, je ugasli vulkan, in je 14,380 čevljev visoka. Podobno je ogromni seneni kopici, katere obseg znaša v vznosu 100 milj. Gora je mogoče peš obkrožiti v dobrem tednu, in to potovanje pokaže čudovite naravne lepoty. Med najbolj važne spadajo: krasni gozdovi, veličastni ledeni, leskajoče so vltvine, velike polje strjene lave, močni studenci, ki bruhačijo iz pobočja in takoj tvorijo male reke, najkrasnejši vodopadi, katerih nekateri so 600 do 1000 čevljev visoki.

resno ali pa šaljivo besedo, in ki o primernih prilikah tudi ni štel z zabavnimi dogodbicami.

Pokojni dr. Grahek je bil sin slovenskega naroda po rodu in srcu, ki je pomagal v boleznih neštevilnim svojim sorojakom, ob enem pa si je stekel velikih zaslug za slovenske in hrvatske podporne organizacije. Neizprosna usoda mu je pretrgala življenja v najlepših moških letih, in odšel je k večnemu počitku v svojo rodno deželo, zeleni Michigan. Naj mu bo med sobri in rojaki ohranjen blag spomin!

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

Ameriški listi poročajo, da je dne 30. decembra podal resignacijo jugoslovanski ministrski predsednik dr. Anton Korošec, ob enem z vsem kabinetom. Kraji Aleksander, ki je nekoliko prehljen, bo posvetil svojo pozornost ostavki šele v nekaj dneh. Dr. Korošec je bil jugoslovanski ministrski predsednik od meseca julija 1928.

V Ljutomeru je dne 15. decembra praznoval šestdesetletnico svojega ro

CURRENT THOUGHT

WHY OUR ENGLISH SECTION HAS BEEN ENLARGED

The lodges of the J. S. K. J. at the past convention fore-saw the extreme value of the newspaper as a medium for the development of our English-speaking lodges. In order to keep live the interest of the members, it is necessary to afford them greater opportunities to give expression to their ideas, whether they be good, or indifferent. The youth of today copes with interesting and commanding problems and the English section can serve as an invaluable ally in the materialization of their ideas.

We as representatives of the modern Slovene youth should appreciate the helping hand of our parents and should exert ourselves to the utmost in preserving and protecting the enviable record, traditions and achievements of the J. S. K. J. and let us continue its' policies and methods; maintain its' aims, purposes and aspirations throughout the varying events in the course of time. Let us stand by our organization and be ready to strike hard blows against any evils which threaten the destruction of our organization and its' constructive forces.

This journal is part of our organization and has been formed as an aid for the accomplishment of mighty and worthy tasks. It serves as a purveyor of comprehensive and accurate news of clubs, and therefore should be supported by all its' readers. As members of the J. S. K. J. we all have an interest in this organ and consequently should participate in presenting articles which we feel would be interesting to our fellow members. The tone of the New Era is dependent upon the ideas, sympathies and sentiments of the members and nothing else. Therefore let us stimulate interest in our lodges through the medium of our paper and blaze new trails that we may conceive a greater J. S. K. J.

THE POLICIES OF THE "NEW ERA"

The policies of a paper are important. The resume of policies of the New Era is simply this: it upholds all that is good and progressive. If we desire to have this journal grow in strength, and usefulness, it is necessary that virtuous principles are upheld. Our paper shall endeavor to constantly and consistently keep the good will among members by never approaching any topics which dwell upon prejudice, narrowness, and conceit. One policy of the New Era is to abhor any questions relating to religion which would create a tang of ill feeling. A big stick policy, where reading matter is attempted to be forced down the throats of the readers will not be tolerated by them and also will not be endured by the New Era.

The people of the twentieth century are more cultured, more independent of thought and thus will not be tied down to anything that isn't broadminded. This paper will not be used to antagonize other organizations for selfish reasons. Nor will it assert that everybody on our side is always right, and everybody on the other side is always wrong. Merit will be recognized no matter where it lies. Everything possible will be done by this journal for wise, broad, and friendly leadership.

SLOVENES OF CLEVELAND

About a half a century has passed since the early Slovene settlers, crossed the dreaded ocean and formed settlements in Cleveland which was then only an overgrown village. The reasons for the emigration of the Slovenes to this country are many, but the reason that prompted the majority, was the lack of opportunities in their native land. Agriculture being the mainstay of the Slovenes over there provided very little progression and thus the more adventurous and ambitious, desired to depart for the land of opportunity, America.

The matter of choice of settlement in this country in most cases was previously determined for them by friends already here. This continued as more of our parents poured into this country and as a result Slovene communities were formed in many of the states of the Union. The Slovenes were soon recognized as very desirable immigrants, taking active part in all matters confronting them. The number of Slovenes who haven't acquired their citizens' papers is small which alone manifests the spirit with which they entered their new homeland.

Cleveland became the metropolis for the American-Slovene, and it certainly was a wise choice since the city is ideally located, affording our people diverse forms of labor with equitable remuneration.

Slovene settlements also exist in towns near Cleveland and are often regarded as just a part of Greater Cleveland. About 30,000, comprise the Slovene colony in Cleveland.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Slovene communities is the degree to which they are organized. The Slovenes of Cleveland are very

WHAT TO WRITE ABOUT

The hardest task is to determine what to write about. It seems to be man's nature to be at loss for something to write about, despite the fact, that subjects are numerous and variable.

Nothing will grip the attention of readers more than something pertaining to his fellowmen. Write about your friends in your lodge, or the affairs of your lodge, and you are bound to create interest. Report some incident that occurred at your meeting which struck you as humorous, serious, or commendable, etc. A topic which is concerned with local news contains far greater appeal than something that happened in China or Kandabra or elsewhere.

The English page may also serve as excellent means for an appeal to arouse members or nonmembers, to support a dance or what not. It is also an opportunity for some just cause, as a drive for members.

No matter what topic you have chosen, remember to write only on one side of the paper, in ink and as legibly as possible. Anonymous articles will not be published, therefore decorate the end of your composition to be submitted, with your signature.

OUR SHIN

No doubt, most everyone is familiar with the fact, that we can get around without a part of the shin bone. During the Great War, many bones in the body were replaced by our reliable shin bone, especially in relief of the spinal column. Rarely is due credit given to this portion of our anatomy, on the contrary unquotable language is uttered when the shin bone comes in contact with some harder or more firm obstacle.

In this industrial and fast moving world, so often the jaw is partly crushed, destroying the facial beauty which was originally given us. But lo, it is not necessary for us to be disfigured, as long as we have a shin bone. The surgeon, all in smiles, steps into the amphitheater of his happiness, grafts a piece of our shin bone to our shattered jaw and we're again passably pretty.

Remember that man has gotten along fairly well after the rib was removed to make woman, he also gets along without the appendix, the tonsils, and the piece of shin bone. It would be interesting to know how much more could be dispensed with, before we would make a complaint.

SLAVIC COURSES TAUGHT IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The people concerned with American education have at last realized the significance of teaching the modern college man other languages than Greek, Latin, German and French. This increase in interest taken in Slavonic Europe has no doubt arisen from a demand of the student to be instructed in the Slav languages. In the summer session of Columbia University there will be a course on Slavonic literature. The lectures on Jugoslav literature will be given by Dr. Dragutin Subotic of the London School of Slavonic Studies. There will also be lectures on Russian, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Bulgarian literature. A few of the other universities, which are favoring such steps are The Catholic University of America, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Colorado.

very small, unknown group in society to a place where they now assume an important role in civic functions.

THRILLS FROM 1897-1928

In 1897, the fashion of playing croquet was quite in vogue, in fact it was considered as athletic as baseball is today. The young and inquisitive male often in the course of the game found an opportunity to cast an innocent glance at his partner's ankle when the young lady in the hurry and the excitement of the game lifted her skirts too high and so exposed her dainty ankle. Often it was such a shock that the gentleman was a physical wreck for the remainder of the lawn sport. And as gossip would have it, the gentleman told his friends of the tremendous experience he had had.

In 1907, it is told women wore high top shoes, a curiosity indeed, however, we must get along with our story. At this particular time as history relates, city improvements were not as widespread as today.

The streets were more muddy, more sloppy, and more risky to cross, especially so for the so called weaker sex. The young man of those days sought thrills by standing under umbrellas and in raincoat on corners ogling innocent women who while crossing these sloppy streets were forced to lift their skirts fully to the tops of their shoes. And those male rascals or bad boys just had to be around to get their thrill.

In 1917, the men saw their first calf and we do not mean a cow's young. Yes, at this time the woman was disgraced when she lifted her skirt and made her calf visible. Everyone thought that the skirt was bound to come down, however, nothing hurts so much as the truth.

In 1928 a most common thing has taken place and that is the practice of snipping the skirts, so now we see knees, knees, and more knees. The skirts are also becoming thinner and the scissors are still snipping; here is 1930 with us and what can we expect.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ELECTION

Members of "George Washington," No. 180 J. S. K. J. made a complete revision of their executive staff. They are now prepared to conquer greater worlds and have resolved to increase their fold to at least 200 members by 1930.

Brother Jos. Jeklich has been given the responsibility of "captaining the ship." If the sea is stormy and uncontrollable we are positive that with him at the helm no danger should be expected.

Brother Karol Kikel is his running mate and with his assistance, smooth management of the lodge, is more positive. Sister Mary Kalic, former president and a capable one at that, was elected to the important position of secretary. Sister Mary Janezic as recording secretary is to keep tab of all the occurrences at the meetings; with her beautiful penmanship the neatness of her book will be just a matter of routine. Brother Louis Levstek is to serve the role of official bouncer or sergeant-at-arms. Order at the meetings will be maintained, if not Bro. Levstek will know the reason why it isn't. Brothers Frank Zorich, Adolph Perdan and Sister Frances Mola as auditors will have their exclusive meetings at which they will play with figures and see that everything is running true to form.

Little by Little.

Bessie: "How do you like this dress? I bought it on the installment plan."

Tessie: "Well, you'd better go back and get a couple more installments; there's going to be men at this party."

Sport Sense

YANKEES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT

The fact that the Yanks have again come through as world champions will live long in the minds of the sport loving public, but at the same time doesn't it seem as though this formidable ball club is monopolizing all honors. They have dominated the "diamonds" for three consecutive years and no doubt could continue their record for a number of more years. What chance have the other clubs in the league unless a balance of power is brought about. When one lone club has teammates like Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Tony Lazzeri, it is high time that a discussion be had as to a method of constructing the league so that all teams are on the same level.

In the last season there was very little interest in the championship games since the winners were already known in the beginning of the season. The games were merely exhibition and even the close followers of the Yanks were tired of seeing them win.

Most of the larger crowds went to see the "Murderer's Row," Babe Ruth, the idol; Lou Gehrig, a whiz of a hitter, and "push 'em up" Tony Lazzeri. They found little pleasure in seeing a grownup beating a youngster. It is hoped that there isn't such a recurrence as happened at the past two World's Championships when there wasn't a single loss of a game.

The hope that fans have is that the ball club grows old and disintegrates, in that manner allowing the other contenders a chance for the pennant.

Perhaps Babe Ruth, Herb Pennock, and a few others will contract rheumatism by next season and then again perhaps the minor teams may corral some budding phenoms and break the luck. No matter how, we hope that such a situation as has occurred in recent baseball seasons will not be with us next season.

THE RECENT FOOTBALL SEASON

When the wiseacres began to dope football successes and defeats this past year they did not expect to bump into many surprises. Most of the sport writers considered Navy, Notre Dame, Michigan and others to have invincible elevens, but each week their guesses went "flooey."

It was fortunate for Navy that her relations with Army were severed. At Michigan where football games are

were won, something went wrong and the result was the tail end of football prominence. The "experts" are still trying to explain just why the

Army happened to beat Yale by 18 to 6. Even Notre Dame, with the persistent habit of winning went down to defeat before Georgia Tech and Wisconsin.

Financially the last football season was the "greatest success ever." Attendance and gate receipts have smashed all records.

Many times, a fan of a team, defends his team for their defeat by something like this:

"Well, we got more first downs, longer punts, etc.", which sounds good, but means little for after all it's the score that counts. In the contest between Yale and Army, Yale outkicked, outrushed, and made more ground than Army, but what of it. The score showed a defeat for Yale by a score of 18 to 6.

The so called "little teams" made quite a marked advance. It was the custom to have a slaughter whenever a big team played a little team, but not this last season. John Carroll University, a little team of

JUGOSLAV MEDALLIC ARTIST

IVO KERDICK RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONALLY AS TALENTED

The life of Ivo Kerdic reads much like the novels of Horatio Alger, all of which entail struggle after struggle before the accomplishment of fame. The notable distinction, however, is that one is purely fictitious, while the other is real from start to finish.

Ivo Kerdic was born the son of a wood merchant, on May 19, 1881, at Davor in Croatia, he went to Zagreb and learned the trade of locksmith. He went to Paris where he worked by day and attended evening courses in applied art, desiring to get acquainted with plastics, especially in the art of making medals.

Through an error on the part of the French, he secured a position as engraver. He applied for a job as a locksmith, but fortunately they were unable to read his workman's booklet so they considered him to be an engraver.

In three months he was considered a good engraver.

After a year in Paris young Kerdic had to return home on account of his father's death. Family finances did not permit him to return to Paris. In 1902 he left for Vienna and there had to begin all over again.

Here he again had to earn his living by factory work. If he had come from some other province than Croatia, there would have been a possibility of receiving a government scholarship in a art school, but unfortunately his entire family were freedom lovers and were known as such by the Austrian-Hungarian government.

However, he received employment in a bronze foundry and gradually through his skill, ability, and industry, worked himself up to foremanship.

Dame opportunity gave him a chance to display his genious when a statue of Fortune was to be erected in Vienna. This work was given to Kerdic and with two assistants, he carved it out of copper. His fine work attracted the attention of the sculptor, Professor Rudolph Mayer recommended Kerdic to the medal engraver, Professor Stephan Schwartz, and thus Kerdic was admitted to an art school in Vienna. Here he studied, in his spare hours for two years. His work, however, was again interrupted when he was called for military service where he remained for a year.

After returning he went back to his studies and won several gold medals for the excellent work done under Professor Rudolf Marschall. A little later Kerdic was entrusted to design some coins for Bulgaria.

In 1913, at the age of 32, he was appointed as a professor in the School of Applied Arts at Zagreb, which now is called the Jugoslav Academy of Art.

His abilities as a medallic worker can be divided into three distinct periods. The

Cleveland, possibly not as well known nationally as Notre Dame, or Army, upset Davis-Elkins, a comparatively strong team since they defeated Navy and Boston College.

Many of the conferences have broken up and the teams have reorganized under different names, sometimes for better and many times for worse. The teams of the Big Ten Conference are evidently well founded, having gone through the season without any rumors of absolving. Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio State and Illinois received honors in this group.

The earth weighs six and twenty-one ciphers tons (6,000,000,000,000,000).

Moral: Save your pennies for your protege.

first comprises the medals he made before the war. These were, of course, still crude and consequently received very little recognition.

About four years later two medals and a plaque made by him show his rising spirit. The work of designing a Medal of the City of Zagreb was entrusted to him by the mayor. These medals were to be awarded to citizens of merit and into them he placed all the feeling of his national spirit.

The plaque is similar and is a tribute from the City of Zagreb to the gathering of the Slav Sokol Society in Prague.

In these two medals Kerdic showed himself to be an accomplished artist. He expressed the hope of the Slav beautifully and forcefully.

In 1918 there came the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Theatre at Prague. The cultural societies of Zagreb offered their congratulations to their Czechoslovak Brother in the form of a silver plaque designed by Kerdic.

In the autumn of 1918, the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slovenes were united into a nation, and Ivo Kerdic was asked to design the National Medal of Jugoslavia.

This proved to be his masterpiece. On one side is a young Slav on one knee, breaking the chains that have bound him. Under foot are the shields of Austria and Hungary, lying flat on the ground, while between them a stock of the lime-tree (lipa) sprouts three leaves, for the three members of the new Jugoslav nation.

The other side shows three tall women, representing the Slovenes, the Croats, and the Serbs, standing together: Croatia, in the middle, holds the fasces as the emblem of authority. At her feet, lies the instrument of unification with its pendant seal. The Serb on the right, a branch of the laurel of victory in her hand and on the left the Slovene, carrying the palm branches of peace, support two shields bearing the arms of all the eleven provinces inhabited by the three people and now united in Jugoslavia.

With these two medals Kerdic really attained fame as a medallist. The world recognizes him as a master in this technique.

Since the war he has devoted his time to portraits. Most of these have rather an individual interest than a general interest, however, some have a definite national association. One of these, a portrait plaque of Josip Hanus, recognizes his fifty years of praiseworthy work with the Sokols.

In all his work Kerdic has expressed artistically his ardent patriotism and the national sentiment among the Croates, Serbs and Slovenes.

SAVE YOUR PENNIES

Do you know just how much you would be worth if some thoughtful relative had invested one cent 1929 years ago? An ingenious professor of much mathematics determined that one lone copper penny at the rate of 4½ per cent interest and with interest compounded to date would produce one hundred thousand globes of solid gold, each the weight of the earth.

The earth weighs six and twenty-one ciphers tons (6,000,000,000,000,000).

Moral: Save your pennies for your protege.

Maybe So.

"You married me for my money!"

"Well, I've earned it."

*

Modern Washington.

I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet in a moment of temporary insanity.

DR. JOS. V. GRAHEK DIES

Dr. Grahek, Supreme Medical Examiner, for J. S. K. J. for twelve years, died after a brief period of illness. Dr. Grahek was born of Slovene parents, received his medical degree from University of Chicago and made his practice in Pittsburgh, Pa. He constantly worked in behalf of our organization. His remains were taken to Negaunee, Michigan, a town about ninety miles from Calumet, Michigan, his birthplace. In addition to his wife, Dr. Grahek leaves his mother, two sisters and a brother.

EXCHANGES

Collinwood, O.

The following are the new officers for the Lodge Collinwood Boosters No. 188, S. S. C. U. for the year 1929:

President, Frances Baraga, 15603 Saranac Rd.; Secretary, Mary Kainz, 722 E. 155th St.; Treasurer, Frances Mivsek, 15904 Holmes Ave.; Organizer, Anton Klun, 15918 Whitecomb Ave.; Medical Examiner, Dr. L. J. Perme, 15619 Waterloo Rd. The lodge meets every third Thursday of the month in the Slovenian Home on Holmes Ave., at 7:30 P. M.

Let's all attend the meetings more regularly in the future than we have in the past and let's get on the "warpath" for more members.

Tony Laurich, Secretary.

Gilbert, Minn.

The meeting of St. John the Baptist Lodge, No. 193 S. S. C. U. was held on Monday, December 17th, 1928, at Mrs. John Kern's Hall at 8 P. M. The election of officers was as follows; for president, Joseph Moren Jr., to succeed Brother John J. Komatar, who was elected Vice-President; Anthony Absetz, Secretary, to succeed Jacob L. Absetz, and John Frank Champa, who was reelected as Treasurer.

The members of the lodge appointed an Entertainment Committee of five; which are as follows: Anthony J. Absetz, John Dreashar, Martin Bozich Sr., Joe Moren Jr., and Joseph Lopp Jr. Brother Louis Vessel was urged to help make our coming dance a success. Anthony Absetz was elected as chairman of the committee. We expect to have a dance sometime during the month of January 1929. Further notice will be published, as to when and where the dance will be held, in the Nova Doba during the month of January.

I am sure glad to state that by Brother Louis Vessel, joining the St. John the Baptist Lodge, has brought the membership up to twenty-three.

Since Brother Vessel is with us, I am sure that he will help organize so that we may at least have fifty members within a short time. His work as an organizer in the St. Joseph Lodge of Gilbert, Minn., sure does show that he worked hard to get as many members as they have up to date.

Brother Vessel, who is well known throughout the country, by the members of the South Slavonic Catholic Union, is a man amongst men. He is a man of action and few words, and one that can be trusted.

We also have with us another good booster, whom we all know, is Brother Joseph Lopp Jr. He is a very good speaker and in my estimation will be a great assistance to our lodge.

There are many others, but time and space do not permit. I do hope that all members of the St. John the Baptist Lodge will take more interest in getting new members. Let's make the year of 1929 stand out as

our best. Here's to a bigger and better lodge, The St. John the Baptist.

Anthony Absetz, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A bit of welcome news to all the J. S. K. J. members and its friends in greater Pittsburgh and vicinity. As the first English-speaking lodge in the J. S. K. J. "The Pittsburgher" has decided to have its first annual banquet in January 12, 1929 in the Slovenian Auditorium at 57th and Butler St.; a 95 car will take you within a minute's walk from the door.

As it will be our first affair, the different committees are working hard to put over this affair in such a fashion that it will be one to be remembered for a long time.

On our speaking program there will be some prominent speakers, among them will be our Supreme President Brother Anton Zbasnik who also will act as toastmaster. Another prominent speaker on this program will be Mr. P. J. Donahue, who is interested politically and morally in the Tenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh.

Every Slovene and his or her friends in this great city of ours are most cordially invited to attend this affair.

I would like to inform our members that our next regular meeting will be on January 10th, 1929 at 8 P. M., every member should try to be present to discuss some of the affairs at the banquet. The accounts of the past three months will also be given to you by the Trustee Committee.

John Golobic Jr., Sec'y "Pittsburgher," No. 196 S. S. C. U.

THAT QUEER SENSATION

With the ushering in of the New Year there came a commingling of joy and seriousness, or better yet and in much simpler language, I felt a queer and sort of cool sensation creep down my spine. This emotion perhaps came because of my lack of knowledge of what was in store for me in the morrow.

No doubt, you experienced the same feeling, the same holding of breath, and tension of nerves, as I did, for I believe that it invariably comes to those who cultivate the proper spirit for appreciating the passing of one more year.

There is a mysterious charm which surrounds the last hour of the old year and the coming in of the fresh hour of the new one, which I find almost inexpressible.

My heart hoped and also feared the approach of the stroke of twelve where there is a wavering between past and future and when the time did come, there was a death-like stillness as though the death of a loved friend. A few minutes after twelve and the young were merry, full of joy and looking forward to the new, while the eyes of the old were filled with grief and were still lingering with the past.

In this manner was I impressed by the strange, and inevitable division of time and yet I appreciate it, for it offered me an opportunity to scrutinize into my past and look forward to the inscrutable future.

Worry Enough.

"Dear, you can't imagine how I worry when you're away."

"Oh, you shouldn't do that! I'll always return, you know."

"Yes, that's what I worry about."

Fair in Love.

"Gladys, do you love me?"

"Yes."

"Would you be willing to live on my income?"

"Yes, if you'll get another for yourself."

Phunology

BORROWED, STOLEN AND ORIGINAL JOKES

Not Much.

One day a very pretty young lady who had a poodle dog in her lap chanced to be riding on a street car. A bluenose lady sitting next to the girl addressed her thusly: "My, what a nasty dog. Don't you think, my young lady, it would look much nicer if you had a little baby in your lap?"

"No," the pretty one replied in calm even tones, "it wouldn't You see, I'm not married."

A Quarter Cigar.

"Boy, what kinda seegar is dat you is smoking?"

"Nigger, dat's a quarter seegar."

"Quarter nothing. You never pay no two bits for a seegar."

"I didn't say nothin' about dat. De boss he smokes three quarters and I smoke a quarter."

Daring Theft.

"Anne Haskins just got back from New York. She says she had her eye brows plucked."

"Aint them city crooks smart? Think of swiping a thing like that."

Make It 100 Per Cent.

Wife (in a telegram to her husband): "In four weeks I have reduced my weight by half. How long shall I stay?"

Husband (wiring back): "Another four weeks."

What's the Use Of.

A chaplain was explaining the great unhappiness caused by divorce and urged his hearers to be more attentive to their wives, to kiss them more frequently. Arriving home, one of the officers rushed into the room where his wife was and abruptly kissed her. Breaking into tears she cried:

'The baby is sick, the furnace fire is out, the plumbing has sprung a leak, and now you come home drunk. It's too much!"

A Necessary Capital.

"Should bank be written with a capital B?"

"Of course; a bank is no good without a large capital."

He Does.

"Cheer up, my man! Look at the world through rose colored glasses."

"What for? My eyes are bloodshot anyway."

Nobody.

He: "Then I put my hands over her eyes and said: 'Guess who this is.'"

She: "And who was it, anyway?"

The Height of Idleness.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I want you to write me a composition on the subject: WHAT I WOULD DO IF I HAD FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS."

One boy sat idle until the papers were called for and then handed in a blank sheet.

"What does this mean?" demanded the teacher sternly.

"Where is your composition?"

"That's it," replied the boy; "that's what I'd do if I had fifty-thousand dollars."

Yes, Where?

Little Boy (to father who has just returned from the hospital after an operation for appendicitis): "Well, where's the baby?"

And then there was the Scotchman who told his children that Christmas was on December twenty-eight, so he could have advantage of the after-Christmas clearance sales.

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,

Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČIČ

English Version By John Movern .

(Continued)

Parts of the story of "George Kozjak" (Slovene Janissary), have appeared in previous issues of this paper; however, to assist the readers in recalling the past action of the story, a summary will be made of the story as it progresses.

"George Kozjak," written by Joseph Jurčič, has been translated into English, by John Movern, to acquaint the English-speaking public with the Slovenes and to describe through this novel the mournful condition of the Slovene people in those periods when their lands were consistently invaded and devastated by the barbaric Turks. Human lives were taken in the most inhuman manner. Slovene progress was impossible with this constant danger hovering over their heads. When a slight advance was made, it was but short-lived since they were ever thirsty for Slovene blood.

In converting this story into English the translator has tried to adhere as closely as possible to the method of writing of the author, so as not to lose its charm and individuality.

At the time of this historical fiction, superstition, and ignorance prevailed in all classes of people. The story moves about some powerful and mighty lords who inhabited an old towering castle named after them, Castle Kozjak. Marcus and Peter Kozjak were men of two types distinctly different. Marcus was powerful, well developed physically and mentally and distinguished himself in all invasions made by the Turks. He was loved by all the peasants. He married, but his marriage did not last long, for his beautiful wife died when she gave birth to their first son. Marcus intended to bring up his son George to be a good Christian and a good citizen. The brother of Marcus, Peter, partly from neglect of the parents and mostly through himself came to be despised by all. The father attempted to force Peter into the Priesthood, but nothing could be done with this queer creature. Soon old Kozjak passed away and bequeathed the greater part of his estate to Marcus, which enraged Peter beyond description. Out of this a desire and greed for wealth was born to Peter and he became very sullen and gloomy.

As you know gypsies at this time roamed over entire Europe, robbing, cheating and begging. A band of gypsies camped just outside of Castle Kozjak, one summer evening and in the course of the evening a father, mother, and son decided to steal a horse from the Castle. So the father assisted the son over the wall of the Castle while the mother occupied the guards of the Castle by telling them fortunes and stories. The son, however, was caught in the act by Marcus and beaten to unconsciousness by him. The father of the young gypsy came to the rescue and threatened to punish Marcus if any marks of the beating remained on the gypsies' body.

It was not long after this that Marcus received word that a friend of his in a neighboring country needed his assistance in subduing an enemy. Marcus regretted to leave his son, but considering all things, he decided to leave his son George in charge of Peter, figuring that his brother when placed in confidence could be trusted. Marcus recruited some men and left. Many weeks had elapsed and meanwhile it seemed as though Peter had reformed and people began to respect him and look up to him. In reality he still had evilness within his soul, and often pondered on the thought of getting rid of his brother's son, and thus inherit all his father's estate and be lord. He dared not take the life of the lad himself. One evening as Peter and a few of his servants were returning to the castle, they were captured by the band of gypsies who had camped outside of the walls of the castle sometime before. Peter, through an error was mistaken for Marcus and the gypsies decided to hang him, but through Peter's cowardly actions and his begging for mercy, the gypsies soon realized their mistake. The leader of this band of gypsies thought that his purpose was defeated and that he would not receive revenge for the death of his son who died as a result of the beating administered by Marcus.

* * *

"Who are you?" asked the gypsy of Peter. "Why did you fool me by saying that you were Kozjak. Kozjak is taller and better built physically than you are. Such a coward as you could not have knocked down my son at the first blow. Ha! Ha! Why did you say that you were Kozjak?"

"Oh my dear sir, you have made a mistake; you are looking for my brother who is at present in the war before the city of Celje. I have no use for my brother nor do I have anything to do with his affairs. I have no dealings with him whatsoever. Therefore, I beseech you to leave me and my servants alone," so quickly responded Peter.

Peter's explanation, however, did not seem to be satisfactory to the gypsies. They had come here from so far for the purpose of hanging Lord Kozjak and it seemed now they might have to return without having accomplished their task.

"The Lord must pay a ransom if he wishes to escape being hung," suggested one of the men, and all his comrades at once agreed. When Peter heard what was to be done with him, should he not pay a ransom, that is, that he was to be hung, his heart again became colder. He finally entered into an agreement with the gypsies whereby he was to pay them one hundred gold-pieces for the release of himself and his two servants. As Peter did not have the money on his person, it was stipulated that Samol was to go with him to the Castle to get the money and that the servants were to be detained by the fire as hostages by Samol's band until the former should have returned. Before Samol left, he instructed his comrades not to treat the servants roughly unless he failed to return. Then he mounted his horse, ready to leave with Peter for the Castle after the money.

"If I do not return by tomorrow morning, when you behold the first rays of the rising sun, you will know then that I am a captive of this Lord. In such a case you no doubt know what to do," said the tall man to his comrades as he was about to leave with Peter for the Castle.

It was a lonely night when Peter and the gypsy rode through the forest on their way to the Castle. The evening fog had fallen over the valley and the moon had hidden herself behind the clouds, which made the night exceedingly dark. When the gypsy began to converse with Peter about different things as an honest man would do, Peter believed that everything was well and soon became at ease. Finally he began to inquire of the gypsy why he had determined to murder his brother, Marcus Kozjak. The gypsy told Peter all about it and declared that he would never rest in peace until he had fulfilled his oath of committing a bloody revenge upon the thoughtless murderer of his son.

When Peter heard what the gypsy had told him he conceived at his heart the most terrible plan. It was so horrible that only he who has the most vicious heart would even dare to think about such a plan.

"Well, I wonder as to whether or not this gypsy would help me in my plan to obtain the possession of my brother's property and thus make myself an independent Lord! In such an undertaking no one would dream — it would be impossible for anyone to imagine that I was responsible for that. The gypsy shall leave the country for some foreign land so that no one around here will see him again. That he shall not betray me, I will take care of that part of it." Thus the loving uncle quickly planned.

"My friend," said Peter to the gypsy, "you may place your confidence in me and tell me all about it without fear, for I too hate my brother. He who shall take vengeance upon him shall also do me a great favor."

The gypsy took a glance at Peter, smiling. He undoubtedly thought to himself: This is a fine kind of brother! There would be no loss, indeed, should I stab him through his heart or hang him by his thick neck!"

"I will tell you," continued Peter, "how easily you could take revenge upon my brother who, you said, killed your son. If you take my advice and do what I shall suggest, you shall injure him more than you would had you stabbed him through his heart or hanged him by the neck. Take an oath before me that you will never again return into this country. If you agree to these propositions, I will give you, as a payment, additional one hundred gold pieces to the amount I have already promised you."

"How may I take an oath before you?" asked the gypsy, and anyone could have seen that he did not think much of any kind of an oath.

Peter began to administer an oath to the gypsy and the latter repeated the words after him: "That the tongue may fall out of the gypsy's mouth shall he not keep silence; that he may be stabbed through his heart shall he mention a word about it to anyone," the oath ran on.

"Listen!" Peter whispered to the gypsy. "My brother, Marcus Kozjak, who has killed your son, has also a son whom he loves more than you loved your son."

"Ha! Ha! And you would like to get rid of him!" said the tall gypsy to Peter, laughing loudly.

OTOK ZAKLADOV

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

(Nadaljevanje)

Po enem teh glasov sem spoznal krmarja Izraela Handsa, ki je bil v prejšnjih letih Flintov topničar. Drugi je bil moj prijatelj z rdečo čepico. Obadvsta bila očividno nad vse pijača in sta še vedno pila; kajti ravno ko sem poslušal, je eden s pijanim vzkljikom odprl eno zadnjih oken in vrgel ven neko stvar, ki je moral biti steklenica. Vendar moža nista bila samo močno pijača, bilo je očito, da sta bila tudi divje razkačena. Kletvice so padale kot toča in naračal je tak vrišč, da sem bil pripravljen na konec s pretepon. Pa preprič se je lepo polegeln in glasovi so za nekoliko časa utihnili.

Na obrežju sem videl svit velikega taboriščnega ognja. Nekdo je prepeval dolgočasno, staro, enolično mornarsko pesem brez konca in kraja. Čul sem jo že na potu več kot enkrat in sem se je prav dobro spominjal. Bila je ta pesem prav primerna družbi, ki je doživel zjutraj tolike izgube. Soditi po vsem, kar sem videl in slišal, so bili ti roparji ravno tako brez vsakega čuta, kakor voda, po kateri so se vožili.

Naposlед je zopet potegnila sapa; ladja se je začela premikati s stranjo in se mi bližala; čutil sem, kako je vrv odjenjala in s krepkim urezom sem popolnoma prerezel vrv.

Veter je le malo vplival na čoln sam, ki je skoro kar naenkrat splaval proti Hispanioli. V istem času se je začela ladja obračata in plavati počasi preko toka.

Vesel sem na vse škripanje, pričakujem, da se prevrnem vsak hip; spoznavši, da ni mogoče odritini čolna naravnost proč, sem ga potiskal proti zadnjemu delu ladje. Končno sem bil prost svojega nevarnega soseda in ko sem zadnjikrat pognal z veslom, me je po rokah opazila vrv, ki je visela zadaj s krova. Naglo sem jo pograbil.

Zakaj sem to storil, ne vem. Bil je nekak nagon; ko pa sem jo imel v svojih rokah in se prepričal, da je gori pritrjena, se me je začela polotevati radovednost in sklenil sem, da pogledam skozi okno v kabino.

Vlekel sem za vrv roko čez roko, in ko sem misil, da sem dosti blizu, sem se vzpel z velikansko nevarnostjo nekako za polovico svoje velikosti in sem tako videl strop in del kabine. Sedaj sta ladja in njen majhni spremjevalec precej hitro drčala po vodi. Ladja je govorila, kakor pravijo mornarji, precej glasno in z neprestanim pluskanjem rezala neštevilne valove. Dokler nisem pogledal skozi okno, nisem mogel razumeti, zakaj stražniki niso bili vznemirjeni. En pogled pa je zadostoval, in bil je v resnici en sam pogled, ki sem ga smel upreti iz svojega nestanovitnega čolniča. Videl sem Handsa, in njegovega tovariša v lutem boju, držeča druga drugega za vrat.

Sedel sem zopet dol na klopico in skorob bi padel iz čolna. Za trenutek nisem mogel ničesar videti razun teh dveh divjih zabuhlih obrazov, ki sta se pod kadečo svetliko zibala sem in tja, in zapri sem oči, da se zopet privadijo temi.

Brezkončna balada je bila končana in cela družba okoli ognja v taboru je zapela v zboru pesem, ki sem jo tolkokrat slišal:

*Petnajst mož na mrtvega moža v zaboju —
Juhuhu, in steklenica ruma!
Pijača, vrag stori potem ostalo —
Juhuhu, in steklenica ruma!*

Ravno sem premisljeval, kako marljivo sta pijača in zlodej v istem trenotku na delu tudi v kabini Hispaniole, ko me je iznenadil nenaden sunek čolna. Močno se je zibal in čutil sem, kako menja svojo smer. Brzina je med tem čudovito narastla.

Odprl sem oči. Okoli in okoli mene so bili majhni valovi, ki so se premetavali med ostrim šumjenjem in se nekoliko svetlili. Hispaniola sama, v katere sledu sem se nekoliko časa zibal, se je zdela neodločna glede svoje poti, in videl sem kljub veliki temi, kako so se njeni drogi zibali sem in tja; in še več, ko sem gledal dalj časa tja, sem se prepričal, da se je gibala proti jugu.

Pogledal sem preko svoje rame in sreči mi je začelo hitreje utripati. Tamkaj ravno za meno se je nahajal ogenj taborišča. Tok se je bil obrnil pravokotno ter tiral s seboj vitko-ladjo ter mali čolnič in med vedno glasnejšim pluskanjem in vedno večimi valovi smo drli proti odpretem morju skozi ožino!

Naenkrat se je ladja pred menoj močno zazibala, obrnila morebiti za dvajset stopinj, in skoro v istem trenutku sem začul glasove s krova; slišal sem glasovne korakov po stopnicah in tako sem vedel, da sta pijača prekinila svoj preprič in spoznala nevarnost položaja.

Vlekel sem se na dno svojega bornega čolniča in goreče priporočil svojo dušo Stvarniku. Vedel sem, da moramo koncem ožine dospeti v divje valove, kjer bi bilo hitro konec vseh krijev in težav, in akoravno bi morebiti znal umreti, vseeno nisem mogel mirno gledati svoji bližajoči se usodi v oči.

Tako sem moral ležati dolgo med razburkanimi valovi premočen do kože in niti za trenutek nisem prenehal pričakovati pri naslednjem valu svoje smrti. Pologama se me je lotila utrujenost, nekaka omotica se me je lotevala celo sredi teh grozot, dokler me ni premagal omotni spanec; in tam sem ležal v svinem čolniču, ki ga je morje metalo sem in tja, in sanjal o domu in starem "Admiralu Benbow-u."

XXIV. POGLAVJE

Križarjenje čolniča.

Bil je že beli dan, ko sem se prebudil in spoznal, da se nahajam v svojem čolniču na jugozapadnem koncu Otoka zakladov. Solnce je že izšlo, vendar je bilo meni še vedno skrito za Daljnogledom, ki je padal na tej strani z orjaškimi skalami naravnost doli do morja.

Meni najbljžje se je nahajalo predgorje Haulbowline in Gore srednje jambore; gora gola in temna, predgorje pa obdano s štirideset do petdeset čevljev visokimi klečmi in skalami. Nahajal sem se komaj četr milje daleč na morju in moja prva misel je bila veslati na suho.

To namero sem kmalu opustil. Med skalovjem je morje bobnalo in šumelo, peneči valovi, ki so se vzdigovali in padali, so se vrstili drug za drugim; ako bi se drznil bližati se obrežju, bi me vrgli valovi na peči in ubili, ali pa bi svoje moči zaman napenal, da bi splezal na te strme skale.

NAZNANILO.

Članstvu Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote sporočamo žalostno vest, da je dne 27. decembra 1928 za vedno preminul naš sobrat in vrhovni zdravnik

Joseph Virgil Grahek

Njegovo truplo je bilo prepeljano v Negaunee, Mich., v pondeljek dopoldne, dne 31. decembra, kjer je bilo začasno položeno v družinsko rakev njegove sopoge, spomladi se ga bo pa prepeljalo v njegov rojstni kraj, Calumet, Michigan, kjer ga bodo položili zraven njegovih umrlih sorodnikov.

Pogreba v Negaunee, Michigan, udeležil se je v imenu Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote sobrat Joseph Plautz, predsednik glavnega porotnega odbora.

Pokojnikovi soprogi in vsem njenim ter njegovim sorodnikom izrekamo naše odkritosrčno sožalje.

Za Glavni odbor JSKJ:

Anton Zbašnik, glavni predsednik.

In to še ni bilo vse; kajti na gladkih skalnatih pločah sem zagledal velike opolzke zveri, ki so se plazile naokoli in med glasnim pljuskjanjem skakale v morje, nekakšne mehke polže neverjetne velikosti, kakih štirideset do šestdeset skupaj.

Pozneje sem zvedel, da so bili prav nič nevarni morski lev. Toda pogled na nje skupno z divjimi klečmi in razburkanim morjem mi je pristudil to pristanišče. Cutil sem, da bi raje stradal na morju, kakor da bi se podajal v take nevarnosti.

Imel pa sem več srčec, kot pameti. Severno od predgorja Haulbowline se razteza obrežje v ravni črti in pri odtoku morja se prikaže dolga proga rumenega peska iz vode. Severno od tod se nahaja Predgorje gozdov, kakor je bilo napisano na zemljevidu.

Spomnil sem se, kaj je povedal Silver o toku, ki teče ob zapadni obali Otoka zakladov proti severu, in ko sem spoznal, da sem se nahajal v objemu tega toka, sem raje pustil predgorje Haulbowline za seboj in prihranil svoje moči za pozneje, ko poskusim priti na suho na prijaznejšem Predgorje gozdov.

Na morju je bilo opaziti veliko gladko valovanje. Ker pa je veter vlekel trajno in rahlo od juga, ni bilo nobenega nasprotja med tokom in med valovanjem in radi tega so se valovi nemoteno dvigali in padali.

Ako bi bilo drugače, bi bil moral že davno poginiti; tako pa je bilo v resnici čudovito, kako varno in lepo je plaval moj mal in lahki čolnič. Ležeč na dnou in pogledovalc samo z enim očem preko roba čolna, sem videl vzdigovati se v bližini veliko trdno goro; pa le za hip, ker čolnič je poskočil, zaplesal kot na peresih ter se na drugi strani lahko kakor ptica pogrenil zopet v dolino valov.

Postajal sem bolj drzen in sem se vse del v čoln, da poskušim, kako znam veslati. Toda tudi majhna sprememba v ravnotožu je povzročila velike spremembe v vedenju čolna. In komaj sem se ganil, je čoln naenkrat opustil svoje lahko plesajoče gibanje, planil po tako strmem vodnem bregu niz dol, da se mi je v glavi zvrstelo in je zadel s svojim rilcem globoko v steno sosednjega vala.

Bil sem ves premočen in prestrašen in sem takoj zopet padel v čoln nazaj, in potem se je zazdelo, da se je čolnič zopet pametoval in me nosil med valovi tako mehko, kot poprej. Očito je bilo, da se ne smem vmešavati v njegovo gibanje, toda kakšno upanje sem imel potem, da bi prišel na suho, če nisem mogel vplivati na njegovo smer?

Velik strah se me je lotil, vendar vkljub temu nisem izgubil svoje glave. Najprvo sem z opreznim gibanjem s pomočjo svoje mornarske čepice pologoma izmetal vodo iz čolna, nato sem zopet z enim očesom pogledoval preko njegovega roba in tako prevdarjati, kako da se je mogel čolnič tako mirno gibati v valovih.

Spoznal sem, da valovi niso veliki, gladki in svitle gore, kot se vidijo iz obrežja ali raz krov ladje, temveč popolnoma podobni gorskim grebenom, polni vrhov, ravnin in dolin. Samemu sebi prepričen čoln si je takoreč delal svojo pot skozi nižave in doline in se izogibal strmem bregovom in višjim valovom, ki so se prekucovali.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

AMERIKA Z VESELE STRANI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

Učinek na boljši in veseljši način. Videl sem marsikje napis: "If you have nothing to do, don't do it here." (Če nimaš kaj delati, ne delaj tega tutaj.) Obenem pravi drugi napis, da se bo vsem željam ugodilo, če bo le količaj mogoče. Taki vzpodbudni napisi so

hrkrati geslo uradniku za pisalno mizo, dočim nadaljnji napis vzpodbuja obe stranki. "It can be done!" (Pojd, mora iti). Vse na svetu gre, če le imamo zadosti dobre volje.

Avtomobilistom, ki dirjava po ulicah in cestah, veljajo napis, kakor sem jih videl na primer v Virginiji: "This road is not foolproof." (Ta cesta

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