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NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

Letos obhajamo 40-letnico J. S. K.
Jednote. Poskrbimo, da bo ta mejnik
bratstva tako pravljeno kot še ni
bil noben dosedanjih jubilejev.

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DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN SLOVENSKE VESTI

INOZEMSTVA

NA OTOKU ZAKLADOV

KRESOVI SVOBODE

Današnja številka Nove Dobe izšla v povečani izdaji kot v pozorilo članstvu J. S. K. Jednote in splošni slovenski javnosti v Ameriki, da druga najstarejša slovenska podpora organacija v Zedinjenih državah dala ta mesec svojo 40-letnico. Današnja izdaja Dova Dobe je poseben okraskov, kar naj bi nekako v soglasju z nazioni, da dami pri štiridesetih letih pestrobarvni okraski ne pripeljajo tako kot dvajsetletni deklici. Važna je duševnost važnih so darovi, ki jih žena v letih prinaša svojim otrokom in prijateljem.

MANJŠI DEFICIT

Zakladniški departmément zvezne vlade je zaključil fiskalno leto dne 30. junija z izkazilom 1400 milijonov deficitta. V zaključenem fiskalnem letu so dohodki federalne vlade znašali 6200 milijonov dolarjev, izdatki pa 7600 milijonov dolarjev. Letoski primanjkljaj je vsekakor najmanjši v zadnjih sedmih letih. Ob zaključku lanskega fiskalnega leta je bil primanjkljaj skoraj enkrat tako visok kot je letos. Z drugimi besedami se to reče, da se še vedno pogrezamo v dolgov, toda ne tako hitro kot prejšnja leta.

PRIZNANJE ROOSEVELTU

V Indianapolisu, Ind., se je pretekli teden vršila državna konvencija republikanske stranke, in je med govorji, ki so ob takih prilikah običajni, vzbudil posebno pozornost govor Bruce Bartona, republikanskega kongresnika iz New Yorka. Mož je dejal, da bi se republikanci morali učiti od Roosevelteta, kako si pridobiti zaupanje preprostega ljudstva. Kljub temu, da se marsikateri poskus New Dealu ni obnesel in depresija še ni odpravljena, prosto ljudstvo ne smatra Roosevelteta odgovornega za te neuspehe, ker je prepričano, da je Roosevelt odkrit prijatelj malih ljudi, katerim v resniciji želi pomagati. Kongresnik je pripomnil, da dokler si republikanci ne pridobijo takega zaupanja med prostim narodom, ne morejo pričakovati kakšnih odločilnih zmag.

ZA SPIJONI

Špijonažna aféra v prid Nemčiji, ki je bila nedavno razkrivana v New Yorku, bo preiskana do podrobnosti. Vlada Zedinjenih držav je na podlagi nove evidence poslala državnega pravnika Lamarja Hardya v Anglijo in Francijo, da skuša še tam najti gnezda špijonaže, iz katerih so vodile nit v Zedinjene države.

MEDNARODNA TRGOVINA

Fašistične in napol fašistične države si mnogo prizadavajo, da bi se gospodarsko osamosvojile, namreč, da bi se rešile uvoza in vse živiljenjske potrebštine producirale v svojih mejah. Ameriški državni tajnik Hull pa ve-

Californija in posebej še mesto San Francisco se pripravlja na veliko mednarodno razstavo, ki se bo tam vršila leta 1939. Oficielno ime razstave bo Golden Gate International Exposition, kajti Golden Gate se imenuje znamenita ožina, ki veže ogromni zaliv San Francisco s Pacifičnim oceanom.

Zanimivo je, da se bo razstava vršila na "otoku zakladow" — Treasure Island, na umetno zgrajenem otoku v zalivu San Francisco, med mesti San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley in Richmond, nedaleč od ogromnega mosta, ki je bil nedavno doigran in ki preko zaliva veže mesti San Francisco in Oakland. Tudi ime Treasure Island, katerega otoka do nedavnega časa še nikjer ni bilo, ima svoj pomen. Država California je namreč dobila ime po nekem pravljičnem otoku zakladow, ki ga nikjer ni bilo, pa ga je neki znaten pisatelj hotel imeti v svoji povest. Pisatelj je torej ta otok ustvaril v svoji domišljiji in ga je imenoval California. In po tistem izmišljenem otoku so odkriti imenovali tisti del dežele, ki se zdaj imenuje California. Seveda California ni otok, ampak samo polotok, pa še to le v mehikanskem delu iste.

Otok zakladow je v tem času že zrastel iz zaliva v velikosti kvadratne milje. Na otoku že rastejo poslopja, nekatera da ostanejo tam za stalno, druga samo za čas razstave. Kmalu bo do zazelenela tam tudi tisočera drevesa in zacetelo bo cvetje v milijonskih izdajah. Razstava bo otvorjena že 18. februarja 1939. To je pač mogoče le v Californiji, kjer ne poznajo prave zime, ampak se v februarju že smeje mehka južna pomlad.

Razstava bo v gotovih ozirih nekaj sličnega kot so bile druge svetovne razstave, samo bolj popolna in bolj modernizirana, ker napredek se nikoli ne ustavi, posebno ne v Ameriki. Na razstavi bo zastopani tri četrtine držav naše Unije, med temi posebno izrazito pacifične države: California, Oregon in Washington. Dalje bo zastopanih okrog 35 držav inozemstva iz Evrope, Azije in Amerike. Posebno se za

(Dalje na 6. strani)

Ob svoji 40-letnici

J. S. K. Jednota

NJENIM OTROKOM:

Med vami sem že štiri desetletja in z vami grem, da nudim vam zavetja.

Tu snuje se pomoč za bol, trpljenje, spoštovanje se vseh vrl in bare mišljene.

Pri nas drži zvestoba za zvestobo. Kdor dvomil bi, naj čita Novo Dobo.

Jaz, kot doslej, vsem članom dobra mati še zanaprej bom skušala ostati.

Še mnog uspeh bodočnost nam pomenja, saj v letih teh začetek je življenja.

Tako trdi vsaj ljudska govorica: verujmo ji, pa bo za nas resnica!

Obljubimo na vek si bratstvo pravo in ljubimo ameriško zastavo!

S podlago to od vzhoda do zahoda ljubezen bo in sreča in svoboda.

A. J. Terbovec.

TEKMOVANJE S SUŠO

Največja sovražnica farmskih vrtnih pridelkov je suša. Ziviljenje ljudi je posredno ali neposredno odvisno od rastlinstva in vsaka rastlina potrebuje za svoj razvoj primerno količino moči. Nekatere rastline rabi več, druge manj moč, toda vse jo potrebujejo. Preveč mokrotne sicer tudi škoduje nekatrim rastlinam, toda suša je neprimerno bolj škodljiva.

Tekom zadnjih let smo videli ali čitali, kakočno ogromno škodo je suša povzročila po govtih krajih zapada v srednjega zapada. Pa tudi vzhodnim krajem, ki v normalnih časih dobivajo dovolj dežja, suša ni prizanesla.

Po zapadu je močno razvita irigacija, to je umetno namakanje polj sadovnjakov in pašnikov. Za to potrebna voda se dobiva iz rezervoarjev, ki zadržijo in shranjujejo vodo topčega se snega, naglih plod in tudi kolikor stalno tekočih rek in potokov, da je na razpolago za namakanje tekom poletnih mesecev. Veliki jezovi in vodni rezervoarji, ki jih je voda zgradila ali jih še gradi na zpadu, imajo trojni namen: preprečevati poplave, prizvajati ceno električno silo in zbrati vodo za namakanje obdelane zemlje. Najlepši sadovnjaki, polja, vrtovi in vinogradi na zpadu, posebno v Californiji, se razprostirajo po krajih, kjer je bila pred leti puščava, koder zaradi pomanjkanje moči ni uspevalo nikako rastlinstvo ali pa so revno životarile le borne puščavske rastline brez vrednosti.

Irigacija pomeni seveda posebne izdatke za farmerja, ker irigacijske naprave se morajo držati v redu. Take irigacijske naprave lastujejo udruženja farmerjev, privatne družbe, okraji, države ali federalna vlada. Kdor rabi vodo za namakanje, mora seveda zanjo plačevati določeno ceno, kakor morajo prebivalci mest plačevati za vodo, ki jim jo dovajajo vodovodi. Toda farmerji, ki imajo napeljano irigacijo, se ni treba zanašati na dež, kar pomeni, da so pridelki priljubno zasigurani.

Zadnja leta se je irigacija

Dalje na 6. str.

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

VRANE NA GORENJSKEM

Po Gorenjskem so se bile zadnja leta zelo razmnožile vrane, ki so posebno spomladi povzročale veliko škodo po koruznih poljih. Več kot polovico takrat zelene koruze so vrane porvale in nekateri kmetje so sami zaradi te nadlog opustili sajeњe koruze. S puško vrani niso mogče priti zlepa do živega, strašil se pa privadi in se jih ne boji. Lani in letos pa so kmetje uničili ogromno število vran z zastrupljanjem; v to svrhu so porabljali s fosforjem zastrupljena jajca, ki so se sijajno obnesla. V radovljški okolici so vsled tega letos vrane že redke.

OSEMDESETLETNIK

Znani ljubljanski igralec Danilo je pretekli mesec praznoval svoj 80. rojstni dan pri dobrem zdravju in dobrem razpoloženju. Igralec Danilo, ki je tako rekoč del zgodovine ljubljanskega gledališča, četudi je že upokojen, se še vedno živo zanima za gledališko umetnost.

NEZGODA SOKOLA

Engelbert Gangl, prvi podstrelina Sokola Jugoslavije, je v Pragi, kjer se mudi zaradi velikega sokolskega zleta, tako nešrečno padel, da si je pri padcu zlomil levo roko pod komolcem. Kljub težki poškodbi je bil že drugi dan spet na televodiju in je sploh opravljala svoja običajna dela kot da se nič zgodilo.

DOMAČIJA ZGORELA

V Gaberniku pri Zgornji Poljskavki je zgorelo posestniku Maksu Kumerju iz Limbuša stanovanjsko in gospodarsko poslopje, tako da tripi Kumer okoli 20.000 dinarjev škode. Požar so zategnili otroci, ki so se v gospodarskem poslopu igrali z vžigalicami.

STOLETNICA PESNIKA

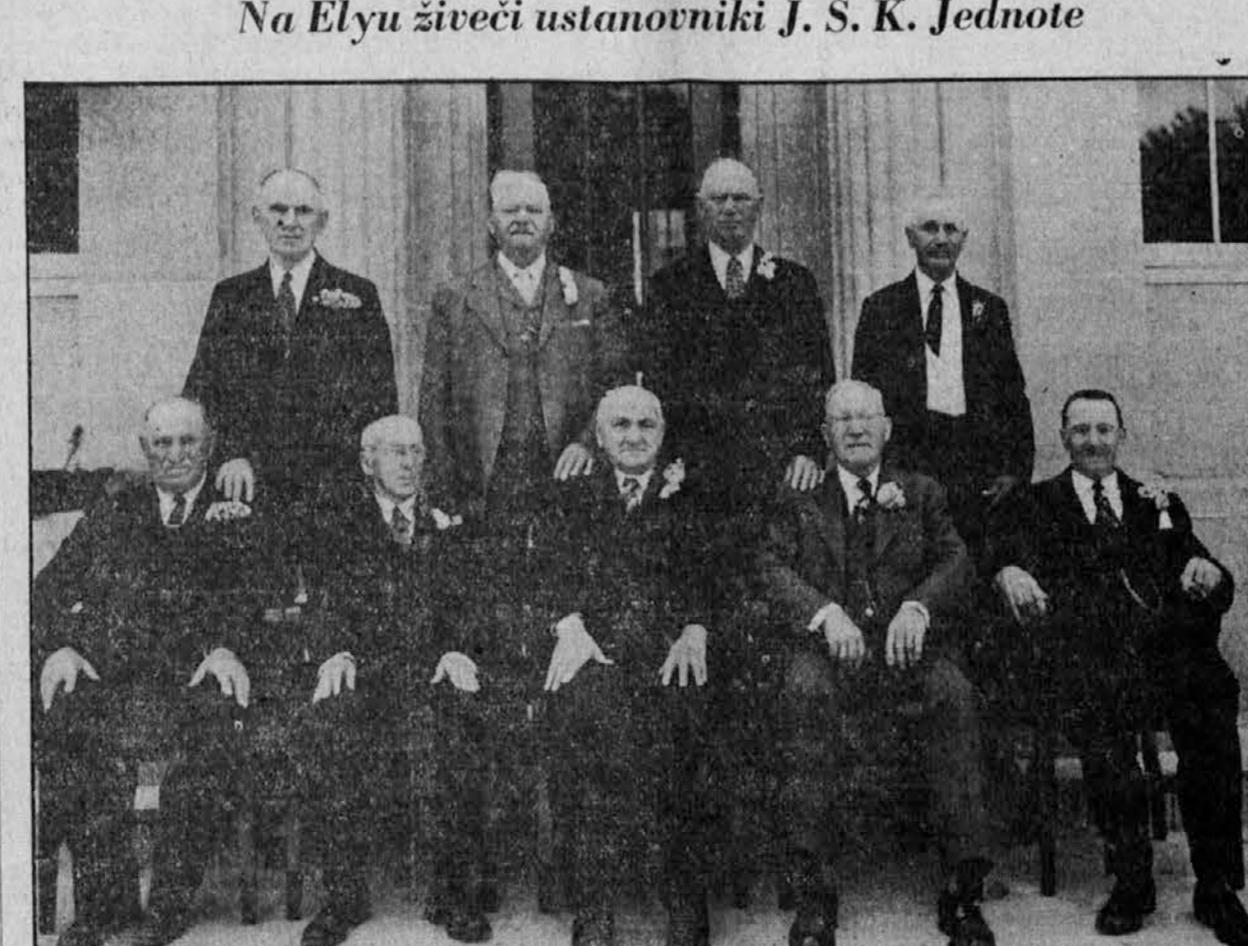
V Boštaju ob Savi bo v bližini bodočnosti odkrita spominska plošča slovenskemu pesniku in pisatelju Antonu Umeku, ki se je rodil 12. junija 1838 na Okicu pri Boštaju. Pesnik je umrl leta 1871, star komaj 33 let.

AMERIŠKI STUDENTJE

Trije ameriški visokošolci iz Detroit, Mich., so na svojem potovanju po Evropi obiskali tudi Gorenjsko, kjer ima eden izmed njih sorodnike. Neki slovenski inteligenčni, ki jih je spremljal po Gorenjskem, je potem v ljubljanskem dnevniku "Jutru" poročal, da so bili dajki v svojih izjavah sicer precej rezervirani, pa je vendar iz priložnostnih izjav posnel marsikaj. Tako je študentom v sponzori ugajala gorenjska primitivna domačnost, prijaznost in gostoljubnost. Vseč so jim bili tudi Bled, Vintgar ter Savska in Lipniška dolina, četudi se to z Ostendorom, Nico in drugimi evropskimi kopališči, še manj pa s Californijo ne da primerjati. Porazno pa je nanje vplivalo stanje jugoslovenskih cest; tudi po gorenjskih cestah se niso hotele posluževati koles, ampak so rajšči hodili peš. Iz mest nimajo najboljših vtišov, bolj jim ugaja podeželje. Čudili so se pomanjkljivosti glede postrežbe v hotelih in gledi prenočišč. Menili so, da v teh ozirih silno manjka ameriške podjetnosti.

Prijatelj, ki se je bil nedavno podal na kratek obisk v Slovenijo, sem po njegovem povratku vprašal, kateri del njegovega izleta je bil najlepši. Pa se je mož navrhano nasmehnil, in odvrnil, da brez pogojno najlepši del izleta je bil povratak v Ameriko.

Toliko se govori o depresiji in slabih časih, pa so oni dan in stradajoči državljanji v Clevelandu plačali okrog \$100,000 vstopnine, da so videli baseball tekmo v stadionu; v New Yorku pa je istočasno prišlo 90.000 ljudi gledati rokoborbo med Louisom in Schemelingom in so za "užitek" dobrih dveh minut pla-



Na Elyu živeči ustanovniki J. S. K. Jednote

Sprednja vrsta z leve na desno: Mike Sterk, Frank Jerich, Štefan Banovec (prvi glavni pomočni tajnik), Joseph Mantel (nadzornik v prvem glavnem odboru in sedanji prvi glavni podpredsednik), Frank Zgonc, starejši.

Zadnja vrsta z leve na desno: Joseph Plut, Joseph Skala, Joseph Zobec in John Gnidica.

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Glavni in porotni odborniki izražajo svoje nazore, izkušnje in priporočila glede JSKJ

Paul Bartel:

Ob 40-letnici JSKJ

Leta 1898, ko so naši pionirji v severni Minnesota ustanovili našo Jednoto, sem jaz v tistih časih pohajal v drugi razred ljudske šole na Vrhniku. Seveda mi ni takrat nikdar na misel prišlo, da bom ob štiridesetletnem obstanku naše Jednote imel čast biti njen glavni predsednik in imel čast, da poklonim par skromnih vrstic v jubilejno številko njenega glasila.



PAUL BARTEL,

glavni predsednik

V moji šoli seveda nisem nikoli študiral etimologije, to se pravi: Študiranje visoko donečih izrazov in besed. Radi tega bom, bratje in sestre, poklonil naši dobri in skrbni materi JSKJ za njen jubilej šopek vrtne, nabranih v mojem domačem vrtu, brez tujih okraskov, kot njen dolgoletni član ter njen glavni predsednik.

V zgodovini vesoljstva je štirideset let samo majhen odlomek utripa. V zgodovini naših bratskih jednot pa je štirideset let dolga doba viharjev in težkih bojev. Mogoče je mnogim znano, da je bila v tej deželi ustanovljena leta 1868 v mestu Meadville, Pa., prva podpora organizacija. Njen ustanovitelj je bil navaden delavec, po imenu John Upchurch, kateri je pričel bratsko zavarovanje z zbiranjem denarja okrog svojih sosedov, katerega je naložil v sklad, da se v slučaju smrti dotednega člana preskrbi dosten pogreb.

Kako skremem je bil ta začetek, kako kolosalen je sedanj rezultat na polju fraternalizma, in to v tako kratki dobi.

Kakor je bil skromen pričetek prve podporne organizacije, tako skremem je bil pričetek naše Jednote. Nekaj je danes med nami še onih borcev, ki so z velikimi žrtvami omogočili, da je danes naša Jednota o njene ustanovitve na najvišji točki gleda članstvo, ter na najvišji točki solventnosti in financ. Mnogo imamo danes v naši Jednoti dobrih in lojalnih članov in članic, kateri so že, in kateri bodo še veliko pripomogli ter so trdno odločeni vztrajati in delati na to, da se naša organizacija v vsakem dnem veča, ter vztrajati in delati na to, da čima imponantnejše proslavimo blagovni praznik.

Po širni Ameriki, po različnih državah, kjer so naše postojanke, ali društva, so in bodo na svečne načine obhajala praznovanje tega jubileja. S tem bodo dela priznanje naši Jednoti za vsa njena dobra in humanitarna dela od njenega obstanka; tem bodo budila k življenju začetno delo naših dobrih v vztrajnih pionirjev, ki so zastavili vse svoje moći za dobrobit in človečanstvo našega naroda v tuji zemlji. S svojimi prireditvami in praznovanjima pa tudi naša društva agitirajo za nov prirosek, kajti z različnimi prireditvami klicajo v svoj delokrog prijatelje in znance, kateri še niso člani naše Jednote.

Krona k temu našemu velikemu jubilejnemu letu pa bodo ogromna proslava v dneh 16., 17. in 18. julija tega leta, v rojstni deželi in v rojstnem mestu, da bo potreba skleniti naše Jednote. Tam v de-

želi tisočerih jezer ter belih brez, tam, kjer se je rodila naša Mati, tam bomo praznovali naš jubilej. Tam v železnem okrožju, kjer si naš delavec v potu svojega obraza služi svoj kruh, tam bomo obujali spomine preteklih štiridesetih let ter se poklonili naši Jednoti ob njeni štiridesetletnici. Tam bomo položili na grob možu-pionirju, prvemu glavnemu predsedniku, pokojnemu sobratu Agnici — venec kot simbolično priznanje in zahvalo vsem umrlim bratom in sestrin, ki leže zakopani po širnih državah naše Amerike.

Tam se bo zbral tudi celoskupni glavni odbor k zgodovinski seji, kjer se bo poklonil naši Jednoti, da se zahvali za vsa dobra in humanitarna dela ob njeni štiridesetletnici, katera je tako skrbno vršila v tej dobi za celoskupno članstvo.

"Spoštujem te, Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota; radi tega sem tvoj zvesti sin že mnogo let. Spoštujem te, ker si zdrava in poštena na solidni podlagi, ker si bratska in nestrankska, ker si tolerančna ter dovoliš svojim članom in članicam osebno svobodo v vseh zadevah. Ker ne trpiš v svoji sredi nepotrebni prepriči ter vedno trdno stojiš na principih bratstva. V tvojih vrstah ni prostora za goli egoizem, materializem ter različno navlako. Štirideset let dela in borbe je za nami, bratje in sestre. Nič se ne bojim, kakšne namene ima usoda z nami ter z našimi slovenskimi ustanovami v bodočnosti. Organizacija, kot je naša, ima krasno bodočnost. Res je, da mogoče čez deset let ne bomo več poslovali v slovenskem jeziku, ko bo delo prevzela naša mladina. Toda princip, kot ga ima naša dobra organizacija, je nesmrten. Toleranca naše Jednote bo privabila v naše vrste novih moči, novih vodnikov, katerim bo neznan v podporni organizaciji goli egoizem, pač pa čisto v odkritosrčno bratstvo.

Zivela Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota! Pozdravljeni mi ostanite člani in članice obeh oddelkov naše dobre podporne organizacije.

Kakor je reklo članstvo, da hoče vstrarjati do skrajnosti, to se je tudi zgodilo. Preiskušnja je bila tukaj ob mesecu... umrl je Anton Gregorič, za njim je odšel v večnost Anton Godič, zatrisnil je oči Frank Mlekuž, pokopali so Josipa Štefanca, in še ni bilo konca. Predno se je končalo leto 1898, je pobrala smrt Petra Prijatelja. Po Novem letu sta umrla Miha Hribnik in Frank Hribar. Da, ko se je vse to godilo, ni bilo rojstvo naše organizacije tako lahko in prijazno. Bilo je to rojstvo organizacije, kateri so hoteli vzeti življenje že v prvih mesecih, da je že zelena in iskrena volja pionirjev-članov premagala vse zaprake.

Spominjam se kot ustanovitelj naše Jednote, da smo plačali asesment po \$3.00, po \$5.00 in tudi en mesec po \$7.50, da smo plačali smrtnine za umrlimi člani. Pa plačali smo jih, da je bil mir, in da je naša Jednota ostala na površju.

Kdor išče, ta najde. Kar smo iskali mi pionirji, to smo tudi našli. Hoteli smo imeti prešnje naše železne volje in roči, pa smo dobili. Iskali smo, da si ustanovimo svojo in našo Jednoto, katera bo bratska in iskrena, pa smo jo ustanovili in jo imamo. Kakršno smo si zmisili, tako imamo še danes. Ona je: Vsi za enega, eden za vse. Vsem dajemo z isto mero, vse smo bratje in sestre.

Bratje in sestre naše Jugoslovanske jednote. Letos obhajamo 40-letnico naše Jednote. Kot ustanovnik te organizacije in sedanji pričedelnik želim, da bi naša organizacija napredovala še v bodoče. Naj naša Jednota napreduje in se razvija v istem bratskem in iskrenem duhu, v katerem smo jo začeli. In če bomo tako delovali tudi v bodoče, potem se n-ni potreba batiti, da bi ne bila naša Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota prva med prvimi, da bi ne bila najboljša bratska organizacija v Ameriki.

Pozdrav vsem članom in članicam po širni Ameriki, moj pozdrav tudi vsem še živečim ustanovnikom, v vsem onim, ki so legli k trajancu počitku naši ameriške zemlje, naj jim bo časten spomin za njih delo in trud, ki so ga napravili za mojo krajino naše Jednote. Tam v de-



JOSEPH MANTEL.

1. glavni podpredsednik

Pred 50 leti je bilo vse družice, ko je pač danes v Minnesota. Takrat so bili čudni časi, takrat je bilo na razpolago prihajajočih tujezemcev, kateri so delali v rudnikih pod težkimi in nevarnimi pogojimi. Varnostnih uprav ni bilo, človeško življenje ni bilo dosti vredno, saj če je bilo enega, na razpolago je bil drugi. V teh temnih in težkih časih slovenskega delavstva v Ameriki se je pričela buditi rojstni deželi in v rojstnem mestu, da bo potreba skleniti naše dobre skupaj, da bo potreba po-

trkati na svojo lastno in živilo samopomoč, kar so rekli takrat: Help yourselves! Prišli smo mi delaveci v Minnesota tako daleč, da so nas celo naši lastni bratje pričeli popuščati ter nam staviti zahteve, pod kašnimi pogoji moremo še ostati med njimi. Pa, da se nekaj poklonili na grob možu-pionirju, prvenemu glavnemu predsedniku, pokojnemu sobratu Agnici — venec kot simbolično priznanje in zahvalo vsem umrlim bratom in sestrin, ki leže zakopani po širnih državah naše Amerike.

Ob 40-letnici naše organizacije prav lahko rečemo: Sončna je naša Jednota. Kakor je država Colorado znana po vsej Ameriki, da je sončna država, kjer sonce sije skoro vsaki dan, tako naj bi bila znana naša Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota, da je najbolj sončna bratska organizacija v Ameriki.

Pred štiridesetimi leti so prisli naši Slovenci iz Minnesota v Pueblo, Colorado, kjer so prisluškivali razgovorom ljudi, ki so obogili trpeče brate v železnom okrožju, da so prenevaren rizik, da bi morali malo več plačevati, ker preveč jemlijo. To ni bratu izkazano pravdo, bilo je preveč coloradskega sonca, da ne bi videli razliko med dobrim bratstvom in slabim bratstvom. Kako so že bila železna njih srca in volja, tako jim je coloradsko sonce razsvetilo njih pojmovanje in mišljenje. Da se je ustanovila naša Jednota, bilo je potreba Colorada in Minnesota, bilo je potreba sončne jasnosti in železne volje.



FRANK OKOREN,

3. glavni podpredsednik

Danes je naša Jednota trdna in čista, železna in sončna. Danes prednjači po svojem bratstvu, ki je pisano v jednotinah pravilih. V nji vladajo demokratična načela: Vsakemu svoje, bodi brat z bratom, ne da bi je vse to godilo, ni bilo rojstvo naše organizacije tako lahko in prijazno. Bilo je to rojstvo organizacije, kateri so hoteli vzeti življenje že v prvih mesecih, da je že zelena in iskrena volja pionirjev-članov premagala vse zaprake.

Postojanke naše JSKJ v Colorado se zelo dobro utrjujejo, da bodo v ponos in čast naši organizacijski delavci podlagi, da lažje pod vedenjem delavcev pod vedenjem naših članov naša Jednota.

Spominjam se kot ustanovitelj naše Jednote, da smo plačali asesment po \$3.00, po \$5.00 in tudi en mesec po \$7.50, da smo plačali smrtnine za umrlimi člani. Pa plačali smo jih, da je bil mir, in da je naša Jednota ostala na površju.

Kdor išče, ta najde. Kar smo iskali mi pionirji, to smo tudi našli. Hoteli smo imeti prešnje naše železne volje in roči, pa smo dobili. Iskali smo, da si ustanovimo svojo in našo Jednoto, katera bo bratska in iskrena, pa smo jo ustanovili in jo imamo. Kakršno smo si zmisili, tako imamo še danes. Ona je: Vsi za enega, eden za vse. Vsem dajemo z isto mero, vse smo bratje in sestre.

Ob štiridesetletnici se moramo tudi spomniti vsega dela, ki je bilo storjeno po naših pravilih, ustanovnikih. Vsem onim, ki so danes še živi, moramo dati vse priznanje. A oni sami pa imajo v sebi najslajšo misel, da so doživeli te velike čase, ko po štiridesetih letih naša organizacija tako lepo napreduje, se razvita in kaže tako lepe sadove.

Hvala tem ustanovnikom. A vsem onim, katerim je usoden naša načina naša Jednota težko pričakuje 18. julija, ko bomo slavili 40-letnico našega obstanka. Najbolj veseli in srečni pa bodo gotovo naši živeči ustanovniki, ker je njih delo obrodilo tako plemenit sad.

Zato pa je moja želja, da zaklicemo: Na mnogo leta Jugoslovanski katoliški jednoti.

Frank Tomsich, Jr.:
Ob jubileju JSKJ

Za nami je doba 40 let, od kar je bila ustanovljena naša organizacija. Lep je napredek in lep je uspeh zadnjih 40 let. Gotovo nismo mislili ustanovniki, da bo

Da so bili ti ustanovniki ne-rojstvu je najlažji račun — kako ustašljivi in nebojazljivi, pove dolgo že spadate pod Jugoslovansko varstvo in okrilje. Kot rojeni Jugoslovani moramo živeti in delati v državi za njeno rast, ako hočemo, da bodo vedno večja v močnejša. Ne smemo jo pustiti v nemar, ne smemo se obračati na sosedne države in misliti, da so drugi boljši, kakor smo mi. Ne smemo pustiti svojo rojstno državo vsekčas, ampak vedno moremo biti pripravljeni, da ji pomagamo. Slab član je tisti, ki ima priliko, da pomaga, toda asesmenta ne smemo zvišati.

Jugoslovanska Jednota je pač tako kot mala država, ki sprejema zdrave in trezne mislečne osebe pod svoje okrilje. In vsak član je poklican, da je priden v vesten, da agitira in skrb, da Jednota vedno pridobi novih priprastka. Tako moramo vsi pomagati, da bo Jednota napredovala.

Kakor je za našo rodno zemljo onkraj morja napočila pred 20 leti nova doba življenja in blagostanja, tako je tudi za našo Jednoto napočila "Nova Doba," ko je 12. redna konvencija JSKJ v Lorainu, Ohio, ustanovila svoje lastno glasilo. To ni bilo samo nova doba za Jednoto, ampak je bilo tudi poživljena nova doba v pridobivanju novih članov. V sedanjih časih je agitacija malo bolj težavna, ker je že malo rojakov, ki ne bili že pri kakem društvu.

Vsaka malo zavarovalnina nam zadostuje, dokler smo združeni. Drugače pa je, ako nas zadeče bolezni, močni v bratskem mišljaju, kajti mnogokrat so morali poseči v žep, da so plačevali naklade, ko je bila jednotina blagajna prazna. Plačevali so po pet in več dolarjev na mesec izrednega asesmenta, da je zamogla Jednota živeti. To je bilo prav bratstvo, da takega ni več danes.

Ustanovniki so večinoma že pomrli, toda nekaj jih je še medživimi. Nekateri so v pomanjkanju in rabijo pomoč. Da bi se tudi za nje našlo pota in sredstva, da bi se jim pomagalo.

Ako ne bi ustanovniki imeli pravega bratstva, ne bi danes imeli tako močno Jednoto, ki ima sedaj preko dva milijona dolarjev v blagajni.

Upajmo, da se bo zopet vrnilo pravo bratstvo med pas bratstva in sestre, da pomagamo tistim, ki so za nas preskrbeli najboljšo in nepristransko organizacijo, ki pomaga takrat, ko človek najbolj rabi, to je v bolezni, nešreči ali ob smrti. Zato povejmo svojim prijateljem in znancem, da naj pristopijo, ko so še mladi in zdravi, ko so asesmenti še nizki. Boljše, da napravimo danes, kot pa da bi se pozneje kesali.

Sobratje in sestre, Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota je na zdravi in trdn finančni podlagi.

Ona ima na razpolago največje in najmodernejsje zavarovalninske police, bodisi za odrasli ali mladinski oddelki. Ako kandidatom pojasnimo še naša pravila, bi res ne smelo biti nobene zaprake, da ne bi pridobili še nove člane. In kdor bo pristopil v našo Jednoto, bo gotovo hvala v zavarovalnini na delo in ustavu.

Sobratje in sestre, ob tej priloki, ko proslavljamo 40-letnico obstanka naše Jednote, podajmo si roke in sklenimo, da bomo še v bodoče ostali zvesti bratje in sestre ter da bodo morali še v če-jim zanimanjem delovali za naš predtek v izboljšanje J. S. K. Kumse.

John Kumse:
Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota

Ali smo že katerikrat bolj načineno, bolj, da bodo bližje pogledali pomen naše podporne organizacije, h kateri spadamo že par mesecev, nekaj let ali morda že več kot dvajset let, morebiti že 40 let?

Cudno in nerazumljivo se nam bo zdelo, kako so mogli naši ustanovniki najti ali iztakniti ime "Jugoslovanska." Kdo je bil ta mož, ki je prvi sugestiral to ime? In to pred štiridesetimi leti. In to v novi domovini, v Ameriki? Za nas izseljenje je bila to edina beseda, ki je družila vse Slovence iz južne Evrope. In kdo se je pred štiridesetimi leti zavezal, da bo naša rodna zemlja po dvajsetih letih pričela nositi isto ime: Jugoslavija.

Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota je tudi takoreč "rojstna dežela" marsikateremu tu rojemu ameriškemu Slovencu, ker so jih starši takoj po rojstvu bratskim organizacijam v Amerikam zapisali in zavarovali pri nji. Ob riki.

Mi ostali člani in članice pa si recimo: Pomagajmo naši brat-



godovina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote

NAPISAL ANTON ZBASNIK, GL. TAJNIK

UVOD.

Slovenci so bili brezvomno najzadnji, ki so med različnimi evropskimi narodi po odkritju Amerike pričeli prihajati v novi svet. Od začetka je glavni tok priseljevanja prihajal iz Anglije, in to je včrok, da je danes angleščina v Združenih državah občevalni in uradni jezik. Ko je bila proglašena neodvisnost, in so bile ustanovljene Združene države Severne Amerike, pa so pričele prihajati v to deželo tudi druge narodnosti. Vsled neprestanih Napoleonskih vojn je v Evropi zavladala silna beda, kar je imelo za posledico, da so se številni ljudje pričeli obračati proti novemu svetu. Amerika se je hitro razvijala. Narod ni bil takrat še tako poglobljen kot sedaj in obstajal je večinoma iz farmerjev, meščanov, trgovcev, profesionalcev, itd., in zato je bilo treba dobiti mogoče kriti rednih izdatkov, zato je bilo treba večkrat razpisati posebne naklade. Toda tudi izrednimi nakladami, ki so ob neki priliki znašale \$7.50 od člana na mesec, ni bilo mogoče beležiti boge kakega napredka, kajti pet let po njeni ustanovitvi je bilo komaj \$2000.00 in jednotni blagajni. Da ne bo mogoče pod takim sistemom iti naprej je pričel viden in spoznal George L. Brozich, poznejši glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik Jednote, ki se je prvič pojabil med nami na peti konvenciji leta 1903 v Omahi, Nebraska. Na njegov predlog je konvencija ustanovila rezervni sklad, v katerega je vsak član prispeval letno po 50 centov. To je toliko pomagalo, da je jednotina blagajna dve leti pozneje narasla na \$6,388.15. Na predlog sedaj že umrela sobra Franka Sakserja je peti konvencija leta 1905 odpravila certifikat za \$800.00 in mesto njenega upeljala dva nova certifikata, enega za \$1000.00 in enega za \$500.00. Ženske pravice v certifikatih svojih mož so bile odpravljene in od takrat naprej se je tudi vsaka ženska lahko zavarovala za \$500.00 smrtnine. Deseta konvencija leta 1916 v Evelethu, Minnesota, je odobrila nadaljnega dva certifikata, enega za \$250.00 in enega za \$1500.00, dvanajsta konvencija leta 1924 v Lorainu, Ohio, je odobrila nov certifikat za \$2000.00 in 15. konvencija leta 1936 je dodała še enega za \$3000.00. Danes torej Jednote izdaja police za \$250.00, \$500.00, \$1000.00, \$1500.00, \$2000.00 in \$3000.00 in vseh teh razredih se lahko izreden asesment. Ob koncu prvega leta svojega obstanka je Jednote štela 569 članov.

Prvo leto je imela Jednote \$7,202.20 dohodkov, in sicer \$580.00 od pristopnin, \$6,473.00 od asesmentov in \$149.20 od značkov. Kako malo so takrat družbe skrbele za varnost delavcev najbolj dokazuje dejstvo, da je v prvem letu jednotnega obstanka umrli ali bilo smrtno ponesrečenih 11 članov. V prvem letu je Jednote izplačala \$5,600.00 v smrtninah in razni drugi izdatki so znašali \$356.85. Ko se je 17. julija 1899 vrnila druga konvencija, je bilo v jednotini blagajni \$1,245.35, a neizplačane smrtnine so bile še štiri. Zato je bilo treba že po prvem letu razpisati izreden asesment. Ob koncu prvega leta svojega obstanka je Jednote štela 569 članov.

Prvo leto so člani plačali po \$1.00 pristopnine in po 50 centov mesečnega asesmenta. Novi člani, ki so bili stari nad 45 let, so plačali po \$5.00 pristopnine, toda take osebe se je sprejemalo samo tri mesece po ustanovitvi. Pozneje se jih ni več sprejemalo. Za 50 centov asesmenta na dan po 31. decembra 1905 znašala \$6.00, od 1. januarja 1906 do 31. decembra 1907 \$1.00, od 1. januarja 1908 do 31. decembra 1910 \$6.00, od 1. januarja 1911 do 31. decembra 1913 \$1.00, od 1. januarja 1914 do 31. decembra 1916 \$1.00, od 1. januarja 1917 do 31. decembra 1920 \$2.00 in od 1. januarja 1921 do 31. decembra 1928 \$1.00. Od 1. januarja 1929 naprej se ne računa nobene pristopnine.

Mesečni asesmenti so bili prva leta za vse člane enaki, ne ozira se na njih starost. Do 31. decembra 1903 je plačal vsak član po 50 centov na mesec. Za teh 50 centov je dobil podporo kot že prej omenjeno. V pravilih je bilo rečeno "ako lo ne zadostuje, se razdeli višji asesment na vse člane." Poleg tega je vsak član plačal letno po \$1.00 za upravne stroške Jednote in konvencije. Od 1. januarja 1904 naprej so člani plačevali tudi letno po 50 centov za rezervni sklad. Na peti konvenciji leta 1905 v Clevelandu, ko je bilo sklad, ker jih je radi njih bolj ta 1905 v Clevelandu, ko je bil razred \$800.00 smrtninske zavarovalnine odpravljen in sta bila članstvo odpadati in bi odpada-

manjalo praktičnih izkušenj in znanja na polju zavarovanja proti nezgodam, boleznim ali smrti in da so bili preveč površni, milostljivi, sočutni in radošni, nam najbolj dokazuje dejstvo, da s početka niso imeli nobenega vrhovnega zdravnika, ki bi pregledoval prošnje za pristop in zdravniška spricelava. Brat George Kotze (od društva št. 25), prvi glavni podpredsednik naše Jednote, je takega zdravnika predlagal že na tretem glavnem zborovanju leta 1900 v Elyu, Minnesota, pa je bil njegov predlog odklonjen. Vrhovnega zdravnika je dobila Jednota še leta 1905.

Ob koncu drugega leta svojega obstanka je Jednota štela 15 družev in čisti prebivalstvo blagajnega kot sedaj in obstajal je večinoma iz farmerjev, meščanov, trgovcev, profesionalcev, itd., in zato je bilo treba dobiti mogoče kriti rednih izdatkov, zato je bilo treba večkrat razpisati posebne naklade. Toda tudi izrednimi nakladami, ki so ob neki priliki znašale \$7.50 od člana na mesec, ni bilo mogoče beležiti boge kakega napredka, kajti pet let po njeni ustanovitvi je bilo komaj \$2000.00 in jednotni blagajni. Da ne bo mogoče pod takim sistemom iti naprej je pričel viden in spoznal George L. Brozich, poznejši glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik Jednote, ki se je prvič pojabil med nami na peti konvenciji leta 1903 v Omahi, Nebraska. Na njegov predlog je konvencija ustanovila rezervni sklad, v katerega je vsak član prispeval letno po 50 centov. To je toliko pomagalo, da je jednotina blagajna dve leti pozneje narasla na \$6,388.15. Na predlog sedaj že umrela sobra Franka Sakserja je peti konvencija leta 1905 odpravila certifikat za \$800.00 in mesto njenega upeljala dva nova certifikata, enega za \$1000.00 in enega za \$500.00. Ženske pravice v certifikatih svojih mož so bile odpravljene in od takrat družbe skrbele za varnost delavcev najbolj dokazuje dejstvo, da je v prvem letu jednotnega obstanka umrli ali bilo smrtno ponesrečenih 11 članov. V prvem letu je Jednote izplačala \$5,600.00 v smrtninah in razni drugi izdatki so znašali \$356.85. Ko se je 17. julija 1899 vrnila druga konvencija, je bilo v jednotini blagajni \$1,245.35, a neizplačane smrtnine so bile še štiri. Zato je bilo treba že po prvem letu razpisati izreden asesment. Ob koncu prvega leta svojega obstanka je Jednota štela 569 članov.

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\$1000.00 smrtnine, je bilo sklenjeno, da glavni tajnik sam doči asesmente, toda ti asesmenti niso smeli znašati manj kot 25 centov mesečno. Ta ukrep je ostal v veljavi do osme redne konvencije leta 1910 v Denverju, Colo., ki je od 1. januarja 1911 naprej določila smrtninske asesmente po starosti člana. Brat George Kotze (od društva št. 25), prvi glavni podpredsednik naše Jednote, je takega zdravnika predlagal že na tretem glavnem zborovanju leta 1900 v Elyu, Minnesota, pa je bil njegov predlog odklonjen. Vrhovnega zdravnika je dobila Jednota še leta 1905.

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obstanka je Jednota štela 15 družev in čisti prebivalstvo blagajnega kot sedaj in obstajal je večinoma iz farmerjev, meščanov, trgovcev, profesionalcev, itd., in zato je bilo treba dobiti mogoče kriti rednih izdatkov, zato je bilo treba večkrat razpisati posebne naklade. Toda tudi izrednimi nakladami, ki so ob neki priliki znašale \$7.50 od člana na mesec, ni bilo mogoče beležiti boge kakega napredka, kajti pet let po njeni ustanovitvi je bilo komaj \$2000.00 in jednotni blagajni. Da ne bo mogoče pod takim sistemom iti naprej je pričel viden in spoznal George L. Brozich, poznejši glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik Jednote, ki se je prvič pojabil med nami na peti konvenciji leta 1903 v Omahi, Nebraska. Na njegov predlog je konvencija ustanovila rezervni sklad, v katerega je vsak član prispeval letno po 50 centov. To je toliko pomagalo, da je jednotina blagajna dve leti pozneje narasla na \$6,388.15. Na predlog sedaj že umrela sobra Franka Sakserja je peti konvencija leta 1905 odpravila certifikat za \$800.00 in mesto njenega upeljala dva nova certifikata, enega za \$1000.00 in enega za \$500.00. Ženske pravice v certifikatih svojih mož so bile odpravljene in od takrat družbe skrbele za varnost delavcev najbolj dokazuje dejstvo, da je v prvem letu jednotnega obstanka umrli ali bilo smrtno ponesrečenih 11 članov. V prvem letu je Jednote izplačala \$5,600.00 v smrtninah in razni drugi izdatki so znašali \$356.85. Ko se je 17. julija 1899 vrnila druga konvencija, je bilo v jednotini blagajni \$1,245.35, a neizplačane smrtnine so bile še štiri. Zato je bilo treba že po prvem letu razpisati izreden asesment. Ob koncu prvega leta svojega obstanka je Jednota štela 569 članov.

Ob koncu drugega leta svojega

obstanka je Jednota štela 15 družev in čisti prebivalstvo blagajnega kot sedaj in obstajal je večinoma iz farmerjev, meščanov, trgovcev, profesionalcev, itd., in zato je bilo treba dobiti mogoče kriti rednih izdatkov, zato je bilo treba večkrat razpisati posebne naklade. Toda tudi izrednimi nakladami, ki so ob neki priliki znašale \$7.50 od člana na mesec, ni bilo mogoče beležiti boge kakega napredka, kajti pet let po njeni ustanovitvi je bilo komaj \$2000.00 in jednotni blagajni. Da ne bo mogoče pod takim sistemom iti naprej je pričel viden in spoznal George L. Brozich, poznejši glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik Jednote, ki se je prvič pojabil med nami na peti konvenciji leta 1903 v Omahi, Nebraska. Na njegov predlog je konvencija ustanovila rezervni sklad, v katerega je vsak član prispeval letno po 50 centov. To je toliko pomagalo, da je jednotina blagajna dve leti pozneje narasla na \$6,388.15. Na predlog sedaj že umrela sobra Franka Sakserja je peti konvencija leta 1905 odpravila certifikat za \$800.00 in mesto njenega upeljala dva nova certifikata, enega za \$1000.00 in enega za \$500.00. Ženske pravice v certifikatih svojih mož so bile odpravljene in od takrat družbe skrbele za varnost delavcev najbolj dokazuje dejstvo, da je v prvem letu jednotnega obstanka umrli ali bilo smrtno ponesrečenih 11 članov. V prvem letu je Jednote izplačala \$5,600.00 v smrtninah in razni drugi izdatki so znašali \$356.85. Ko se je 17. julija 1899 vrnila druga konvencija, je bilo v jednotini blagajni \$1,245.35, a neizplačane smrtnine so bile še štiri. Zato je bilo treba že po prvem letu razpisati izreden asesment. Ob koncu prvega leta svojega obstanka je Jednota štela 569 članov.

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ZGODOVINA J. S. K. JEDNOTE

(Nadaljevanje s pete strani)

Nebraska. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: John Habjan, glavni predsednik; John Keržnik, glavni podpredsednik; Josip Agnič, glavni tajnik; Anton Gerzin, glavni pomožni tajnik; John Govže, glavni blagajnik; Josip Perko, predsednik nadzornega odbora, John Germ in John Primožič nadzornika; Mihail Klobučar, predsednik porotnega odbora; George Brozich in Jakob Zabukovec, porotniki.

Sesta konvencija se je vršila 11., 12., 13., 14. in 15. septembra 1905 v Clevelandu, Ohio. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Mihail Zunič, glavni predsednik; John Germ, glavni podpredsednik; t. a. n. i. k. George L. Brozich; Anton Gerzin, glavni pomožni tajnik; John Govže, glavni blagajnik; Frank Medoš, predsednik nadzornega odbora; John Keržnik in John Primožič, nadzornika; Jakob Zabukovec, predsednik porotnega odbora; Michael Klobučar in Josip Pezdirc, porotnika, in dr. Martin Ivec, vrhovni zdravnik.

Sedma konvencija se je vršila 9., 10., 11., 12. in 13. septembra 1907 v La Salle, Ill. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Frank Medoš, glavni predsednik; Jakob Zabukovec, glavni podpredsednik; George L. Brozich, glavni tajnik; Max Keržnik, glavni pomožni tajnik; John Govže, glavni blagajnik; Frank Medoš, predsednik nadzornega odbora; John Keržnik in John Primožič, nadzornika; Jakob Zabukovec, predsednik porotnega odbora; Michael Klobučar in Josip Pezdirc, porotnika, in dr. Martin Ivec, vrhovni zdravnik.

Dvanajsta konvencija se je vršila od 8. do 15. septembra 1924 v Lorainu, Ohio. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Anton Zbašnik, glavni predsednik; Louis Balant, glavni podpredsednik; Joseph Pishler, glavni tajnik; Frank Tomsich, Jr., pomožni glavni tajnik; Louis Champa, glavni blagajnik; dr. F. J. Arch, vrhovni zdravnik; Anton J. Terbovec, urednik-upravnik uradnega glasila; John Kunse, predsednik nadzornega odbora; Jano N. Rogelj, prvi nadzornik; Frank E. Vranichar, drugi nadzornik; Matt Anzelc, tretji nadzornik; Andrew Milavec, Jr., četrti nadzornik; Anton Okolish, predsednik porotnega odbora; John Schutte, prvi porotnik; Frank Mikec, drugi porotnik; Rose Svetich, tretja porotnica; Valentin Orehek, četrti porotnik; Joseph E. Kuhar, pravni svetovalec.

MLADINSKE KONVENCIJE

Jednota je imela tudi že dve mladinski konvencije, ki sta se obe vršili v mestu Ely, Minnesota. Prva se je vršila meseca avgusta 1935, druga mesecu avgusta 1937. Delegate za mladinske konvencije se ni volilo po načinu kot se izvoli delegate za redne konvencije Jednote, ampak se je vsak član mladinskega oddelka lahko sam izvolil. Kdor je pridobil k Jednoti največ članov, ta je bil izvoljen. Pred vsako mladinsko konvencijo se je vršila članska kampanja okrog tri mesece in ob prilikom prve mladinske konvencije se je na ta način pridobilo okrog 1600 novih članov v mladinski oddelki, ob prilikom druge mladinske konvencije pa okrog 2,500. Na prvi mladinski konvenciji je bilo 38 delegatov in delegatinj, na drugi pa 86.

Trinajsta konvencija se je vršila od 30. julija do 4. avgusta 1928 v Elyu, Minnesota. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Anton Zbašnik, glavni predsednik; (Zbašnik je odstopil leta 1930. septembra 1931 in nasledil ga je sedaj tajnik Anton Zbašnik); Louis Champa, glavni blagajnik; (urad blagajnika neizplačanih smrtnin; dr. Joseph V. Grahek, vrhovni zdravnik; John Keržnik, John Vogrich in John Avsec, nadzorniki; Frank Justin, predsednik porotnega odbora; Joseph Pishler in Gregor Porenta, porotnika; dr. Martin J. Ivec, vrhovni zdravnik).

Deveta konvencija se je vršila od 1. do 11. septembra 1913 v Pittsburghu, Pa. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: John Germ, glavni predsednik; Mihail Klobučar, prvi glavni podpredsednik; Louis Balant, drugi glavni podpredsednik; George L. Brozich, glavni tajnik; John Govže, glavni blagajnik; Louis Kastelic, blagajnik neizplačanih posmrtnin; Mike Zunič, predsednik nadzornega odbora; Peter Šephar, John Keržnik, John Vogrich in John Avsec, nadzorniki; Frank Justin, predsednik porotnega odbora; Joseph Pishler in Gregor Porenta, porotnika; dr. Martin J. Ivec, vrhovni zdravnik.

Deseta konvencija se je vršila od 11. pa do 21. septembra 1916 v Evelethu, Minnesota. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Mihail Rovanšek, glavni predsednik; Louis Balant, glavni podpredsednik; Joseph Pishler, glavni tajnik; George L. Brozich, glavni blagajnik; Louis Costello, blagajnik neizplačanih smrtnin; dr. Joseph V. Grahek, vrhovni zdravnik; John Gouže, predsednik nadzornega odbora; Anthony Mož in John Varoga, nadzornika; G. J. Porenta, predsednik porotnega odbora; Leonard Slabodnik in John Rupnik, porotnika; Joseph Plautz, predsednik gospodarskega odbora; John Movern in Matija Pogorelc, odbornika; Rudolf Perdan, predsednik združevalnega odbora; Frank Skrabec in Frank Kocvar, odbornika.

Enajsta konvencija se je vršila od 13. do 22. septembra 1920 v Chicagu, Ill. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: Rudolf Perdan, glavni predsednik; Louis Balant, glavni podpredsednik; Joseph Pishler, glavni tajnik; George L. Brozich, glavni blagajnik; (Brozich je odstopil ob prilikom polletne seje glavnega odbora meseca julija 1923 in na njegovo mesto je bil izvoljen sobrat Louis Champa); John Movern, blagajnik neizplačanih smrtnin; dr. Joseph V. Grahek, vrhovni zdravnik; Max Keržnik, predsednik nadzornega odbora; George Brozich in Jakob Zabukovec, porotniki.

Enajsta konvencija se je vršila od 13. do 22. septembra 1920 v Chicagu, Ill. V glavnem odboru so bili izvoljeni slediči: John Habjan, glavni predsednik; John Keržnik, glavni podpredsednik; Josip Agnič, glavni tajnik; Anton Gerzin, glavni pomožni tajnik; John Govže, glavni blagajnik; Josip Perko, predsednik nadzornega odbora, John Germ in John Primožič nadzornika; Mihail Klobučar, predsednik porotnega odbora; George Brozich in Jakob Zabukovec, porotniki.

gelj, prvi nadzornik; John Balovec, drugi nadzornik; Frank E. Vranichar, tretji nadzornik; Joseph Mantel, četrti nadzornik; Anton Okolish, predsednik porotnega odbora; John Schutte, prvi porotnik; Valentin Orehek, drugi porotnik; Rose Svetich, tretja porotnica; John Žigman, četrti porotnik; William B. Laurich, jednotin pravni svetovalec.

Leta 1918 število članov 10,467 bo zgodovino in izkušnje, kojih Valentine Orehek:

Moje misli

Ob 40-letnici naše Jugoslovanske katoliške jednote bi bile moje najboljše misli na tem, da bi naše praznovanje na dan 18. julija na kar najbolj slovesen način obhajali s tem, da bi kolikor mogoče več novih članov pridobili še v letošnjem letu, to je v odrasli in mladinski oddelki. To pa lahko storimo, ker vsak lahko poudarja, ozirajoč se na preteklost ali sedanost, da je naša Jednota gospodarsko trdna, da je točna, da je popoloma nestrankska in da v splošnem uživa dober ugled med vsemi drugimi bratskimi organizacijami v Ameriki. Nobena slična organizacija ne more nuditi isto ali več, kot vam nudi naša JSKJ.

VALENTIN OREHEK,
4. glavni porotnik

človek toliko in več, kot bi mogel najti potom dolgih in dragih potovanj. Z ozirom na podnebje, naravne krasote in splošno razpoloženje domačega prebivalstva je California posebno primerna dežela za razstavo. Neki angleški pisatelj, ki je svojo časno prepotoval Ameriko, je zapisal, da sta ameriški vzhod in srednji zapad konvenčionalna in sama s seboj zadovoljna, ter se ne menita kaj si o njiju misli ostali svet. California pa je po mnemu omenjenega pisatelja kot mlada deklica, polna življenja, ki se svojim krasom zaveda, toda to ji ne zadostuje. Ona hoče, da jo vsi spoznajo, vsi občudujejo in ljubijo.

Koliko naših rojakov bo dragog leta zamoglo poseti razstavo v San Franciscu, nihče ne more vedeti niti približno. Govorovo pa je, da bi si marsikateri prvočil ta užitek, če bi vtegnil in če bi mu finančne razmere dopuščale. Nekateri pa bodo nedvomno zamogli iti in pojdejo in tistim gotovo ne bo žal. Skoro gotovo bodo imeli več užitka in zabave in se bodo več naučili kot če bi šli na obisk v staro Evropo. In to z mnogo manjšimi stroški in z mnogo manjšimi neprilkami.

TEKMOVANJE S SUŠO

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

tudi znatno razširila po našem srednjem zapadu in vzhodu. Napeljava iste je seveda združena z znatnimi stroški, zato si jasno morejo privočiti le bogatije Marsikateri bi rekli, da to ni mogoče. Pa je vendar tako. Saj vidite, koliko agentov morajo vzdrževati te zavarovalne družbe, koliko predsednikov, podpredsednikov in drugih visokih služb imajo, katere plačujejo samo oni, ki je zavarovan pri njih. In ti agentje dan na dan trkajo na vaša vrata, da prejemajo tedensko plačilo in še nagrade po vrhu. Kdo vse to plača. Tisti, ki se zavaruje, in zato je naša organizacija cenejša.

Drugi način tekmovanja je, da je zavarovan pri dobrini podporni bratski organizaciji, in tem mislim, da naj se zavaruje pri JSKJ. Ob prilikah sem primerjal cene velikih zavarovalnih družb v Ameriki, in ugotovil sem, da so cene naše organizacije še vedno nižje in cenejše. Člani podpornih organizacij naj ne omahujejo v svojem naprednem pohodu. Nihče naj ne izgubi vere v dobre namene bratskih podpornih organizacij. Nihče naj ne izgubi vere in zaupanja v Jugoslovansko Katoliško Jednoto.

Članki glavnih in potrotnih odbornikov

(Nadaljevanje s 3. str.)

Do 31. decembra 1937 je JSKJ izplačala \$5,677,743.62 v raznih podporah in smrtninah.

Najslajnejša doba v zgodovini Jednote je bila od leta 1923 pa do leta 1928, ko je pristopilo k Jednoti 6,940 novih članov v oba oddelka. Po mnanju piscu gre kredit za ta sijajni napredki v prvi vrsti našemu lastnemu glasilu Novi Dobi.

Poleg prvega glavnega predsednika, pokojnega sobrata Josepha Agniča, sta se po mnemu pisca v prvih dvajsetih letih jednotnega obstoja najbolj odlikovali bivši glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik George L. Brozich in pokojni Frank Sakser. Brozich je prišel k Jednoti s tistimi praktičnimi izkušnjami, katere je organizacija že tak dolgo pogresala in potrebovala, in on je bil tudi prvi, ki je uvidel potrebo za ustanovitev rezervnega skladu in ki je sprožil idejo za ustanovitev mladinskega oddelka. Kar se pa Sakserja tiče, je mnenne pisca, da bi Jednota ne mogla obstati, če je ne bi bil takoj iz početka on priskočil na pomoci. Kolone Glasa Naroda je dal Jednoti na razpolago brezplačno; napisal je sam na stotine reklamnih člankov; udeležil se je na svoje stroške vseh konvencij do leta 1913 in je bil tudi na vseh konvencijah za zapisnikarja in svetovalca. Dalje je imela Jednota tudi številno drugih zasluznih mož, izmed katerih so nekateri še zdaj živi in aktiven.

JSKJ je v svojih štiridesetih letih obstoja srečno preživel

vse krize ter se ojačala tako glede članstvu

Odrasli oddelki

Leta 1898 število članov 400

Leta 1903 število članov 2,400

Leta 1908 število članov 6,919

Leta 1913 število članov 8,396

Leta 1918 število članov 7,844

Leta 1923 število članov 8,901

Leta 1928 število članov 12,841

Leta 1933 število članov 12,327

Leta 1938 število članov 14,237

Mladinski oddelki:

Leta 1914 število članov 590

Leta 1918 število članov 2,623

Leta 1923 število članov 4,008

Leta 1928 število članov 7,008

Leta 1933 število članov 5,782

Leta 1938 število članov 8,623

Rast Jednote v skupnem številu članstva:

Leta 1898 število članov 400

Leta 1903 število članov 2,400

Leta 1908 število članov 6,919

Leta 1913 število članov 8,396

Božočnost bratskih podpor

nih organizacij je zagotovljena

Te velike naprave imajo za se-

vimo ozremo okoli, vi-

dim, da ni povsod drugod tako.

Mi nečemo kritizirati in se ne-

čemo mešati v probleme, ki se

nas ne tičejo, le opazujemo jih,

da se znamo sami lažje ogibati

neprilk in prepir. Prepirčani smo, da je najboljše, da glasilo Nova Doba. To naša glasilo oziroma urednik istega se strogo drži našo neutralnost in nestrankske smernice. Nova Doba poudarja potrebo bratskega zavarovanja, potrebo prijateljstva ter ameriške strpnosti in širokogradnosti, izogibuje se prerekan ver-

skega in političnega značaja ter

ne napada nikogar, niti v orga-

nizaciji sami, niti izven iste. Zato vladava v organizaciji lepo brat-

stvo in zato tudi nihče ne napa-

da niti organizacije niti njenega

glasila od zunaj.

Ako se malo ozremo okoli, vi-

dim, da ni povsod drugod tako.

Mi nečemo kritizirati in se ne-

čemo mešati v probleme, ki se

nas ne tičejo, le opazujemo jih,

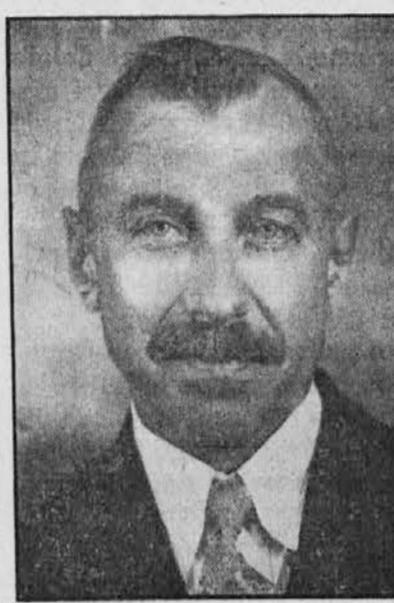
da se znamo sami lažje ogibati

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ne napada nikogar, niti v orga-

nizaciji sami, niti izven iste. Zato vladava v organizaciji lepo brat-

John Tanko, društvo št. 132,
Euclid, O.Louis Smith, društvo št. 43,
East Helena, Mont.Paul Ilavar, društvo št. 155,
Blaine, O.Jennie Smith, društvo št. 43,
East Helena, Mont.Jernej Krašovec, društvo št. 162,
Enumclaw, Wash.Joseph Prah, društvo št. 55,
Uniontown, Pa.Joseph Krall, društvo št. 186,
Cleveland, O.John Adamich, društvo št. 66,
Joliet, Ill.Charles Chitwood, društvo št. 201,
Denver, Colo.

K SLIKAM
ponovno prioblikovali odlikovanec telesa srebrejne kampanje. V skupini pa manjkojo na vrata prednost: Frank Tomich, društvo št. 1, Ely, Minn., vrednost: 21, Barberton, Colo., in Angela Zalar, društvo št. 44, Barberton.

PORABA SREBRA

Srebro se rabi v različne svrhe. Največ se ga seveda porabi na srebra na teden.

Izjava neodvisnosti

Izjava Neodvisnosti je rojstni list te velike republike, ki je znana svetu pod imenom United States of America — Zedinjene države ameriške. Ta njen rojstni list je datiran 4. julija 1776. Takrat je ta dežela s slovensko izjavo odpovedala podanilstvo angleškemu kralju in sploh vsem kronanim glavam in se je postavila na lastne noge kot republika, kot ljudovlada, kjer naj bo edini vladar ljudstvo, in edine postave tiste, ki jih ljudstvo te republike samo določi.

Izjava Neodvisnosti spada med najstarejše dokumente poudarka ljudskih pravic in svobode. Dasi je bila letos 4. julija že 162 let stara, je še vedno tako mlada, sveža in lepa kot vrtnica, ki se je razvila v rosnem jutru zgodnjega polcta. Ničesar lepšega še ni bilo napisanega v tej deželi, zato nedvomno spada ta sijajni dokument ljudskih pravic in ljudske svobode v današnjo jubilejno izdajo Nove Dobe.

Že davno ni bila svoboda velikih in malih narodov sveta tako ob tla potisnjena kot je danes, zato se ravno v teh časih naša Izjava Neodvisnosti blesti v postotterjenem sijaju. Na njej temelji vse dobrine, katerih smo deležni mi pod vezadljivo zastavo in katere so odrekane stotmilijonom ljudi v drugih delih sveta. Četudi smo morda že večkrat čitali Izjavo Neodvisnosti, čitajmo jo ponovno, ker iz nje bomo ponovno in ponovno črpal zaupanje v našo lastno moč ter srkali božanski napoj svobode, enakosti in bratstva.

IZJAVA NEODVISNOSTI

Kadar se v teku dogodkov rodi potreba, da pretrga en na rod politične vezi, ki so ga veza z drugim, in da zavzame med ostalimi državami na svetu samostojno in enako stališče, do katerega je po prirodnih in božjih postavah opravičen, tedaj zahteva pošteni človeški občaj, da navede ta narod razloge, ki so ga privedli do ločitve od stare države.

Smatramo, da so same po sebi umevne in dokazov nepotrebne sledče resnice: da so vsi ljudje enako ustvarjeni in da so sprejeli od svojega stvarnika gotove neoporekljive pravice, da je med temi pravica do življenja, svobode in do stremiljenja po sreči. V doseg teh pravic imajo ljudstva svoje vlade, katerih pravčne oblasti izvirajo iz soglašanja vladanega ljudstva. Ce pa poseže katerakoli vladna oblika v te namene in jih zatira, tedaj ima ljudstvo pravico, da tako vladu izpremeni ali pa strmolagivi in ustanovi novo vladu na takih načelih in uredi njeno oblast v taki obliki, kakor spozna, da je najpotrebejša za njeno varnost in srečo. Razum sicer velja, da se stare vlade ne izpreminajo iz majhnih in mimoindnih razlogov, in izkušnja nas tudi uči, da ljudstvo rajši trpi krvice, kolikor jih more trpeti, kakor pa da bi si samo jemalo pravico z umičevanjem oblik, katerih je vajeno. Toda če dokazujojo krvice in zlorabljanja brez konca, ki gredo venomer za istim smotrom, namen, da podvržejo narod absolutnemu despotizmu, tedaj ima ljudstvo pravico in je njegova dolžnost, da strmolagivi tako vladu in da si ustanovi boljše branike za svojo bodočo varnost.

Na ta način so potrežljivo trpele naše kolonije in tako je nastala neizogibna potreba, da se ovrže stari vladni sistem. Zgodovina sedanjega kralja Velike Britanije je zgodovina ponovnih krvic in prisvajanja neopravičenih oblasti z direktnim namenom, da ustvari absolutno tiranstvo nad temi državami. V dokaz predlagamo nepristranskemu svetu sledča dejstva:

Odrkel je prijanje zakonov, ki so najbolj koristni in potrebeni za blaginjo ljudstva; svetim governerjem je prepovedal uveljaviti najvažnejše in najnajnajvažnejše zakone ali jih je pa enostavno suspendiral in zavlekel, da niso prišli v veljavo;

prepovedal je zakone, ki so bili namenjeni blaginji velikih narodnih okrožij, in je sporočil, da uveljaviti te zakone le tedaj, če se ljudstvo odreče pravicom zastopstva v postavljajah, kar bi bila za nas nezaslišna krvica — kar je le tiranom v korist;

sklical je postavodajna telesa v nenavadne in puste kraje, oddaljene od javnih središč in mest, kjer so shranjeni javni spisi znamenom, da jih poniža, utrdi in tako prisili pod svojo oblast;

morali oborožiti proti svoji domovini in da so postali rablji svojih bratov in prijetjev, ali da padejo od njihovih rok.

Izzval je med nami vstaje in najhujškal proti nam krvolocene indijanske divjake, katerih vojskovanje je zverska moritev starčkov in dece, moških in žensk.

V vsakem slučaju teh našteh krvic smo se pritožili na najponižnejši način, toda vsaka naša pritožba in prošnja je obrobljena s več krvic. Vladar, cigar značaj ga v luči omenjenih krvic označuje zatiranja, ni sposoben, da bi vladal svoboden narod.

Nismo hoteli delati nobenc krvic našim britanskim bratom. Svarili smo jih nešteto-krat, da naj si ne prilaščajo neopravljene oblasti nad nami;

opozarjali smo jih tudi na okoliščine naše emigracije in naselitev v teh kolonijah. Apelali smo na njihovo prirojeno pravčnost in večikodušnost; sklicevali smo se na sorodne vezi med nami in jih prosili, da naj nehajo s krvičnim prilaščanjem oblasti, ki bi moral pretrgati te vezi. Ali tudi oni so bili gluhi za naše pravčne glasove in niso se ozirali na naše krvne sorodstvo. Zato moramo danes tudi njih, ki obsojajo našo ločitev, smatrati za to, ker velja za vse ostalo človeštvo: za sovražnike v vojni in prijatelje v miru.

Zaradi tega izjavljamo mi zastopniki Zedinjenih držav ameriških, zbrani v generalnem kongresu in klicoči najvišjega Sodnika za prico naših čistih imenov, in slovensko proglašamo v imenu vsega dobrega ljudstva teh kolonij, da so te Združene kolonije od danes in da imajo pravico biti SVOBODNE in NE-QDVISNE DRŽAVE, da so proste vsakega podanista do britanske krone, da so popolnoma pretrgane vse politične vezi med njimi in Veliko Britanijo in da imajo te kolonije kot SVOBODNE IN NE-QDVISNE DRŽAVE.

Dodal je administracijo justice s prepovedjo zakonov za ustanovitev sodnih oblasti; podvrgel si je sodnike, da so bili samo od njega odvisni in so le pobirali plače;

ovedel je nebroj novih uradov in postal semkaj cele roje uradnikov, ki so nadlegovali ljudstvu in se redili na naše stroške;

v mirnih časih je imel med nami stalne armade brez dovoljenja naših postavodajnih zborov;

vojno oblast je dvignil nad civilno oblast in jo naredil popolnoma neodvisno.

Dalje je gazil našo ustavo in naše zakone s sledčimi krvicnimi čini:

Namestil je med nas večja števila oboroženih čet;

čečil je vojake s sleparskimi sodnimi razpravami pred kaznijo za umore, ki so jih izvrzili nad prebivalci teh držav;

zapiral je našo trgovino z ostalim svetom;

nalagal nam je davke proti naši volji;

odrekel nam je pravico do potrebnih obravnav v neštetnih slučajih;

transportiral nas je čez morje in tamkaj gnal pred sodišče za izmišljene prestope;

v sodnini angleške province je odpravil svobodni sistem angleškega prava in uredel samosilno vlado z razširjenimi mejami, kar je imelo namen, da po enakem vzoru uvede absolutno vlado tudi v naših kolonijah;

odvzel nam je svobočine (charters) in zatrl najboljše zakone, s čimer je rušil temeljno moč naše vlade;

suspendiral je naše postavodajne in si vzel moč, da nam on daje zakone;

odpovedal se je tukajšnji vladu s tem, da nam je odrekel zadščito in nam napovedal vojno;

ropal je naša morja, napadal naša obrežja, požigal naša mestna in moril naše ljudi;

ravnov v tem času je poslal semkaj veliko armedo tujih nemških, dovrši delo moritve, razdejanja in tiranstva, katero je že pričel z največjo perfidnostjo in krutostjo, ki nima para v najbolj barbarški dobi in ki nikakor ne pristoja glavni civiliizirane države.

Prisilil je naše državljanje, katero je vzel na morju, da so se moje zadnje poročilo.

Drugo jutro, ali zadnji dan na ladji, nas je morska ozina med Francijo in Anglijo počastila s tako gosto angleško meglo, da je ladja morala znižati svojo brzinu na pravo polživo počasnost. Zjutraj je moral "Normandie" ustaviti pred pristaniščem v Southamptonu, Anglija. Počakati je moralna dve uri, da nas je našel pilot, ki je krmil barko v pristanišče. Dve uri nas je vzel, da so nas naše tri male ladje, katere so vzele potnike, ki so potovali v Anglijo. Tako smo imeli štiri ure zamude. V Havre smo prišli pred osmo uro zvčer, od koder so nas odpeljali s posebnim vlakom v Paris, kjer smo večerjali in prespali v hotelu. Zjutraj pa zopet na vlak, ki nas je pripeljal direktno v Ljubljano.

Lepa so polja v Franciji, ljubke so hišice, red in snaga se opozita ob večnji skozi Francijo. Krasna je vožnja skozi Švico. Cvetje, rože, bujni vrtovi, zade hiše in hišice, peneči slapočni, divni vodopadi, čista jezera, gorski vrhovi odeti z belim snegom in čisti zrak, vse to se mesea in izpopolnjuje v tako ljubki harmoniji, da se sleheremu potniku zazdi, da potuje skozi paradiž trpeči in vojaške Evrope. Kakor lepa je Francija, tako se mi zdi tudi obžljovanja vredna, ko človek zre iz vlaka na mnogoč doletcev, ki ob železniških krogovih kopljajo močne kole, isto ovijajo z bodečo žico. Semertja kopljajo v južni Franciji globoke jame, podzemeljske rove, napravljajo skrite trnjave, vse to delajo z mrzlično brzino, kakor da ne vedo ne ure ne dnevna, kdaj bo napočil tisti pričakovani dan. To sem gledal na svoje lastne oči, na to me je opozoril spremjevalec francoske linije. To je napravilo na me prvi vtis, ki me je spremjal skozi vse moje potovanje.

Iz miroljubne Švice smo zavzeli v deželo kljukastih križev, v deželo neštetnih svastik, v nekdanjo Avstrijo, v sedanjo Nemčijo. Nemški financerji, mlečobni fantje, oboževalci Hitlerja so vstopili v vlak. Pregled potnih listov je kmalu končan, toda hujše je zasljevanje, koliko denarja ima pri sebi potnik. Vse je potreba povedati. Vsoto zapisa v potni list. Videl sem, kako so potniku odpirali privatna pisma, ki jih je nesel ljudem v domovino. Fantje so tam iskali denar, toda ga niso našli. Bila je med nami potnica, ki je moralna v obliki zaščiti denar počasni financerjem.

JOHN HANCOCK,
predsednik kongresa.
(Sledi 55 podpisov zastopnikov iz vseh prvih trinajstih držav.)

Janko N. Rogelj:

Prihod v Ljubljano

Zopet sem doma. Amerika je še danes moj dom. Hvaležen sem sam sebi in moji usodi pred 25 leti, da sem odpotoval v to sosednjo državo. Ponovno pa sem hvaležen sedaj, ko sem po 35-dnevni odstopnosti videl, gledal in prisluškoval razmeram onkraj oceana. Premišljevanje o tem, kar sem doživeljil v teh 35 dneh moje odstopnosti, se sedaj grupira v nekako celoto in jasneje sliko, kot sem mogel zajemati ob posameznih doživetjih skozi Francijo, Švico, Nemško, Jugoslavijo in Italijo. Preživjam te slike, pogledi in pripovedovanja, skušal jih bom spraviti v tako celoto, da jih boste mogli vi čitatelji domov in razumeti. Pripovedoval v ambonu takoj, kakor sem videl in slišal. Jaz imam svojo sodbo o vsem tem doživetju, vi si pa svetodobno ustvarjate svoje sodbo.

Moje zadnje poročilo je bilo z ladjo "Normandie," nekje med Francijo in Anglijo. To poročilo pišem doma, v Ameriki, ker iz gotovih razlogov nisem marjal pošljati poročil iz Jugoslavije. Zakaj, o tem vam poročam, ko pridem do posameznih opisov mojega doživetja v Jugoslaviji. Pričnimo, kjer se je končalo moje zadnje poročilo.

Na vrhovih Karavank sloni Korotancev težek križ in se v dušo mi črni ...

Da, to sem že čutil, ko smo se v krasnem jutru vozili po Rožni dolini, ob naši slovenski Dravi, na katero zre gora Dobršč.

Oddahnili smo se, ko je vlak odpeljal iz Podrožice ter zavozil v železniški predor, ki meji med Nemčijo in Jugoslavijo. In zopet so bili obrazni potnikov jasni in veseli, ko se je vlak ustavil na Jesenicah, kjer nas je počastila (Dalej na 8. str.)

RADIVOJ REHAR:

SEMISIRIS

ROMAN

Frank Sakser

Lani (31. marca) je umrl v Svet Vidu pri Ljubljani sobrat Frank Sakser, eden ustanoviteljev Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

V Ameriko se je bil priselil konec prejšnjega stoletja že kot zrel mož, ki je, sam delavec, poznal potrebe delavstva. Bil je tiskar po poklicu, v tej deželi se je pa povzpel za stopnjo višje in postal poleg tiskarja še časnikar.

Ko se je to zgodilo, so imeli ameriški Slovenci že svoj list, pa tudi društvo so že imeli, ki so pred ustanovitvijo Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote, spojila v skupno organizacijo.

V Združene države so se tedaj pričele valiti tisočere množice našega naroda. Prihajali so ljudje najrazličnejših poklicev in so prinašali s seboj starokrajške politične nazore.

Poglavita jim je bila borba za kruh. Navzlic temu jim pa ni manjkal časa za uganjanje tiste politike, ki je Slovencem v starem kraju toliko škodila, dočim je bila v tej deželi povsem neupravičljiva, dasi je v zadnjih štiridesetih letih rodila čudovite sadove.

V tej deviški zemlji je vse hoteno uspevalo; najsi bo sem, v zemljo zasejano, ali pa ideja, vsajena v srce.

Skoraj neverjetno se sliši, pa bo nazadnje le res, ako rečem: skoraj vse naše organizacije, liste, kulturne ustanove in sploh vse, s čimer se ameriški Slovenci kot narod ponašamo, skoraj vse to je v prvi vrsti plod naših političnih bojev in šele v drugi vrsti posledica potrebe.

Strašno dosti psov, natolceanj, zavisti in drugega političnega gnoja je bilo treba, da se je dreve našega narodnega napredka tako bogato razkošatilo in da se mu korenine tako široko razrasle.

Edinole podpora društva je rodila resnična potreba. Naši ljudje, zaposleni v najtežjih poklicih, niso imeli vstopa v ameriške zavarovalninske družbe. Nesreče in smrtni slučaji so se pojavljali od dne do dne. Strah pred boleznjami, pohabljenostjo in skrb za družino sta združila rojake v bratska društva. Vplavovanje skromnih prispevkov jim je zajamčilo podporo v bolnini in smrtnino ob smerti.

Sčasoma so pa postajala društva prešibka in je bila nevarnost, da ne bodo mogla več zadati svojim obveznostim.

Zaščite je bilo treba poiskati v širših organizacijah, kar je pokojni Frank Sakser prav dobro vedel.

Bil je strankar, kot so bili strankarji vsi takratni naši rojaci, ki so se nekoliko dvignili nad povprečnostjo.

Določbe tedaj že obstoječe Jednote so se mu zdele preveč enostranske.

Povzpel se je nad strankarstvom in si zamislil organizacijo z najbolj liberalnimi pravili, v kateri bi bil prostor za vse. Organizacijo na resnično bratski podlagi, v kateri bi bila volja pomagati nesrečnemu bratu — vseprevladujoča; organizacija, prosto vseh političnih in verskih predstakov.

Na podlagi teh plemenitih načinov pokojnega Sakserja in nekaterih drugih mož je bila pred štiridesetimi leti ustanovljena Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota, ki je danes ponos vseh njenih članov ter živ v svetl spomenik naše nesebičnosti in tolerance.

J. Terček (90)

PSENIČNA LETINA

Letošnja pšenična letina v Združenih državah obeta biti ena najboljših v vrsti let. Pričakuje se, da bo znašala nad en milijon bušljev. Pšenična letina v Evropi je primeroma slaba, zato pričakujejo ameriški farmerji dobre cene za pšenico.

PRIHOD V LJUBLJANO

(Nadaljevanje s 7. str.)

z narcisami sestra Mrs. Zdesar iz Euclida, Ohio.

V naš železniški voz je stopil g. Viktor Švajger, zastopnik ministrstva za socialno politiko v Beogradu. Predstavlil se mi je sam ter me pozdravil in naročil, da naj pozdrave izročim vsem potnikom. Od Jesenic pa do Ljubljane sva bila večkrat v živem pogovoru glede razmer naših ljudi v Ameriki. Nagovarjal me je, da naj pridev v Beograd, kjer bi ministrstvu za socialno politiko opisal naše težnje in potrebe v Ameriki. To sem moral odkloniti, ker mojih dvajset dni v Jugoslaviji sem moral poravnati po načrtu, katerega sem si napravil pred odhodom.

Jugoslovanski financerji so bili zelo naklonjeni in prijazni z nami. Sprejeli so nas dobro in pohvalno, gledali niso na to,

kako bi od vožnje zmučenim potnikom napravljali preveč sitnoto. To je lepo, saj vendar mi potniki prinašamo dobro voljo in denar, katerega zapravimo v Jugoslaviji.

Vlak brzi proti Ljubljani. Čudovita je Gorenjska s svojim Bledom, s ponosnim Triglavom, z razpetimi Karavankami, s sorškim poljem, s sedečo Šmarino

goro in s pritajenim ljubljanskim gradom. Še črni Kranj

so je obel, zazidan je tako z novimi tovarnami in novimi hišami, da se kar izgublja med moderno zidavo in zajedajočo industrijo, ki je "obelila" nekdani črni Kranj.

V Ljubljani smo. Množica ljudi nas pričakuje. Gledam, če koga poznam. Menda ja! Moj prijatelj, akademični slikar, g. Božidar Jakac, katerega poznava slovenski Cleveland, že hiti proti vlaku. Z Ženo Rose Izstopova iz vlaka. Prva me pozdravi ga. Augusta Danilova, stara znanka v Clevelandu. Drugi je g. Jakac, a tretji mi pravi: "Tukaj sem pa jaz." Bil je operni pevec, g. Bajovec. In potem so si mojo roko kar podajali sami: Mr. L. Medvešek, Mr. John Zupanc, Mr. in Mrs. Frank Birtič, g. Mrzelj, urednik "Jutra," moja sestrica, itd. itd.

Nato me je povabil na kosišlo Mr. Birtič, nekdani Clevelandčan, moj dolgoletni prijatelj, ki biva v Ljubljani že več mesecov. Popoldne me je odpeljal na Primskovo pri Kranju, k moji sestri in njeni družini. Kako čudo, kako nepopisljivo in kako

(ne morem najti prave besede) je vozil Birtičev Dodge avtomobil proti moji rodni vasi,

kjer je toliko mladostnih spominov iz daljnih, daljnih let ...

sмо imeli pripravljeno vse za

naš prvi zajtrk v Jugoslaviji, za katerega je poskrbela tako uslužno in naklonjeno gospa Rusova, zastopnica francoske linije v Ljubljani.

Tako smo dospeli v Ljubljano. To je le kratki opis. Rad bi se spustil v detajle, da bi opisal deset ali sto dogodkov, ki se zvrše pred teboj v eni ali v petih minutah, ko se sorodniki, prijatelji ali znani pozdravljajo med seboj, ko iščejo drug drugega, a se ne pozna. Ko človeka vprašujejo o tem ali onem, ko njih domišljaja igra glavno vlogo, ko je Amerika v njih domišljiji tako velika kot je kos Jugoslavije.

Iz kolodvora me je odpeljal g. Jakac na njegovo stanovanje, kjer smo si izmenjali po dolgih letih prve informacije. Prijatelji: Jakac, Banovec in Birtič, vsi so izpravljali. Gospa Jakčeva in moja žena sta imeli svoje pogovore. Prvikrat sta se srečali v življenju, ženi dveh dobrih prijateljev, Slovenki dveh dežel, med njima široko morje, toda takoj prijateljici s takim pripovedovanjem, kot da bi bili rojene ob eni zemlji. Menda jima je bilo že usojeno in zapisano, da se morata srečati v življenju.

Nato me je povabil na kosišlo Mr. Birtič, nekdani Clevelandčan, moj dolgoletni prijatelj, ki je obel, zazidan je tako z novimi tovarnami in novimi hišami, da se kar izgublja med moderno zidavo in zajedajočo industrijo, ki je obenem pa da tej kot

drugim deželam nekaj prilik, da

v inozemstvu spravijo na trg svoje odvečne pridelke ali izdelke.

V Nemčiji, ki se hoče osamosvojiti od uvoza, izdelujejo

umetni gumij, ki stane 47 in pol centov funt, medtem ko se naravnim gumij na svetovnem trgu prodaja po 16 centov funt. Umetni gasolin, ki ga producira Nemčija, stane 60 centov galon, medtem ko se v Združenih državah

je na pozdravil, nakar smo šli v ista količina gasolina prodaja ista količina gasolina prodaja v bivši Avstriji.

USODA KANCELARJA

Zadnji avstrijski kancelar Kurt Schuschnigg je še vedno zaprt na Dunaju in bo v doglednem času postavljen pred sodišče. Tako je izjavil Josef Buerkel, oficijelni zastopnik nacijev v bivši Avstriji. Obenem je izjavil, da je bilo zaplenjeno vse premoženje Habsburžanov v bivši Avstriji.

JAPONSKE NEPRILIKE

Preko Japonske so v zaključnih dneh junija divjali silni viharji z močnim deževjem, ki je v raznih krajih povzročilo plazove in poplave. K temu so se pridružili še potresni sunki. V teh vremenskih nezgodah je izgubilo življenje okrog 150 oseb.

Tudi na kitajskem bojišču ni sreča Japoncem kaj posebno naklonjena. Kitajci se dobro drže v Japonci ne morejo kljub vsem

ODMEV CIVILNE VOJNE

Dne 1. julija letos se je zbralo skoro dva tisoč veteranov ameriške civilne vojne v Gettysburgu, Pa., da proslavijo 75-letnico ene odločilnih bitk, ki se je odigrala na točnem prostoru, kjer je nekaj pozneje predsednik Abraham Lincoln govoril svoj znameniti gettysburgski govor. Stari može, katerih leta presegajo starost 90 in 100 let, so se zbrali, da obnovijo spomine na čase vojne med severnimi in južnimi državami, ko se šlo za obstanek naše Unije.

Veterani, ki pripadajo Grand Army of the Republic ali United Confederate Veterans, ki so bili pred 75 leti v dveh nasprotnih taborih, so si podajali roke kot tovariši. Danes so vsi srečni, da so v varstvu zvezdnate zastave neokrnjene republike Zedinjene države.

BOLJSI ČASI?

Cene raznim delnicam ali bonom na newyorski borzi so se ob zaključku junija znatno dvignile. Cene bombaža je narasla za 9 točk. Nakupna naročila so prihajala iz vseh delov Amerike, nekatere pa tudi iz Evrope. Iz teh borzne aktivnosti bi se dalo sklepati, da so na vidiku boljši časi za industrijo in trgovino.

KADAR pošiljke

Kadar pošiljke denar v starejši

New Era

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

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

NOVA DOBA, JULY 6th, 1938

We Must Carry On

Forty years of progress—that is the record of our South Slavonic Catholic Union since its inception in 1898.

Forty years of unrelenting efforts by our members—is the reason why our SSCU has grown from a small unit in Ely, Minnesota to one of national importance with branch lodges in twenty-two states of the Union.

Forty years of service to its members—is the answer to the question: Why has the SSCU attained such a high peak in the field of fraternalism?

Forty years of new ideas! Never fully satisfied with the run-of-the-mill machinery which provides protection for the members, our SSCU always has and will continue to be receptive to new plans.

Forty years of tradition! Basically a Slovene fraternal, the SSCU has naturally adopted the common sense and integrity inherent in its component members.

Forty years among the firsts in fraternals! Our Union has been the first among the Slovene fraternals "to establish equal rights for women members"; first to adopt "the centralized system of sick and accident payments"; first to provide protection for juvenile members; first to accept the rates provided by the National Fraternal Congress; first to provide a sports fund for English-speaking members; first to call together an athletic conference among the English-conducted lodges; first to hold a national convention.

Today, we can look back with pride upon the records of our Union. A great deal has been accomplished by our members; and particularly, the charter members who had relatively little to begin with; who had small finances to back up their plans, but who nonetheless sacrificed their own funds to make possible the grand SSCU.

It took courage, back in 1898, to organize a fraternal, for the first time. Many about benefit organizations were scarce; and those available, were not understood fully.

A lack of courage never was a characteristic element in the early days of the SSCU. Rather a desirable quantity of it, a factor which accounted for much progress attained from 1898 to 1938.

What will the SSCU history be like in the next forty years? Will we, the younger element who shall inherit our splendid traditions, be as courageous, patient, sacrificing, hard working, and diligent as our predecessors?

Will the next forty years be as productive as the first forty years?

Will the younger element forty years hence be as proud of our Union as we are now of our seniors?

The English-speaking members, in preparing to assume responsibilities, must also remember that duties and responsibilities are inseparable companions of rights and privileges.

We must keep in mind that the future path, although free of many pitfalls and soft shoulders ever present on the old highways, traversed by our senior members, never will be only a bed of roses. Just as the highways today are far from perfect, so are the means and methods with which we continue to develop the

Union.

Let us set high our star of ambition. Let us work conscientiously to reach our goal. Let us be full of determination, and above all, let us not be afraid of incidental events may retard our progress, we shall never be afraid of the label of "quitting the job."

BRIEFS

juvenile conventions are features of this week's English section. Somewhat lengthy, but very interesting and recommended to the members for informative reading.

Lodge secretaries and contributors to the Nova Doba are cautioned to submit articles, intended for the July 20th issue, early enough to be included in next week's edition, since the official organ will not come out on July 20th. The reason: Each year one weekly edition is eliminated to permit the editorial staff a one week's vacation, as provided for in the by-laws.

The following lodges will celebrate the SSCU's 40th anniversary during July:

Lodge 53, Little Falls, N. Y., a dance on July 16;

Lodges 32, 72, 162 and 176, a joint banquet and dance in Krain's Hall, Enumclaw, Wash., on July 23;

Lodge 225, Milwaukee, Wisc., a picnic on July 24;

Lodge 15, Pueblo, Colo., a big picnic on John Centa's farm on July 24;

(Continued on page 12)

Officers of our SSCU assembled on Thursday, July 14, in the home office at 14th and Nicollet, Minneapolis, to hold the first session of the regular semi-annual meeting. Both the supreme judiciary committee will meet on Monday, July 18, at the home office to attend a special meeting. The entire day will be spent in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our grand

L. Brozich's article on the early history of the SSCU will be published in the Little Stan's (Stanley Pe-

ter) contribution on the two

Paul J. Oblock:

Looking Back

Forty years ago, yes, forty years ago, in Ely, Minn. a group of men gathered to organize a national fraternal union, called the South Slavonic Catholic Union. Today, forty years later, the SSCU is known as the best fraternal in America.

Many original organizers have passed into the great beyond. Their spirit lingers on and they shall never be forgotten by the members of our great SSCU. The building in which our SSCU was organized consisted of a mere one-room unit, made out of logs. Later, the SSCU rented space in one of the buildings, and thirty-four years later, the SSCU built its own home.



PAUL J. OBLOCK,
2 Supreme Vice President

Four years ago our juveniles were working very hard to enroll enough new members to entitle them to a free trip to Ely, the seat of our Organization. History was in the making that year, for our SSCU held the first juvenile convention, and for that matter was the first among the Jugoslav fraternals to sponsor a juvenile convention.

The first juvenile convention turned out to be a tremendous success. In fact so much that the 1936 convention in Cleveland went on record as favoring the holding of a juvenile convention every two years. Thus, in 1937, the second juvenile convention took place. This surpassed in grandeur, enthusiasm and results of the first convention. Some 1600 new members were enrolled in our Union as a result of the first juvenile convention idea. The second juvenile convention was responsible for some 3,000 new members. Our SSCU marches on.

There is the sports fund, a living tribute from our senior members to their interest in English-speaking members. While the seniors contribute the great majority of funds into the athletic fund, it is the younger element, namely the English-speaking members, who derive the most benefit.

It was four years ago last Spring that our Union sponsored its first national tenpin tournament in Cleveland, and the national duckpin tournament in Pittsburgh. Many attended these tournaments to bowl and many attended as spectators. Each year the number of participants and spectators grows larger, and many a friend was enrolled into the great SSCU because of the bowling tournaments. Also, we must remember the national basketball tournaments held in the State of Minnesota, where the SSCU state champion lodge was determined.

This year our great SSCU commemorates its fortieth anniversary. Forty years of protection and splendid service to its

John P. Lunka:

Always Fulfilled Its Obligations

Forty years ago our parents organized the great South Slavonic Catholic Union of America—an institution that has played an important part in the Slovene communities throughout the United States. During its forty years of tenure, our SSCU has become an accepted fraternal in many homes, and the guiding protective features have placed at ease many a worried father and mother who found consolation in the many benefits to be derived in case of illness, accident or death.

Many obstacles protruded through the last forty years—crises, booms, recession, but not once throughout the four hundred and eighty months has the SSCU, resting on the literal Rock of Gibraltar, ever wavered. It has stood the test of time and never found wanting.

Every rightful claim of its membership has been met by the SSCU on time. Our Union has fulfilled every word of its contractual relations with the membership.

An organization, which has for its precept, the interest of its members, is bound to succeed in its endeavors, to make progress and continue on the road of increased popularity.



JOHN P. LUNKA,
4 Supreme Vice President

The English-speaking members are inheriting a sound, well organized institution in the SSCU. On our shoulders also falls the task of maintaining the high standard attained by our seniors. With manifold advantages enjoyed by the English-speaking members, our aim not only should be to continue the good work, but to spread out in our field of endeavor to include all the American-born youth.

Let us strive to reach a new goal forty years hence, so that when the SSCU celebrates its fortieth anniversary, we can look back with pride on what we have accomplished—that we will not look back with regret and find ourselves wanting in the field of fraternalism.

A school for teaching birds how to fly is in operation at Sussex, England. How such an ideal federal project ever escaped this country will require explanation.—Chicago Tribune.

members. And even though the jubilee campaign is history, let us strive to enroll new members at all times. Tell your friends about our SSCU, its protective features and its wholesome interest in the membership.

It should be our aim to make the SSCU not only the best fraternal in America, but also the largest fraternal in the nation. On with a better SSCU.

Be a SSCU booster.

Dr. F. J. Arch:

Forty Years

This month we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of our South Slavonic Catholic Union. In these years we have grown from a fraternal organization of practically no assets in 1898 to a fraternal organization with a treasury of more than two million three hundred thousand dollars. Besides the assets now on hand, we have paid out during the forty years of our existence over five and one half million dollars in benefits to our members when they needed it most. With the amount paid out by the home office in benefits the estimate of local lodge benefits either paid in money or done in the spirit of true brotherly love is incalculable.



DR. F. J. ARCH,
Supreme Medical Examiner

The consideration of the good done in the forty years of life of our SSCU begins to mount, the greater thought you give it. When you consider that the handful of men who were the originators of the organization forty years ago met to help each other in case of their local needs, and then think of the national scope of the Union today after forty long years, the only conclusion that one can draw is that the spirit of fraternalism, of brotherhood, of helping your neighbor was the guiding light in the longevity and the progress of the SSCU.

All honor should be paid to the pioneers who planted the seed. But just as a seed, which if placed in the ground to grow, if not cultivated and watered will die; so also, if the original thought of the goodness of such a Union were not cultivated and fed it would have died. All the members past and present were those who cultivated the original thought so that today our S. S. C. Union is one to be proud of, and to these members should also go all honor during this celebration. Honor should also be given to members of the various supreme boards into whose hands the actual responsibility was placed. Last, but not least, the various local lodge officers, some of whom have given many years of valuable service, are also to be honored. All these men and women have proved the trust placed in them.

Just as a plant or a tree once grown to adulthood, so also our Union must continue to grow. To continue as we have in the past forty years, we must all continue to be active members. No new members will be enrolled unless the active members enroll them. Finances do as a rule grow by themselves, however, unless new members are written to increase the membership even the finances in time would come to a standstill. Cooperation and the true fraternal spirit are also important items to be remembered so that

Andrew Milavec:

Our SSCU is the Grandest

In looking over the history of our organization, I cannot help but state, that our Union is surely the grandest of all fraternals. I say this simply because of the worthy fundamentals upon which our organization is founded and because from its established principles great benefits were realized. Certainly much credit belongs primarily, to the pioneers for rallying to the magnificent cause, then, to the leaders for their willingness and ability to lead, and also, to our just and worthy members for their splendid cooperation.

I sometimes wonder if we all realize just what teachings and aid our Union really offers. Just think it over. Our aim is TO PROMOTE AMONG OUR MEMBERS THE SPIRIT OF FRATERNALISM AND LOVE, AND TO WORK FOR THEIR INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL WELFARE. TO UNITE AND GIVE PRACTICAL EDUCATION TO ITS MEMBERS IN THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLES AND CHERISH AMONG THEM THE LOVE FOR THE SLOVENE AND OTHER SLAV NATIONS, AND FOR OUR HOME, —AMERICA. THEN, TO PAY BENEFITS TO ITS SICK AND DISABLED MEMBERS AND MORTUARY BENEFITS TO THEIR RIGHTFUL AND LEGAL BENEFICIARIES. Now, isn't it a fact that every common sense person has the natural desire to do the right thing, and too, do we not seek aid when we are in distress? After carefully considering the purpose of our organization, there is no doubt but that ours is the grandest.



4 Supreme Trustee

Considering then the benefits that were realized from our established principles, we can safely say that besides the assurance of a low cost and reliable protection, when seeking a way to help a brother or sister in distress, or the family of a brother or sister deceased, we find too, that through the spirit of fraternalism life is richer because of so many profitable social contacts. The environment and atmosphere in good fellowship automatically potentiates every person a thousandfold. We mingle with our equals and thus we find relaxation and contentment. Such is the miracle wrought by

we can keep the Union growing. If these thoughts are all taken seriously we can rest assured that when we celebrate our golden anniversary we can look back as we are now, and say as we are now saying, well done let us all continue to make it a bigger and better South Slavonic Catholic Union.

Rose Svetich:

Fortieth Birthday

A Fortieth Birthday, forty years of life and still going strong. In fact, just in the prime of life. Shall we ask ourselves, how much have I done, what have I achieved, how many members have I helped to enroll? Doesn't it give you just a little bit of satisfaction to be able to say, This is my organization. I have done this and that to make it a bigger and better Union, and with the help of other willing workers, look what we have today.



ROSE SVETICH,
3 Supreme Judiciary

In the last few years we have given the younger generation an opportunity to show their spirit of loyalty by giving them a sort of goal to reach. By working hard to reach that goal, they enrolled so many members and their award was a trip to a juvenile convention. Now, wasn't that wonderful? To even up things, this year our elders were given the same opportunities; by enrolling a certain amount of members, they are to be awarded a trip to Ely. How successful this will turn out, is yet to be seen. Let us hope for a huge success. The responsibility rests with YOU and YOU and YOU. And the results of our efforts will be shown and appreciated by all. Here is to many, many prosperous anniversaries of the SSCU.

Putting It Down

"I put down a big disturbance last night."

"Yes?"

"Yes. I ate three helpings of Welsh rabbit."

our Organization. And again, there is no question but what our Union is the grandest.

Forty years have passed since our Union was organized. As we pause for realization, once again we must admit our Union must be the grandest. For we find our Union is pure, free from any religious and political propaganda. It is financially sound, carries the highest solvency ratio of any fraternal organization and its members are broad minded and very appreciative; they mean to carry on.

My dear members, with sincere and grateful appreciation "Hats off to the past; coats off to the future."

Let us go forward to the accomplishments of our fraternal tasks in the spirit of fraternity, and with faith and energy of our pioneers. Let us strive to build and strengthen our South Slavonic Catholic Union of America on the sound foundation which have borne it up triumphantly for forty years. And, let us strive to make our Union not only the best, but the largest fraternal organization in the United States of America.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF JSKJ (SSCU) HISTORY

By George L. Brozich

Editor's note: Holding the office of supreme secretary, SSCU for thirteen years, from 1904 through 1916, and then assuming the supreme treasurer's office for seven years, from 1916 through 1923; also, taking an active part in the embryonic though struggling first years of the SSCU, George L. Brozich, writer of the article which follows, relates some very interesting experiences encountered in connection with our Union. The editorial department feels that the short history on the SSCU, related on this page, is worthy of every members' attention, particularly the English-speaking, many of whom have only a vague idea of the hardships encountered by our charter members during the early years of SSCU's existence. The views and beliefs contained in Mr. Brozich's writing represent his own, and it is possible that other living charter members, and those who are familiar with the developments within and around the SSCU from 1898 through 1923, may not accept fully some of the conclusions reached by the former supreme secretary. Nevertheless, the editorial department feels grateful to Mr. Brozich for his contribution to the 40th anniversary edition.

Congratulations are due JSKJ on its 40th anniversary and no one is happier to extend them than the writer who, although forgotten and in obscurity now, has devoted a major portion of his time and energy for over 20 years, to the cause of the organization, and has helped to pilot its affairs through the most difficult years in its history.

Having lived through the period preceding and during the formation of the first Slovene fraternal organizations in this country, and having participated in this movement soon after it was inaugurated, I had the privilege of being present on the occasion when the idea for the formation of JSKJ was born. Many incidents have happened in that early period which have remained deeply impressed on my mind, and as some of these incidents had a direct bearing and were responsible for the creation of JSKJ, a few of them may be appropriately mentioned on this auspicious occasion.

I have chosen to write these recollections in English, not because of any disrespect for the older members of the organization who belong to my generation, and who were so loyal to me when I served them in my official capacity as secretary and later as treasurer, nor because of any disloyalty to our mother tongue the Slovene, but because I think it is important that the younger English-speaking members, who will ultimately be called upon to take the reins of the management of the organization, and who will be responsible for its perpetuation, should know something about the struggles and the sacrifices their elders have made in the beginning. This knowledge will, I am sure, imbue them with a greater loyalty to the organization which their fathers have conceived in necessity and developed through perseverance and hard work for their future benefit.

In the course of these reminiscences it will be necessary to make references to certain individual, deceased or still living, and to my humble being. In all these references I wish to assure the reader that none is made in malice toward any that to both of them I owe education and was fully con-

person, nor is it in any egotism on my part. This narrative could not be truthfully stated without these references. Credit will be given where credit is due. If anything can be construed as criticism, it is only a matter of personal opinion. Naturally I will have to touch only upon the more important episodes. To cover all my experiences and recollections would require a good deal more space than can be allowed me here. Some day perhaps more may be written.

The period between the years of 1890 and 1900 was the most important in the history of Slovene fraternal organizations, for in this decade, two of the present most prosperous organizations were born; first the KSKJ and then the JSKJ. My memory covers this period pretty well for I came into this country in 1889, and my interest in the fraternal field started quite early in my life, long before I was officially connected with JSKJ. (Note: I am using the Slovene abbreviation of the name in preference to the English, SSCU, because it stands most prominent in my mind and is easier to pronounce.)

Prior to the year of 1891, there was very little intercourse between our people in this country because there was no medium through which the news and happenings among them could be circulated in our language. News was dependent upon personal letters between friends and relatives and occasional travelers from one colony to the other. The best known Slovene settlements at that time were: Calumet, Mich.; Joliet, Ill.; Tower and Ely, Minn.; Pueblo, Colo.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; and Butte and Anaconda, Mont., at which places our people were employed in mills or mines. It was my fortune to land in a little town close to Calumet, Mich. where my father had preceded us in 1883. Calumet already had its first Slovene lodge, called the St. Joseph Society. We did not stay very long in Michigan however. My father being a house builder, always sought new fields, so when the Minnesota iron mines were discovered he followed, and the year of 1891 found us at Ely, Minn., and but a year later in still newer field, that of the Mesaba Iron Range in the towns of Biwabik, Virginia and Eveleth, Minn., where the construction of new homes was booming.

It was at Biwabik, Minn. that my first interest in fraternals began, soon after the first Slovene newspaper in this country, the "Amerikanski Slovenec" appeared in the Fall of 1891. This paper was started in Chicago, Ill. by Anton Murnik but after only a few issues in Chicago it was taken over by the late Monsignor Jos. F. Buh and transferred to Tower, Minn. where it was published until 1899 when it was again moved this time, to Joliet, Ill. I can never forget with what eagerness I perused every issue of this paper for many years, and when it began advocating establishment of a central Union I was deeply interested although too young to take any active part in the movement. Not long after the appearance of "Amerikanski Slovenec" another Slovene newspaper was established in New York City by Frank Sakser; it was called "Glas Niroda." This paper later became the official organ of JSKJ. Although these two newspapers represented somewhat different and opposing views of many subjects, I read them both with delight, and I can truthfully say plotted a Commercial College

much of what little Slovene culture and proficiency I possess.

It was through the discussion in the "Amerikanski Slovenec" that the idea of organizing a central Union was culminated. Space does not permit me to mention various personalities that were mainly responsible for the movement, suffice it to say that both laity and clergy made important contributions which finally resulted in calling a convention at Joliet, Ill. in the year of 1894, this being the most centrally located point. At this convention the KSKJ was organized and soon embraced many of the then existing lodges in various States! Other lodges were being organized rapidly and so it happened that one was organized in Biwabik, Minn., my home town. This was the St. John the Baptist lodge which joined the KSKJ under No. 13. Naturally I wanted to join, but I was only 16 at the time and the required age for joining was 18. However, as I was big and almost a full grown boy, I was accepted as a member and my age was recorded as 18. After only a few months of membership in the lodge I was elected its secretary.

Conventions of KSKJ in those years were held annually. I was considered too young to attend the 1895 and 1896 conventions, but I was elected delegate to the convention in 1897 which was held at Calumet, Mich. that year. Here I assisted in the preparation of the convention record and had my first glimpse of what the conventions are like. The following year I was again elected a delegate to the convention of KSKJ which was held at Pueblo, Colorado, in 1898. This convention might have proved a very momentous one for me, as will be seen, because I reached a point beyond any of my expectations, the honor of being elected to the office of Secretary of KSKJ. It all came about in this way:

In the affairs of KSKJ ever since its organization, the Joliet colony had the predominant influence. Naturally this became a little irritable to the rest of the colonies, therefore a struggle for supremacy ensued between the Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Colorado delegations. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the records in secretary's office were not complete. This was perfectly understandable because the organization was new and the officers had no prescribed rules for keeping proper records at that time, so mistakes and omissions were inevitable. Nevertheless, some of the delegates took the matter seriously and a resentment toward Joliet followed. This became more apparent when the election of officers took place. The candidates for the presidency were: Anton Nemanich of Joliet, Ill., John R. Sterbenz of Calumet, Mich., and Joseph Agnich of Ely, Minn. Anton Nemanich who was then president, lost on the first ballot and the remaining two received equal number of votes. President Nemanich had the deciding vote and he cast it in favor of Joseph Agnich, thus Joliet lost the presidency. Michael Wardjan of Joliet was then secretary of KSKJ, and he was caught in the same general resentment. Most of the delegates outside of Illinois wanted a new secretary and they surprised me no little when they offered me the candidacy. I entertained no such ambitions.

I was a young man of only 20 years. True, I had just completed a course in the Biwabik High School, and I had just graduated from the Commercial College in Joliet, which I accepted and

versant with bookkeeping and accounting, but I had not anticipated this honor, nevertheless I was persuaded to accept the candidacy for the office of secretary and was elected on the first ballot.

My election to the office of secretary fell like a bombshell among the Illinois delegation. No stone was left unturned that night in figuring how they could oust me the next day. Then a thought occurred to them that if they could only set a very low salary, I might not accept. With a plea that there was not enough work in the office to occupy one man's entire time and that they have a Joliet man who can furnish his own premises for the office free of charge, they succeeded in setting the salary at \$40.00 per month including office rent. This meant that I would have to pay office rent out of my salary. I could not see my way clear to accept the office on this basis, and knowing that I would have to move into a hostile camp with little or no cooperation, I thanked the convention for the honor and resigned.

Michael Wardjan of Joliet did accept the office on this basis and was made secretary in my place. This maneuver was accomplished under a pretext of practicing economy; it soon developed however, that the office did require a full time secretary and Wardjan's salary was raised accordingly. At a later convention Michael Wardjan also presented a bill for the rental of his premises for the KSKJ office, and ironically enough, it was I who supported him in his claim at this convention which I attended as a delegate from Minnesota, even while I was secretary of JSKJ.

In justice to the man I can say that he was fully entitled to have his bill paid, for he too has sacrificed much for this organization in its early history. The bill was paid.

After the secretaryship was disposed of, balloting began for other offices. The principal bone of contention remained for the position of Trustees. John Gouze of Ely, Minn. was a member of the old Board of Trustees, and he was considered a turbulent member by the Joliet delegation, therefore they decided to oust him. In this they were successful. John Gouze was an active and influential man in those days, and his ousting from the official family of KSKJ had more to do with the establishment of JSKJ than any other one incident. Had the Joliet delegation used a little more tact and diplomacy at this convention, JSKJ would probably never have been born, positively not at that time.

Immediately after the close of the KSKJ convention, a meeting of the Minnesota delegation was held at which it was practically decided to cede from the old organization and organize a new one. The idea was perfected even on the train going home from the KSKJ convention and upon arrival at home no time was lost in perfecting the scheme. Thus JSKJ came into existence in 1898.

I did not return to Minnesota after the KSKJ convention in Pueblo. A business connection was offered me in Central City, Colo., and I stayed there until the following spring of 1899, when Anton Golobich of Joliet, Ill. who was then treasurer of KSKJ and whom I met at the convention in Pueblo the previous year, offered me a position in his establishment in Joliet, which I accepted and

after all came to Joliet to live. I transferred my membership from the Biwabik lodge to St. George's lodge in Joliet and for 3 years thereafter had the opportunity to watch the growth of KSKJ from a close range. While in Joliet I made many good friends. Then one day in the spring of 1902 an offer came to me from a newly organized bank at Ely, Minn. It was the position of assistant cashier of the bank. I accepted it and moved back to Ely, Minnesota, for the second time. Here I made quick re-acquaintance and immediately joined Lodge No. 1 of JSKJ. The following year I was elected a delegate to the convention of JSKJ which was held in Omaha, Neb. in July of 1903.

This convention at Omaha, Neb. was the beginning of my labors for JSKJ. I took active part in the discussion of the convention affairs but did not run for any office. Then at the suggestion of Frank Sakser, whom I met at this convention for the first time, I was named on the Judiciary Committee of JSKJ.

The Omaha convention of JSKJ was not much different from any other I had attended before. The organization was operating on the old hand to mouth system, as were most others of that time. There was plenty of room for improvement but the membership was not yet ready for any new ideas. However, a reserve fund was created at this convention with a very small monthly contribution. A few other minor improvements were made and we returned home. John Habian was elected president, Joseph Agnich secretary, and John Gouze treasurer, all of Ely, Minnesota.

A few months after this convention something unexpected happened. Secretary Joseph Agnich was a very conscientious and well intentioned man, but as his experience in keeping proper records was limited, and in the absence of any rules to direct him, he too, made many omissions. And so it happened that one day he sent a remittance of \$800.00 to a representative of a local lodge in Pennsylvania without first ascertaining if the representative was covered by a bond as was required. Unfortunately this \$800.00 was stolen from the representative, and it developed that his bond had expired some time before. The Union had to make good this loss by duplicating the payment to the beneficiaries.

Joseph Agnich was heartbroken over the affair, and we all sympathized with him very deeply. This oversight so overwhelmed him that he tendered his resignation from the office of secretary. He was never

replaced. I told the members that a secretary can be no more efficient without necessary books and files than a shoemaker can be efficient without his tools or a miner without his pick and shovel. Eventually they agreed with me and I had no further trouble.

Not having any proper guidance for the conduct of the office, I wanted to learn from the experience of others in the same line of endeavor, so I traveled at my own expense to St. Paul, Minn., to inspect the system of a German fraternal organization. I went to Chicago, Ill. to see the system of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and I even went to Rock Island, Ill. to investigate the system of the then flourishing fraternal organization, the Modern Woodman of America, whose headquarters were there. From each I have learned something, but the procedure of none of these organizations was totally adaptable to our needs. Most of these organizations prescribed more or less complicated bookkeeping for secretaries of local lodges. We had to avoid this because we had very few experienced local lodge secretaries. Our problem was to devise some method by which most of the work would be done in the home office. When I returned home I devised my own forms that were adaptable to our needs. Many of these forms were later used by other Slovene lodges, whom I was glad to supply on request. Naturally requirements were changing and the system had to be improved and supplemented as new needs had arisen from year to year.

I have read a good deal of

the fraternal organization literature and the insurance companies governing them at the time and from the very start I became convinced that we could not function very long on the old system of levying assessments as needed only for current obligations. But it was the hardest thing in my life to convince our membership of this fact. I had advocated adequate rates at every convention, but it was not until the convention held at Denver, Colo. in 1904 that any semblance of adequate rates were promulgated. And this was not done until the delegates that I refused to accept the secretaryship any longer unless something was done. I refused to accept the responsibility for ultimate disaster which was sure to come. In this contention I was supported by the late Frank Sakser of New York, who stood by me at every convention all my efforts to improve the organization. The convention at Denver finally adopted a year sliding scale of assessments. It was not enough but it was a start toward adequate rates.

Another thing I wanted to be was a member of the National Fraternal Congress, read much about this organization and was convinced that was doing good work for protection of the fraternal organizations at the time the old line Insurance companies were spreading mental propaganda against fraternals. I attended the conventions of the Congress as an observer only my own expense, and then began advocating our entry after we joined and I attended two more of these conventions as official representatives.

At the convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1913, adopted the National Fraternal Congress rates, and before the following convention, which was held in Eveleth, Minnesota, in 1916, we were made solvent. From then on we were on safe side and the practices carried by JSKJ members assured.

By the time of the Eveleth, Minn. convention in 1917, more of my time, therefore decided to relinquish my secretaryship of JSKJ and not a candidate for re-election, instead I accepted the office of treasurer. I held this office the following seven years until July of 1923. Joseph P. Sakser of Rock Springs, Wyoming, was elected secretary of JSKJ in my place and took over the office in January of 1920 and assured.

In the year of 1920 another convention of JSKJ was held in Chicago, Ill. This convention proved to be one of the most momentous ones in the history of JSKJ, for at this convention JSKJ came dangerously near losing its entire identity. For some time previous the holding of this convention a movement was afoot to merge two or more Slovene fraternal organizations into one. Negotiations were carried on between JSKJ and SNPJ, another Slovene fraternal body. As our convention was held that year, we were supposed to pass on this merger at this time. The preparation of the agreement was delegated to a committee of which I was a member. We prepared an amendment consisting of 10 points. This was then presented to the convention for debate and discussion, and to the resolution (Continued on page 11)

Two SSCU Juvenile Conventions Responsible for 4500 New Members

(Little Stan) Stanley Pechaver:

SSCU Sets International Precedent In Inaugurating Juvenile Conventions

Ely, Minn. — Backbone of every fraternal organization in the world is the Juvenile department. Without an active juvenile membership no organization can look forward to future prosperity. For it is upon these young members that the burden falls when our older members pass beyond the great divide. And so it has been the policy to enroll as many juvenile members as possible — to teach them the fundamentals of fraternalism — to teach them to be loyal members who will carry on this great organization in future years.

Therefore, is the importance of the juveniles stressed. With this preface, Little Stan plans to enfold in detail our South Slavonic Catholic Union's great work — unexcelled by any other fraternal organization in the world — among the younger members. A most fitting occasion — the 40th anniversary celebration of the South Slavonic Catholic Union.

There are many fraternal societies in the country, all striving to increase their memberships. Contests and prizes have been the primary means used to induce new members to join the

one day in January 1935, some officers of our SSCU in session at the home office Ely, Minn. They dispensed our Union's official business and were all set to inaugurate something new — something that would startle the fraternal world! They all had good plans and in their capacity as representatives of the people — the job was to do the best possible for the good of the organization.

There was one man however who was restless. He had a new idea which so struck him with success that he could wait to discuss it with the supreme board. It could have been a miserable failure, but had all the earmarks of the greatest success. Innovation in fraternal history! And so this man carefully sketched his plan to the supreme board. Enthusiastically picked it up, and started formulating plans for the South Slavonic Catholic Union's first juvenile convention. The man in whose brilliant mind formed the was Bro. Anton Zbasnik, supreme secretary. And it was this great idea, that juvenile delegates to the second juvenile convention passed a resolution proclaiming him "The Father of the Juvenile Convention."

Remember the "Austin?"

Incorporated with the magic carpet was the ballyhoo in connection with Little Stan's Austin. Do you remember that day when the delegates arrived at the station? The Austin was at the depot. In it sat tall and lanky Little Stan. But something went wrong, just as the parade to the Forest Hotel started. And by the time he had the little car ready to go, the young delegates had already disappeared into the hotel! But the little machine was fixed up and many young delegates were passengers. The boys didn't fare so well. Many didn't get rides because the gals were always first! Heh Heh!

Elect Officers; Conduct Sessions

The excitement of the long trip had its effect on the delegates. They were whisked from one event to another in rapid succession! Their programs were filled to capacity every minute, and their little heads filled with a new and impressive knowledge — something they would never forget — something they will revive when they head the organization.

At the first session held August 1, 1935, Edward Hudale of Lodge No. 31, Braddock, Pa., was elected convention chairman; Joseph Rudolf, Jr., Lodge No. 37, Cleveland, vice-chairman; Frances Zagar, Lodge 44, Barberton, Ohio, second vice-chairman; Elsie Bregar, Lodge 77, Greensburg, Pa., convention secretary; Josephine Balkovec, Lodge No. 26, Pittsburgh; and Josephine Meze, Lodge No. 159, Cornwall, Pa.; recording secretaries.

Committees were appointed. They went to work under supervision of elder advisors. While they worked a program was presented, songs were sung. Remember, "Lepa Naša Domovina?" "Down by The Old Mill Stream?" and "The Old Spinning Wheel?" And who can forget that excellent poem entitled, "Fraternity," as recited by Jus-

tine Korent: It deserves a reprint:

"If I could write one little word Upon the hearts of men,
I'd dip into the fount of love
And write with golden pen,
One little word, and only one—
And feel life's work on earth—
well done;

For every heart would speak to me

That one sweet word,

"Fraternity."

The Angel throng would sing a song —

The sweetest ever heard.

If they could read in human hearts

That precious little word,

For kindly thoughts and kindly deeds

Are treasures more than crowns or creeds,

In these the Angel Hosts could see

The child of—"Fraternity."

And man will heed no other creed

To guide him on life's sea.
If he embarks within the ark of True Fraternity.

For love divine will clasp his hand

And lead him to the promised land;

Love to his fellow man shall be His passport to eternity.

Committees completed reports. John Golob, Hibbing and Hon. Martin Hughes, Hibbing, judge of district court, gave inspiring talks to the delegates. Resolutions were introduced and adopted. The entire procedure followed the real convention idea.

After the business sessions, the young delegates were lavishly entertained. Excellent programs had been prepared by committees representing all seven Ely SSCU lodges. First was a motor cavalcade up the famous wilderness road, the Echo Trail. Next was an excursion to

the Indian reservation at Tower. On the following day, a get-together was held at Silver Rapids lodge on picturesque White Iron Lake. Sunday was the convention picnic on Sandy Point, a peninsula stretching its way onto Shagawa lake. Evenings were taken up with appropriate programs, outstanding of which was the presentation of the Boy Scout Minstrels, and other local entertainers.

It was successful because every member in the organization in the country cooperated, worked hard to help little sister and brother make the grade. Some were disappointed because they didn't enroll enough new members to make the trip. But many received the fine prizes awarded by our Union.

Fifteenth Regular Convention

September 1936 in the large Slovene auditorium in Cleveland, the fifteenth convention of the SSCU convened. It was a memorable occasion, even for Little Stan who made his first long trip out of the state of Minnesota at that time.

But most outstanding of all resolutions passed regarding the juvenile department was one

which heartily approved the juvenile convention idea, and authorized the holding of a juvenile convention every two years at a place and time to be designated by the supreme board. It came, unquestionably, on the heels of the successful first national juvenile convention. Delegates realized the juvenile department of our SSCU was the most progressive in the nation, and they were proud!

Second Juvenile Convention

Again in January 1937, the supreme board met. Time for the debating on the second juvenile convention plans came. It was decided to use different rules governing the eligibility of delegates. And so it was that any member enrolling 30 or more new members would qualify as a delegate. Juvenile members counted as one; adults as two.

Terrific was the response. While at the supreme board session, officers expressed opinions they would be satisfied if

A Typical SSCU Family



By Little Stan

Ely, Minn. — Occasionally a news reporter bumps into the more unique incidents of life. This was the case when Little Stan drove Mrs. Rose Svetich, Ely, supreme judiciary of the SSCU to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lobe, Sr., of Zenith Location a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Svetich came out of the house with a family picture of the Lobe's who have the distinction of every member belonging to the SSCU. Not only that, but three grand-children are also enrolled in the juvenile department.

This called for a little more detail, so forthwith Little Stan visited the Lobe's, just as they were about to have supper. In

the picture, front row, left to right are, Christine, now in Chicago; Mrs. Mary Mistek (nee Mary Lobe); Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lobe, Sr., and Mrs. Robert Maki. Back row, left to right are, Frank, John, Joseph, Stanley, Ernest and Tony Lobe — and everyone a member of the South Slavonic Catholic Union. Besides, there is a youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maki and Joseph and Charlotte, young son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lobe, Jr., are

also in the SSCU. That makes 14—all told!

When our Union celebrates its 40th anniversary, Mr. Lobe, Sr., will mark his 35th consecutive year since he joined Srca Jezusa, Lodge No. 2. His wife has been a member of Lodge 120 for 22 years; and the remaining members of the family have been members for 15 years, several as soon as they were born. The boys are in Lodge No. 1, and girls in Lodge No. 120.

Proud of that fact are Mr. and Mrs. Lobe and family. And proud is our SSCU to publish this picture of the entire group with the exception of the grand-children.

the number of new members entered every minute. That night the picnic dance in the pavilion and later that evening the juveniles, tired from a hard day went to bed — tired but happy. Some of them were not so tired. They played tricks on each other far into the night!

Next day it was train time. Tears rolled easily, some were held back, all signifying that the juveniles hated to leave this summer mecca. As the train rolled out of the station Janko Rogelj, Frank E. Vranichar held a sign of tremendous significance — Good-bye to The Father of the Juvenile Convention.

Marlincich Passes

Bro. Louis Martincich of Lodge 66 was one of the most popular delegates at the convention. He had the distinction of being the tallest; Miss Caroline Kern of Hibbing, the smallest. It was with the deepest regret that the SSCU members learned of Bro. Martincich's passing on Feb. 27. Certainly his name should go down in the records of SSCU.

Another progressive resolution passed by the second juvenile convention was the organization of the national juvenile publicity committee. Headed by your Little Stanley, and including every one of the 86 delegates to the convention, the committee had certain members write an article each month. And the response Little Stan admits was very successful. And indications are that it always will be successful!

And with the completion of the second national juvenile convention, the eyes of the fraternal societies remain focused on the SSCU. What new sensational plan will the leaders broach to gain new members? They are waiting for the next move — and as usual the SSCU will again lead the way!

From the pages of history as written in a Slovene text by Bro. Anton Zbasnik, supreme secretary, we find that the juvenile department was first organized in 1913 with 590 members. In 1918, the juvenile membership increased to 2,000, and further increased by two and three thousands until today there are nearly 9,000 juveniles in our great South Slavonic Catholic Union of America!

It is just another great figure that we are proud of, and will always be!

Now the eyes of the juvenile department are waiting for 1939. When the supreme board meets again next January, you can be certain that the biggest piece of business on the calendar will be the juvenile convention. And Little Stan will be present, and will announce the news to every juvenile in the 22 states of our United States where the SSCU is located.

And it is fitting and proper that the juveniles be accorded much recognition in the 40th anniversary programs which are being held throughout the country. Little Stan knows that the juveniles will be given much recognition at the celebration to be held in Ely from July 16 to the 18th.

Since Little Stan started to write in the Nova Doba nearly ten years ago, he has covered much territory. But he remains as enthusiastic as when he first started. He personally wants to congratulate every juvenile who contributed articles in the Nova Doba. They were all more than interesting. They contained newsy bits about their home towns, their schools, their teachers, and their activity. They were the newscasters for

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Sports and the Sports Fund

By Louis M. Kolar,
Athletic Commissioner SSCU

The lodge athletic movement in our SSCU and the national sports fund have a somewhat interesting history behind it.

In 1928, at Ely, Minnesota, during the thirteenth regular SSCU convention, the section of the by-laws pertaining to the sports fund was accepted by the delegates. This for two reasons:

First, that it would accelerate the interest of the English-speaking members in the fundamental work undertaken by our Union, and second, to help out, financially, lodges in their efforts to organize and maintain athletic teams. By means of the sports fund, the senior members wished to convey to the junior element that they were interested in them, that they wanted to help them financially and otherwise; in essence, the seniors, with the aid of the sports fund telegraphed a message to the English-speaking members, saying in effect: we are taking the first and important step to effect a closer relationship between us; the next move is up to you.

While SSCU lodge teams were maintained prior to 1928, the athletic movement lacked unity, for there was no central figure either appointed by the supreme board, or elected at the convention to correspond with the various lodge teams and arrange contests for sectional and national SSCU championships.

Along with the sports fund, which came into its own in 1929, the supreme board created the office of athletic commissioner, and among the duties delegated to him was the responsibility to investigate each lodge request for grants from the sports fund. It was also his duty to encourage sound and clean sports, arrange games, and report of his activity twice a year to the supreme board.

The first athletic commissioner, and incidentally, the first English Editor, was Anthony L. Garbas, now Dr. Garbas, Slovene dentist of Cleveland. Dr. Garbas served in the dual capacity for almost a year starting his post on January 1, 1929 and relinquishing his duties around the middle of September 1929, in order to pursue the study of dentistry at University of Louisville, Kentucky.

The writer of this article has served as English Editor and athletic commissioner since, except during a three year interval (1931-1934) when the sports fund was diverted to aid the members in need and unable to pay their assessments. The office of athletic commissioner was suspended during this trying period.

In the fall of 1930, the SSCU was the first Jugoslav fraternal to call together an athletic conference of English-speaking representatives for the purpose of formulating plans of their own with which to carry on the national sports program. The athletic conference was held in Cleveland, was of two days' duration, and labeled by the local sports writer as "the little convention of athletic representatives."

Several English-conducted lodges were represented with one delegate each. Delegates from four states attended; Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Minnesota.

The result of the conference effected a national basketball tournament and a national bowling tournament. In basketball, by a process of elimination games, the champion from the state of Pennsylvania met the champion from the state of Ohio, to determine the eastern SSCU champion, and the right to meet the western champion.

Early in 1931 Pittsburgher Lodge, 196 of Pittsburgh, won the eastern title, but lost to the western champion, then Lodge 215, Jubileers, of Chisholm, Minnesota, in the elimination tournament held in Chicago. Incidentally, Illinois and Minnesota, state champions played first for the western championship and the right to meet the eastern champion.

The bowling program, as a result of the athletic conference, also called for an elimination series. Three states participated: Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. George Washington Lodge, 180, of Cleveland won the eastern SSCU bowling title, but lost to SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, 66, of Joliet, Ill., who won the first national bowling championship in the elimination series held in Cleveland, during April 1931.

However, the first impromptu national bowling tournament was held in May, 1930, in Chicago, Ill., when several lodges from the states of Ohio and Illinois, by mutual agreement, decided to hold a "little world's series" of their own. Cleveland English-conducted lodges traveled to Chicago, first to play a softball game against an assortment of lodge players from Chicago, in the morning, and to take part in the Ohio-Illinois SSCU bowling tournament in the afternoon.

The depression, already beginning to make its mark soon after the great 1929 collapse on the stock market, began to show its claws throughout the country, creating an unemployment situation unparalleled in the nation's history. Since our SSCU had not adopted the American Experience Table of Mortality until 1932, members who became in arrears with their assessments for a period longer than three months, automatically became eligible for expulsion. To ease the tension somewhat, the supreme board appropriated the money in the sports fund for relief purposes, each lodge receiving a proportionate amount to assist its members in the payment of assessments.

The sports picture in our SSCU was unimpressive during 1932, 1933 and 1934. But in 1935, when the sports fund was reinstated into its original purpose, to help out lodges with athletic teams, bowling, basketball, softball and hardball again came into their own in our Union.

Among the initial signs of national SSCU sports movement was the first national SSCU open tenpin tournament, held in Cleveland, during April 1935. Bowling teams from the states of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were represented, and George Washington Lodge, 180, Cleveland, was crowned national champion.

The first duckpin tournament, held in Pittsburgh, in May 1935, created a sensation in the SSCU circles, for the response to duckpins in the keystone state was unprecedented. Center Ramblers, 221, of Center, Pa., took high honors in the men's division, while St. Mary Assumption Lodge, 182, Pittsburgh, Pa., took high honors in the ladies division.

The second tenpin tournament, held in Waukegan, Ill., in 1936, saw the Cleveland George Washington Lodge, 180, take the crown for the second time. However, in 1937, Betsy Ross Lodge, 186, also of Cleveland, won the national SSCU championship, as it did this year, both tournaments being held in Cleveland.

Sports in our lodges no longer are given first attention by our members, including the athletes. Today, our boys and girls are fully aware that the lodges incomes first, sports second; that an excellent athlete is of no value if his interest in the organization is but of the seasonal

LITTLE STAN'S ARTICLE

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the men from Lodge 26 took high honors, the Center Ramblers ladies earned the title of national champions. This year, Pittsburgher Lodge, 196, took high honors in the men's division, while the ladies from Lodge 26 took first place among the ladies. All the duckpin tournaments have been held in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Several SSCU softball teams have been maintained in the past. This year the softball competition seems to be concentrated within the state of Ohio, with teams organized in Cleveland, Barberton and Struthers. Steps have been taken to effect an all-Ohio elimination series to decide the Ohio SSCU softball champion.

In 1931, a number of SSCU lodge softball teams were placed on the field. States of Minnesota, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania were represented on the SSCU softball diamond. However, since each state had but one or two, at the very most softball teams, it was felt impractical to arrange a tournament, particularly since no funds for this purpose were available from the sports fund.

Since 1931, a lodge here and there would organize a softball team and play in local competition only.

More and more lodge teams are getting away from hardball. The reasons are these: First, the cost of equipment and maintenance is excessive. Where in small towns, teams pass the hat to help defray expenses, in large towns this procedure is out of the question, since so many free amateur games can be seen without any cost. Second: Lack of good players. In hardball, players in order to develop into credible performers, require years of playing; and good playing material is readily scooped up by rival sandlot team managers, some of whom find jobs for their better players, through connections. Such connections may be the actual backers of the teams.

In Gowanda, N. Y., Pathfinders Lodge, No. 222, SSCU, maintained an excellent team for years, winning a league championship. In 1935, plans were formulated to arrange a game with a SSCU lodge team from Minnesota, but complications arose during the last few days making this contest an impossibility. The boys from Gowanda actually played but one game with a SSCU team, the opponent being Export Majestics, No. 218, SSCU of Export, Pa., in 1935; although the Pathfinders had maintained a hardball team for some three years.

Our ladies have taken a considerable section of the SSCU spotlight from the men. Particularly in bowling, where at the 1937 and 1938 national open tournaments held in Cleveland, the only representative from the west were the courageous Ladies of SSCU, of Joliet, Ill., a subsidiary club of Lodge No. 66, SSCU.

Sports in our SSCU are confined to bowling, that is tenpins and duckpins; basketball and softball. Until last season, the SSCU lodge teams from the Iron Range towns of Minnesota; namely, Ely, Chisholm, Gilbert, etc., held a state SSCU basketball tournament of their own. The 1937-38 season produced but one basketball team, George Washington, No. 180, of Cleveland.

Sports in our lodges no longer are given first attention by our members, including the athletes. Today, our boys and girls are fully aware that the lodges incomes first, sports second; that an excellent athlete is of no value if his interest in the organization is but of the seasonal

Personal Reminiscences of JSKJ (SSCU) History

(Continued from page 10)

their lodges, announcing coming events, and truly, they held respected and important positions.

Don't you all get a thrill when somebody tells you, "I saw your article in the paper!" You should, because it is your work, and regardless whether they tell you they liked it, or didn't like it, you know that it is read. Besides around 14,000 get the paper every week, and tremendous publicity results.

So juveniles, Little Stan urges you in respected 40th anniversary spirit, to continue your interesting articles in every issue of the Nova Doba. They are enjoyed very much and everybody does read them — and so with 40th anniversary greetings, and CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION OF AMERICA, Little Stan leaves. But before that — the Magic Carpet, the Ahs-tin, and Little Stan all bow in farewell until next time when again they shall ride forth to proclaim good tidings to you all!

And may the 40th anniversary celebration of your lodge be successful in every way...

Stanley Pechaver.

BRIEFS

(Continued from page 9)

Lodge 94, Waukegan, Ill., a picnic on Mozina's farm on July 24;

Lodge 8, Kemmerer, Wyo., a picnic on Peterrel's ranch on July 31.

Western Pennsylvania Federation of SSCU lodges will sponsor a picnic on August 28, at Presto, Pa.

Lodges 66 and 92, SSCU will hold a joint picnic at Rockdale, Ill., on August 28.

Lodge No. 9, SSCU of Calumet, Mich., will observe its 40th anniversary and that of the Union on July 17, with a picnic.

In Euclid, O., Lodge 132, SSCU will commemorate the Union's fortieth anniversary with a big picnic on August 14.

Lodge 149, SSCU will hold a dance on August 20, in Strabane, Pa., and on the following day, August 21, a picnic.

Albert (nearly smothering her with kisses) — Dearest, can't you see that I love you?

Sally — Well, I should hate to think this was the way you always behave in company.

Helen — Those insurance people that have been hanging around here for the past week ask such funny questions. They even wanted to know the state of my mind.

Tessie — Well, I suppose you left that blank.

sports' duration; the lodge is better off without him.

Today, sports in our lodges happily are concerned not so much with championship teams as they are with good sportsmanship, and active player-members in lodge affairs.

While we shall continue to find a section here and there who shall misinterpret the sports program in our organization as one entertained purely for the benefit of the athletes, we will overcome this negligible factor gradually by the slow process of education. In due time these units are fully informed and advised as to the proper procedure, and by gentle persuasion, can be swayed to the right side of the sport picture.

him is as pleasant as his aid was valuable in many of my efforts to improve the organization.

JSKJ was always a progressive organization. At every convention something new and progressive was adopted. We were the first among the Slovene fraternal organizations to adopt equality for women members of the organization. We were first to install the centralized system of sick and accident payments. We were first to establish the Juvenile branch for the children of JSKJ members and we were first to adopt the National Fraternal Congress rates. Step by step we tried to keep abreast of the times. For 3 conventions I compiled the By-Laws alone, at one of these conventions the By-Laws were approved almost as presented. How was it possible for me to accomplish all this? Well, for one thing I had a very tolerant employer and a position with usually short banking hours, all of which gave me time to devote to my JSKJ work. I worked hard and late because I loved the work. Frank Sakser once remarked to me: "It is a good thing that you live in a small town like Ely, if you were living in New York or any other large city, you could not accomplish so much," and he was right. There were no parties, shows or dances for me in those days. Frank Sakser once remarked to me: "It is a good thing that you live in a small town like Ely, if you were living in New York or any other large city, you could not accomplish so much," and he was right. There were no parties, shows or dances for me in those days. Frank Sakser once remarked to me: "It is a good thing that you live in a small town like Ely, if you were living in New York or any other large city, you could not accomplish so much," and he was right. There were no parties, shows or dances for me in those days. Frank Sakser once remarked to me: "It is a good thing that you live in a small town like Ely, if you were living in New York or any other large city, you could not accomplish so much," and he was right. 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Time Marches On

Cleveland, O. — Cool evening breeze blew lightly across the threshold; a group of men sat around a low table. Before one stately gentleman lay a piece of parchment. All looked on with intensiveness as he dipped his quill into the ink, signed his name in large bold letters, and made the others do likewise. The signature being affixed, the man looked at the paper closely. He smiled—there lay the charter, beginning of a new Union.

The news spread rapidly thru the village. The birth of a new organization meant much to the villagers. The mayor drove up in his buggy to deliver congratulations to the founders. Behind him came people from nearby towns, some on foot, some on horseback and others, the healthier on bone breaking bicycles.

Time Marches On
The first decade slipped by—ten years of achievements for the SSCU. The number of new members increased from day to day. Picnics and dances were the means of celebration. Although the styles changed, the people remained the same, fraternally working to manipulate the benefits of the Union for the members.

The second decade rolled away—twenty years of hard trials to keep the organization up. Sickness, depressions and floods troubled the people. But on and on they struggled thru all to cherish and to hold in their possession that bond of fraternalism. The youngsters grew to be fine young men and women still holding the organization of their parents dear to them. Mutual relationship predominated among the members. Fraternity and perseverance on the part of its members made it what it was meant to be.

The third decade unfurled. As a climax, came the birth of its official organ. Tribute was paid to the SSCU by the editor-in-chief. He explained rules governing the official organ, as prescribed by the by-laws.

Ode to the SSCU

The golden hours were beaming with radiant wonders new. A wealth of treasure gleaming waited thee, SSCU.

Come, lay aside your mystic dreams,

The years were fair, it seems.

Life was oft perplexing, and though hard you tried,

Now and then you worried, now and then you sighed;

But even when the clouds of darkness, sunlight did hide,

There was a silver lining on the other side.

Anna Prosen

No. 173, SSCU

Ladies of the SSCU Plan Roller Skating Party

Joliet, Ill. — Filled with enthusiasm for summer activities and a desire to obtain that athletic physique, at their last club meeting the Ladies of the SSCU planned to have an exciting skating party, to be held at the Renwick Skating Rink, within a few weeks (that date is still indefinite). These plans were made at the home of Miss Helen Kozlka, who was the club's hostess for the month of June.

Since it was decided at the last meeting that each member would have a "secret pal," who would enact the role of a "fairy godmother" on her "pal's" birthday, several of the girls were filled with mystery and excitement when they were presented with a birthday remembrance from a mysterious donor.

Though our meeting was interrupted by the broadcast of the "Louis-Schmeling" fight in which all of us were interested, still it seemed to be more enticing than usual. Probably that explains the reason for the ex-

Stefan Banovetz, Sr., First Alternate Supreme Secretary of SSCU

By LITTLE STAN

Ely, Minn. — Early history of the South Slavonic Union was recounted recently by Stefan Banovetz, first alternate supreme secretary of South Slavonic Catholic Union when it was organized in 1898. Today at 67, he is cheerful and happy, even though handicapped by an illness which took away the use of his legs, forcing him to walk on crutches.

Proud he is of our Union's 40th anniversary celebration. During his interview with Little Stan, he expressed much satisfaction and awe-inspiring pride in the great steps our Union has taken since its inception in 1898.

Banovetz came to this country from Jugoslavia in 1888. He settled in Tower, Minn., where he worked in No. 8 shaft—open pit mining. Immediately upon his arrival in Tower he joined the St. Cyril and Methodius lodge, affiliated with the KSKJ. Two years later he moved to ELY, where another unit of the same lodge was in existence.

The KSKJ held a convention at Pueblo, Colorado. Rates for

members on the Iron Range were decidedly higher because of the high death rate in the iron mines. Not being satisfied with that, Lodges 1 and 2 of ELY broke away and formed their own organization—which is to this day the South Slavonic Catholic Union of America. The eventful day was July 18, 1898.

Joseph Agnich, now deceased, was the first supreme president; George Kotze, Eveleth, first supreme vice president; John Gouze, deceased, first supreme secretary; Stefan Banovetz, sr., first alternate supreme secretary; and Matt Agnich, supreme treasurer. On the first supreme board of trustees were John Preshren, deceased; John Routh, Greaney; George Movrin.

The group held their first convention in ELY. Those in attendance were Matt Muvhich, John Prijatelj, John Merhar, Mike Matesha, Peter Mourin, George Barich, Nick Matetic, Joseph Agnich all deceased, and Michael Sterk, Stefan Banovetz, Joseph Mantel, Joseph Pluth, John Gnidica, John Horvat, Joseph Skala, sr., Joseph Zobitz, John Skufca, and Frank Jerich who are still alive in ELY today.

Today, Stefan Banovetz lives on east Sheridan street with his wife and family of 12 children. For forty years he has been a member of the SSCU. His entire family also belongs to the organization he helped found.

His has been a real life—and we young 'uns can point with pride to the work that Stefan Banovetz, and the other fine members in beginning the organization which today we are proud to call our own.

citing plans that were made. We're looking forward to a summer filled with enjoyment and thrills.

After the adjournment of the meeting Miss Kozlka displayed her talent as a charming hostess. Her table was beautifully arranged and the predominant colors were pink and blue. Miss Kozlka awarded prizes to the girls who were most victorious during the evening's entertainment. These prizes were presented to the Misses Elizabeth and Lucille Jevitz and Lucille Kosick.

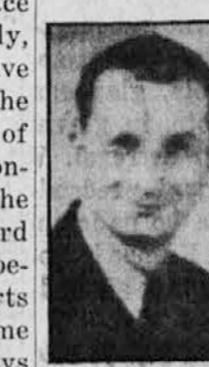
This was the climax of an interesting evening, and on July 26th the members will meet at the home of Miss Anne I. Jevitz. As a closing reminder, may I say that the meeting will start promptly at 8:00 p.m.

Lillian E. Kosick
No. 66, SSCU

From a Juvenile Convention Delegate

Magic Carpet On Fortieth Anniversary Firecracker Ride

By Little Stan



Center, Pa. — One of the happiest and most outstanding events of my life took place last year when I went to Ely, Minnesota with eighty-five other delegates to attend the second juvenile convention of our Union. Because of the consideration shown us by the members of the supreme board and the people of Ely, and because of their untiring efforts in planning an enjoyable time for us, we juveniles will always remember this delightful occasion.

When news of the planning of the first juvenile convention reached the ears of members of the South Slavonic Catholic Union, a few of them opposed the idea, thinking it would be too great an expense. Had they stopped to consider the enormous benefit the Union would derive from it in just a few years, their views would have been entirely different.

It is true that a convention of this sort requires much capital, but an investment like this more than doubles itself through the acquiring of so many new members and the maintaining of the good will of the old. Meeting the supreme officers of an organization like our South Slavonic Catholic Union is an honor which is not given to the individuals of all fraternal societies. These are just a few of the reasons that the members of this Union unanimously favored a second juvenile convention.

It was one of those nice warm days when the three got together in front of the shop—right next to Mikey's you know. The Magic Carpet and Little Stan sat in the 'Ahs-tin' and conceived a brilliant idea—or at least thought it one at the moment. But "Vot" did it get us? That you shall see—and we won't charge you a penny!

After nearly an hour in a huddle, with the Ahs-tin choking back a few chuckles, the well-laid plans are complete. So what? Action is what you people want, isn't it? And you're going to get it.

The three make the rounds of all the stores in town and manage to scrape up every bit of wearing apparel needed for that grand fourth of July ensemble. They try it on, and nearly shake the shop down with laughter. The costumes are then laid away for the big day!

Meantime, Little Stan and the other two creatures make the rounds. They attended the third annual commemoration Ball of the Jugoslav National Home held in the community center last Saturday and had a swell time. Les Wellem and his orchestra supplied the music and there was a big crowd of dancers all swinging. It wasn't until after the dance that the grumpy Ahs-tin complained, turning tattle-tale. But Little Stan

laughed when he learned it was only the Magic Carpet doing a little necking with a Persian rug. And so all was forgiven. Hah Hah...

Realizing that the foundation is only the beginning, the organizers build upwards, adding new members here and there. And the higher the SSCU went, the stronger the unit became.

All honor is due to these men who pioneered the great undertaking. Their work has not been in vain, and the SSCU is a living memorial to their perseverance and loyalty.

In the name of all the SSCU juveniles, I want to congratulate our Union on its excellent achievements. I am very proud to be a member of the SSCU—one of the many stones added

through years of conscientious building—and I always will strive to be a solid stone that stands up firmly. I shall do my share to perpetuate the life of the SSCU.

I take this opportunity to congratulate all the founders, charter members and the entire membership—for all contributed their efforts in the buildup

Lodges 84 and 118

Trinidad, Colo. — Lodges 84 and 118, SSCU decided to hold a joint dance on Saturday, July 9, to commemorate the Union's 40th anniversary. The dance will take place at Charles DeFilipi's place in Starkville, Colo. Third supreme vice-president Bro. Frank Okoren of Denver will represent the SSCU as the principal speaker.

All members of the SSCU who reside in and around this community are cordially invited to attend our dance on Saturday, July 9, in Starkville. Entertainment shall commence at 7 p.m. Invited to this dance are also members belonging to other fraternal lodges, friends and acquaintances.

Jacob Prunk, Sec'y

Lodge 120

Ely, Minn. — Members of Lodge No. 120, SSCU are hereby notified of a change in meeting date from Sunday, July 17, to Thursday, July 21, starting at 7 p.m., and to take place at the Community Center. Members are requested to attend the July 21st meeting. The change in meeting date is imperative since the picnic to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of our SSCU coincides with our regular meeting date.

Rose Svetich, Sec'y

"You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

"It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly, I can't understand what my grandchildren are saying."

Lots of Them

Minister: "Harold, my boy, what are you going to be when you grow up?"
Harold: "I'm going to be a sailor, but my kid brother's going to be just an ordinary father."

course no one expects them, but yet here it is! The bands blare the opening March, the parade slowly starts ahead when suddenly everyone screams in alarm! Like a blazing skyrocket screaming its way through the air faster than Bobby Feller's pitches—and he's doing a grand job for Cleveland under roiling Rollie Hemsley. Besides there wouldn't be any gas expense—so there!

!

The refreshment stands and the other concessions were all very busy, far far into the afternoon. Many old timers enjoyed the festivity, and renewed acquaintances. There were many present from the Range—the mighty Iron ranges of Minnesota.

!

Frankie Kromar and His Swing Band played in the pavilion for the swell dance in the evening, and really did themselves proud. Lots of fun and lively music, coupled with shaking Big Applers and teasing toots.

!

But after midnight the three

were so tired they had to get some rest. For tomorrow was the Fourth—and the amazing adventures of the Magic Carpet and the Ahs-tin with Little Stan at the controls was to begin.

!

Early next morning, the Drum

Corps, dressed in flashy regalia led by Dillon flanked by Marion

Gouze and Louise Grahek, with

Joseph Gerzin, Jr. as sergeant

drummed and bugled their way

down the street in snappy stacato style. The parade formed

at the Community center. The

Ely Municipal and Junior bands

lined up proudly. Colors flying

in the wind, hundreds of chil-

dren lined up with Boy and Girl

Scouts in separate marching

units, plus the colorful floats

and calithumpians—all set to

go.

!

About a mile away at the Ely

!

ing of our dear SSCU. All of us

can be proud that the SSCU

reached its 40th birthday. Let us

rejoice and attend the jubilee

!

exercises prepared for the mem-

bers and visitors in Ely, and also

attend the local lodge picnics

!

and dances held in honor of the

!

40th anniversary. Support your

!

Union and my Union one hun-

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