

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

Naročnina za člane 72c letno; za nečlane \$1.50, za inozemstvo \$2.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Owned and Published by the South Slavonic Catholic Union, Inc.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Subscription for members \$0.72 per year; non-members \$1.50

Advertising rates on agreement

Naslov za vse, kar se tiče lista:

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

VOL. V.

83

NO. 2

Širimo si obzorje.

Naša zemlja je priljčno majhna sestrica v družini našega planetarnega sistema, katerega oče je naše sonce. Zvezodobnici so do sedaj našeli v vesmirju nad 40 milijonov solnc, katerih mnoga so dosti večja, kot je naše sonce, ki imajo vsaj po večini zopet svoje planete, kateri se sužejo okoli njih. Naša zemlja je torej zelo neznaten prašek v vesoljskem. Kljub temu, da imamo na tem malem planetu svojo domovinsko pravico in eksistenco, ga še primeroma malo poznamo. Mnoge pokrajine so še neraziskane, mnoga milijonska ljudstva so nam neznana ali pa imamo o njih le nejasne pojme. Še znanstveniki se imajo o tem mnogo za učiti, in toliko bolj velja to za nas povprečne ljudi.

Iz ozke doline moremo pregledati le malo okolice, ker nam okoliške gore zapirajo razgled na daljave. Naše obzorje je torej ozko. Ako splezamo na visoko goro, in če je ozračje čisto, vidimo v vseh smereh na velike daljave, torej je naše obzorje široko. Pa tudi razgled z najvišje gore je omejen, in če hočemo videti bolj oddaljene pokrajine, moramo potovati. Peš-potovanje je utrudljivo in počasno, zato so se že davnji narodi posluževali vprične in jahalne živinice za daljša in hitrejsa potovanja. Brodarili so tudi po rekah, jezerih in morjih v čolnih in jadrnicah.

Potovanje je postalno mnogo hitrejsje, ko so prepregle suho zemljo žezevnice, ko so po dobrih cestah pričeli dirkati avtomobili, ko so morske daljave začeli rezati ogromni parniki, in končno ko so po zraku pričeli brneti zrakoplavi in aeroplani. Hitrost in udobnost potovanja je danes neprimereno večja, kot je bila pred sto leti. To je vzrok, da se dandanes mnogo več potuje, kot se je nekdaj, bodisi, da to potovanje služi gospodarstvu in trgovini, znanstvu ali zavabi. Boljše prilike potovanja širijo obzorje človeštva in zbljujejo poprej nepoznana si ljudstva. Čim bolj se narodi izpoznavajo med seboj, tem manj imajo povoda za sumničenja in prepire. Poleg tega imajo narodi prilike za izmenjanje idej in uspehov na znanstvenem, narodno gospodarskem, trgovskem in drugih poljih. Iznjadbe in uspehi enega naroda koristijo drugemu, in obratno, ter se medsebojno izpopolnjujejo.

Širjenje obzorja bi bilo seveda zelo omejeno, če bi bilo odvisno samo od potovanja, kajti, kljub primeroma nizkim stroškom in udobnostim potovanja, se more istega posluževati le majhen odstotek ljudi. To vrzel izpolni pisana ali tiskana beseda, brzjav in radio. Tem potom se zamoremo pogovarjati z vsem svetom, seznanjati se z dogodki v najbolj oddaljenih krajih in se učiti iz izkušenj znanstvenikov vseh narodov.

Med najvažnejše pripomočke za širjenje duševnega obzorja spada nedvomno tiskana beseda. Knjige in časopisi nam nudijo najvažnejšo duševno hrano, bodisi v obliki razvedrila ali poučnih člankov. Tisk je za človeštvo največja, skoraj vsakemu dosegljiva univerza. Kdor mnogo čita in kdor skuša čitati z razumevanjem, si zamore razširiti duševno obzorje do skoro neverjetne obsežnosti. Ni potrebno, da bi si človek zapomnil vse, kar čita, ker to je skoro nemogoče, toda kdor pobere dobro zrno le tu ali tam, si sčasoma nabere obširno znanje. Vse česar se človek nauči, mu zomore kdaj koristiti, če pa že direktnih koristi baš ne bo imel, mu prav gotovo ne bo škodovalo. Praktična stran znanja je, da isto koristno izrabimo, ni pa to edina ugodnost, katero nam nudi. Čim bolj izobražen je človek, tem bolj more uživati udobnosti življenja, tem bolj prizanesljiv je s svojimi soljudmi, ker jih bolj razume, tem laže si pridobi in obdrži prijatelje, zato mu je življenjska pot tem lepša. Čim več človek zna, tem bolj se zaveda, koliko se ima že za učiti, zato ne domišljav, ozkorčen in nestren. Čim bolj široko obzorje ima človek, tem bolj se zaveda svoje neznanosti in da imajo drugi ljudje, prav iste pravice do življenja kot on sam. Izobrazba mu pokaže in omogoči uživati marsikatero lepoto življenja, katerih neizobražen človek ne opazi. Čitajmo in izobrazujmo se torej brez prestanka, čitajmo vse, kar nam je dosegljivo, potem pa delajmo svoje zaključke. Glasilo JSKJ nikdar ne odsvetuje članstvu čitatil to ali ono. Kdor hoča zvedeti resnico, naj posluša vse zvono. Čitajmo torej vse, potem pa sodimo sami.

Člani JSKJ smo raztreseni po vsej tej ogromni republike, od Atlantika do Pacifika, od Canade do Mehike. Dvajset tisoč nas je, vendar se poznamo med seboj potom krajevnih društev in osrednjega urada, in posebno še potom svojega lastnega glasila. Tu izmenjavamo svoja mnenja in se podrobnejše seznanjamo s poslovanjem in dobrotami naše organizacije. To medsebojno izpoznavanje nas zbljuje, nam poživila zavest bratstva, in je v veliki meri odgovorno za razveseljivo rast organizacije, kateri moremo beležiti od ustanovitve našega lastnega glasila, pa vse do danes. Upati je, da bo angleško pisani del našega glasila zbljal tudi našo turojeno mladino medsebojno in z nami starejšimi člani. To bo olajšalo tisti neizogibni prehod med naseljeno in ameriško Slovenijo, in bo nedvomno znatno povzdignilo rast naše J. S. K. Jednote.

ZAKAJ NOVOLETNE RESOLUCIJE?

(A. J. T.)

Začetkom leta je bilo mnogo govorjenja o takozvanih novoletnih resolucijah. Jaz si teh dokumentov ne morem prav predstavljati, dasi sem mnogo slišal in čital o njih. Bil sem dostikrat zapisnikar na sejih društva, glavnih-odborov, konferenc in konvencij, toda novoletne resolucije ne bi znal spisati, niti zase, niti za koga drugega.

Vsekakor pa sodim iz tega, kar sem slišal in čital, da mora novoletna resolucija vsebovati nekako oblubo. Prizadeta oseba oblubi nekaj storiti, kar ni bilo njena navada v preteklem letu, ali pa opustiti kakšno nelepo ali škodljivo navado in razvado. Koliko so take oblube vredne brez policijskih količkov in urednih paragrafov, je seveda odprto vprašanje. Jaz se nisem nikdar štulil v vrsto pridkanih, velecenjenih, velespoščenih in do gremkih solz resnih fantov in možakov, in mi še nihče ni slikal svetniške glorie okoli izvajajoče visokega čela, pa kljub temu ne vem, kako in koliko bi se mogel poboljšati.

Pravzaprav nimam zato tudi nobenega poželjenja in navdušenja. Kar sem počel ali želet početi lani, na to sem pripravljen tudi letos, brez rezervacije in čeprinj k lepši bodočnosti.

A. J. T.

VELIKO PODPETJE

Nadaljevanje s preve strani

Prebivalcev našega jugozapadnega

Preračunano je, da bi voda, zadržana v rezervarjih Boulderjeza, pokrila 26 milijonov akrov sveta en čevelj na visoko, ter bi jo bilo vsled tega dovolj za potrebo umetno namakanje več kot šest milijonov akrov sveta.

V naših jugozapadnih državah, posebno v Californiji in Arizoni, je še milijone akrov suhih puščav, kjer razen kaktusov in juk, ne raste nobena rastlina. Dež pada tam včasi le v zimskih mesecih, osem ali devet mesecev pa ga ni kapljice.

Vročina je huda, torej je lahko umljivo, da razen nekaterih redkih, trdoživih puščavskih rastlin, tam ne raste nič zelenega. Svet pa je drugače redovit in zima v našem smislu nepoznana. Treba je torej napeljati le za umetno namakanje potrebnega voda, pa se bodo puščave v nekaj letih izpremenile v krasna polja in sadovnjake. Saj je znano, da so najlepša polja, vrtovi in sadovnjaki na zidanu, in posebno še na jugozapadu, mogoči le vsled umetnega namakanja ali irigacije.

Tudi nobenega kasanja ne čutim za početja lanskega leta. Imel sem in ljubil sem prijatelje raznih starosti in spolov, in jim vračeval zaupanje za zaupanje. Hinavcem in tistim, kateri so se izkazali nevredne zaupanja, sem brez pridržkov povedal ali pokazal, da mi ni nič zanje in da mi je najljubše, kadar so najdalje od mene. Tega se mislim držati tudi letos, brez rezervacij in brez resolucij. Kaj bi se človek spakoval! Nič se ne kesam in nič se ne mislim poboljšati. Želim se pa učiti, mnogo naučiti, želim si ohramiti vse sedanje resnične prijatelje in si pridobiti še novih, toda ta želja me spreminja že od nekdaj, in ni odvisna od novoletnih resolucij. Še za nekaterje mačke, ki sem jih bil prigospodaril, oziroma jih dobil začasno v rejo pretečeno leto, mi ni žal: bili so vedenoma vredni svoje cene!

Kdor hoče sam sebe za nos vleči z novoletnimi resolucijami, naj ima svoje veselje. Meni to ne bo nič koristilo in ni škodovalo, in njemu najbrž tudi ne. Če ga veseli, kdo bi mu kralil nedolžno veselje! Jaz, kot že omenjeno, nisem sestavljal nobenih novoletnih resolucij, ker vem, da bi jih devetkrat prelomil, predno bi petelin trikrat zapel. Pa me nič srce ne boli, in prav poredno-optimistične po glede pošiljam skozi slavno urendniško okno po mračnih strelah, kjer mrzel zimski dan poljublja umazani novoletni sneg. Videl sem namreč to jutro v oknu neke cvetličarne belosive mačice, ki so že splezale na vrbinje, zato navdušeno pušim božične cigare in sanjam o po-mladici...

Trinajst oseb je bilo ubitih, tri težko ranjene in nad 100 poškodovanih, ko je dne 24. avgusta skočil s tira vlak newyorške železnice.

Dne 12. septembra je divjalurikan nad Porto Rico in vigrinskem otočjem. Usmrtil je 210 oseb, poškodoval 3000 in napravil materijalne škode za več milijonov dollarjev.

Hurikan je dne 16. septembra dosegel 50 milj dolgo sekciijo Floride na vzhodnem obrežju, povzročil za milijone dollarjev materijalne škode, ubil 1000 in poškodoval okoli 2000 oseb.

Ruski ledolomilec Krassin, ki je rešil posadko zračne ladje Italia, se je vrnil v Leningrad 5. oktobra. Držni mornarji Krassina so bili s silnim navdu-

šenjem sprejeti.

Nemški vodljivi zrakoplavi Graf Zeppelin je dne 15. oktobra srečno dospel iz Friedrichshafen v Nemčiji, v Lakehurst, New Jersey. Polet preko Atlantika je trajal 111 ur in 38 minut.

Dne 29. oktobra se je Graf Zeppelin vrnil iz Lakehursta, N. J., in dosegel Friedrichshafen, Nemčija, v 68 urah in 36 minutah.

Herbert C. Hoover je bil dne 6. novembra izvoljen predsednikom, Charles Curtis pa podpredsednikom Zedinjenih držav, z velikansko večino.

Nekatere mešanice so nevarne. V Alabami je Tom Kommos brenil iz svoje prodajalne tri-najstletnega dečka, ki je želel kupiti za pet centov sladkorčkov. Sledila je tožba in porota je odločila, da mora trgovce plačati dečku \$3000 odškodnine. To kaže, da je mešanica brč in sladkorja nevarna.

V Jugoslaviji je padel kabinet, če se je pri tem razbilo nekaj starih piskrov, ki so si domisljali, da so diplomati, bo morda mlada država šla preko teh čepinj k lepši bodočnosti.

A. J. T.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Prebivalcev našega jugozapadnega

Boulder jez bo pravljivo, da razen nekaterih redkih, trdoživih puščavskih rastlin, tam ne raste nič zelenega. Svet pa je drugače redovit in zima v našem smislu nepoznana. Treba je torej napeljati le za umetno namakanje potrebnega voda, pa se bodo puščave v nekaj letih izpremenile v krasna polja in sadovnjake. Saj je znano, da so najlepša polja, vrtovi in sadovnjaki na zidanu, in posebno še na jugozapadu, mogoči le vsled umetnega namakanja ali irigacije.

Vodljivi zrakoplavi Graf Zeppelin je dne 15. oktobra srečno dospel iz Friedrichshafen v Nemčiji, v Lakehurst, New Jersey. Polet preko Atlantika je trajal 111 ur in 38 minutah.

Dne 29. oktobra se je Graf Zeppelin vrnil iz Lakehursta, N. J., in dosegel Friedrichshafen, Nemčija, v 68 urah in 36 minutah.

Herbert C. Hoover je bil dne 6. novembra izvoljen predsednikom, Charles Curtis pa podpredsednikom Zedinjenih držav, z velikansko večino.

Nekatere mešanice so nevarne. V Alabami je Tom Kommos brenil iz svoje prodajalne tri-najstletnega dečka, ki je želel kupiti za pet centov sladkorčkov. Sledila je tožba in porota je odločila, da mora trgovce plačati dečku \$3000 odškodnine. To kaže, da je mešanica brč in sladkorja nevarna.

V Jugoslaviji je padel kabinet, če se je pri tem razbilo nekaj starih piskrov, ki so si domisljali, da so diplomati, bo morda mlada država šla preko teh čepinj k lepši bodočnosti.

A. J. T.

REPUBLIKE CENTRALNE AMERIKE

Nadaljevanje s preve strani

divjačine je tako mnogo. Za promet je velike važnosti jezero Nicargua, 100 milj dolgo in 15 milj široko, in sosedno jezero Managua. Z reko San Juan ob meji Costariece tvori jezero Nicargua podlagajo za ladjiški kanal, ki bo nekdaj spajal Atlantsko in Pacifično morje. Združene Države so leta 1916 za tri miljone dollarjev kupile pravico do izgraditve tega kanala. Izvršitev tega kolosalnega inženirskega podjetja bi imela velikanski gospodarski vpliv na vso Centralno Ameriko.

SALVADOR ob obali Pacifičnega oceja je najmanjša republika Centralne Amerike. Površina je približno ista kot ona države Nicargua, 100 milj dolgo in 15 milj široko, in sosedno jezero Managua. Z reko San Juan ob meji Costariece tvori jezero Nicargua podlagajo za ladjiški kanal, ki bo nekdaj spajal Atlantsko in Pacifično morje. Združene Države so leta 1916 za tri miljone dollarjev kupile pravico do izgraditve tega kanala. Izvršitev tega kolosalnega inženirskega podjetja bi imela velikanski gospodarski vpliv na vso Centralno Ameriko.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike, je bil 17. julija ustreljen po Joaquinu Leon Toral-u.

General Alvaro Obregon, novozavoren predsednik Mehike

Current thought.

DESTINY OF THE SLOVENE

The purpose of this essay is to discuss the future of our people in this country, city and community. In any attempt to forecast the future there is always a great deal of the speculative. When the weatherman announces rain we should not take for granted that rain will be a positive thing for he is merely recasting the rain on existing conditions. Likewise no one prophesies with certainty, the future of the Slovenes, but in some matters we can base reasonable expectations upon present moods. In certain moods, we all find nothing of such intense interest as our immediate future, while when academically inclined, nothing is so interesting as delving into the very distant future.

All people, even the young have a practical interest in the now, although our parents erringly so often claim that this is not true. Provident individuals find it of practical interest to have discourse on the future of a few centuries. This essay will have most concern with this future of centuries, and at the same time a discussion of the near future will be kept in mind.

No matter what is discussed, we can deal with it in an optimistic or a pessimistic view. We can believe that our Slovene group will advance and continue to live or vice versa. The cost of being an optimist is no greater than of being a pessimist, so let's be optimists and be hopeful for the best.

It is a simple matter to torment our youth by thinking of obstacles which will prevent the realization of their ideals. We feel safe that no catastrophic event will occur which will wreck our nationality in one day or a week. The destruction of our mother tongue in this country may be expected between one-hundred and one-hundred years from now, unless definite steps are made to discourage such a condition.

Intermarriage with other nationalities and a tendency to stay away from a Slovene center and its activities will hasten the situation. There may be new and unforeseen dangers which could threaten our nationality, but it would be of no use to go to the totally unknown. It is far more advisable to prevent the decadence than to sob and pine over the very distant future. So far as known dangers are known they are not of a monstrous nature as to prevent the realization of our ideals. We can prevent the danger by the simple solution of organizing more strongly and making ourselves invulnerable to the possibility of group disintegration. Our parents, through expediency of firm organizations have done everything possible in their means and power to be as closely associated as possible. It is our duty to gradually take the reins in hand to continue the remarkable work done by them.

We shall discover as we live on, however, that man has an enemy far more dangerous than any beast, any pestilence, or enemy from which he can find no escape, cannot be overcome, and perhaps can never overcome. I refer to the fellow man. He can do a great deal to hinder his own development and perhaps destroy his national group. Any disagreements among ourselves will have the tendency to separate us and it would take a long period of time to recover or regain the position enjoyed before the controversies. So let us avoid any matters religious or political which would sever our relationships. Elsewhere are relatively few of us now and it certainly would complicate matters if we did disunite from our nationality. Also we do not acquire a wanderlust nature and move about the country for accompanying these movements, a mixture of nationalities will take place, resulting in the disappearance of old stocks and tending toward a hybrid stock of humanity eventually a loss of our nationality. Our organization, the J.S.K.J., can do a great deal in preventing a serious interruption of Slovene progress, by holding us together whereby we can work as one.

Let's remember what wise Ben Franklin said: "If we don't hang together we'll hang separately."

LEADERS AND MEMBERS

NEW MODE OF ELECTIONS

Quite frequently there is a difficulty found in selecting officers for our lodges and it is believed by the majority that that a solution must be found to answer this tremendous problem. The ancients have always been recognized as men of wisdom, so an advisable procedure to take would be to investigate into their methods of election and that is what I did. After a long and wearisome search through manuscripts which crumbled in my hands from old age, I finally was repaid, for I came across an election that was held at Hardenburg, Sweden, a number of years ago. Their mode of choosing a mayor is this: The persons eligible sit around a table with their beards upon it. A louse is put on the table in the middle, and the one whose beard the insect first seeks shelter is the magistrate for the ensuing year.

All those members who firmly believe in this method of elections will kindly support the suggestion at the next convention of the J.S.K.J.

As a member of your lodge do you sleep and dream of Rip Van Winkle or are you oku and working in behalf of your lodge?

No one loves an "I don't individual."

FUTURE J. S. K. J. TEAMS

If any of our lodges have intentions of supporting a baseball team, it is a fitting time to construct an outline of plans and thus be a sprint ahead. A tentative schedule can be drawn up and the players scouted within each lodge. If any players with ability are loose about your city or town, corral them as members and make their eligibility to play next season indisputable. There are few better methods of bringing your lodge before the public eye than by supporting a good winning team.

If the proceedings of the last convention of the J. S. K. J. were read, it is likely no news to know that the various lodges owning such teams shall not be compelled to bear the entire expense. Assistance will be given them through the "Sport Fund"; further information will be published just as soon as the Supreme Executive Committee completes the details.

This step in regard to sports reveals how extremely observant the representatives at the last convention were in respect to the interests of modern youth. We should express our appreciation for their willingness to co-operate with our English-speaking lodges in promulgating our organization, and should spend our energy in establishing teams of clean sportsmanship.

SLOVENES OF CHICAGO

The city of Chicago very well deserves the name, Chicago or the strong, since it exists as a powerful and dominant city. The early settlers around Fort Dearborn, perhaps never envisioned a colossal city the size of Chicago with a population of three million, out of which the citizens of foreign blood exceed the so called pure Americans by a majority of three to one. Perhaps at one time those who regarded pure Americanism as essential ground work of free institutions became thoroughly alarmed at this disproportion. Now that Chicago has attained its significant place among cities, the fear has been alleviated and the city continues to thrive.

The Slovenes, the total number being about 10,000 live in Chicago proper and in the suburbs as Cicero, Berwind, Riverside and Lyons. They are a prosperous people and take part in all of the industries of Chicago and thus preserve and uphold so many things that are essentially Chicago.

The morals of the Slovene in this country we find to be no worse than the morals of any other nationality; in many cases the Slovene conforms to the rules of right and conduct more closely than individuals of other nationalities. There are fewer police records of Slovenes than of most nationalities.

Chicago is the center for a number of the Slovene benevolent societies and it is quite a usual location for conventions of these organizations. A number of Slovene newspapers are published in Chicago which serve as sources of current information.

The Slovenes have the reputation of owing their own homes and it's very seldom that a Slovene loses his property through foreclosure proceedings. The entire family cooperates toward the payment for the home.

We, hence can see how increasingly an important role the Slovene plays in the life of Chicago. Chicago is recognized as the world's greatest railroad center, grain market, butcher shop, and lumber yard, and the Slovene makes himself at home among all the wheels of progress.

Origin of Volstead Act.

A camel can go for days without a drink. We all know that Sahara fact, but few of us know that this beast that Volstead wants us to imitate, lives to a ripe age of forty-five.

JUGOSLAV WOMEN AND GIRLS

If the people in the United States have the impression the women and girls of Jugoslavia do not follow the styles of Paris and New York, they are very much mistaken, in the opinion of Mrs. John Dynely Prince, wife of the American Minister to Belgrade, at present in this country with Dr. Prince. On the contrary, they are invariably well dressed, particularly at all times, especially energetic and industrious, much given to charitable work and devoted to all religious and educational matters.

"If I should say one thing particularly about the women of Jugoslavia," said Mrs. Prince, "it would be that they are music loving, never idle, healthy and athletic, unselfish in all things, interested in all charity, fond of the gaieties of life, but serious, too; very serious when the welfare of their own is an issue. The jazz life of America amuses them; yes, perhaps, it interests them, but they as quickly forget it."

In Belgrade in which she lives, said Mrs. Prince, is a different Belgrade from what it used to be in the days before the World War. Then there were unsightly patches of wasteland, Mrs. Prince explains, whereas now there are parks and gardens. Dirty, overcrowded old tram cars have been replaced by quicker, cleaner vehicles, their service supplemented by fleets of fast comfortable omnibuses, the same as one sees in any American city.

Belgrade's streets, too, have been changed from the rough Turkish cobbles of centuries to smooth asphalt or wooden block thoroughfares, according to the wife of the Minister. All this has greatly expanded the market for automobiles, and America has been the gainer by that.

"You know Belgrade is no longer a town," said Mrs. Prince. "It is a city of over a quarter of million people today, and as it has grown and advanced in every material sense.

It is about as large as Omaha, say, and there are plenty of sections in it much newer than any to be found in Omaha. Yet nothing has been done to alter or mar the old familiar sights. One can still find high heels tripping daintily between vast mud puddles, just as these same high heels can turn a corner and be on the best of all modern thoroughfares. It has been very aptly said that Belgrade has grown so fast that it has fairly shot out of its clothes, and so far it has only been able to provide itself with only part of a new suit.

But what it is wearing today is strikingly handsome, and in five or ten years it will have been completely refurbished.

Belgrade, formerly the capital of Serbia alone, now is the national center of 3,000,000 Serbs, 3,000,000 Croats, 1,200,000 Slovenes, 525,000 Germans and as many more Hungarians. Excepting Roumania, Jugoslavia is the largest of all the Balkan states. "And it all is a sober, industrious nation," said Mrs. Prince.

"Of course, the girls of Belgrade, the native girls, still approve of the old national costume. I have seen some of these girls wearing as many as seventeen skirts, one atop the other, and on their festal days and at their public dances these varied colored costumes present a striking and gaily hued effect. But the girls of the well-to-do class can be seen daily dressed in the latest Parisian modes, often walking besides others of their sisters in full native array.

We, hence can see how increasingly an important role the Slovene plays in the life of Chicago. Chicago is recognized as the world's greatest railroad center, grain market, butcher shop, and lumber yard, and the Slovene makes himself at home among all the wheels of progress.

"Without aiming to draw a sharp or critical comparison between the girls of Belgrade and

those of the United States, I can truthfully say the Jugoslav maidens are not so modern in behavior. One finds smoking, among the girls of Belgrade less common than here. Certainly one notices more circumspection in their interest in men. And the reason for this is easily understood—the Belgrade girls are all more ambitious.

"There is little aristocracy in Jugoslavia: in fact, none, and the girls and women have their housework to perform. When that is out of the way they put in much time in weaving and embroidery, and some of this work is of the finest and most delicate in the world. One cannot work all the time from dawn until dark, and be too modern or jazzy, you know.

"And whatever is to be done in the way of work these women do it without a murmur," went on Mrs. Prince. "On the farms they toil the same as the men. In the great tobacco factories, and you know some of the best tobacco grown anywhere is grown in Jugoslavia, they labor side by side with their masculine brothers. All this work they do because work must be done and for the great reason that they are thrifty and need the income. No one can ever accuse the Jugoslav girls of being idle. They are never so."

MR. AND MRS. PRINCE

Mrs. Prince and her husband whose home is at Ringwood, Passaic County, New Jersey, have been at Belgrade for several years, having previously been stationed at Copenhagen. Before that Dr. Prince, formerly professor of Slavic language at Columbia University, was interested in New Jersey politics, being at one time a member of the Senate of that state and, as President of that body officiating fourteen times as Acting Governor of New Jersey, during the months Woodrow Wilson was absent from Trenton in his quest for the Presidency.

TIME FOR SALE

Time is not only being sold in the form of a "Big Ben" or an "Ingersoll," we shall soon learn. The Bell Telephone Laboratories has a deep-sea long distance telephone that is supposed to make talking to London still easier and more dependable than now. This will have something on time for it will bring a vast distance a great deal closer. Another method by which alert individuals are beating time is by way of air.

Mail from New York for France by steamer is carried in from the ship by a plane for the last leg of the journey and letters that left New York on Saturday were delivered in Paris Thursday night.

A certain bus concern is selling time in form of transportation, their buses make the distance between Los Angeles and New York in five days and fourteen hours. Large mountains have been bored to gain on time. A tunnel that cost sixteen million dollars cuts off twenty-seven miles of the Great Northern's Route and the time between Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Pacific is reduced to one and one-half hours.

Through these few items we find that there is no other commodity more salable than time. "Time for sale" is the cry of the railroad, the airplane, the telephone, and all the other instrumentalities that are bringing mankind together. No matter how fast the business of the world is carried on, man persists in fighting for more time.

We, hence can see how increasingly an important role the Slovene plays in the life of Chicago. Chicago is recognized as the world's greatest railroad center, grain market, butcher shop, and lumber yard, and the Slovene makes himself at home among all the wheels of progress.

"Don't let George do everything, get mixed up in the affairs of your lodge.

Sport Sense

WILL DEMPSEY COME BACK?

Jack Dempsey seems to be very slightly excited about the present crop of heavyweights and least excited over the coming Jack Sharkey-Young Stribling fight. He is presumably preparing for the winner of this go and of all foolish moves on the part of Dempsey, this one takes the lead doughnut. Dempsey in his fights with Gene Tunney and Sharkey proved that he lost the old zip that wins fights, he lacks that speed that means so much in winning fights. It is true that he still possesses the same punch, but what of it if he hasn't the speed to land them effectively? In his encounter with Tunney he was whipped before he started. At the sound of the gong Tunney got into Dempsey so fast that at least a half of the fight was over before Dempsey came to full consciousness. That punch in the seventh round, at Chicago, must have been a lucky one and when Tunney did get on his feet, still goofy from the punch, Jack failed to catch him to put the finishing touches to him.

In his battle with Sharkey, he was administered a terrific lacing in the first round and if it hadn't been that Sharkey allowed himself to be bluffed by Dempsey's body blows, some of which were very low, the fight might have ended with a different story. While Sharkey was calling the referee's attention to the low punches, Dempsey put one on his kisser which sent Boston Jack to dreamland. The victory was Dempsey's, but it wasn't the Dempsey of former days.

Stribling, I believe, will whip Sharkey and if this proves to be the case, Dempsey will be compelled to take another beating at the hands of Young Stribling. Stribling carries himself like a born fighter, and has all the vim and fire required to carry him to a triumphant finish. He has that asset which Dempsey has lost—speed. However, we can only wait and see the results when determined youth meets proud old age.

ERROR IS COSTLY

Last New Year's day California was defeated by Georgia Tech, 8 to 7, in one of the most extraordinary games ever played on the gridiron. Roy Riegels center and captain-elect of California recovered a fumble in his own territory and ran seventy yards in the wrong direction. He was finally tackled on his own six-inch line and a moment later a teammate's punt was blocked and Georgia Tech scored a safety.

Later in the game both teams scored a touchdown, but the safety, the error of Riegels, happened to be one of the most costly in football history. The fans and players recall similar incidents, but none of such costly consequence.

WILLIE HOPPE

Willie Hoppe, the greatest individual figure in billiards has been barred from the coming world's 18.2 balkline tournament. Most billiard players feel that a great injustice has been done him and feel that there should be no restriction on talent.

BIG TEN BASKETBALL

Last Saturday night started what promises to be one of the fastest and most exciting championship races in Big Ten basketball history. Eight teams went into action, Northwestern's Wildcats, who have shown greatest promise in the preliminary season, tangled with Michigan's speedy quintet. Illinois invaded the Boilermakers or Purdue; Ohio State invaded Iowa, and Wisconsin clashed with Minnesota. All but Ohio State and Minnesota can be regarded as possible contenders for the title of champions of the Big Ten.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

The minds of the cosmopolites of our country are fed by many newspapers and have achieved the reputation of being superior in matter, make-up, and importance to those published in other lands. The Yiddish have the greatest number of papers in circulation and have their main habitat in New York, where the Jewish population is twice that of Jerusalem. Next to the Jewish papers the Italian press furnishes the largest output. Numerically the Italian newspapers outnumber those of others published in the United States where some eight-hundred flourish in all tongues. One-hundred and twenty of these are largely weeklies.

In the Northwest, the habitat of the Norwegian and Danish, there are about fifty papers printed and as many more in Swedish.

The Slavs have a very widely circulated press. The Slovenes have about eleven newspapers. Three dailies exist, being the "Voice of the People," "Equality," and the "Enlightenment." A paper which appears five times each week is printed in Chicago and is known as "American Slovene." The "American Home" a tri-weekly is published in Cleveland. "Official Organ," "New Era," "Voice of Liberty," "Proletarian," are the weeklies. Only two monthly papers are printed for our people, being "Vestnik" and "Ave Maria." A number of papers have been discontinued, while others are constantly springing into existence to serve as sources of information for the Slovene.

The Poles have about seventy different papers, some of them being distributed in very large numbers. The Serbs have 6; Croatians, 18; Bohemians, 50; Roumanians, 7; Slovaks, 21; Bulgarians, 4.

The Chinese of New York support three weeklies, those of San Francisco three dailies. Eleven papers are printed in Arabic. The Armenians publish eight papers, only one being a daily, in Boston.

Of the Latin comers, the French lead where Canada is included. There are about 41 of these, mainly in New England. A surprisingly large number of Spanish sheets exist, about 34 in number. The Portuguese cousins subscribe to 8, all but 3 are in Massachusetts, the latter in California.

The Greeks have a considerable press, 14 papers in all with two dailies in New York. The German papers in this country have dropped to less than 40, and these are widely scattered.

The foreign-language papers have been of extreme value in Americanizing our parents and there is nothing else that could be substituted. After our people learned a meager English vocabulary they still found the new tongue too cumbersome, and were rescued from ignorance of passing events by these papers.

A MYSTERY

What has happened to "Betsy Ross" and "Euclid Circle"? Have the members been swallowed from this universe or are they so occupied with the tasks within their lodges that time limits them. Let's look forward to a few communications from them for often people outside of their lodges are inquisitive about their progress.

DR. MICHAEL I. PUPIN

FAMOUS JUGOSLAV
SCIENTIST

Dr. Pupin was born October 4th, 1858, in the agricultural town of Idvor, not far from Belgrade, formerly in Hungary, but now a part of Jugoslavia. It was in this town that Professor Pupin received his early education and also in Prague. His parents were Serbophiles and like all our parents loved freedom. Like the chores of so many of our parents in their youthful days, Pupin tended cattle during summer vacations on the grasslands about his native village and absorbed all the knowledge the wise men of the village could give him, and while on duty with his herd, he would gaze into the sky and no doubt the stars brought him many an inspiration.

In the early spring of 1874 Dr. Pupin came to New York as a steerage passenger without even enough money to supply himself with the much needed mattress and blanket. To keep warm during his trip over the stormy ocean, he was forced to hug the warm smoke-stack on the deck of the immigrant ship. When he landed at Castle Garden his earthly possessions consisted of five cents, the suit of clothes which he wore, and a hat. He thus had to begin American life with no friend in this country, with all but no knowledge of the English language, with no money and practically no belongings. His first job was driving a mule team on a Delaware farm. This was the first occasion that he saw a mule and he is to have said that it was the first time that a Serb saw a mule and a mule saw a Serb. His duty was to distribute manure on this farm. What he desired was experience, so he sought many jobs and moved about that he might secure an opportunity for a better position. Being an eager student it was not long that he learned the language and history of our country.

At the scientific exhibits at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia he mused over the wonderfulness of the various electrical instruments and possibly never dreamed that some day others would loiter and investigate his inventions. He worked in a cracker factory stamping the name of the firm manufacturing these soft biscuits. In the evening he attended lectures that were given at the Cooper Union Library and burrowed into the knowledge printed in the books. He gained much from Henry Ward Beecher's sermons in Plymouth Church, which he attended. He was greatly inspired in the study of Shakespeare. During one of his jobs he became acquainted with a fellow workman who cultivated in him a strong love for the Greek and Latin writers. Through attendance at Plymouth Church the young immigrant came in contact with Charles Shepard, who made it possible for him to work his way through Adelphi Academy by means of an assistant's position in the Shepard hydropathic sanatorium.

In the fall of 1879 Professor Pupin having passed the entrance examinations with exceptionally high honors received a scholarship for four years. This certainly was a marvelous accomplishment against the many difficulties that would have swamped most young men. During his four years in college young Pupin excelled in his studies and also went in for athletics. Professor Pupin graduated from Columbia College in 1883, and was admitted as a full and complete citizen in the United States on the day before his graduation exercises. That

summer he returned to Idvor to visit his mother who encouraged him to go forward with his scientific work. In fall he entered Cambridge University and was under the guidance of a fellow of Trinity College, and was drilled thoroughly in mathematics. Here a book on "Matter and Motion" came into his possession and it is thought that it was apparently this book that gave him the final bent to the future work of Pupin.

In 1889 Professor Pupin received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Berlin, and then returned to America and became instructor of electrical engineering in the School of Mines of Columbia University. In a little brick building, dubbed "the cowshed" by the students he experimented and brought forth many scientific wonders. As soon as the announcement of the invention of X-Rays by Roentgen was heard he immediately took up the subject of these rays and it was in the "cowshed" where he later astonished prominent physicians of his more advanced scientific finds about X-Rays.

Dr. Pupin is President of the American Association for the advancement of Science and member of numerous other scientific and mathematical societies. Dr. Pupin is author of "From Immigrant to Inventor" which relates in an interesting, personal and skillful manner the stepping stones to his achievement of fame. The entire world recognizes this Jugoslav genius and looks forward to further scientific discoveries.

JUVENILE SECTION

In the next issue and every third issue of each month thereafter, there shall appear a section of this supplement devoted to likes of children. We intend to publish material sent in, "raw," so as to keep the charm. The worst grammatical errors, and some of the punctuation will be corrected, however, no attempt is going to be made to rewrite the submissions or change their original form. We realize that hundreds of children write freely for the pure love of writing about their own world of affairs, and we intend to give them this Utopia of free expression, through our official paper, the New Era. If any of the older members in our lodges have younger brothers and sisters, urge them to send in their contributions and as a result feel that common interest that we are attempting to imbue in our readers.

ABOUT KISSING

Kissing is an ancient custom in the west, and ever since St. Paul has recommended it as an external expression of Christian Brotherhood, it has grown in popularity, but the people of the west coast of Asia don't seem to appreciate it and approve of it. All kissing scenes were banned in Japan with the coming of the first "movies," the censors considered it alien barbarism and suspected it to be immoral. As soon as Henry Ford sent his cars (assumed as such), there, the Japanese censors were forced to let down the bars. The kiss is now permitted on the screen in Japan today, but it is limited to thirty seconds. This ruling is not as bad as it seems for thirty seconds after all is a long time, and is a long kiss in life or on the screen. It is doubtful whether the authorities in our country allow as much. In this country the censors judge a kiss by the kind it is and do not limit it to time, but after all, it is quality that the average American is after, and we should grant credit to our censors for knowing more about kissing than the Japanese.

EXCHANGES**Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Having organized our lodge about 3 months ago we thought it a long while not to have a dance or banquet, so we broached the idea of a banquet at our regular meeting. And oh! boy what a banquet it shall be, and I don't mean maybe.

So the lodge "Pittsburgher," No. 196 S. S. C. U. will have a banquet on the evening of January 12, 1929, beginning at 7:30 P. M. sharp. Our program is complete to the minutest detail.

There will be a good quartet. The Singing Societies Prešern and Triglav. Jokes of all descriptions, speakers galore, but none speaking over five minutes, and last but not least a great magician who knows his ropes and strings and a hot orchestra, and eats of all kinds, so your eyes will gaze with admiration on them, and all of this for 75 cents admission.

Kindly come early or you will miss the fun. Hoping to see you all present.

Louis A. Rihtar, President.

Waukegan, Ill.

Comrades construct continual cooperation.

Obedience overthrows offensive obstacles.

Marvelous management manufacturers memories.

Rigid realizations return rewards.

Active agreeable arising aggregation.

Devotion demonstrates divine doctrine.

Eager energy encourages eternity.

Successful society stamps sportsmanship.

J. Kolenc,
Comrades No. 193 S. S. C. U.

A DISCOVERY THROUGH LAZINESS

A certain boy desired to do nothing, while tending to an old time boiler. His work previous to his discovery was to raise a lever and release the steam whenever it rose above a certain pressure, to eliminate this, he soon found that a weight hung from a certain part of the lever would keep the valve closed until the pressure in the boiler became abnormal, when it would open to let the surplus steam escape, and then close again as the pressure decreased, all without any effort on his part.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IDEA OF HUMOR

The British let out roars of laughter at our American bathtubs! But I don't see any virtue in the fact that the Englishman's bathtub has to be filled by hand, to me, as I visualize and Englishman with one of those queer devices which are supposed to aid his vision cocked up in one corner of his eye and in his B. V. D.'s running back and forth for water, he seems the funniest example of humanity existing. The Frenchman also "pooh poohs" our source of Saturday night baths, but what could a person laugh at longer and harder than at a bathtub which blows up every other week because of an alleged automatic water heater that is situated beneath the tub.

Wives by mail?

What is this world coming to anyway? Every necessity and luxury of man is being commercialized, even marriage. Furniture, groceries, books and by all signs even wives will soon be obtained "on trial." Perhaps in the near future we may see something like this in our magazines: I enclose (\$\$). Please send me a wife for six months, I understand that if I am not thoroughly satisfied with her that you will refund my money.

CHINESE AND CHOP-SUEY

There is a certain air of mystery that surrounds the Chinatowns of our large cities which invests us with an inexpressible curiosity. The fact that they are so closely amalgamated into communities having little or no contact with the rest of the world explains the little knowledge of them.

So the lodge "Pittsburgher," No. 196 S. S. C. U. will have a banquet on the evening of January 12, 1929, beginning at 7:30 P. M. sharp. Our program is complete to the minutest detail.

There will be a good quartet. The Singing Societies Prešern and Triglav. Jokes of all descriptions, speakers galore, but none speaking over five minutes, and last but not least a great magician who knows his ropes and strings and a hot orchestra, and eats of all kinds, so your eyes will gaze with admiration on them, and all of this for 75 cents admission.

Kindly come early or you will miss the fun. Hoping to see you all present.

Louis A. Rihtar, President.

Waukegan, Ill.

Comrades construct continual cooperation.

Obedience overthrows offensive obstacles.

Marvelous management manufacturers memories.

Rigid realizations return rewards.

Active agreeable arising aggregation.

Devotion demonstrates divine doctrine.

Eager energy encourages eternity.

Successful society stamps sportsmanship.

J. Kolenc,
Comrades No. 193 S. S. C. U.

A DISCOVERY THROUGH LAZINESS

A certain boy desired to do nothing, while tending to an old time boiler. His work previous to his discovery was to raise a lever and release the steam whenever it rose above a certain pressure, to eliminate this, he soon found that a weight hung from a certain part of the lever would keep the valve closed until the pressure in the boiler became abnormal, when it would open to let the surplus steam escape, and then close again as the pressure decreased, all without any effort on his part.

A Chinese beggar does not exist among the Chinese of this country because of the wonderful co-operative work, temporary assistance is always given the Chinese out of work and funds.

The Chinese are still a very superstitious people. On bright sunny summer days Chinese can be seen with bird cages in their hands on corners gossiping with each other. They believe it to be an omen of good luck to own a canary. The reason for the windows of their stores being usually dirty is explained by their belief that too much light tempts the evil spirit. The stores are not painted in white, but rather in some dull color because white is unlucky and is their color of mourning.

We hope that from now on fewer people live under the impression that Chinese are individuals who take care that our collars are clean and ironed and who delights our palates in the night clubs with his chop-suey.

We're lucky.

We young people so often find difficulty in the pronunciation of Slovene words, but don't you have pity for some young people born of Finnish parents when they are told that, "valtaistuimelleasettamisjuhla," means coronation or ceremony. Or the Danish, when all this, "varemearkeind-registrarrngskontrolkalerne" — means "trade-mark." "Highness" in Russian is "vysokoprezovodkoditelstvo." We should consider ourselves fortunate in being born of Slovene parents for this fact alone.

All members are architects of their lodge, they can construct plans for a massive organization or make plans for an insignificant organization. Which type is yours?

Phunology**BORROWED, STOLEN AND ORIGINAL JOKES**

Perhaps Kandabla. Customer: "These eggs aren't fresh."

Grocer: "The boy just brought them in from the country."

Customer: "What country?"

The Alliterative Bum.

Kindly Old Lady: "My good man, pray, what has caused your sad plight?"

Former Collegiate: "I have been daunted by the dangling dogs of destiny, scorned by the survy skunks of circumstances, foiled by the frosty finger of fate."

Suspicious Invitation.

An American missionary was recently very much perplexed about the advisability of accepting the following invitation from a cannibal chieftain: "We'd like to have you for dinner Sunday."

Pedigree Hootch.

"Is this good alcohol?"

"It oughta be! I got it out of a Packard Radiator."

Toot! Toot!

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot to talk e'er the tot could totter, ought the Hottentot tot be taught to say aught, or naught or what ought to be taught her?

If to hoot and to toot a Hottentot be taught by a Hottentot tutor, should the tutor get hot if the Hottentot tot hoot at the Hottentot tutor?

Storage Problem.

Old Gentleman (seeing the small colored boy was having some trouble getting away with the large melon he was trying to eat): "Too much melon, isn't Rastus?"

Small Colored Boy: "No, suh, boss, not enough niggah."

No Improvement.

"How do you like your new pop?" asked the next door neighbor.

"Well," replied Betty, whose mother had recently annexed a third father for the kid, "judging from the way mama talked to him last night, he isn't any improvement over the first two I had."

Disappointment Ahead.

Minister (Christening child): "We will hope to see this child grow to fine brave manhood—name this child."

Mother: "Muriel, sir."

Had It Both Ways.

"Well, old man, did you marry that girl of yours or do you still darn your own stockings?"

"Yes."

Use the Milky Way.

Co-ed: "Air-planes will never be popular among the smart set."

Pilot: "Why?"

Co-ed: "There is no place to park."

Mess-t Assuredly.

Vexed Parent (to one of our seniors): "You know, my son, a rolling stone gathers no moss!"

Senior (who has studied English): "I comprehend, but you must understand that if the velocity is sufficiently increased, the stone must necessarily acquire a polish whose value is relatively the same."

"Well, Lady—"

Lady: "What are these plants, please?"

Man: "They are tobacco plants in full bloom."

Lady: "How interesting! How long will it be before the cigars are ripe?"

Garlic can cure the flu, but what can cure the garlic?

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,

Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČIĆ

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

CHAPTER VI.

The crime committed by Peter was as black as his heart. Through his greediness for wealth he had sold his brother son, the innocent lad. The heart of the inhuman uncle may have been touched; his conscience may have pricked him as usually pricks all sinners, but he did not repent in the least. The thought of profit now came into his mind; the devil whispered into his ears saying that he would get possession of all the property that was to be inherited by the lad, and being full of delight, Peter rubbed his hands. The only thing that still bothered him was the fear that the gypsy might not be successful in his undertaking. He also feared that the gypsy might betray him. But for this, too, he knew how to find consolation.

The news that a band of gypsies had planned to hang Lord Marcus Kozjak and that instead of capturing him they had met and captured Peter and his servants, who had to pay ransom for their freedom, had quickly spread among the people throughout the neighborhood. When the gypsies left the place where they had been and moved farther into the woods, so that no one could see them around, the people were under the impression that they had left the country.

The first day following his flight, Peter seemed to be very anxious for his nephew and forbade Father Bernard taking the lad out of the castle. But a few days thereafter he again permitted the boy to go out and even insisted that Father Bernard should take young George to the village among the peasants.

In the midst of the village below the Castle Kozjak there stood a beautiful pear-tree. Under this tree Father Bernard and his young pupil George would come frequently, where the two usually met the peasants. Father Bernard believed that a good lord should get acquainted with his subjects and ought to low them. Therefore he desired that young George should in early days become acquainted with the peasants and their customs, so that few days passed when Father Bernard and the young George did not come into the village to sit on the bench under the pear-tree. The people were greatly pleased to meet the young lord and the grey-haired monk, dressed in the white garment of the monastery.

Father Bernard had come to Zatichna's Monastery from some foreign country. When the people first met him they could not converse with him, as he did not know how to speak their language. But later he learned the Slovene language from the serfs in the Cloister. After having lived among the Slovene people but a short time, Father Bernard had made many friends that he soon became the most esteemed and respected priest. Though Father Bernard knew how to converse in Slovene, one could very easily tell by his accent that he was a foreigner.

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 2. strani)

Torej rojaki, pride na to predstavo mnogoštevilno, in pridite zgodaj, da boste dobili sedeže. Ako pride pozno, bo vaša kriva, če ne boste dobili sedeže.

Na svidenje 12. januarja o polu osmih (7:30) zvečer!

Louis A. Rihtar, predsednik dr. Pittsburgher, št. 196 JSKJ.

Chicago, Ill.

Gospa Pavla Lovšetova, sopranistka ljubljanske opere, sedaj na koncertnih turi po slovenskih naselbinah v Ameriki, priredi v nedeljo dne 13. januarja ob 7:30 zvečer v dvorani SNPJ, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., koncert z zanimivim programom. S tem bo dana slovensku občinstvu Cikagu in okolici prvič prilika slišati slovensko opero pevko v Ameriki.

Da je ga Lovšetova res umetnica, je ugotovila kritika v starri domovini in v Ameriki, radi tega nam ni potrebno ponovno naglašati, pač pa želimo opozoriti ljubitelje petja, da ne zamudijo prilike, katera se jim s tem koncertom nudi, ker ga Pavla Lovšetova se vrne v februarju to leto v domovino, in najbrže nas ne obiše več.

Zato je potrebno, da si nabavite vstopnice v predprodaji in si tem zasigurate vstop na koncert.

Vstopnice se dobijo pri članicah in članah pevskega zobra "Sava," članicah pod pomenega dr. "Nada," in članah samostojnega dr. "Bled." Cena je v predprodaji 75c, na dan prirede \$1.00, kar je zelo malo za koncert te vrste.

Pričakujemo, da se slovensko občinstvo v Cikagu in okolici udeleži koncerta in ne zanudi prilike slišati ge. Lovšetove. Da boste imeli v polni užitek tega večera, vam zagotavlja — Odbor.

(F. Aleš).

Cleveland, O.

Društvo Jutranja Zvezda, št. 137 JSKJ je za leto 1929 izvolilo sledje odbor: Julia Brezovar, predsednica; Mary Grdina, podpredsednica; Mary Bradach, 1153 E. 167th St., tajnica; Rose Konečnik, 1176 Norwood Rd., blagajnica; Anna Erbežnik, zapisnikarica; Genovefa Zupan, organizatorica; Mary Avsec, rediteljica; Anna Jaklich, Mary Mahne in Pavla Zigmaj nadzornice. Društveni zdravniki so: dr. J. M. Seliškar, dr. F. J. Kern in dr. M. Oman. — Redne mesečne seje se vršijo vsaki tretji četrtek v mesecu ob osmih uri zvečer, v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu na St. Clair Ave. (staro poslopje, soba št. 3). — S sestrami pozdravom

Mary Bradač, tajnica.

S pota.

Kmalu po konvenciji JSKJ smo čitali, da je usoda zahtevanja življenje bivšega delegata Jeniča iz Morley, Colo., in predno je bilo zaključeno leto 1928, je preminil dr. Grahek, vrhovni zdravnik JSKJ. Pojnikoma sem poznal še iz njegovih otroških let. Leta 1896 mi je v Calumetu pomagal pri takratni prodaji knjig. Mladi, podjetni študent je ob počitnici delal, kjer je mogel, da si nekaj prislužil za potrebe nadaljnih študij. Postal je znani in spoštovan zdravnik in malu tudi vrhovni zdravnik JSKJ, KSKJ in HBZ. — Naj v nju počiva, materi in drugim zorodnikom v Sheboyganu, Wis., pa iskreno sožalje.

V St. Mary's bolnišnico v Duthu je umrl po želodčni operaci roják Mike Smith iz Biwika, Minn. — Isto bolnišnico je po več mesecih zapustil roják Geo. Rade. Podal se je k vojemu sorodniku Muvhichu v Gilbert, Minn. — V St. Mary's bolnišnici je nekaj slovenskih smiljenik in več slovenskih trežnic.

Upam, da mi sobrat urednik dovoli naznaniti novico, da se je nedavno tu ustavil g. Anton Šubelj, operni pevec iz Ljubljane, ko je potoval v Californijo. Pri tej priliki smo se z njim dogovorili, da se na povratku iz

V Gilbertu, Minn., je umrl roják Anton Zalokar, star 42 let, doma nekje z Gorenjskega. Spravila ga je plučnica po enotenski bolezni. Pred 17 leti je prišel v Gilbert, kjer je najprej vodil Commercial hotel, pozneje pa Moose klub. Zapušča vodo v brata Mihaela.

V Chisholmu je umrla Mrs. J. Kovach, stara 67 let. Spravila jo je plučnica.

Na božični dan je v Ely, Minn., smrtno ponesrečil 20 letni roják John Kalčič. Dne 4. januarja pa je smrt rešila trpljenja člana JSKJ Franka Hribarja, starega 48 let. Bolehal je polegno leto in je bil večkrat operiran. Doma je bil s Krke pri Zatični. V mestu Ely je bival 20 let. Tu zapušča vodo, v starem kraju pa sestre. Bil je tudi član SSPZ in KSKJ. O priliki zadnje konvencije JSKJ ga je dr. Grahek preiskal in ga takoj postal v bolnišnico. Zdaj sta že oba v kraju, odkoder ni vrnilne.

Matija Pogorelec.

Virginia, Minn.

Člani društva sv. Štefana, št. 164 JSKJ so prošeni, da se prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila 13. januarja, polnoštevilno udeležijo. Za rešiti bo nekaj važnih zadev, ob enem se bodo članom razdelila nova pravila. Tem potom obveščam tudi člane, da bodo asesmenti za v bodoče nekaj izpremenjeni. Člani, ki so zavarovani za en dolar dnevne bolniške podpore, plačevali bodo v bodoče 5 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni udeležil zavarovali za dva dollarja dnevne bolniške podpore, plačajo v bodoče 25 centov več mesečno. Člani, zavarovani za en dolar bolniške podpore ali pa samo za smrtnino, plačajo 5 centov več na mesec. — Dalje naznanjam, da mora vsaj član našega društva, ki se ni

OTOK ZAKLADOV

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

(Nadalevanje)

"No, dobro," sem si mislil, "jasno je, da moram ostati, kadar sem in ne smem motiti ravnotežja; jasno je pa tudi, da morem zastaviti veslo in od časa do časa na mireh mestih nekoliko zaveslati proti suhemu." Rečeno storjeno. Vlegel sem se sedaj oprit na komolec in sem pri vsaki dani priložnosti enkrat ali dvakrat zaveslal, da sem obrnil rilec proti obrežju.

Bilo je zelo vtrudljivo in počasno delo, vendar sem vidno napredoval; in ko sem se bližal Predgorju gozdov, sem vedel, da na vsak način zgrešim ta kraj, da pa sem napredoval vseeno nekoliko sto korakov proti vzhodu. Videl sem mirne zelenе vršiče dreves gibati se v jutranji sapici, in bil sem prepričan, da gotovo dospem do prihodnjega predgorja.

Bil je pa tudi že skrajni čas, kajti žeja me je začela mučiti. Pripekanje solnca, tisočero odsevanje njegovih žarkov od valova, morska voda, ki se je razlivala čez mene in se tu sušila in pokrivalo moje ušnice s soljo, vse to je povzročilo, da me je grlo peklo in žgalo in glava bolela. Ob pogledu na takoj blizu se nahajajoče dreve sem postal bolj neštrpen; pa tok me je nesel mimo tega kraja in ko se je odprl prihodnji zaliv, sem zagledal nekaj, kar je popolnoma spremenilo moje počutke.

Ravno pred meno, komaj pol milje daleč, sem zagledal Hispaniolo z razpetimi jadri. Prepričan sem bil, da me love; toda trpel sem toliko vsled pomanjkanja vode, da sem komaj vedel, ali naj se radi tega veselim ali žalostim; in predno sem storil kak sklep, me je presenečenje tako prevzel, da sem mogel samo zjati in se čuditi.

Hispaniola je imela razvito svoje glavno jadro in dvoje malih jader pri rilcu, in njena lepa bela jadra so se svetila v solnec kot sneg. Ko sem jo prvič ugledal, so bila njenja jadra napeta; vozila je nekako v severozapadni smeri in sklepala sem iz tega, da so može na ladji namenjeni okolo otoka nazaj proti sidišču. Naenkrat pa se je začela obračati vedno bolj in bolj proti zapadu, tako da sem mislil, da so me zagledali in začeli loviti. Naposled pa se je obrnila naravnost proti vetrui, ki jo je vrgel nazaj, in tam je stala potem nekoliko časa brez pomoči in njena jadra so ohlapnila.

"Nerodneži!" sem vzkliknil. "Še vedno morajo biti pijani kot sove." In mislil sem si, kako bi jih kapitan Smolett načgal, da ne kar skakali.

Ladja se je polagoma obrnila in z vnovič razpetimi jadri eno ali dve minuti hitro vozila, in se potem zopet zaletela proti vetrui in obstala. To se je vedno in vedno ponavljalo. Semintja, gor in dal, proti severu, jugu, vzhodu in zahodu je vozila Hispaniola, se zaletavala in ustavljalna, in pri vsakem novem poskusku končala kakor je začela, da so ji namreč jadra ohlapnila. Bil sem prepričan, da je nihče ne vozi; in če je tako, kje pa so mornarji? Ali so bili smrtno pijani ali pa so jo zapustili, sem si mislil, in morda bi jo mogel zopet vrniti kapitanu, če se mi pošreči priti na krov.

Hitrino sem bil pokonci in v istem trenotku me je obdal oblak morskih pen; vendar sem to pot vztrajal pri svojim namenu in začel z vso močjo in opreznostjo veslati proti Hispaniolu. Enkrat sem zajel toliko vode, da sem se moral ustaviti; vodil sem svoj čolnič med valovi tako spremeno, da je le semintja dobil udarec med rebra in mi se je voda pljusknila v obraz.

Urno sem se bližal ladji; vendar sem, kako so se pri krmilu svetili medeni okovi, ko se je premikala; in še vedno se ni pričakala živa duša na krovu. Smatral sem jo za zapuščeno. Ako pa ni bila, so mornarji pijani ležati spodaj, kjer bi jih mogel zvezati in narediti potem z ladjo, kar bi se mi zljudilo.

Nekoliko časa se je gibala tako, da je bilo zelo slabo zame. Obrnjena je bila skoro popolnoma proti jugu in se seveda ves čas zibala. Vselej, kadar se je obračala, so se jadra nekoliko napela, in to jo je v trenutku obrnilo proti vetrui in oddaljilo od mene.

Veter je za nekoliko sekund skoro pojental in ker je tok ladjo polagoma obračal, se je Hispaniola počasi vrtela okoli svojega središča in obrnila proti meni zadnji del, kjer je bilo okno kabine še vedno na stežaj odprt in kjer je gorela svetilka nad mizo. Glavno jadro je viselo ohlapno dol, kakor kako bandero. Ako bi ne bilo toka, bi stala popolnoma mirno.

V zadnjih trenotkih sem se od nje nekoliko oddaljil, sedaj sem pa podvojil svoj napor in jo začel loviti.

Nisem bil sto metrov od nje, ko je veter zopet potegnil; jatra na levi strani so se napela in zopet je švignila naprej kot lastavica.

Skoro bi obupal, toda zopet me je navdalo veselje. Ladja se je obračala. Videl sem, kako so se penili valovi pod njenim rilcem. Neskončno velika se mi je videla iz mojega nizkega čolna.

Komaj sem imel časa misliti, komaj časa delati in se rešiti. Nahajal sem se vrh vala, ko je ladja prihajala po drugem navzdol. Planil sem na noge, sunil svoj čoln pod vodo in skočil. Z eno roko sem se vjel za veliki dreg, svojo nogo pa vtaknil med veliko vrv, in ko sem tako visoko visel in težko sopl, mi je zamokel udarec oznanil, da je ladja povozila in razbila čolnič in da sedaj ne morem več s Hispaniolem.

XXV. POGLAVJE

Črno zastavo snamem.

Komaj sem se ustanoval na stožini, ko je vihajoče jadro ohlapnilo in se na drugi strani s takim pokom zopet napelo, kater bi kdo s topom ustrelil. Vsled sunka se je ladja stresla do dna, toda kmalu je spodnje jadro zopet omahnilo, ostala pa so bila še vedno napeta.

Skoro bi bil padel v morje; zdaj nisem smel več traktiti časa, zato sem splezal po stožini dol in se z glavo naprej zakotal na krov.

Bil sem na prednjem delu ladje, ki je bil obrnjen od vetrui, in glavno jadro, ki je bilo še vedno napeto, mi je zakrivalo večji del zadnjega konca ladje. Žive duše ni bilo videti. Na tleh, ki niso bila osnažena od upora sem, je bilo opaziti sledove nog; prazna steklenica z odbitim vratom se je valila semintja kot nekaj živega.

Naenkrat je prišla Hispaniola naravnost pred veter. Prednja jadra za meno so glasno pokala, krmilo je močno udarjalo,

cela ladja se je vzdigovala in tresla, drog glavnega jadra se je zasukal proti ladji, vrvi so zaječale in pokazal se mi je zadnji del ladje.

Tam sta bila dva čuvaja: rdečekapec ležeč na hrbitu, trd kot les, z razprostrtnimi rokami in odprtimi ustmi, kačoč zobe; Izrael Hands pa je sedel s hrbotom proti ograji; brada mu je visela na prsi, roke so bile razprostre, njegov obraz je bil bleđ kot lojeva sveča.

Ladje se je stresla in zibala kakor uporen konj, jadra so se napenjala sedaj na eni sedaj na drugi strani, in drog glavnega jadra se je zibal, da je jambora ječala. Semintja je pljusknil oblak svitih pen preko ograje. Ob vsakem sunku se je prevabil rdečekapec, pa vedno obležal zopet na hrbitu in kazal spačeno lice, da ga je bilo grozno gledati. Pri vsakem sunku se je tudi Hands vedno bolj sesedal, njegove noge so se stezale vedno dalje po krovu in telo se je končno obrnilo proti zadnjemu delu ladje; Tako se mi je njegov obraz popolnoma skril in nisem mogel videti ničesar drugega kakor njegova ušeza in konice krov.

Pri tem sem opazil mlakužne temne krvi po tleh in padlo mi je v glavo, da sta se umorila v svoji pijani jezi.

Ko sem tako tja gledal in se čudil, se je Hands, ko je ladja ravno mirno stala, deloma obrnil in se z zamolklim ječanjem izvrnil nazaj v oni položaj, v katerem sem ga videl v začetku. Ječanje, ki je pričalo o bolečinah in smrtni slabosti, in njegova odprta, viseča čeljust, vse to me je presunilo. Spomnil sem se pa na pogovor, ki sem ga slišal v sodu in usmiljenje me je minulo.

Krenil sem se proti zadnjemu delu ladje, in prišel do glavne jambore.

"Pojdite na krov, gospod Hands," sem dejal porogljivo. S težavo je obrnil oči, vendar je bil preveč slab, da bi se mogel začuditi. Besedica "brandy" je bilo vse, kar je zinil. Videl sem, da ne smem izgubiti časa; umaknil sem se drogu velikega jadra, ko se je zopet zavrtel preko krova, smuknil proti zadnjemu delu ladje in po stopnicah dol v kabino.

Tukaj je vladal tak nered, kakor si ga le morete misliti. Karkoli je bilo zaprto, so pri iskanju zemeljevida vlamili. Po tleh, kjer so sedeli lojopi pri pijači ali posvetovanju, potem ko so gazili po močvirju okoli tabora, je ležalo nesnage na debelo.

(Dalje prihodnji)

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE

možnosti ustreže upravičenim željam narodnih manjšin.

V Celju je umrla po daljši in mučni bolezni ga. Neža Levstik, soproga oblastnega poslanca, gerenta okrajnega zastopa v Celju in ocitelja v pok. g. Mihela Levstika in mati našega odličnega pisatelja g. Vladimira Levstika. Blaga in splošno priljubljena pokojnica se je rodila l. 1851. v Grajski vasi.

Nedavno je umrl upokojeni nadučitelj Fran Podobnik, velik rodoljub in eden najstarejših slovenskih Sokolov. Rojen je bil 3. oktobra 1850 kot sin klučavničarskega mojstra v Ljubljani. Na učiteljišču je maturiral leta 1870. Od l. 1860. je bil član Ljubljanskega Sokola. Služboval je kot učitelj najprvo v Čremošnjicah pri Kočevju. Nato polegalo v Rajhenburgu ter 20 let na Koroškem, kjer so ga zaradi njegovega trdnega narodnega prepričanja zapostavljal in preganjali. Leta 1892 je dobil mestno nadučitelja pri Sv. Barbari v Halozah. Nato je služboval 2 leti v Hajdini pri Ptaju, kjer se mu je posrečilo prelevit nemške prebivalce v zavedne Slovence. Hajdina, ga je imenovala tudi za svojega častnega občana. Leta 1907. je bil po 37 letih učiteljevanja upokojen na lastno prošnjo. Preselil se je v Maribor in bil dve leti zaposlen v pišarniški službi pri šolskem oblastvu tedanjega glavarstva Podobniku časten spomin!

Zaročenee" Mary Rockefelerjeve. V neki hoteli na Sušak je prišel te dni neki Vekoslav Valentín ter zahteval sobo, izjavljajoč, da sicer nima denarja, da bi jo plačal, da pa bo plačala njegova zaročenka Mary Rockefellerjeva, znana ameriška miljarderka. Hotelsko obje je takoj spoznalo, da mladi mož ni pri zdravi pameti. Policija ga je poslala na opazovalnico, kjer so zdravniki izjavili, da je mladenec slaboumen. Pri njem so našli pisma, naslovljena na Mary Rockefellerjevo, ter njeno sliko, izrezano iz nekega ilustriranega lista. Namišljenega zaročenca Mary Rockefellerjeve so odpravili v njegovo domovinsko občino Kastav.

Cosulich se preselil v Brazilijo? Iz Rio de Janeiro je prišlo v Trst poročilo, da se mudi tam ravnatelj Cosulicheve pomorske industrije inženjer Friderik Martinolič, pripravljajoč možnost za otvoritev podružnice tržaške ladjedelnice, katera bi raztegnila svoje delovanje na vso južno Ameriko. Glede na vedno obsežnejši razvoj južnoameriške trgovine, je pričakovati, da Cosulicheva inicijativa popolnoma uspe. Kot bliski z jasnega je treščila ta vest v tržaško prebivalstvo in vzbudila naravno strašno razburjenje. Kozulici so bili že večkrat povabljeni na delovanje v južni Ameriki in po vojni se je govorilo, da skoro premeste svojo ladjedelnico v Brazilijo. Glede na to, da je založil željo hrvatskih narodnih manjšin v Burgenlandu, naj se omogoči izobrazba učiteljev za hrvatske šole v hrvatskem jeziku in da naj se imenuje poseben šolski nadzornik za hrvatske šole. Minister prosvete je izjavil, da je pripravljen ustreziti želji Hrvatov; preskrbel bo, da bo imenovan nadzornik za hrvatske šole v Burgenlandu, ker stoji na stališču, da se po

v napotje italijanskim brodolastnikom, so začeli resno misliti na Brazilijo. Ako bi res odšli, postane Trst pristanišče kakšnega si želijo mogotci v Rimu.

Hrvati v Burgenlandu dobre svoje šole. Na seji finančnega odbora avstrijskega parlamenta je krščanski socialist Gongel izrazil željo hrvatskih narodnih manjšin v Burgenlandu, naj se omogoči izobrazba učiteljev za hrvatske šole v hrvatskem jeziku in da naj se imenuje poseben šolski nadzornik za hrvatske šole v Burgenlandu. Direktor lista "Giornale d'Italia" V. Gaida piše o

tržaškem problemu: "Premestili so se sistemi uvozne in izvozne trgovine v mnogih deželah podunavske Evrope in Levanta, katere so vrstile pred vojno svoje načupne in prodajne posle v Trstu. Ta velika tranzitna trgovina je redila cele skupine in trgovce, posredovalce in odpravnike. Danes je ta trgovina skoraj izgubljena in ni je mogoče vzpostaviti. K temu odkotu tržaške trgovine se pridružuje umetne odtegnitev, storjene iz političnih interesov nekaterih držav. Konkurenca, ki jo dela Hamburg Trstu, je posledica ne samo naravne gravitacije srednjeevropske trgovine proti severu, marveč tudi programatične absorbiranja češkoslovaškega in avstrijskega prometa v okvirju nemškega gospodarstva. To je v zvezi z gibanjem za Anschluss. Sedaj se pripravlja Poljska, da umakne od Trsta po Italijansko-poljskih konvencijah zagotovljeni mu emigrantski prevoz. V Gdinji se gradi z vso naglico poljsko pristanišče v konkurenco Gdanskemu in to pristanišče zavzame poljski promet in tudi emigrante..." Ni še dolgo, ko je "Piccolo" triumfiral po dogovorih, doseglih za razvrstitev promete na sever in na jug, in trdi celo, da je Trst premagal Hamburg, sedaj pa Gaida podira "Piccolove" iluzije in govori brezobjektivno resnico o bodočnosti tržaškega prometa.

—

GLAS NARODA

NAJSTAREJŠI NEODVISNI SLOVENSKI DNEVNÍK V AMERIKI

Je najbolj razširjen slovenski list v Ameriki; donosi vskakajne svetovne novosti, najboljša izvirna poročila iz stare domovine; mnogo šale in prevede romanov najboljših pisateljev.

Pošljite \$1.00

in pričeli ga bomo pošljati.

Vsa pisma naslovite na:

GLAS NARODA

82 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y.

IZŠEL JE

Slovensko Amerikanski

KOLEDAR

za leto

1929

Cena 50c

Naročila pošljite na

Slovenic Publishing Co.

82 Cortlandt St.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lepe tiskovine

za vaša društva, za trgovce, posameznike, za vskakovstne prireditve dobite vselej

Dr. George Milavetz, ZOBOZDRAVNIK

23 East Sheridan St. (prej ure urad dr. McCarty-ja) ELY, MINN.

Uradne ure:

Od 9. do 12. dop. od 1. do 5. pop od 7. do 9. zvečer. Ob nedeljah po dogovoru.

(Telefon za urad in stanovanje: 504 R).

po nizkih cenah

v prvih slovenskih unijah tiskarni v Zjed. državah, kjer dobiti ob vsakem času začasno in

je načelo