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NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

Napredok J. S. K. Jednote ni odvilen samo od splošnih razmer, ampak v mnoga večji meri od naše agilnosti.

Entered as Second Class Matter April 15th, 1926, at The Post Office at Cleveland, O., Under the Act of March 3d, 1870. — Accepted for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage. Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3d, 1917, Authorized March 15th, 1925.

NO. 9 — ŠTEV. 9

CLEVELAND, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2D 1932 — SREDA, 2. MARCA 1932

VOL. VIII. — LETNIK VIII.

DROBNE AMERIŠKO-SLOVENSKE VESTI

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

Dramski klub "Soča" v Canfieldu, Pa., bo v nedeljo 6. marca ponovil igro "Prisega o položici." V odmorih bo nastopal pevski zbor "Ilirija" pod vodstvom sobrata R. Peterška. Tu se bo vrnila v dvorani društva Postonjska jama in se bo delala ob treh popoldne.

V Calumetu, Mich., je premijer Matija Grahek, star 74 let, urojen je bil leta 1858 v črnomajskem okraju v Beli Kraji in v Ameriko je prišel, ko je bil star 22 let. Bil je zadušnički ustanovni član društva sv. Jurija, št. 1 SHZ, ki bo v kratkem proslavilo 50-letnico svoje obstanka in ki je baje prvo slovensko podporno društvo v Ameriki.

V Chicagu, Ill., je po daljši leti premil Thomas Golob, glavni nadzornik SNPJ, ki je dolga leta v La Salle, zadnje čase pa v Chicagu, skupan je v La Sallu.

GENERAL John J. Pershing, povelnjak ameriških čet v sestovni vojni, se zdravi v Walter Reed bolnici v Washingtonu. Poroča se, da njegova bolezen ni nevarna, ampak le majhen prehlad z nekaterimi komplikacijami.

EKSPLOZIJA, ki se je v jutro 27. februarja pripetila v Boissevauu, Virginiji, v premogovniku Boissevau Coal Co., je iztevala 36 žrtev. Reševalno moštvo je dosedaj spravilo na površje samo 20 močno ozganih trupel.

VOJNA NA KITAJSKEM se nadaljuje in kitajski branitelji Shanghaja se dobro drže. Japonci so pričakovali, da bodo zlomili kitajski odpor v parne, toda po več kot enotdenškem bojevanju so Japonci še približno tam, kjer so bili. Japonska vlada se je odločila poslati na fronto nadaljnja ojačanja. Zadnja poročila javljajo, da se je Japonska potom Lige narodov ponudila za konferenco zastopnikov pri zadetih velenjih, ki naj bi poravnala kitajsko-japonski spor. Predpogoj za to konferenco je, da se kitajske in japonske čete umaknejo dovolj daleč od Shanghaja.

JAPONSKI POSLANIK v Zedinjenih državah je obvestil svojo vlado, da Japonska radi svojih vojnih adventur na Kitajskem izgubila naklonjenost inozemcev. Tudi javno mnenje v Zedinjenih državah po staja Japonski sovražno.

RAZOROŽITVENA konferenca v Genevi ima pred seboj okrog 400 različnih predlog za zmajanje oboroževanja, toda med njimi najbrže ni nobene, s katero bi se strinjali zastopniki vseh narodov. Dosedaj je bil na konferenci sprejet samo en predlog, in sicer predlog za razvoj velikonočne počitnice, ki se naj začnejo 19. marca.

V Nemčiji se bodo vrstile predsedniške volitve 13. marca. Proti sedanjemu predsedniku Hindenburgu bo kandidiral nacionalist Adolf Hitler, ki je dobil nemško državljanstvo s tem, da mu je bila podeljena neka državna služba v Brunswicku. Ožje volitve, če bodo (Dalej na 2. strani).

V SPOMIN WASHINGTONA

ZAVAROVANJE PROTI BREZPOSELJNOSTI

Devet mesecov tega leta bo posvečenih slavnostim v spomin dvestoletnici rojstva "oceata" in prvega predsednika te republike. Dne 22. februarja 1932 je minilo 200 let, odkar je bil rojen v Wakefieldu, Virginia, George Washington, katerega je usoda določila, da iztraga ameriške kolonije angleški tiraniji in ustanoval prvo republiko na ameriškem kontinentu. Za tri najslabotnih in neorganiziranih ameriških kolonij ni bila majhna reč se upreti mogočni Angliji. Voditelji ameriške revolucije so potrebovali dobrega v vztrajnega vojaškega poveljnika in tega so dobili v Georgiju Washingtonu. Vojna za neodvisnost je trajala osem let, ameriški uporniki so bili večkrat poraženi od boljše in streljive angleške armade, toda podali se niso in končno so zmagali.

V juliju 1776 so ameriške kolonije proglašile svojo neodvisnost, toda faktično so jo dosegli še osem let pozneje, ko je bil podpisani mir z Anglijo. Iz bivših angleških kolonij je nastala republika Zedinjenih držav. Ameriški patrioti so vedeli, da brez Washingtona bi bila zmaga nad Anglijo dvomljiva, zato so ga izvolili prvim predsednikom republike. Po poteku prvega termina je bil izvoljen še drugič, tretji termin pa je odkončil.

Po novem zakonu mora vsak delodajalec, ki ni ustanovil lastnega sklada, plačevati ne več kot 2% vseh mezdnih izplačil državnemu skladu, kjer bo to vloženo na njegov račun. Ta delodajalčeva rezerva se uporabi za plačevanje nezaposlenosti odškodnin njegovim delavcem, ako jim on ne more dati vsaj pol celne zaposlenosti.

Obveznost vsake družbe se omejuje na znesek, vložen na njen račun v Atlantiku do Pacifika segajoča republika, ki steče 48 držav in okrog 130 milijonov prebivalcev, katere napredek v gospodarsko moč vstopava ves svet. Zedinjenje države so bile vse do svetovne vojne približaliči za vse tiste odločne in svobodoljubne ljudi, katerim so postale razmere v starem svetu pretesne. Kljub vsem naporom in cokljam reakcijonarjev je še danes osebna svoboda prebivalcev Zedinjenih držav neprimerno večja kot v večini evropskih držav.

Zakon nadalje določa, da vsaka vladna oblast more dati delo nezaposlenemu delavcu pri javnih gradnjah in vprorabitu kot del mezd odškodnino, ki bi jo drugače dobival od svojega gospodarja. Ako ni dela, se nezaposleni delavec, dobivajoč odškodnino, nagovarja na obisk strokovne šole.

Zakon se tiče delavcev onih delodajalcev, ki zaposlujejo deset ali več oseb za štiri ali več mesecev predhodnega leta.

Prof. Harold M. Groves, član wisconsinske legislature in predlagatelj tega zakona, tako komentira ta novi eksperiment v socijalni zakonodaji:

"Zakon sicer nudi le zmerne odškodnine, ali glavni pomen te nove vrste zakonodaje obstoja v načelih, ki jih je zakon uvedel. Ta načela so sledenča:

"Delavec je, ki je vložil čas in trud v podjetje, dobiva s tem polozaj, ki je skoraj sličen onemu delničarja ali imejitelja obveznic. On je upravičen do nečesar več kot odpustitve brez odpovedi in do neke mere rednega dohodka. Industrija je že od zdavnaj držala reserve za plačevanje obresti in dividend v časih slabih poslov. Sedaj je tu delavec vključen v to načelo resvenih skladov."

"Zakon postavlja načelo, da industrija sama mora nositi stroške nezaposlenosti. Odškodnina za nezaposlenost gre delavcu in imenu pravice in ne mišljene.

"Zakon naglaša, da država (Dalej na 2. strani).

MODERNE PODGANE

Podgane se nenanavdno hitro prilagodijo izpremenjenim razmeram. Na Laccadive otočju v Indijskem oceanu so navadnim podganjam najljubša hrana nezreli kokosovi orehi. Radi tega podgane enostavno živijo v vejevju kokosovih palm, da jim ni treba predaleč hoditi za hrano.

MALA JAPONSKA

Japonska je v primeri s Kitajsko pravljikavec tako po površini kakor po številu prebivalstva. Prava Japonska meri nekaj nad 147,000 kvadratnih milij in je torej še nekaj manjša kot naša država California, ki meri nekaj nad 158,000 kvadratnih milij. Prebivalstvo prave Japonske šteje okrog 60,000 milijonov, kar dokazuje, da je država gosto naseljena. S Korojo in drugimi poštevni vrednimi velika Japonska 261,832 kvadratnih milij, torej je nekaj manjša kot naša država Texas, ki meri 265,896 kvadratnih milij. Prebivalstvo velike Japonske se ceni na 85 milijonov.

Zakon nuži industriji priliko, da ustvari prestoljen sistem kompenzacije za nezaposlenost v roku prihodnjega poludržega leta. Ako 1. julija 1933 manj kot polovica delodajalev uvede prostovoljni sklad za nezaposlenost, nastopi država in zavarovanje proti nezaposlenosti postane prisilno.

Japonska se je v dobrih petdesetih letih razvila iz primitivne v moderno državo. Dežela ima mnogo vodnih sil in obilico premoga, poleg tega pa tudi mnogo drugih ruf, zato se je zelo razvila različna industrija. Za poljedelstvo je prikladno le 14 odstotkov dežele. Industrija išče trgov v inozemstvu, posebno na Kitajskem, in to je glavnih vzrok sedanja vojne med Kitajsko in Japonsko.

Francoski in pozneje nemški instruktorji so Japoncem ustvarili moderno vojsko. Vojnaška služba na Japonskem je obvezna in traja od 17. do 40. leta. Aktivna vojaška služba, služba v rezervi in drugo kar je s tem v zvezi, je precej prikrojeno po sistemu nekdaj avstrijske ali nemške vojske.

V mirnem času je pod orožjem okrog četr milijona vojakov, v času vojne pa dežela lahko postavi na noge 1.650,000 mož. Japonska vojna mornarica šteje 29 vojnih ladij, 8 križark, 88 rušilcev in torpedov in 84 submarink. Arma da in mornarica sta disciplinirani in opremljeni z najmodernejšim orožjem. To je vzrok, da si upa mala Japonska tako na stopati proti ogromni Kitajski.

Prava Japonska sestoji iz nekaj večjih in številnih malih otokov. Pred leti si je podjarmila polotok Korejo, ki je del azijske celine. Severno od Koreje se razteza obširna Mandžurijska, ki so jo Japonci pred nekaj tedni izigrali Kitajski in jo proglasili za neodvisno državo Ankou; ta navidezno neodvisna republika bo seveda pod nadoblastjo Japonske.

Japonska je monarhija, kateri vladna oblast more dati delo nezaposlenemu delavcu pri javnih gradnjah in vprorabitu kot del mezd odškodnino, ki bi jo drugače dobival od svojega gospodarja. Ako ni dela, se nezaposleni delavec, dobivajoč odškodnino, nagovarja na obisk strokovne šole.

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ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Slovenija je v šolskem oziru priljeno dobro preskrbljena. Poleg univerze ima Slovenija 15 gimnazij in realnih gimnazij, in sicer 12 državnih in tri privatne, učiteljišč je 7, meščanskih šol je 31 državnih in 9 zasebnih, osnovnih šol pa je 840. Na vseh srednjih šolah je 889 učencev in učenk, na učiteljiščih 1312 učencev in gojenk in na vseh 40 meščanskih šolah je 6448 učencev in učenk. Osnovne šole imajo 2816 razredov in 617 vzdorednic in jih obiskuje 12327 otrok.

Pust je prinesel vsej Sloveniji obilico snega. Po Notranjskem in na Krasu je poleg tegar razsajala še huda burja, vsled česar so imeli vlaki precejšnje zamude. Na Blokah, marsikje na Dolenjskem, Štajerskem in Gorenjskem je padlo do 70 centimetrov snega. Ponekod je bila vsled snega prekinjena avtobusna vožnja.

Glasbena Matica v Ljubljani je imela dne 8. februarja svoj

60. občni zbor. Poročilo o šoli Glasbene Matice navaja, da je skupno v 50 letih obiskovalo šolo 20,361 gojencev. V tem 60 letu je Glasbena Matica kot založnica izdala 157 različnih zvezkov z 1763 skladbami.

Dne 10. februarja je premi nul v Ljubljani eden najstarejših profesorjev, g. Avguštin Wester. Pokojnik je bil rojen leta 1843 v Zagorici pri Bledu.

Kot suplent je služboval od leta 1870 do 1872 na višji gimnaziji in realki v Ljubljani, nato kot profesor na nemški realki v Pančevu, potem v Budanje v letu 1884 pa je prišel na tedanjovo višjo gimnazijo v Ljubljano, kjer je služboval 22 let do svoje upokojitve leta 1906. Zadnja leta je preživel na svojem poslu v Hradeckem vasi.

Že večkrat kaznovani zločine France Hladnik je nedavno skušal izvabiti gospo Krejčevi v Ljubljani 100,000 dinarjev, češ da ji bo rešil sina Rudolfa, ki baje živi v ujetništvu v Rusiji. Mati, ki še vedno ni mogla verjeti, da je njen sin začetkom vojne res padel na ruski fronti, je skoraj nasedla prebrisanemu sleparju. K sreči je policija pravčasno izvohala zadivo in sleparja aretiral. Pri preiskavi se je dokazalo, da je Hladnik izvedel razne podrobnosti o Rudolfovem življenju od služilcev Krejčeve, pa je začelo mater prepričal, da jih je izvedel od sina samega v Rusiji.

Hladnik, ki ima na vesti še druge zločine, se bo zdaj zopet nekaj časa hladil v zaporu.

Odbor za pomoč po suši pri zadetim kmetijam v Beli Krajinji objavlja v ljubljanskem "Ju tru" sledenči apel: "Dvanajsta ura biće. Ljudje gladujejo po vsej Beli Krajinji. Najhujše pa je v vseh Rožinji, Tušev dol, Rodine in sploh v bližnji okolici Črnomlja, kjer je najprej toča umišljala vse pridelke, po nezrečenje po suši in slana, tako da nimajo ljudje kaj jesti in dobesedno stradajo.

Z žalostjo gledajo materje svoje otroke, ki prosijo kruha, ali kruha ni, denarja pa še manj, da bi ga kupili. Edino upanje so umisljeni sreca. Ljudje, pomagajte bednim in ne puščite, da bi lakote umrli. Usmilite se lačne dece, darujte jim hrano.

Henry H. Curran, predsednik organizacije, ki se bori proti prohibiciji, je o priliku 200-letnice Washingtonovega rojstva dejal, da će bi George Washington danes živel in kandidiral za predsednika Zedinjenih držav, bi bil gotov izvoljen, toda noben suhač ne bi volil ranj.

Zanimivo je, da so ameriški suhači potvorili celo mornariško pesem, ki se smatra tudi za nekako ameriško himno, "Columbus" (Dalej na 2. strani).

VSAK PO SVOJE

V Washingtonu se naši slavnost postavljajoce prepričajo komu naj se pripše kredit za rešitev dežele. Gosh, mi pa še vedeli nismo, da smo rešeni!

Pred dobrim mesecem je bila Mandžurija še kitajska provinca Mandžurija; pred dobrim tednom je bila samostojna republika Ankou, kar pomeni deželo miru; danes je republika Daidži, kar pomeni veliko unijo; poti je vodilni prijatelj Cahej, "pojutrišnem je radi nas lahko že Fajdo, toda tudi to ime, kot prejšna, bo v resnicu pomenilo le veliko Japonsko."

Zvezdogledi so izračunali, da od najbolj oddaljene zvezde potuje žarez 135 milijonov solnicnih let predno dosegne našo zemljo. Za nekatere naše samopostavljene "zvezde" žarez tiste daljne zvezde še ni nastopil svedno je poti.

V Nemčiji se je lani znižal konsum piva za 2

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.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Fourteenth regular convention of our South Slavonic Catholic Union will take place at Indianapolis, Ind., and will open on July 25, 1932. Delegates elected by various lodges and the supreme officers will be in attendance.

Great care should be exercised in the election of delegates, and only such candidates nominated as will be a credit to the lodge during the proceedings at the convention. Ability should be the only consideration. Personal feelings must be left out. Our Constitution and By-Laws provide a specific procedure in the election of delegates that must be strictly adhered to by the lodges. The following points must be kept in mind:

A delegate must be elected either in April or May of this year, at the regular or special meeting of the lodge.

Nomination of candidates is open, and the voting shall be secret.

Every candidate must have an absolute majority of votes to be elected delegate, meaning he must have one more vote than one-half of all votes cast.

For example, if three or more members are candidates, the one receiving one more vote than one-half of all votes cast shall be declared a delegate. If none receives a majority, then the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall submit to an elimination vote and the one receiving one more vote than one-half of all votes cast shall be declared a delegate.

Each delegate shall be voted upon separately.

The alternates of delegates shall be elected in the same manner.

A delegate shall be a member who can read and write; he shall be a member of our Union at least one year and member of the lodge at least three months at the time of election; he shall be an American citizen. Members of new lodges are accepted and they shall be elected regardless of the fact that they are not members of the Union for one year.

Quota of Members Necessary to Elect Delegates

Each lodge numbering from 75 to 150 members three months before and during the convention may send one delegate; a lodge having over 150 members may send two delegates. No lodge shall have the right to send more than two delegates regardless of the number of members in the lodge. Smaller lodges not having a sufficient number of members to elect delegates may combine for the purpose of electing a common delegate. In such cases the supreme secretary shall decide which lodges shall elect their common delegate. Such combined lodges shall have at least 75 members.

A WORD OF CAUTION

All members must be in good standing three months before and during the convention before they are given an official certificate. Suspended members are not included in the official count. Lodges whose membership borders around 75 members must be careful to avoid suspensions that may lower the official count to 73 or 74, because in that event the lodge will not be entitled to elect a delegate alone, but will have to be grouped with another unit. The same rule applies to lodges having approximately 150 members. Should the count fall to 149 three months before and during the convention, due to a number of suspensions, the lodge in question loses its right to elect two delegates, but has to be content with one.

The safest policy to follow at this time is to keep all members in good standing. Secretaries should keep this important factor in mind and bring it up at all meetings between now and July 25.

INDIAN SHORTS

"The Prince of Liars" to Be Presented by the Indians Chicago, Ill.—Indian Lodge is now having dramatics. Any interested is welcome to take part in the new play. Rehearsals are held every Monday evening and Friday at 8 p. m. at our meeting place.

Now the cast for the "Prince of Liars" is almost complete, with the exception of two female parts.

At present the cast consists of the following: William Hellumington, the Prince of Liars, around whom the play is centered. Al Spolar will act in the play. Joshua, mother of the only boy, will be played by Eugene Taubity; Dobson, the Uncle, by Walter Kos; Mrs. Hummington's mother-in-law, will be impersonated by Christine Hrvat. Leo W. Moore,

Secretary, No. 200, SSCU.

St. Clair Library Solicits Books as Gifts

Cleveland, O.—Owing to the financial situation of the library, we are almost entirely without funds for books. We are therefore soliciting books as gifts, in English, Slovene and Croatian.

Books which you have read

Gilbert Combine Defeats Ely Arrowheads

Gilbert, Minn.—Gilbert SSCU basketball team defeated the strong Ely team, 35 to 33. Gilbert took Ely off their feet in the first quarter when they took the field goals with ease. The second quarter, however, did not even seem favorable for Gilbert when Ely made six field goals to two of Gilbert's. A tie ended the first half, with 17-all.

In the third quarter each team strived their hardest, but Gilbert had the advantage of a small lead on Ely. Maloverh and Reinikainen kept Gilbert in the lead by sinking field goals.

The last quarter proved to be Ely's downfall, and try as they might they could not overcome the small lead held over them. However, Ely put more pep in the last quarter than they did in the earlier part of the game. Gilbert stalled in the last few minutes to ward off their last-minute rally. The gun ended the game, 35 to 33, in favor of Gilbert.

Coach Rebanich of Gilbert played all of his men, while Ely played only six men. Maloverh starred for Gilbert with five field goals and Grahek for Ely with an equal number of points.

	FG	FT	PT
Reinikainen, f	3	3	1
Malkovich, f	1	0	2
Spanko, f	0	0	0
Sandstrom, f	0	0	0
Maloverh, c	5	0	1
Vukelich, g	3	0	2
Kochevar, g	3	1	1
Kove, g	0	1	0
Komatar, g	0	0	0
Totals	15	5	6
ELY	5	0	0
Grahek, f	0	0	0
Nicholas, f	0	0	0
Zgong, f	2	2	0
Sayovitz, c	1	1	2
Bekz, g	3	1	2
Merhar, g	3	1	2
Totals	14	5	6

Next week the Gilbert SSCU team will play the Chisholm Jumbliers here.

Rudy Maurine, No. 192, SSCU

SS. Peter and Paul Bowling

Joliet, Ill.—Final standings of the teams are as follows:

Eagle Furnitures	26	19
Slapnicar Memorials	24	21
Hickory St. Markets	24	21
Hazer Clothiers	19	19
SS. Peter and Paul Bowlers	—	—
Totals	14	6

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Joliet, Ill.—Final standings of the teams are as follows:

Eagle Furnitures	26	19
Slapnicar Memorials	24	21
Hickory St. Markets	24	21
Hazer Clothiers	19	19
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Totals	14	6

Next week the Gilbert SSCU team will play the Chisholm Jumbliers here.

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MANCHURIAN SITUATION

Submitted by Frank Boltey, No. 196, SSCU, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Japan has refused the peace proposal in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria, and has defied the entire world by her continuance of the deadly expeditions into foreign territory; and the people are wondering how long this will continue. For a long time Japan was dead, but since the adoption of the "open door policy" Japan's history has been one of continuous growth. Japan made a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, but China continued to control the resources of that territory until 1844, when, as a result of the Chino-Japanese war of that year, Japan took it over. This gave the nation a foothold on the continent and greater courage for future conquest.

In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 Japan got Port Arthur, and control of the South Manchurian Railway, which takes care of over 800 miles of tracks. Since then, however, Japan has had little opportunity to expand its borders, but all the time the population continues to grow with increasing rapidity. When a balloon has reached the limits of elasticity and cannot expand anymore, it will burst if you continue to blow air into it, and the many atoms of air will go out where there is more room. So, too, with Japan. The boundaries are stretched to the limits, and still the population continues to grow.

Japan proper is in size, in square miles, comparable with our state of Montana; but the total available soil (land which can be used for cultivation) is less than that of the state of West Virginia. Into this space 65,000,000 people are crowded, and on the small islands and Korea about 25,000,000 more live. On each square mile of land 2,774 people must depend for a living. In the United States the population per square mile is 230 people. In the last 10 years the population of Japan has increased more than ever. The excess of births over deaths in this period has been 13.1 people per 1,000 population, or in other words, there is an increase of 900,000 people per year. Now, all of these people must eat, and it is the best index of a nation's standing. An increase of 900,000 people necessitates a corresponding increase in the food supplies if the standard of living is to be maintained.

Rice is the staple food of Japan. For many years the per capita consumption, according to the Japanese Department of Agriculture, has been 5½ bushels; therefore, it would require an increase of 133,000 acres per year in available soil. But in the last 10 years the increase in annual rice lands has been only 35,000 acres per year. Therefore, to meet this new demand Japan must adopt a new policy. Several remedies have been suggested.

The first of these remedies appears to be in the intensification of agriculture by reclamation of arid lands, and the modernization of farm machinery. In the first of these, however, Japan has reached the limits of its possibilities. Every possible inch of space is now being used. On the Island of Kysuhu even a crater has been reclaimed. Twenty villages are now scattered over the bottom of this crater. From the center a sulphurous cloud of smoke rises, an ominous warning of the fate that may await those who are forced because of population pressure to live too close.

The hopelessness of reclamation in Japan was proven by the plan introduced by the Japanese Food Investigating Commission, which would provide for an increase of 75,000 acres per year. This, however, would take care of only 150,000 out of 900,000 people, and these 75,000 acres are available for only a few years. The second means of increasing the productivity of the soil would be by improving the farm implements used. This, too, can be ruled out.

The average size of a Japanese farm is only 2½ acres, and that is scattered all over a mountain side, so, neither the size of the farm nor the topography of the land favors machinery. Besides the output per acre has already reached its limits, says Prof. Moulton of Washington, D. C. since it is double that of the best land in the United States; therefore, the first remedy can be ruled out as hopeless.

A change of diet, however, would prove beneficial to the health of the people, as well as to the productivity of the soil, says E. Grey of the League of Nations Japanese commission. Too much rice is harmful and a more balanced diet, including potatoes, would be helpful. Potatoes can be raised high up on the mountain, where rice can not be grown. But the Japanese consider rice the sacred food of Japan and it would take years

THE COMRADE NEWS

Waukegan, Ill.—Comrades Lodge has appointed an anti-hoarding committee. This committee will let go of their tickets and the people will let go of their dimes, which should in due time end the depression for the Comrades.

An electric clock and an Eastman kodak will be given away. The clock is very beautiful and the kodak will be very handy in the summer.

It is up to the members and their friends to co-operate with this committee, which is trying so hard to be a success, by disposing of these tickets. The prize will be given away May 13, at the regular meeting.

Our president, Frank Celeznik, is setting a good example to follow for the rest of the members by selling two books of tickets. Keep it up, Frank, we're right behind you.

Members are not attending their monthly meetings as regular as they should. The meetings are held every second Friday of the month at the Slovene National Home. Don't fail to attend them, for they are just as important as the December meeting, which was attended by all members.

Frank Zupec, No. 193, SSCU.

After all, the kind of world one carries about in himself is the important thing, and the world outside takes all its grace, color and value from that.

of education to get them to use anything else, so any talk of change of diet is useless, and our second cure is gone.

The third cure would seem to be in increasing the migration to foreign lands. During the last 10 years 13,000 people annually left Japan and 15,000 came in, as shown by the International Labor Office statistics.

Now, there are two reasons for this lack of emigration. First of these is the economic question. Japanese labor is cheaper than that of most other countries, because of the lower standards of living. Therefore, Japanese workers are refused admission by the United States and most of the other nations.

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Unemployed Turn Library Students

The depression has turned many unemployed into library students. The Cleveland, O., libraries showed a circulation of 10,000,000 volumes in the year 1931. Not only are they being occupied by the old, but the young as well.

Shelves that were once always filled are now continuously being emptied. These shelves hold books on how to get rich quick, etc. People are learning how to repair furniture, raise canaries and rabbits, mushroom growing, etc., just to try and earn a few extra pennies.

The circulation increase of 20 per cent on science books and 11 per cent on useful arts books is an example of the studyings of the people.

Subjects that were of no interest at one time have suddenly become as popular as good mystery books. People are learning more of economics, histories of past depression, the present machine age and every other vocational subject that might help in obtaining a better position.

Men and women take home loads of books every day. Not only books on educational interests, but books about different games for amusement which help to enlighten an evening. Card games of all kinds have increased in interest. Chess and checkers, too, are becoming popular.

A keen interest is also shown in the learning of different foreign languages. Russian is most popular because many intend to go to Russia to work. French and German are being studied, too.

World affairs are of great interest; especially the Russian five-year plan and the Manchurian and India problems.

Public Libraries in Ohio Face Dire Predicament

Between 100 and 200 public libraries in Ohio, of which the Cleveland Public Library is one, are left with no income for nearly half of 1932, and with great uncertainty as to the amount of income for the remainder of this year, and thereafter.

The revision of the tax laws, at the last legislative session, changed the source of support for these libraries from the tax on real estate to the new tax on intangibles. The first half year's returns on this tax will not be known until after May 10, on which date the county auditors' reports are due at the office of the state auditor. The total receipts for the state are then to be computed, and finally distributed proportionately for the various purposes stipulated in this law, which includes, in addition to public libraries, certain municipal and school funds, park and sanitary districts.

The committee of the legislature which drafted the new law attempted to prevent this hiatus for the libraries in two ways. The first was by not specifically repealing the old law, thus allowing the levy to be made as heretofore, with the hope that advances could be made from the real estate tax until the tax on intangibles is available. The attorney general has now ruled, however, that this can not be done.

The second way was by borrowing funds, and a provision was written into the law permitting the borrowing, for six months, of not to exceed one-third of the estimated receipts. Our lawmakers could not then foresee the unprecedented financial conditions of the present year, which make the borrowing of money by public institutions quite impossible in most, if not all, parts of the state.

(To be continued)

NEWS OF JOLIET

Joliet, Ill.—With this beautiful spring weather we are having it, makes us a little backward in writing about winter topics. We could write a lot about picnics, but we have some important news for you.

Here it is folks, an inkling of the "Pine Tree Secret." "Fancy" and "Jokes" have succeeded in making the mysterious trio talk. This is what they said: "Since you fellows have been so active, we will tell you, on one condition, that you also keep it a secret." (And they only told me!) The secret is that there will be a Pine Tree Dance sometime after Easter at the Slovene Hall held by the Louis Joliet Social and Sports Auxiliary for the benefit of SS. Peter and Paul lodge. More next week.

SS. Peter and Paul bowling team appreciates the donation of Mr. J. J. Cohen of the White Store, who contributed toward defraying of expenses to the ABC bowling tournament that will be held sometime in Detroit, Mich. The regulars will use the White Store name for one day while at the tournament. This donation will make things easier for the boys and also the lodge.

While we are on the bowling topics we might inform you that the bowling team will bowl in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday of March 19 and 20. It will require about three days altogether.

The Regulars had a match scheduled last week with Villa Park, but were disappointed when the game was called off because Villa Park got its dates mixed up.

John Kozlevcar Jr.,
No. 66, SSCU.

Attention National Stars!

Conemaugh, Pa.—National Star Lodge treasury is without funds. It is for this reason that the members are urged to please attend the next meeting to be held March 3, at the usual meeting place.

Plans for our second anniversary dance are to be completed. Every member should be there to furnish ideas so that the dance will be a huge success. Let us co-operate and fill our treasury with a fat roll. Don't you all agree with me?

Frances Turk, No. 213, SSCU.

Inexhaustible good nature is the most precious gift of heaven, spreading itself like an oil over the troubled sea of thought and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the roughest weather.

The Cleveland Public Library, which shows the proud record of having lived always within its income, has now only the savings in its operating balance and a branch building fund (also saved through years of careful budgeting), as available resources until June or July; these amount to just about half of its budget for the corresponding months of last year.

The drastic cuts in staff and service which are resulting come at a time when all library facilities are needed more than ever before. The home circulation of books last year was over 10,000,000 volumes, and nearly 9,000,000 visits for reading and reference in the library were recorded. The library has given important aid with employment problems and with the general morale.

All other public libraries in Cuyahoga County, including the County Library, which the Cleveland Public Library operates under contract, are affected by this change in the law.

This new tax law is a tentative one, either to be confirmed as a permanent law or modified at the next session of the legislature. The future of our public libraries is at stake.

Suggestions for Constructive Policies

Fraternal insurance may be defined as the transfer of risk arising from the uncertainty of human life from the individual to the whole group which compose a fraternal society. This risk takes several forms—the risk that one may live so long as to use up the funds which he has provided to support himself in old age; the risk that he may die before the end of his normal working life and leave dependents without means of support; the risk that one may become permanently disabled by accident or disease before the end of his normal working life, causing losses to his earning power; the risk that one may become sick for a period of time, decreasing his earnings during such periods. Because of the various risks there are different types of insurance, such as life, health, accident, old age disability insurance, and so forth.

One of the most important problems confronting the management of any fraternal insurance society is the selection of risks to be insured. The necessity for selection in favor of the insurer arises from the necessity of preventing selection adverse to its interests, for there is a constant tendency for persons who believe themselves to be poor risks to present themselves as applicants for insurance in greater proportionate numbers than do good risks, especially is this true during the periods of membership drives.

Our society uses only two methods of selecting risks, first, discrimination against certain occupations, secondly, medical examination. The medical examination, if thoroughgoing, frequently results in the discovery of defects previously unknown to the applicant and results in securing extra-favorable risks. Benefits of medical selection decreases rapidly and is imperceptible after five years. Our society may use a few other methods of selecting risks and those are discrimination against individuals who attempt to procure insurance in amounts obviously in excess of their normal needs, especially this should include all such cases where the applicant already is insured for high sick benefits in other societies, because in nine cases out of ten such a person will turn out to be a simulant; inspection and inquiry of the applicant by committee designed to aid in estimating the moral hazard of the applicant. Requiring special medical examinations for sick benefit fund from all applicants who within a two-year period withdrew excessively from the sick benefit fund, and if the candidate fails to pass such a medical examination, his insurance in the sick benefit fund should be cancelled. This is the recommendation, if placed into effect, would curtail the losses from the chronic simulant, as his activities would be confined only to a two-year basis.

The calculation of an appropriate rate for an insurance policy requires two fundamental assumptions be made. In life insurance, the assumption that among the group of insured deaths will occur with a definite frequency, and, second, that the funds paid into the insurance company will be invested to yield a definite rate of interest. The monthly rate is higher, but after 35 years he would not have to contribute to the mortality fund. Also the policies could be made paid-up at age 65 or 70 years of age, which means that if the member holds such a policy he is excused from paying into the mortuary fund after he reaches the age of 65 or 70 whenever the policy is made paid-up.

If our society would adopt this plan of paid-up life insurance at age of 70, that is, that the insurance is fully paid up when the member reaches age

BEAUTIFUL SLOVENIA AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST IN JUGOSLAVIA

By Marian Mihaljevich, Cleveland, O.

Visitors who enter Jugoslavia through Slovenia are generally surprised at the wealth of landscape beauty unfolded before them in this, the northwestern province of Jugoslavia.

Slovenia is essentially an Alpine region, traversed by especially as regards vegetation, it verges on the domain of the South. From the topmost peaks of the Julian Alps you catch a glimpse of the Adriatic. Maribor, the pleasant capital of Slovenia, beside the Drave River, is surrounded with hills covered with fruitful vineyards, whence come the Styrian white and red wines, excellent, and often passed off as French in the good old days when we were not so particular about knowing where they came from.

At Jesenice or Bohinjska Bistrica you run straight into the heart of glorious Alpine region. Through the gorges of the Triglav range the line passes into the Upper Save Valley, of the loveliest straits in Europe, with the gray limestone Karst vanes on one side and a labyrinth of forest-class foothills of the other, till it widens out into the mountain-girt plain of Ljubljana.

Ljubljana itself is a city of about 75,000 inhabitants and is beautifully situated along the River Ljubljanica. The city is very clean and modern in every respect, with beautiful parks and buildings, namely: Marijan Trg, Kongresni Trg, Arodno gledališče and the Tivoli Park. The Castle Rock above the city is well worth visiting. The unequalled panoramic view derived from the Castle tower will linger long in your memory. The many modern hotels and coffee houses offer to the visitor every modern convenience and comfort. The "vinske kleti" of Ljubljana are unique in all Europe.

The American-Jugoslav Tourist Club, which is sponsoring an excursion to Jugoslavia, June 22, on the S. S. Mauretania, will easily testify to all these narratives; what is more, they see scores of other important places, too numerous to mention in this article.

However, I will mention one of those beautiful places, namely the Lake Bled, which is by far the favorite to all visitors, clear lake, encircled with parks, villas and gardens, and whose terraces rise from the very water's edge. The Sveti Villa is the official summer residence of King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

The beautiful pamphlet printed by the club gives an inkling of what is to be seen generally in Jugoslavia by the participants of this club; they are distributed free of charge to anyone who will call at the Mihaljevich Bros. Steamer Agency, 6201 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

among the group of insured, sickness will occur among them with a definite frequency, and, second, that the reserve paid into the society will be invested to yield a definite rate of interest must be made in order to calculate a proper rate. The table for sickness which we must use is our own experience table.

As the fraternal mortality table assumes that members of a society live up to the 99th year, the whole life annual payment plan of insurance, which we now use, is not very desirable because, when a person has reached the age of 75, he is in no physical condition to support himself. The National Fraternal Congress Mortality Tables show us that out of a group of 100,000 people at the age of 20, 49,302 live to reach age 70 and 20,270 live to age 80, which latter figure is equal to 20 per cent of the persons who insure themselves in fraternal societies, because in nine cases out of ten such a person will turn out to be a simulant; inspection and inquiry of the applicant by committee designed to aid in estimating the moral hazard of the applicant. Requiring special medical examinations for sick benefit fund from all applicants who within a two-year period withdrew excessively from the sick benefit fund, and if the candidate fails to pass such a medical examination, his insurance in the sick benefit fund should be cancelled. This is the recommendation, if placed into effect, would curtail the losses from the chronic simulant, as his activities would be confined only to a two-year basis.

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The purpose of these articles is to familiarize the members with the laws of scientific insurance, and that our society can give the members, especially those who have reached the age of 70 greater benefit in the form of pensions, etc., of paid-up insurance at age 65 or 70 whenever the policy is made paid-up. If our society would adopt this plan of paid-up life insurance at age of 70, that is, that the insurance is fully paid up when the member reaches age

Joseph Mantell, President of Rangers A. S. Cyril and Methodius Lodge, No. 1, SSCU.
 There has been some understanding as to the Rangers of Lodge No. 1 as not existing and we hereby wish to make clear to all readers of the New Era that we are only a subordinate organization composed of members who wish to take an active part in athletics, etc., Cyril and Methodius Lodge, 1, SSCU.

"Let every man sweep before him."

71, the society could insert another clause into the certificate and instead of paying the insurance to his beneficiaries when the member reaches age 70, the member would invest the reserve into the credit of his policy into a pension, and pay the monthly pension at age 70 annually. This is also calculated on basis of mortality tables and 4 per cent assumed interest.

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Richard J. Zaverin, President, No. 211, S. S. Cyril and Methodius Lodge, No. 1, SSCU.

Razprave o pravilih

Johnstown, Pa.

Resne probleme bo treba rešiti na prihodnji konvenciji naše podporne organizacije. Dovim, da bi se bili kdaj v zgodovini slovenskega življa v Ameriki nahajali v tako resnih časih, kakor ravno sedaj. Jednotna kot članstvo trpi pod težo depresije, katera tare celi svet. Delavstvo je, kakor vedno, najtežje prizadeto, in z njim nase podporne organizacije, v katerih je zastopana ogromna vedelacev.

S kakšnimi težkočami se bori članstvo v sedanjih časih, mi ni treba pisati, kajti vsak je sam dovolj poučen, kako se godi delavev v času bresidelja. Nekateri so že omagali na potu in izgubili vse pravice do Jednote v času, ko bi bili najbolj potrebeni pomoči, nekaterim med njimi pa radi starosti povratek v organizacijo nemogoč. Zakaj vse to? Zato, ker nismo bili pravljeni na take slučaje, ker nikdo ni pričakoval depresije, da bi pritiskala gospodarstvo dežele več let. To pa se zdaj načrtuje nad vsemi bratskimi organizacijami.

Vprašanje nastane, da li smo se kaj naučili v teh težkih časih. Leto konvencije imamo pred seboj, priliko da lahko počakemo svoje izkušnje v korist napredka JSKJ. Dajmo v načrte za boljšo JSKJ, ker bo imelo članstvo priliko v tem v pretres v odobriti kar je najboljše v korist članstva v Jednote. Večina članstva pripozna, da je treba naša pravila temeljito predelati, izboljšati in ne vem kaj še vse. Bolniški sklad bo jako trd oreh; treba bo previdnosti vse konvekcije v tej zadevi. Izkušnje nam pokazale, da visoke bolniške podpore niso na mestu, ker so več v škodo kot v korist članstvu in Jednote. Visoka bolniška podpora prinese glavnemu uradu izrednega dela, članstvu pa izredne naklade, katere vsak čas neradi plačujejo, zdaj pa jih tudi ne zmorne.

Moje priporočilo je, da bi se uprela in vpeljala tedenska bolniška podpora. Jednota naj bi placevala svojim bolnišnikom ne manj kot osem in več kot 10 dolارjev na teden za dobo 20 tednov. Vzemimo, da imamo \$10 tedenske podpore. Bolniški prejemam po \$10 na teden 20 tednov, po preteklu tega časa pa bo pričelo plačevanje nadaljnih 40 tednov po \$5 tedensko. Tako bi Jednota delila svojo podporo bolnišnikom 60 tednov. V slučaju primanjkljaja naj bi imel glavni odbor pravico razpisati izredni asesment, toda v nobenem slučaju ne več kot en dolar, in tako bi se v šestih mesecih ne nabrala po pravilih predpisana rezerva, naj bi imel zavojni odbor pravico znižati podporo na ne manj kot \$8 tedensko, toliko časa, da se nabeprisana rezerva. Po mojem mnenju bi bilo to pravično in praktično, ker prvič bi ne prevelikih naklad, drugič pa bi se lažje držal bolniški sklad v primerni višini. Ako bi v slučaju primanjkljaja, bi se lažje v krajšem času pokrili, podpora pa bi pri vsem tem ostala na primerni višini.

Za člane, ki so zavarovani po načrtu A, naj bi se nekaj ukreplilo, da ne bi izgubili vse pravice, ako iz katerega kolikor vzroka ne bi mogli plačati svojih pravilkov. Član, ki je plačeval svoje asesmenta, naj bi imel pravico zaprositi za nov certifikat, kateri naj bi se glasovalo, tri četrtnine zavarovalne skupnosti, z ostalo četrtnino pa naj bi pokrivali njegovi asesmenti za smrtninski sklad. Rok za prošnjo in vrnilitev ali zametenje certifikata naj bi bil tri meseca, kakor sedaj do črtanja

in izgube pravic. S tem bi bilo pomagano ali ustrezeno marsikateremu sobratu in sestri, ki so bili dobri člani in članice, dokler jih ni kruta usoda pritrala v bedo in pomanjkanje.

Ako ne najdemo boljšega načrta, sprejmimo tega v naša pravila, ako pa vemo za kaj primernejšega, naj se sprejme isto. Bratje in sestre, pridite na dan z nasveti v splošno kot članstvo trpi pod težo depresije, katera tare celi svet. Delavstvo je, kakor vedno, najtežje prizadeto, in z njim nase podporne organizacije, v katerih je zastopana ogromna vedelacev.

Math Klucevšek, član dr. št. 36 JSKJ.

Cleveland, O.

Zapisnik sestanka društvenih uradnikov in ostalih članov društva sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 37 JSKJ, ki se je vršil dne 6. februarja 1932.

Na seji društva je bilo 17. januarja predlagano, da se imenuje poseben odbor, ki naj vzame v pretres pravila J. S. K. Jednote in naj potem svoja razmotrovanja sporoči na društveni seji. Obenem se je naročilo na seji, naj posamezni člani sporočijo temu, odboru za pravila svoje želje in nasvette, in bo potem društveni odbor za pravila slednje vpošteval.

Na sestanku dne 6. februarja 1932 so bili navzoči sledeči društveni člani: John Zalar, Charles Skuly, Frank Penca, Joseph Rudolf, Anton Vehar, Frank Kačar, Louis J. Pire, Stanley Dolenc, J. Petrič, Josip Brodnik in Charles Vrtovšnik. Odbor je najprvo premisljeval glede imena J. S. K. Jednote. Poučarjalo se je, da v primeri s pravili Jednote nima.

Jednota ničesar družega katoliškega kot ime. Pravila celo direktno predvodejo v gotovih točkah govoriti ali agitirati o veri in v cerkvi, kar se absolutno ne vjema z imenom Jednote in znakom Jednote, ki predstavlja Svetega Jezusova. Končno se je stavljal predlog, da se imenuje Jednote spremeni, predlog je bil podprt.

Vršila se je za tem še debata, v kateri se je poudarjalo, da bi bilo pri naši Jednote najbolj takot, mnogo let nazaj, da ima namreč vsako društvo za sebe popolno pravico poslovati na verski podlagi ali ne, kakor večina članstva odloči. Gовори се о členu 21, stran 46, točka "c." Predlagano in sprejeti, da se beseda "pravičnim" v prvi vrsti točke izpusti in nadomesti za besedo "sklepom" v besedo "večine," tako da se glasi: "če se nočeno podvrči sklepom večine svojega društva, ki se soglašajo z ustavo in pravili jednote."

Clen 19, stran 38, točka 2. Predzadnji stavki te točke se glasi: "Tiskarna, ki prevzame tiskanje glasila JSKJ, mora položiti \$15,000 poroštva (Surety bond) v točno izpolnjevanje pogodb..." Predlagano in soglasno sprejeti, da se namesto vsote \$15,000, navede vsota \$5,000, ki več kot preveč zadostuje.

S tem je bil odbor gotov s svojim razmotrovanjem za dodatni večer in sklenil, da se v najkrajšem času zopet snide.

Joseph Rudolf, tajnik, dr. št. 37 JSKJ.

Salida, Colo.

Na redni seji društva sv. Alojzija, št. 78 JSKJ, ki se je vršila 21. februarja, smo tudi nekaj razpravljalci o 14. konvenciji, ki se bo vršila letos v Indianapolisu, Ind. V svrhu, da bi se konvenčni stroški nekoliko zmanjšali, je društvo po daljši debati osvojilo sklep, da se apelira na vsa društva, naj se delegetom dnevnice znižajo od \$7, kot je zdaj v pravilih, na \$4.

Po našem mnenju to zadostuje za vsakega delegata. Bratje in sestre, pomislimo, kako moramo mi delati za borna dva dollarja in to celih 10 ur; pa še tisti ni vselej. Zato ne glejmo, da bi z jednotinom denarjem obogateli, kajti Jednota smo vse, in vemo kakšni časi so. Apeliramo tudi na društva, da naj bi se delegatom ne plačevalo spalnih vozov, posebno za pot proti domu. Delegati se bodo letoslahko dobili, ker so kritični časi po vsem svetu. Naše društvo tudi apelira na konvencijo, da naj nekaj ukrene, da bi se članom, ki so že čez 20 let pri Jednote, ne nakladovalo preveč bremen na starost.

Pozdrav vsemu članstvu J. S. K. Jednote!

Frank Botz, tajnik društva št. 78 JSKJ.

IME NASELNIŠKEGA OTOKA

Ellis Island je majhen otok v newyorškem zalivu, na katerem se nahaja zvezna naselniška postaja. Prej se je otok imenoval Oyster Island, v drugi polovici osemnajstega stoletja pa je dobil v posest mesar Samuel Ellis, živeč na Manhatantu, in od takrat se otok imenuje Ellis Island.

Na predlog se tudi sprejme, da se opusti iz pravil stavki v točki 9, člen 36, stran 79, ki se glasi: "Člani, ki se nahajajo v bližnjem bohnišnicu, morajo biti obiskani..." Sprejme se naš, da ni treba v bohnišnicu pošljati obiskovalcev. Opozori

DOPISI

Chisholm, Minn.

Izjava društva Danica, št. 150 JSKJ.—Spodaj podpisane tem potom izjavljamo, da smo knjige in račune društva Daniča, št. 150 JSKJ v Chisholmu, Minn., pregledale od pričetka, ko je bilo društvo ustanovljeno leta 1925, pa do 30. decembra 1931, in pronašle, da so v najlepšem redu, — Za društvo Daniča, št. 150 JSKJ v Chisholmu, Minnesota:

Karolina Gerzin, Ivana Zobec, Mary Kordiš, Mary Tomičić, Mary Pluth, Mary Žurga, Agnes Debelač, Margaret Janežič, Anna Trdan, Mary Nosan. (Društveni pečat.)

Canon City, Colo.

Tem potom pozivljam člane in članice društva Triglav, št. 147 JSKJ, da se polnoštevilno udeleže prihodnje mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 13. marca ob treh popoldne v Dremljevih dvoran na Prospect Heights. Na zadnji seji je bilo sklenjeno, da društvo predstavlja plesno veselico na 2. aprila, to je prvo soboto po Veliki noči. O tem se bo še razpravljalo na prihodnji seji, zato je važno, da člani in članice pridejo kolikor mogoče polnoštevilno na sejo.

Člane društva Marije Čisteča Spočetja, št. 120 JSKJ smo torej sklenile, da ugodimo željni tistih Elyčanov, ki želijo videti gori omenjene slike iz starega kraja. Tem potom pozivljam člane in članice društva Marije Čisteča Spočetja, da se pojedete v nedeljo 13. marca ob treh popoldne v Dremljevih dvoran na Prospect Heights. Na zadnji seji je bilo sklenjeno, da društvo predstavlja plesno veselico na 2. aprila, to je prvo soboto po Veliki noči. O tem se bo še razpravljalo na prihodnji seji, zato je važno, da člani in članice pridejo kolikor mogoče polnoštevilno na sejo.

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Rado Murnik:

NAVIHANI

ATA ŽUŽAMAŽA

"Gori! Gori! Gasit, ljudje božji!" je vpila dekla pri vodnjaku sredi polževske vasi in mahala z rokami. "Ježešta, kako se to grdo kadi!"

"Gori-i-i!" se je drl na vse grlo pastirček, ki je pribeljal s polja. "Županov kozlec! Trara!"

Tedaj je pomolil Debelogledov Blaže glavo skozi okence in pozidal iz bajte.

"Bo pa spet treba trobiti," je godrnjal zaspano. "Pa taka vročina! Ali mora biti res ravnozdaj, po kosi, pa pasje dni? Še sedeti se mi ne ljubi na solnec, nikar pa napenjati se, primojzelen!"

Polagoma je zlezel v društveno opravo, stopil pred kajžo, zamežal, se napihnil in jel trobiti, da so se mu majale škrbine. Ves potan je lažil po vasi od kapka do kapka gorindol in zatrabil v vsako vežo posebej, kakor bi hotel mrlje sklicati še pred sodnjim dnevom. Kmalu je sodelovala tolpa psov in psic z mešanim zborom. Dosti so pomagali tudi otroci, zlasti pa Zlicožnikov France, ki je bil plat zvona tako silno, da se je razgalo daleč naokrog in odmevalo od bližnjih gora.

Debelogledov rog, Zlicožnikov klenket in pasja godba so zbudili vse Polževcane, kolikor jih je ležalo ali doma na klopeh ali spalo na travnikih v senci voz ali počivalo v zahladju bukovega gozda. Zdramili so se pa tudi sam ata Joža Žužamaža, župan, posetnik, gostilničar in obenem načelnik polževskega prostovoljnega gasilnega društva.

Pomalem so se gasivci zbrali konec vasi pred skedenjem švedronove Mice in se postavili po vojaško v dvoje vrst. Semkaj je privrelo vse živo vaščanov občudovat junake s svetlimi čeladami. Skoraj steli so se za prostor; posebno ženske, glava de glave, so bile kaj nagle jeze in se suvale in brecale. Najbolje pa so se imeli paglavki, pričakajoč narodno veselico ali nekaj podobnega.

Naposled so prihropeli na kratkih nogah okrogli ata Žužamaža. Od vročine so utriplali z očmi. Prvega gumba pod grlom in pa četrtega nad želodcem si niso bili zapeli, bodisi da niso utegnili, bodisi da bi dihalo laže. Desno nogo so si obuli v nov škorenj čez hlačnico. Drugega pa niso mogli najti. Vteknilo so torej levo novo v star čevelj in v naglici pozabili za usnje potlačiti potezačo, ki je prijateljsko vzdrževala levo hlačo daleč od tal in jo varovala pogubnega prahu. Vendar jih ni motilo vse to prav nič. Bili so preverjeni, da take malenkosti ne morejo škodovati jekleni disciplini. Bistro so pregledali in prešteli moštvo.

"Fu, fu, trinajst?" so sopihali in srdito potegnili z levico dvakrat po obritem rdečem obrazu. "Število nesreče. Nerodne. Trinajst pa ne, fu!"

Obupno so se spogledavali gasitelji.

"I, saj ste vi sami štirinajsti, oča!" si je dovolila opomniti stara Švedronova Mica, škrbasta ženska s kljukastim nosom, ki se smelo usosedila blizu župana. "Pa je vse nesreče konec!"

"Molči, žlabudra, ti, ki si samo sestrična moje ujne, torej že precej mrzla žlahata!" so jo zavrnili župan. "Drugega te ni, fu, kakor jezik, Mica! Koder se štuli vmes stara brenča, tam je šele nesreče začetek!"

Tedaj je privoglaril izza Čepinove prodajalnice Morakov Jurček.

"Stopi no, Jurček, stopi!" so ga vabili tovariši in ga porinili na levo krilo.

"Pozor, fu! Glave pokoncu! Stegnite kolena! Kolikokrat naj vam to še ponavljam? Debelogledov, zapni si sunko! Ali boš nag gasil? In ti, Morakov, kaj se držiš tako žalostno, kakor bi bila krota brenila?"

"Le korajno, primozelen!" je svetoval tiho Blaže, ki je lan odslužil vojake. Ata Žužamaža pa so nadaljevali:

"Tih! Poslušajte me, vrli gasivci in sploh vsa polževska vas! Nevarnost je velika, fu. Ali ne slišite kako zbjiga Zlicožnikov še zmeraj v zvoniku? In morebiti niste tudi slišali, kako na glas je znal trobentati naš Blaže? Nikarta se ne smejata, ti, Miha Žaboglav, in pa ti, Morakov Jurček, cvet malopridnosti, ki si zamudil naš ogenj za troje minut! Pa kaj sem že dejal? Je že res..."

(Dalje prihodnjič)

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

poklicali, kadar ga bodo potrebovali.

Zapotokar začne zdaj priporočevati tovarišema, kako se je v mladih letih shajal z Emino materjo, ki se je pozneje preselila na Dunaj, in da je moral za posledice, to je za vzdrževanja črka plačevati po 200 kron na mesec. Kmalu pa se pogovor tako razvije, da izprevidijo, da so vsi trije materi plačevali za otroka po 200 kron mesечно. Predno je umrla, je vsem pisala pisma, da naj skrbe za Emino po njeni smrti. Končno se zdi, da so vsi trije ocjetje Eme, nove služkinje pri Zapotokarju. Od enega da ima oči, od družga nos, od tretjega brado itd. Ko jim Ema pove, da je nezakonska hči, brez očeta, so vsi pri volji ustrezni njenim željam, pod pogojem, da dobijo poljube za nagrado. Ker sta Novak in Koren malo nevošljiva Zapotokarji, ki ima Emo lahko vedno pred očmi, ju ta povabi, da naj se kar njemu preselita, da bosta zadovoljna. Korenovega sluga Koprivec pa sklenejo poročiti s Katro in Koren sam snubi za njega. Koprivec je ves iz sebe, vendar se vda, ker ima Katra

precej veliko vlogo v hranilnici. Drugi dan sta pa že ob pripravljenja za ločitev, ker Katra obdoljuje Kopričca kako grozno smrči, on pa njo. — Ker sem zašel že v zadnje dejanje, za danes končam. Slovence v tej okolici opozarjam, naj ne zamudijo te zanimive igre 12. marca.

J. Matekovitch.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Zveza društev JSKJ za zgodno Pensilvanijo je obdržala svojo redno sejo na nedeljo 28. februarja v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu. Društva so bila precej dobro zastopana in se je ukrenilo marsikaj koristnega za Jednoto.

Vsa društva JSKJ v tem okrožju, ki niso imela zastopnikov na gori omenjeni seji, so prošena, da jih izvolijo in posljejo na prihodnjo sejo, ki se bo vršila zadnjo nedeljo v aprili, to je 24. aprila. Društvena članarina za letos odpade, torej naj to ne zadržuje nobene društva, da bi se nam ne pridružilo. Proti koncu seje sta nas s svojo navzočnostjo počastila sobrat A. J. Terbovec, urednik Nove Dobe, in sobrat Janko N. Rogelj iz Clevelandu.

Kot je bilo svoječasno že poročano, je bila Zveza 30. januarja priredila veselico s tremi igrami. Pri tisti priliki je bilo ostalo nekaj iskrečnih tekočin, ki je bila po seji dana društvenim zastopnikom brezplačno na razpolago, da jo uničijo, ker bi se sicer utegnila pokvariti. Tisto pa bi bilo škoda. Seveda, mi smo že take vrste, da skušamo po najboljši možnosti škodo preprečiti, in tako smo storili tudi blagajnik našega društva. Novi društveni blagajnik je sobrat John Stepan, 57 E. 51. So. St. Murray, Utah, kar naj izvliči članu našega društva vzeti na znanje. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Andro Matko, tajnik društva št. 68 JSKJ.

Murray, Utah.

Poročati mi je, da je društvo sv. Petra in Pavla, št. 51 JSKJ, izgubilo iz svojih vrst člena Marka Petriča. Pokojnik je bil tudi blagajnik našega društva. Novi društveni blagajnik je sobrat John Stepan, 57 E. 51. So. St. Murray, Utah, kar naj izvliči članu našega društva vzeti na znanje. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Joseph Kastelic, tajnik društva št. 51 JSKJ.

Central City, Pa.

Člane in članice društva Vseli Slovenci, št. 198 JSKJ pozivljam, da se malo bolj zanimajo za društvene seje in jih posečajo v večjem številu. Kadarka pride več članov skupaj, se lahko vsako zadavo vsem bolj v zadovoljstvo reši, kot pa če jih pride na sejo samo par. Pozivljam člane, da skušajo dobiti kakšnega novega kandidata za društvo, če ne za odrasli pa vsaj za mladinski oddelek. Nekaj članov, ki so zavarovani za dva dolarja dnevne bolniške podpore, se pritožuje, da ne bo več mogli vzdrževati visokega izrednega asesmenta. Preostalo jim ne bo drugega kot prestopiti v nižji razred ali pa pustiti društvo. V tem letu se bo vršila 14. konvencija JSKJ, ki bo gotovo ukrenila vse najboljše za Jednoto, kar bo v razmerah mogoče.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Martin Zalar, preds. dr. št. 198 JSKJ.

IZ URADA GLAVNEGA TAJNIKA

PREJEMKI IN IZDATKI ZA MESEC JANUAR 1932

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1932

Odrasli Oddelek—Adult dept.

Dr. št. Lodge

Dohodki

Izdатki

Disbursements

No.

Income

ments

\$ 682.30

\$ 337.33

213

212

211

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