

DRUSTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Plesno veselico priredi društvo št. 36 J. S. K. Jednote na soboto, to je 2. aprila zvečer v svoji lastni dvorani v Conemaughu, Pa.

V naselbini Superior, Wyo., se bo na večer 2. aprila vršila veselica društva št. 83 J. S. K. Jednote v tankajšni Finski dvorani.

Skupno veselico priredijo na večer 2. aprila slovenska društva v Enumclawu, Wash., v Krain dvorani.

V Chicagu, Ill., se bo na večer 2. aprila vršila pomladna veselica društva Zvon, št. 70 J. S. K. Jednote v šolski dvorani na 22. in Lincoln cesti.

Redna seja Zveze J. S. K. Jednote društva za okoličnost Johnstown, Pa., se bo vršila v nedeljo 3. aprila v dvorani društva št. 36 JSKJ v Conemaughu, Pa.

Kegljaški "team" društva št. 36 JSKJ v Jolietu, Ill., se bo 24. marca udeležil kegljaških tekm v Detroitu, Mich. Za prvenstvo bo tekmovalo 2.500 najboljših kegljaških "teamov" vseh Zedinjenih držav.

Pevsko društvo "Naš Dom" Lorainu, O., bo priredilo v nedeljo 27. marca svoj drugi koncert z obširnimi in pestrimi programi. Na vzporedju bodo pevski, hrvaški in angleški pesmi, da bo ustrezno vsem. Društvo koncerta bo v večjih pekovodje L. Semeta. Po koncertu bo ples in prosta zabava.

"Desetletje brata," staro, a še vedno mikavno narodno igro, pripravijo v nedeljo 27. marca slovensko društvo "Ivan Cankar" v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu na St. Clair Ave. v Clevelandu. Igra bo vpriporjena dvakrat, namreč popoldne in zvečer.

Dramski klub "Slovenija" v Barbertonu, O., vprizori v soboto 2. aprila saljivo tridejanjsko "Spanska muha." Čisti dobiček prireditve je namenjen brezposelnim rojakom v naselbini.

Pevsko društvo "Soča" v Clevelandu priredi v nedeljo 3. aprila svoj pomladanski koncert v Slovenskem Domu na Holmes cesti.

V Aurori, Ill., je dne 14. marca umrl občan Jerry Verbič, 81 let. Star je bil 51 let in do smrti je bil v Gorenji pri Šmarje. Njegov pogrebni zavod. Bil je bavil z grocerijo in mesarstvom. Pokopan je bil dne 15. marca na St. Joseph pokopališču.

V Jolietu, Ill., je preminil Anton Nemanich, star 68 let. Bil je stikratni glavni predstojnik JSKJ, pri kateri je več let zasedal tudi druge uradni položaje. Svoječasno je vodil gozdno, zadnja leta pa je bil predsednik pogrebnega zavoda. Bil je pred leti tudi prvi slovenski član v Jolietu. Doma je bil na Bele Krajine.

V New Yorku je dne 14. marca preminil Joseph Rojanc, star 72 let, doma iz Domžla. Danes bo 6. strani

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

IZGREDI štrajkujočih premogarjev v Hocking Valley, Ohio, so se pojavili koncem preteklega in začetkom tega tedna. Nemiri so se baje začeli, ko se je razširila govorica, da bosta začela z obratovanjem dva rova, ki vsled štrajka počivata že od 1. februarja. En železniški most je bil razstreljen z dinamitom, en mož je bil nevarno ranjen, več pa lahko ranjenih. Governor White je izjavil, da bo poslal v štrajkovno okrožje državno milico, ako se bodo nemiri nadaljevali. Dejal je, da se delavcem ne bo kratila pravica do mirnega štrajka, toda skrbeti je treba za javno varnost.

DRŽAVNA POLICIJA je bila poslana v Schuylkill-Luzerne-Lackawanna okrožje v Pennsylvaniji, kjer je že dva tedna štrajk premogarjev. Štrajku, ki ni bil odobren od unijskih voditeljev, se je pridružilo okrog 15 tisoč premogarjev.

CLEVELANDSKA delavska federacija se pritožuje nad vodstvom združenih dobredelnih organizacij, češ, da je nenaklonjeno unijskim delavcem. Brezposelnih unijskih delavci ne marajo opravičevati v njihovo stroko spadajočih del pod običajno unijsko plačo, pač pa so pripravljeni prevzemati druga dela za skrajno nizke plače. Pomotno takim delavcem baje vodstvo dobredelnih organizacij odklanja.

DELAJSKE UNIJE širom dežele odločno protestirajo proti takozvanemu "prodajnemu davku," o katerem debatira zvezni kongres in ki bi najbolj prizadel ljudi z zmernimi ali skromnimi dohodki. Tudi v poslanski zbornici kongresa je opozicija proti takim davkom zelo bojevit.

IMIGRACIJSKI odsek zveznega senata priporoča sprejem postav, ki bi za nedolžen čas ustavila naseljevanje iz Evrope na podlagi sedanjih kvot in ki bi drastično omejila priseljevanje iz Canade, Mehike in drugih dežel ameriškega kontinenta.

PROHIBICIJA je zadnje čase močno v ospredju. Pretekli teden se je vršilo v poslanski zbornici zveznega kongresa po dolgih letih prvo izrazito glasovanje za ali proti prohibiciji. Za prohibicijo je bilo oddanih 226 glasov, proti prohibiciji pa 187. "Mokri" so sicer še ostali v manjšini, toda so v zadnjem času napredovali za lepo število glasov. Zanimivo je, da pri tem glasovanju niso držale strankarske vrste. Za "moko" je glasovalo 97 republikancev in 90 demokratov, za "suho" pa 112 republikancev in 114 demokratov.

Poskusno glasovanje o prohibiciji, katero vodi revija Literary Digest, izkazuje še vedno odločno "moker" sentiment. Od 2.576.459 vrtnjenih glasovnic, jih je bilo označenih 630.217 ali 24,46% za nadaljevanje prohibicije, 1.946.242 ali 75,54% pa za odpravo prohibicije. Samo država Kansas se je dozda v večino izrazila za nadaljevanje prohibicije, dasi samo s 53 procenti. Glasovnice iz vseh drugih držav se v večino izražajo za odpravo prohibicije. (Dalje na 6. strani)

ZAČETEK POMLADI

Mesec marec je tretji mesec v letu in prvi mesec pomladi. Dan 21. marca se navadno smatra za uradni začetek pomladi. V vseh delih Zedinjenih držav seveda ta dan ne pomeni prihoda pomladi v naravi. V naših južnih državah je marec že tipičen pomladni mesec, poln mladega cvetja in zelenja, po severnih državah pa navadno ta čas še sneg leži. V državah, ki niso prav severne niti prav južne, mesec marec navadno pokaže že nekaj znakov pomladi; množina in izrazitost teh znakov pa je odvisna od vremena.

Velika noč se ravna po luninih mesecih, zato pride včasih prej, včasih pozneje, včasih je v marcu, včasih pa v aprilu. Letos pride Velika noč na nedeljo 27. marca. Temne pege na luni, ki jim mi pravimo "kovač na luni," predstavljajo za nekatere narode Orienta "zajčka na luni." Odtod baje prihaja, da se smatra "zajček" za simbol Velike noči, ki pride po gotovih luninih sprejembah ali luninih mesecih.

Velika noč, ki je za krščanstvo praznik vstajenja, se obhaja spomladi, ko se narava prebudi k življenju iz smrti podobnega zimskega spanja. Mnogi davni narodi so že pred krščanstvom obhajali spomladi nekatere praznike vstajenja. Živ piščanec, ki se izleže iz navideznega mrtvega jajca, predstavlja že iz davnih dob simbol vstajenja; vsi vemo, da so pestro pobarvana jajca, to je pirhi, še danes velikonočni simboli. Posti, ki spominjajo na današnji štiridesetdanski post, so bili v navadi že pri davnih ljudstvih Mehike, v Egiptu, v Perziji, v Siriji, v Babilonu, na Grškem, v Mali Aziji in v Indiji. Stari Egipčani so se že pred tisoletji posluževali palmovih vej pri proslavah pomladnega praznika vstajenja, kar nas spominja na oljčno ali cvetno nedeljo današnjega časa.

Zanimivo je, da naši bratje, bivajoči onstran zemeljskega ravnik ali ekvatorja, nimajo zdaj pomladi, ampak da se zanje začel jesen. Vročino imajo o Božiču, zimo pa o Kresu. Ko pri nas začenja drevje brsteti, začne tam listje rumeneti in sadje in grozdje zoreti. Krščanski praznik vstajenja se obhaja tam, ko se pripravljajo narava k počitku. Dan 21. marca, ki je za nas začetek pomladi, pomeni tam začetek jeseni.

DIVJANJE TORNADOV

Po naših jugovzhodnih državah so dne 21. marca divjali silni tornadi. Najhuje je bila prizadeta država Alabama, kjer so vetrovni vrtnici ubili okoli 100 oseb, poškodovali pa nad 400. V Northportu, Ala., je bilo ubitih 35, ranjenih pa 123 oseb, v Clantonu je bilo ubitih 20, ranjenih pa okrog 100, v Columbiana ubitih 13, ranjenih 20 itd. Divjanje viharjev je napravilo znatno materialno škodo tudi v nekaterih delih držav Kentucky in Tennessee. Ubitih je bilo kakega pol ducata oseb, več pa ranjenih.

JERUZALEM, JERUZALEM!

Tudi Palestina se modernizira. V Jeruzalemu bodo v kratkem otvorili prvo palestinsko opero, ki bo nosila ime našega Thomasa Edisona.

PORABA GASOLINA

V preteklem letu je vsak avtomobilist v Zedinjenih državah porabil povprečno 594 galon gasolinea. Največjo povprečno porabo izkazuje Florida.

POGOVOR Z DRUGIMI SVETOV

Naše sonce ima, kolikor je dozda znano, devet planetov, včevši našo zemljo. Da-li je na katerem teh planetov mogoče rastlinsko in živalsko življenje, vsaj deloma podobno življenju na zemlji, doslej znanost še ni mogla odgovoriti. Nekateri teh planetov so od sonca tako silno oddaljeni, zato tako silno mrzli, da je vsako življenje v našem smislu na njih nemogoče. Nekateri niti niso iz trde tvarine, ampak iz bolj ali manj gostih plinov. Planeta Mars in Venera sta prilično take velikosti kot Zemlja in se nahajata v taki oddaljenosti od sonca, da sta morda sposobna za rastlinstvo in živalsko življenje; to morda deloma velja tudi za planet Merkur. Kaj natančnega o tem pa ni bilo doslej mogoče dognati niti z najboljšimi daljnogledi in drugimi instrumenti. Ali bivajo na katerem teh planetov človeku podobna bitja? Tudi o tem še ničesar ne vemo.

V znani rimski ali mlečni cesti se nahaja okoli 30 milijonov sonc, ki so po večini večja, kot je naše sonce. In za rimsko cesto dalje v vsejmirju se nahajajo druge zvezdne skupine, ki vsebujejo zopet nesšteje milijone sonc.

Vsa nešteta sonca v vsejmirju, ki so jih instrumenti zvezdogledov odkrili ali še ne, gotovo nimajo okoli sebe planetov, kot jih ima naše sonce. Sploh menijo astronomi, da je primeroma le malo sonc, ki bi jih obkrožali planeti. Ker pa je sonce neštete milijone, je verjetno, da jih je med njimi vsaj nekaj, ki imajo svoje planete in možno je, da so nekateri tistih planetov taki in v taki oddaljenosti od svojih sonc, da je mogoče na njih življenje, ki je podobno življenju na Zemlji, planetu našega sonca. Možna je tudi, da bivajo na tistih planetih človeku podobna bitja. Možna je nadalje, da so ljudje na planetih drugih sonc starejši in radi tega mnogo bolj civilizirani kot smo mi. To je seveda samo ugibanje. Na drugi strani bi bilo pa tudi nesmiselno trditi, da ima med vsemi nešteti milijoni sonc v vsejmirju samo naše sonce en planet, na katerem živijo razumna bitja, to je ljudje.

Mogoče je, da živijo na planetih drugih sonc razumna bitja, ki so mnogo bolj inteligentna od nas, ki imajo boljše astronome in instrumente in ki morda vedo za nas. Morda nam že stoletja in tisočletja skušajo poslati kakšne signale, kakšna poročila, toda mi jih dozda še nismo znali sprejeti.

Radio, ki se je razvil šele v zadnjih par letih, ki pa je kljub temu še v povojih, je prvo sredstvo, ki bi prišlo v poštev za obveščanje s prebivalci v vsejmirju. Ali bo kdaj prišlo do tega? Danes še ne vemo, kako bi bilo to mogoče, toda kdo je pred sto leti sanjal o letalstvu in o radio valovih, potem katerih se pošilja glas in celo slike okoli sveta!

Komunikacijam s prebivalci drugih planetov, če taki prebivalci sploh eksistirajo, so na poti silne ovire. Kakšen bo moral biti jezik, da se bomo mogli sporazumeti. Kakšne bi morale biti primerjave, ker ne vemo, kakšne rastline ali živali eksistirajo na drugih planetih, in ker tudi ne vemo, če so inteligentna bitja na drugih svetovih. (Dalje na 6. strani)

UČENJE ZA OTROKE

Ali naj ostanejo mlajši člani družine, ki so še šolske starosti, še nadalje v šoli in nadaljujejo svoje izobrazbo v teh težkih časih? Ali naj rajši gredo na delo, da pomagajo družini?

Mnogo tujerodnih družin rešuje ta problem. Kaj naj storijo? Zanimalo jih bo, da so vodilne ameriške prosvetne in socialne organizacije pretresale to vprašanje. Soglasne so v tem, da treba podpirati geslo predsednikov odposlane organizacije "Najaz v šolo." Ta organizacija namreč vodi obširno kampanjo, naj mladi ljudje ostanejo v šoli. Na tak način ne le da ne bodo tekmovali s starejšimi delavci, družinskimi očeti, marveč ne zamuji priložnosti za boljše izobrazbo.

Tudi v normalnih časih mnogo otrok začneja prezgodaj svoje karijero v industriji ali trgovini. Otroško delo je bilo predmet raznih študij in skoraj vsaka država je uvedla zakone, ki omejujejo ali urejajo delo otrok. Mladi ljudje, ki gredo na delo v starosti med 14. in 18. letom, potrebujejo posebno zaščito, ako naj dosežejo dozorelost z zdravim, mečnim in dobro razvitem telesom. V tej starosti fant ali dekle doživlja najbolj kritično dobo svojega telesnega razvoja, kjer njegovo delo mora odgovarjati nenavadnim zahtevam hitre rasti in telesnega prilagajanja. Njegovo telo mora nositi dvojno breme, ako je še nerazvito podvrženo duševnemu in telesnemu naporu strokovnega dela. Na drugi strani je zaslužek otrok premajhen, da bi igral veliko vlogo v družinskem gospodarstvu. Končno se otrok-delavec prilagodi, ali dolgo časa on trpi pod posledicami nepravilnega začelja v življenju.

Ako je otroško delo zlo, ki prizadeva mlajšo generacijo, problem nezaposlenega otroka — namreč otroka, ki ni ne v šoli ne na delu — je mnogo bolj težaven. V takih časih odvzeta otroka iz šole v nadi zaslužka, pomenja le povečati z otroci veliko število nezaposlenih.

Ta okoliščina je dala povod h geslu "Najaz v šolo." Ali geslo samo bi dosti ne pomagalo, ako se nekaj ne stori za otroke, ki jim nezaposlenost staršev otežuje nadaljnjo šolanje. Dosti treba storiti v tej smeri, ali vsaj se je začelo. Tako, na primer, je mesto Indianapolis izjavilo, da bo de skrbelo za vsakega otroka pod 16. letom in mu omogočilo pohajanje šole brez ozira na gospodarske razmere v njegovi družini. Tekom minolega leta so dajali hrano 3.000 šolskim otrokom. V mestu Cincinnati prizadevajo se pomagati družinam, kjer je nezaposlenost očeta onemogočila pohajanje šole starejšim otrokom. V mestu Providence so znatno povečali število štipendij (scholarship) za srednje šole. Mnogo univerz je poskrbelo za posojila in brezplačne šolnine potrebnim dijakom.

Geslo "NAJAZ V ŠOLO" za služi vpoštevanje s strani vseh tujerodnih organizacij. Upati je, da one organizacije, ki so dajale štipendijo za dijake, bodo isto storile še v večji meri tekom sedanjih krize.

SREČNO MESTO

Mestece Okarche, Okla., ki ima 482 prebivalcev, ni tekom 25 let izdalo nobene zadolžnice, ni imelo nobenega posestva na prodaj, nobenega umora in nobenega bančnega ali trgovskega poloma. V vsem tem času izkazuje le eno ločitev zakona.

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Rudnik v Senovem pri Rajhenburgu je bil ustavljen in je s tem izgubilo delo nad 300 rudarjev, ki so izročeni pomanjkanju s svojimi družinami vred. Z družinskimi člani je prizadetih nad 1.000 oseb. Pri varnostni službi v rovih bo ostalo največ sto rudarjev.

Na Proseku pri Trstu je nedavno preminil tamkajšnji posestnik g. Valentin Cibic, star 83 let. Pokojni Cibic je bil tipična kraška korenina, nikdar in nikjer ni klonil. Od leta 1875 dalje je stal vedno v prvih vrstah v borbi za pravice slovenskega življa v tržaški okolici, posebno na Proseku, in aktivno sodeloval v vsem nacionalnem pokretu. Bil je zvest sodelavec Nabergoja, prvega tržaškega slovenskega poslanca v nekdanjem državnem zboru na Dunaju, pokojnih voditeljev tržaških Slovencev dr. Otokarja Rybasa in dr. Edvarda Slavika ter sedaj v Ljubljani živečega zaslužnega vodje slovenskega življa v Trstu in okolici, dr. Gustava Gregorina.

Kranjska industrijska družba na Jesenicah napoveduje ustave vsega obrata in odslovitve vseh delavcev in uradnikov. Kot vzrok navaja, da se položaj na železninskem trgu stalno slabša in da ni od Narodne banke dobila obljubljenih kreditov. Delavstvo in uradništvo, pa tudi vsi obrtni in kupčijski stan v gornji Savski dolini bo s tem seveda skrajno težko prizadet.

Jugoslovanski kralj Aleksander je potom ministra dvora obvestil narodno skupščino, da si za leto 1932-33 prostovoljno zniža civilno listo za štiri milijone dinarjev.

V ljubljanski tobačni tovarni je bilo že lani odpuščeno več delavcev in začetkom tega leta je pretlo še več redukcij. Končno se je zadeva rešila tako, da tovarna v soboto ne obratuje, ampak le pet dni v tednu. V tobačni tovarni v Ljubljani je zdaj zaposlenih približno 890 oseb. Med njimi je precej starih delavcev in delavk, ki imajo že nad 35 let službene dobe. Ti bodo v doglednem času upokojeni, najbrž tedaj, ko bo v Beogradu urejen novi pravilnik, ki bo dovolil vsaj približno zadovoljive penzije. Po sedanjem pravilniku bi prejemali upokojeni delavci le po 300 dinarjev mesečno.

Jugoslovanska trgovinska delegacija je odpotovala v Rim, kjer bo skušala izposlovati carinsko koncesijo od strani Italije. Politično si Jugoslavija in Italija nista prijazni, toda Italija je dobra odjemalka in kupi dober del jugoslovanskega eksporta. Beograjski listi podarjajo, da sta Jugoslavija in Italija edini evropski državi, ki medsebojno ne skušata omejiti importa. Sugestirajo celo preferenčno carinsko pogodbo med državama ob Jadranu.

Nedavno je bila aretirana v Trstu gospa Valerija Gerbec, sestra bivšega učitelja v Škedenju pri Trstu, g. Alberta Široka ter slovenskega mladinskega pesnika g. Karla Široka. Aretirana je bila, ko je spremljala svojo šestletno hčerko v šolo. Tragično na stvari je dejstvo, da je aretiranka baš te dni pričakovala povratek svojega moža. (Dalje na 6. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Na pomladno-zimski fronti se pričinja velika ofenziva. Bleskeči žarki pomladnega sonca rušijo zimske utrdbe. Silni snežni zakopi se drobe. Belosinje madiče plezajo na vrbinje in vrše poživalno službo za svojo gospodarstvo Vesno. V zaledju trate že pogrinjajo zelene preproge in regrant že prižiga svoje žarnice za zmagovalni pohod Vesne, ki ni več daleč. Mrke zimske kohorte, vse skrivljene od revmatizma, se bodo v temni noči po taktu kvakajočih žab umaknile na daljni sever. "In vstalo bo kot zvok fanfar, in vzplalo bo kot silen žar od vsepovsod" — to zlate Vesne bo prihod!

V nekaj dneh se nam obeta silno pomladno bombardiranje s prostobornimi pirhi, ki bo pripravilo pot za zmagovalni pohod mlade Vesne.

Japonci se pritožujejo, da jih vojna na Kitajskem že mnogo več stane kot je bilo preračunano. So pač računali brez Kitajcev!

V Jugoslaviji in v Italiji so umetni vžigalniki visoko obdani, da se morajo kadilci posluževati vžigalic, ki so seveda tudi visoko obdane. Prihodnji dan bo najbrž naložen na gobo in kresilni kamen.

Evropski filozofi trdijo, da Amerika nima duše. Morda res nima prave duše, zato ima pa dovolj gasolinea.

Bivši podpredsednik Zedinjenih držav, Thomas R. Marshall, je pred dobrim desetletjem dejal, da kar ta dežela najbolj potrebuje, je dobra cigara za nikelj. Zdaj ko je dovolj dobrih petcentnih cigar na trgu pa nikljev primanjkuje.

V Zedinjenih državah imamo nad 900.000 različnih organizacij. Zdaj bi bilo treba še ene organizacije, da bi organizirala vse te organizacije.

Mestni grobokop v francoskem mestecu Chateauf, ki ima 530 prebivalcev, je bil vse leto 1931 brez dela. Rodilo se je sicer 14 otrok, umrl pa ni nihče. Nedvomno se tudi on grdo pritožuje nad depresijo.

Palačo, v kateri zbirajo razorožitvena konferenca v Genavi, stražijo vojaški oddelki s strojnimi puškami. To dovolj jasno kaže, kako potrebna je razorožitvena konferenca, pa tudi kako bo uspešna!

Narodi, ki so ob zaključku svetovne vojne slovesno prisegali, da ne sme biti nobene vojne več, so podobni staremu slovensku, ki po vsaki pianosti pijanostno prisega, da ne bo več pil.

Neki znanstvenik piše, da so se naši davni predniki razvili iz levov, tigrov in drugih divjih zverin. Včasih bi človek res to verjel!

V južnem delu države Floride se nahaja jezero, ki se imenuje Histocopatcheelacoochee. Kdor bo na velikonočno nedeljo popoldne v dvomu, če se "ga" morda ni že preveč nabral, naj poskusi izgovorjati ime gori omenjenega jezera. Dokler bo šlo gladko, si še vedno lahko privoščijo čašo ali dve tega ali onega.

Zdravstveni komisar mesta Milwaukee trdi, da ljudje, ki (Dalje na 6. strani)



New Era

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

Nova Doba



AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

Current Thought.

IDEAL SLOVENE COMMUNITY

Cleveland, O., is the center for Slovenes in this country. Its location with respect to transportation facilities probably was the chief factor in effecting the first large settlement. As an industrial center, Cleveland soon attracted many Slovene workers who found employment in the mills, factories, foundries, and as the automobile gained strides in the manufacturing field, it scooped many into its lucrative field. So many, in fact, that the largest Slovene settlement in U. S. (approximately 35,000) is to be found here. It was not long before the fifth largest city had a Slovene colony that believed in individualism; our people did not care to copy the ways of this country entirely, but tenaciously clung to traditions of their native land. Not that conditions in the land of opportunity proved to be such a disappointment; rather a longing desire to re-establish some of the many customs practiced in their native country.

The next generation grew up in such surroundings. In schools American-born Slovenes were taught the ways of these United States; at home they were reminded of the manner of living in what is now Slovenia. The homespun folks raised on the farms especially proved interesting with their narratives. "In the old country we were lucky to have black bread as a daily ration. Corn mush and sauerkraut was the customary diet. Meat would be served only on rare occasions, for instance, the few holidays of the year. As for clothing, the excessive price prohibited many necessities; a suit of clothes was worn for years, as were the shoes. The family income was meager, and could not include entertainment such as you enjoy—movies, parties and social gatherings." Thus my mother would often remind me of the comparative advantages I enjoyed.

PROUD OF HERITAGE

And as the first generation matured in years, so did their ideas. Being ashamed to acknowledge their mother tongue was rapidly discarded, for the young men and women realized that they could be proud of their heritage. Were not their parents plucky to migrate into a strange land, learn to understand a strange tongue, and make their homes among total strangers? As the years went by the Slovene colonies in various parts of the U. S. built their own Slovene National Homes. Here they could meet and discuss problems confronting them as a separate unit. Now and then a Slovene would be elected to city council. The strong and powerful would their group be. And settlements in Ely, Minn., can always boast of their kind represented in the affairs.

Cleveland acts as a model for our Slovene communities. Here representative lodges of practically all denominations either on a national scale or that of a state are organized. Some are independent, and have only the local branch in existence. Two Slovene dailies, and official organs of four fraternal benefit organizations are published in Cleveland. A weekly entirely in the English language is also published for the benefit of American-born Slovenes.

All this prove to the coming Slovene generation that they should stick together. Lodges are ideal for American Slovenes. That is the reason the English-speaking groups are receiving more attention every day. For the younger set has an ideal place to meet, discuss matters in their own interest, and plan for entertainment that will benefit them.

No. 66 Regulars Have 958 Average for 45 Games Played

Team Rolls in A. B. C. Tourney March 24 and 25

Joliet, Ill.—The foremost topic today is bowling. First we want to tell you that our JSKJ team has a season average of 958 for the 45 games in which they took part in the Thomas A. Edison League. And next, although the league has not quite ended, our JSKJ Regulars have already captured the flag.

And the big feature of bowling is that our team will participate on March 24 and 25, instead of 19 and 20, as previously stated, in the A. B. C. tournament held in Detroit. This change was due to some mixup which nearly left our team out entirely.

SS. Peter and Paul Lodge is very pleased with the work of Bro. Frank Ramutta and his lieutenant, Bro. Joseph Korevec, in their disposal of tickets for the Pine Tree Dance.

It appears as if there will be no tournament for JSKJ 1931-32 season. But just the same we will wager that SS. Peter and Paul has by far the best bowling team.

In interviewing the sick members of our lodge we must say that it is rather hard to lay in bed these days with all the tournaments in progress. But what can be done about it? Make the best of it, is all.

Still it makes the sick ones feel good and pleased at times when you hear about our bowlers holding a firmer grip on the league. (Wonder if the boys are bowling like that just to keep the sick feeling good?)

Last Friday, March 11, our stores took three straight from the Public Service Co. teams, rolling a grand slam of 2914 against the opponents' 2616, and increasing their lead to nine games, with six weeks to go.

Oh, and how happy and proud it makes Jolieters feel to hear over the radio or read in the newspapers of De La Salle High School winning their conference title after a series of tie game playoffs. And of the Joliet Township High School annexing their first Big Six Conference championship. And last but not least, our Joliet Junior College winning their conference championship. This sure is a championship-minded city. And is this the end of our championships? We should say not. Look out for our JSKJ bowlers in the national tournament in Detroit. And if they don't win, they'll be mighty close to the top.

Joseph Kozlevcar, No. 66, SSCU.

Inter-Lodge Basketball

Cleveland, O.—The George Washington cagers suffered a double reverse at the hands of the Pioneers and Loyalties. In a postponed game against the strong Pioneers team the Washingtons went under, mainly because of diminutive Spretnak, who accounted for 15 points.

A 24 to 14 loss was the G. W.'s second defeat, with the Loyalties being the victors. Richter, who has been one of Washingtons' strongest scoring threats during the season, again scintillated by breaking into the scoring column for seven counters.

Light is the task when many share the toil.

—Homer.

The way to happiness is rarely paved with pleasure.

ATHLETIC BOARD OF S. S. C. U.

Chairman: F. J. Kress, 204 — 57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice chairman: J. L. Zortz, 1657 E. 31st St., Lorain, O.
Joseph Kopler, R. D. 2, Johnstown, Pa.
J. L. Jevitz Jr., 1316 Elizabeth St., Joliet, Ill.
Anton Vessel, 819 W. Birch, Chisholm, Minn.
Louis M. Kolar, Athletic Commissioner and Editor of English Section, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRIEFS

What is considered the first English newspaper in Yugoslavia, the South Slav Review, made its appearance beginning with the Feb. 23 edition. It is published twice a month and has Belgrade for its headquarters. A. T. Atherton of Britain is editor of the six-page periodical, whose aim is to bring Yugoslavia before the eyes of the world.

Cleveland has a Slovene attorney filling the post of police prosecutor in the person of Mr. Frank M. Surtz, who was one of the 16 attorneys appointed to the law department by Mayor Ray T. Miller.

Many victories have been credited to Eddie Simms, Slovene heavyweight boxer of Cleveland. But none have given him the special distinction of rising into higher class as much as his win over Frankie Wine in the feature bout held last Friday at the Equestrium. Wine is one of the few fighters able to stand the punishment administered by Jack Dempsey in his present attempted comeback for the world's heavyweight championship.

City of Cleveland will provide fertilizer and seeds to needy families undertaking a vegetable garden in line with President Herbert Hoover's program of relief gardens. Co-operative plots on nearby vacant lots will be made available to the needy living in tenements, with no garden space around their homes. It is expected to see many of the 18,000 families now receiving aid from the charities organizations interested in this project before the summer is over.

Among the basketball players of Chisholm High School of Chisholm, Minn., making the trip to Minneapolis recently in order to participate in the Minnesota high school basketball tournament were the following: Frank Okoren, Joe Ekar, Gordon Burich and Bronko Smilanich.

When the Chisholm High School mermaids of Chisholm, Minn., took the long count of a 51 to 24 score against Buhl it was noticed that many Slovenes and Croats came in first, second and third in various events, and included the following: Bernadine Perko, Annie Govednik, Ann Dergantz, Gazella Mlachnik, Bessie and Darinka Alikisch.

SHEEP

Soviet Russia leads the countries of the world in the number of its sheep. There are about 124,000,000 sheep in Russia. Australia, with 105,000,000, ranks second; United States, with 46,000,000, third, and Argentina, with 40,000,000, fourth.

Inter-Lodge Bowling

Betsy Ross Make Clean Sweep of Series; George Washingtons Drop Two Games

Cleveland, O.—Those Spartans, after the fireworks were over in their match with the second-place George Washingtons, were successful in the first and third games last Sunday, March 20. The double victory puts the Spartans two games out in front, with four more series to be rolled.

Frank "Pugs" Opalek, G. W.'s luminary lead-off man, was missed considerably, being on the sick list with a very bad cold.

The Spartans won the first fracas by a 963 to 896 score. In the second tussle the Washingtons evened up things, winning it 926 against 877. With a victory apiece, Wysopal of the Spartans continued burning up the drives, capping a 222 and 193 game with 196 for a 611 series, aiding the league leaders to cop the final, 926 to 887. A 2766 total was registered by the Spartans and 2709 for the Tree Choppers. Peck was the bright spot for the Georges, collecting a 580 series, which included a pair of 212 games. Krainz and Kramer belted 565 and 551, respectively.

Turning in a 2668 series on 867, 920 and 881, Betsy Ross captured all their games handily from the Pioneers. Oberstar led his teammates in the clean sweep with games of 179, 194 and 214 for a 587 total. Baraga was a close second with a 556 series.

The Collinwood Boosters fell in line with the B. R.'s, winning all of their games in the fashion—without much competition—from the Clairwoods, as they punished the maples for a 2642 count, with 825, 892 and 925 scores. J. Laurich was the outstanding performer, winding up his 620 series with a huge 253 game. Lefty Oberstar helped with a 570.

"B" LEAGUE

Hopes of winning the "B" trophy faded away as the Betsy Ross took it on the chin twice in their argument with the Holy Name Juniors. Losing the first two setos, 717-775 to 834-844, the Flagmakers came back strong in the remaining game, blasting a 911 for a 2403 total, against the Juniors' 808, giving them a 2486. Anzlovay's 586 paced the H. N. G. Kovitch's 543 total was in vain for the B. R.'s. His brother Frank gathered a 524 series, including a neat 232, winning the suit cleaning prize offered by the Collinwood Dry Cleaners.

With Budan pounding the lumber for a 583 series on games of 200, 160 and 223, the Clairwoods stopped the George Washingtons in two encounters with games of 824, 719 and 843 to the Washingtons' 753, 746 and 806. No member of the Tree Choppers was able to better the 500 mark, Richter coming close with 482.

Easter Sunday

There are no games scheduled in the "A" League Sunday, March 27, it being Easter Sunday. A double-header is to be rolled Sunday, April 3, the first series starting at 1:30.

The "B" League will wind up its season's activities Easter Sunday, with the exception of the Washington-Spartan match, which is postponed until April 3.

Frank "Samson" Drobnic, No. 180, SSCU.

FROM THE SUPREME SECRETARY

CONVENTION NOTICES

In last week's issue of the New Era the supreme secretary planned to prepare and publish in today's issue the names of subordinate lodges to be grouped together for the purpose of electing a joint delegate to the approaching convention of the SSCU. The supreme secretary, however, finds it inadvisable to publish said list at this time, for the reason that in doing so he would have to base the grouping on the number of members the lodges had at the end of the month of February.

It was, therefore, decided to await the returns of the standing of the membership of said lodges at the close of business March 25, 1932. As soon as these returns have been received by the supreme office, a list of said lodges will be compiled and published in New Era on April 6. These mergers will be based on the standing of the membership as of April 1, 1932, which will also be in conformity with the by-laws of our Union, wherein it is provided that elections of delegates be conducted on the basis of the number of members the lodges shall have THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

The secretaries of all subordinate lodges are respectfully requested to forward their reports of the standing of the members for the month of March as soon as possible, so that they will reach the home office not later than March 31, 1932.

Anton Zbaisnik,
Supreme Secretary.

Competing for Sectional SSCU Honors

It is interesting to note various groups of SSCU lodges competing for sectional honors in sports.

In Minnesota basketball predominates. Four lodges have teams entered in the Minnesota SSCU League fighting for the state championship. Rangers of SS. Cyril and Methodius, No. 1, and Sacred Heart, No. 2, both of Ely; St. John the Baptist, No. 192, of Gilbert, and Jubileers, No. 215, of Chisholm, comprise the four units.

One section of Illinois is concerned primarily with basketball; bowling becomes secondary in importance, judging by the reports to the New Era. Illini Stars, No. 211, and Indians, No. 220, both of Chicago, have annexed many victories at the expense of other opponents; however, they have not met in any game this season. Waukegan Comrades were strongly represented in both basketball and bowling, but this year finds them relatively quiet.

Other lodges in Illinois have bowling teams organized in various leagues, chief of which is SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, No. 66, of Joliet, crowned champions of Thomas A. Edison League. No. 66 Regulars, as they are called, are national SSCU bowling champs of 1930-31 season, and are entered in the A. B. C. tournament held in Detroit. So strong is No. 66 for bowling that a league was organized within the lodge consisting of four teams.

Ohio is almost equally interested in bowling and basketball, although the former may have a shade to its advantage. At the present time George Washington Lodge, No. 180, is close to the top in the Inter-Lodge Bowling League. Other entries in this league consist of Betsy Ross, No. 186, and Collinwood Boosters, No. 188. Washingtons and Betsy Ross also have teams entered in the B division.

In basketball we find George Washington and Betsy Ross entered in the boys' league, and George Washington lassies entered in the girls' league. Both enjoy mediocre positions in the leagues; nevertheless, they are always ready to give the opposition stiff competition.

Pennsylvania always was a state noted for its prowess in basketball. Our lodges followed this tradition last season, but this year finds them lagging behind. If memory serves correctly, Jefferson Collegians, No. 205, of Canonsburg; Export Majestics, No. 218, of Export; Center Ramblers, No. 221, of Center, and National Star, No. 205, mentioned about forming teams. No reports of contests have been reported to the New Era as yet.

Export Majestics Issue Call for Baseball Players

Export, Pa.—Export Majestics Lodge, No. 218, SSCU, held its regular monthly meeting last Thursday, March 17, at Bert Mercello's house, that was well attended. It is sincerely hoped that future meetings will have 100 per cent support of the members.

Spring weather is just around the corner, which means a call-out for rookies as well as veteran baseball performers of 1931 season. All ball players interested in signing with a good, fast team kindly get in touch with Theodore Kukich, manager.

William Korach, Sam Grubich.

"Curse of Scotland"

The nine of diamonds is popularly known as the curse of Scotland. Many theories have been advanced to account for this odd reputation of the nine of diamonds, but none of them is very satisfactory.

Gilbert No. 192 Schedule of Basketball games

Any Minnesota SSCU lodge basketball team wishing to schedule games with St. John the Baptist, No. 192, SSCU, quintet of Gilbert, Minn., must do so before March 31, as the gymnasium now used will be closed at the end of this month. This means that future practice sessions will be discontinued after this month.

John Dreshar, Sec'y.

Emancipation Day

June 19 is observed as Emancipation Day by many Negroes because on that date in 1862 Congress passed a law prohibiting forever slavery in the federal territories. This date is observed particularly in those states such as Oklahoma which were later carved out of federal territory. By a coincidence the Negroes were proclaimed free in Texas on June 19 by the Union commander and in that state also June 19 is observed as a holiday.

Joliet Bowling News

Lead T. A. E. League of Joliet, Ill.

SS. Peter and Paul lodge, No. 66, is comfortably leading Thomas A. Edison League of Joliet, Ill., and has the title all but in its grasp as there are but a few more weeks left of bowling. JSKJ Regulars never were in danger of being toppled from the top division, for excellent bowling always was hard to beat.

Below is the league standing which speaks well for the SSCU representative. A clean sweep series over the Public Service Co. is the 66's latest laurel. The league's standing have appeared in the Joliet Evening Herald-News, and have been submitted by Bro. J. Kozlevcar of No. 66, SSCU.

THOMAS A. EDISON LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost
J. S. K. J. No. 66	36	9
White Store	21	18
Jahnke Bros.	26	19
Fitzgeralds	26	19
Leaths	20	25
Liebermanns	18	27
Public Service Co.	17	28
Alberts	10	35

CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone, consisting of a strip of land extending five miles on each side of the axis of the Panama Canal but not including the cities of Colon and Panama, has an area of about 554 square miles, including both land and water.

JSKJ REGULARS			
1	138	188	122
2	210	180	170
3	202	191	211
4	201	182	213
Total	172	226	209
PUBLIC SERVICE			
1	923	967	1024
2	190	188	168
3	181	202	182
4	129	190	176
Total	181	124	164
1	189	202	170
2	869	906	860
Frank Ramutta,			
Captain No. 66 SSGT			

Frank Ramutta, Captain No. 66, SSCU.

Er—I say, I've lent a fellow \$500, but he hasn't given me a receipt. What shall I do?
—Write and demand the payment of \$4,000.
—But it was only \$2,000.
—I know—he will reply, and tell that will serve as your receipt.

Suggestions for Constructive Policies

By Richard J. Zaveritnik, President, No. 211, SSCU

ARTICLE III OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
Chicago, Ill.—Our present by-laws provide that during the first six months of sickness the Union shall pay the member full insured sick benefit; after that, the member is entitled to half benefit for 12 months; after that, the member is entitled as long as he is sick to a benefit of \$10 monthly from the disability fund. The Union pays no benefit for the first three days of any sickness. Besides these sick benefits, a member is entitled an accident benefit for loss of finger, foot, leg, eye, arms, paralysis of hand and wrist, paralysis of limbs, broken spine, and so forth, ranging from \$25 to as high as \$800; also to operation benefits, which are paid for 20 distinct types of operations, ranging from \$50 to \$75 and in case where more than one operation is performed to as high as \$150.

For these benefits, if the member is insured for \$1 daily sick benefit, he pays 85 cents, of which sum 10 cents goes into the accident benefit fund, and if insured for \$2 daily sick benefit the member pays \$1.80 into the sick and accident benefit funds. The by-laws further provide that the Supreme Office may demand special assessments if the amounts in the sick and accident funds are less than one monthly assessment.

Our common sense will tell us that the benefits and dues set by our Union for sickness, disability and operation were arrived at without much serious consideration of the problems involved or of the principles of actuarial science. No provisions for the accumulation of a reserve fund in the sick and disability funds were made to offset the increasing risks as our Union grows older. The sick and disability insurance of our Union are based upon the assessment plan, and as the tendency is, the older a member gets the less likely he is to drop out, the risks in the sick and disability funds increases from year to year, which causes the levying of special assessments.

We must remember that the great industries of America which earned the title of "hazardous" or dangerous trades are: coal and iron mining, steel, railroads, navigation and deep sea fishing, metal mining, quarrying, lumbering, building and construction work, and some branches of the electric business. In some of these industries one man out of every five employed is injured through accident yearly. In year 1924 each million tons of anthracite coal mined cost 5.51 lives, while each million tons of bituminous coal mined cost 3.90 lives, and metal mining kills 3 to 3.50 out of every thousand persons engaged in that industry and has a non-fatal accident rate of 275 persons per thousand. While infections and poisons, trade dusts, hazards of humidity, temperature and illuminations, chronic fatigue, smoke, often causes many sicknesses to persons engaged within as well as those outside the industry.

An investigation of the occupations of our members will reveal the truth that the majority of the brothers are engaged in so-called "hazardous" industries. While an investigation will disclose that most of our members live in cities near factory zones, where the risk of getting sick caused by dense smoke, trade dusts and fumes are greatly increased to those not engaged in the industry. Yet our Union for a monthly dues of 10 cents will give as much as \$800 in disability benefits which takes 667 members to pay into the disability fund during the entire year, and practically unlimited sick benefits for a monthly dues of 75 cents. Then some members wonder why we have special assessments!

The number of deaths from accidental causes per 100,000 for white male persons in 1911-1914, according to the Metropolitan company's experience, was as follows:

Age group	Death rate per 100,000
under 5	105.4
5-9	69.3
10-14	64.4
15-19	96.3
20-24	128.6
25-34	154.8
34-44	209.5
45-54	267.6
55-64	344.2
67-74	443.1
74 and over	605.7

All ages 145.1

This table corroborates the hypothesis that risks in accident, just like in sickness, runs according to ages. And if we desire to abolish special assessments and maintain a level rate our dues must be high enough in our younger years, so as to create a reserve, which reserve is used in later years to offset the increasing risk. Also, that it is an unwise policy for our Union to accept as members persons from any age who pay equal dues into the sick, accident and operation funds, for instance a person of age 16 or 35 or 40.

A survey taken by the state of Illinois in year 1919-20 defining serious illness any sick-

ness of more than one week duration showed that one-fifth of the wage earners of the state were seriously sick during that year and that one-fourth of the non-wage earning members of their families had been seriously sick during the year. It was further estimated that loss due to sickness of more than one week duration was four weeks per wage earner sick. The statistics further disclosed that:

65 per cent were ill less than four weeks.
19 per cent were ill from four to eight weeks.
7 per cent were ill from eight to twelve weeks.
6 per cent were ill from twelve to twenty-seven weeks.
3 per cent were ill over six months.

The statistics are cited to show that it is not necessary for our Union to pay unlimited sick benefits. That the wiser policy is to reduce sick, disability and operation benefits rather than to increase the dues. If our Union would define serious sickness in the same manner as the state of Illinois, it would not pay any sick benefit for the first seven days. Our Union could also limit full benefit payments to 12 weeks in any year, then pay the member half benefits for another 15 weeks in any year and no member should receive payments—full benefit and half benefit—for more than 27 weeks in any year. This provision would cover 97 per cent of all serious illness, yet it would save the Union thousands of dollars annually, which would mean that we would not have to pay special assessments.

Disability benefits should be curtailed considerably. We must remember if a person is disabled while he is employed, he will also draw compensation, as 90 per cent of the states have employees' compensation laws. That for \$1.20 a year dues a person should not expect much. If the maximum is set at \$500 instead of the present \$800, a member is receiving plenty.

Operation benefits should

Future of the Talkies

The talking picture is changing maps outside as well as inside the industry. It is probable that before long a talking picture version of an alleged criminal's confession to the detectives will not be considered novel nor will a trial be complete without. That will give the thrill seekers, who jam the more sensational trials, even greater excitement.

There are those who still see the day when you'll have talking pictures in your home via television. (That day is not so far off, either.) But you will still have your theaters. The radio did not "kill" the movies, as some prophesied. You will still like to mingle with the crowd—the ancient herd instinct—and you will still want to see your entertainers magnified as they are in the theater and not reduced in size as they will be in your home.

Other Viewpoints

There has been endless dispute on the longevity of the talkies. It is pretty safe to say now that everyone believes they are here to stay. The advancement in technical equipment and the newer skill the screen displays as well as the better stories point to a long life. It is believed by many famous modern writers that the English tongue will be pronounced with an exact precision and not modified in different ways, depending upon the locality.

PEARLS

Pearls are abnormal calcareous concretions formed on the interior of certain mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster, and the pearl is essentially of the same material as that of the "mother of pearl," which is the lining of the shell on which it forms. The exact cause of pearls is not known, but in a general way it may be said that those shells which are irregular in shape and stunted in growth, or which bear excrescences, or are honeycombed by boring parasites are those most likely to produce pearls.

also be curtailed rather than increase our monthly assessments. We must remember that a member receives this benefit in excess of his sick benefit. Years ago, when this provision was inserted into the by-laws operations were not common, but today operations are the fashion among most people and our Union is paying heavily for this fashion.

I understand that among the Yugoslav fraternal societies there exists a congress or federation of leading Yugoslav fraternal societies in America. I believe that the best method of solving the problem of sick, disability and operation benefits is that all Yugoslav fraternal societies hire an actuary who will devise a uniform plan based on risks according to ages and reasonable benefits governing sick, disability and operation benefits; also in the rates effect a proper compromise between the old and younger members, then all the Yugoslav fraternal societies, including our own, should adopt this uniform plan. The reason for this suggestion is that all Yugoslav societies cater to the same group of people, and in the past, because of unwise competition between them, each would offer the greatest benefits for the least costs, creating no reserves in the sick, disability and operation funds, and today all societies are advocating retrenchment policies and in order that a retrenchment policy does work successfully it must be adopted by all the parties which caused the unwise competition.

No. 36 Extends Invitation to Dance

Conemaugh, Pa.—The dance held by Lodge No. 36, SSCU, on Feb. 13 had a large attendance of both young and old folks. A very good orchestra furnished the music, which everyone enjoyed. Music was played for square and round dances, and those who did not know either of these dances were taught by a director.

Three prizes were given away that night. Miss Anna Tumosky received the first prize of \$3, Mr. Tony Yerich second prize of \$2 and William Krabel \$1.

Slovene Singing Society Bled sang a few songs, which were enjoyed and appreciated by all who attended.

We would like everybody to try and attend our next dance to be held April 2 at the Conemaugh Slovene Hall. Bring along your friends and pals, whether they are members or not, as the public is invited. Let's also have a large attendance at this dance, since Lent will then be over. Plenty of refreshments will be served.

Max J. Fink.

LIGHTHOUSES

It is interesting to note that the lighthouse was perhaps the first human enterprise ever conceived for the common good. The lighthouse shines for everyone.

When the men of old Tyre lighted beacons to guide mariners, just because there was danger, they expressed an idea out of which has grown the sanest modern conception of those human relationships which transcend race or nationality. A free sea is not only indispensable to the prevention of war, but to safety.

We cannot hope to establish an adequate number of lighthouses, life saving stations or patrols without a world-wide co-operation. Yesterday brought us news that 69 vessels had been wrecked as the result of the European storm with the loss of 163 lives; that pirates had attacked a British ship in Chinese waters; that the Republic entered New York harbor with 11 rescued sailors.

Such things remind us that the sea is still perilous, and that much remains to be done to make it safe.

Whig's Wilson

The oldest U. S. college debating organization is Princeton's American Whig Society. Established in 1769, its early membership was composed of hot-headed Colonials who congregated on the top floor of Nassau Hall, fomenting juvenile sedition. Until the last decade, Whig and its rival, the Clio Society, one year younger, held positions of social importance on the campus. Undergraduate lassitude caused them to merge into one Hall recently. But many an old-time Whig and Clio debater has made good in after life as a pedagogue or politician. Two U. S. presidents, five presidents of Princeton were Whigs. Recently Whig observed its 160th anniversary and the 50th anniversary of the graduation of a member who was both a Princeton and a U. S. president—Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

GALLATIN GATEWAY

The Gallatin Gateway is in the Gallatin valley in Gallatin county, Montana, north of the Yellowstone National Park. The Gallatin valley was visited by Lewis and Clark in 1806 and named after Albert Gallatin, then secretary of treasury in the cabinet of President Jefferson, who sponsored the expedition.

"Playing Sick"

East Palestine, O.—Our SSCU was established for the purpose of aiding its individual members in times when help was needed. It is an organization regulated by a definite set of rules by which each member is supposed to abide. There can be no other course, if an organization of this type is to exist.

Occasionally, fortunately not often, a member has an advantage over his lodge by claiming sick benefits for ailments which cannot be detected outwardly and which ordinary physicians cannot establish as not being present. And, too, a member may have been ill and fully recovered, yet claiming benefits for a time afterward.

By this false representation a member draws benefits. It's a case of placing a man on his honor. That's all that can be done about it. Men will cheat. A REAL MAN will not stoop low because of a few dollars. Money received in this manner may burn one. Certainly it scorches his or her character.

Joe Golieic,
No. 41, SSCU.

REAL ESTATE VALUES

Many a real estate investor has made a fortune the last 15 or 20 years because of the rapid growth of population. Had you lived in the 17th century, you might have bought the site of the Woolworth Building, New York, for a string of beads. But M. P. Crosbie, Seattle, who made a deposit of \$5 on a piece of land in 1902, got a half million dollars for it in 1926.

In 1912 W. M. McGregor sold two corner lots in Wichita, Kas., for \$10,000. Thirteen years later the same lots sold for \$40,000, an increase of 300 per cent. A strip of 128 feet on Main St., Houston, Tex., was sold in 1913 for \$2,600 a front foot, a staggering figure. In May, 1926, the strip adjoining sold for more than \$10,000 a front foot.

Dr. W. S. Woods paid \$159,000 in 1915 for property in Kansas City, Mo. In 1928 a 99-year lease on a basis of \$700,000 valuation was placed on it, an increase of more than a million dollars. Frank Olander, Rockford, Ill., paid \$12,300 for a lot in 1900. Thirteen years later he sold the lot for \$25,000, an increase of 103 per cent. A real estate investment may make you wealthy if you have the foresight to buy right.

VISION

It is not the people who work hardest that make the most money. It is those who are engaged in the right kind of business—those who have the vision to see a big opportunity when it is offered to them.

COKE

Coke is carbonaceous material left after the gaseous elements in coal have been driven off by heat in close chambers. Coke is to coal what charcoal is to wood. In a general way coal produces coke to the extent of 55 to 75 per cent of its weight.

Timothy: They say old Podsnicker is pretty handy with a shotgun.
Jimsonweed: Yes, last year he got husbands for three daughters and a niece.

Mrs. Newbride: Have you any faith in life insurance?
Mrs. Oldbride: Yes, indeed. I've realized \$10,000 from two husbands, and they weren't good ones, either.

"Well, I found out what it means when a hotel advertises 'rooms \$1 and up.'"
"Go on, I'm listening."
"In the \$1 room I was in the bugs kept me up all night."

Backers Help Defray Expenses of Athletic Teams

Cleveland, O.—Betsy Ross Lodge, No. 186, SSCU, has a basketball team organized this season for the first time in its history. Its entry in the Inter-Lodge League stimulated a spirit of activity among the members, along with baseball and bowling.

An outlay of money is necessary when a lodge delves into any line of sports. Athletic equipment for the players along with the necessary playing outfit sometimes drains a lodge treasury, if the administrative committee does not keep a sharp eye on the expenditures. For this reason members strive to secure backers for teams that partly pay the expenses incurred.

Betsy Ross Lodge was fortunate, at the beginning of the basketball season, to secure the following backers for their basketball team:

Dr. Perme.
Svetek's Funeral Service.
Rackar's Blue Flash Station.
Real Hardware.
Jelercic (florist).
Rosance Dry Goods.
Betsy Ross members should show their appreciation to the backers by patronizing them.
Merko Florjancic.

ROBBED OF MEATS

So many robberies have taken place during this depression that it ceases to be news. However, sometimes the plan of taking other people's property is performed with such boldness that it deserves special attention.

Last Sunday, March 20, Louis Lautzar of 1190 E. 60th St., Cleveland, O., proprietor of a grocery and meat market, was visited by plunderers during the night who carried away the entire supply of smoked meats stored in the basement coolers. The loss would have been less noticeable had not preparations been made for the Easter holidays, that included a large supply of meats and many hours of hard work.

Not being satisfied with stealing, the thieves strew fresh meats over the floor in such a manner as to include it in the general loss. Evidently the thieves took some time to do their work and scattered caution to the winds, but, fortunately for them, no one was passing by.

LONDON STILL LARGEST

Preliminary census figures for 1931 indicate that Great Britain now has a population of 44,790,000, which is an increase of 2,021,000 in the last decade. Greater London, with a population of 8,202,000, easily keeps its lead as the largest city in the world. Greater New York, its nearest rival, has a population of some 6,981,000.

Snip: I had my voice tried.
Snap: What was the verdict?
Snip: Fine.
Snap: Were you able to pay it?

Clyde: I hear Bill is suffering from an automobile accident?
Bobby: Yes, he got an earache from his wife's back seat driving.

Said the instructor: "What do we mean when we say the whole is greater than any of its parts?"
Said the wise student: "A restaurant doughnut, sir."

Dad: You're behind with your studies, son.
Son: Well, how could I pursue them if I weren't?

"Pa, you remember you promised to give me \$5 if I passed in school this year?"
"Yes, Tommy."

"Well, Pa, you ain't gonna have that expense."

"Waiter, this coffee's like mud!" exclaimed the customer.
"I'm not surprised, sir; it was ground this morning," was the unperturbed reply.

SPEAK THE TRUTH

East Palestine, O.—In many instances it becomes a difficult thing to do to tell the truth. So much may seem to depend upon it. Perhaps it may bring a personal loss or appear to do so. We do not believe that telling the truth can be a loss to anybody in the long run. Experience has proven otherwise.

There are occasions where things aren't exactly conducted as they should be in different phases of lodge endeavor. The truth of the matter is evident to a number of members, yet there is nothing said. Why? It is feared someone's toes may be trampled upon and that enemies will be created.

It does deserving people a multitude of good to have their toes trampled on occasionally and can one be losing much of a friend when he loses the friendship of one who doesn't deal on a square basis? Not much can be lost by telling the truth.

Joe Golieic, No. 41, SSCU.

In Memory Of Louis Nagoda

In sad but loving memory of our dear brother, who passed away one year ago on March 14, 1931. He was 26 years old and a member of Export Majestics Lodge, No. 218, SSCU. You were called from this world of woe; A bitter grief, a severe shock Little did we dream your time was so near; We often sit and think of you And wish you had had a chance to say goodbye Before you closed your eyes In our hearts your memory lingers, For you left a loneliness in our home day and night. Sadly missed by mother, sisters and brothers.

Julia Nagoda.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our departed brother member Louis Nagoda, who passed away one year ago on March 14, 1931. Badly missed by all the members of Export Majestics Lodge, No. 218, SSCU.

Bert Marcello, Sec'y.

Rangers' Easter Monday Ball

Ely, Minn.—An Easter Monday Ball will be given by the Rangers of C. & M. lodge, No. 218, SSCU, at the Washington Auditorium, with the Troubadours entertaining. Admission will be 25 cents a couple and 25 cents extra ladies.

Boy scouts will have charge of the check rooms. A small check will be made for articles checked.

Public is warmly invited to attend the ball. A good time assured to all guests.

A. Skala, J. Osabin, J. Popovich, A. Skala, J. Osabin, M. Sevcik, J. Sprietzer, M. Sevcik, Publicity Committee.

Encyclopedia Britannica

The first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was published in 1768, seven years before the outbreak of the Revolution. George Washington owned a copy of this first edition.

A Kansas telephone tale: Subscriber: Is this the toll operator?
Operator: Yes, sir.
Subscriber: Well, start tolling my line's dead.

Mother: Now, Jimmy, suppose we were to hand Willie a plate of large and small piece of cake and wouldn't you tell him to take the large piece?

Jimmy: No.
Mother: Why not?
Jimmy: Because it wouldn't be sary.

Man's voice over phone: Main 5-74 please.

"Gosh," observed the operator, she rang Main 574, "he must be a nut to get that number."
"Why?" inquired the girl on the board.
"He said 'Main 5-7-4—Oh, please!'"

