



**"Nova Doba"**

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**NA DELO!**

Pomladni čas je čas dela. Povsed se gibljejo pridne roke, da nadomestijo zamujeno, da popravijo, kar je pokvarjenega, da izpolnijo nastale vrzeli. Popravljajo se hiše, strehe in plotovi, čistijo se vrtovi, izumrla drevesa in grmiči se nadomeščajo z novimi. K temu nas sili potreba in tista nevidna sila aktivnosti, ki plava v pomladnem zraku. Kar zamudimo spomladi, je težko nadomestiti poleti, in nemogoče v jeseni in pozimi.

Prav je, da se kot dobiti člani J. S. K. Jednote v tem letnem času spomnimo tudi naše nestranske podporne organizacije. Tudi iz naših društev bi morali pomesti pajčevino brezbrinosti, mržnje in nesoglasij, ter jo nadomestiti s točnostjo, vnemo za društveno delo, toleranco, prijateljstvom in pravim bratstvom.

Zima je marsikje napravila vrzeli v naših vrstah. Te vrzeli bi morali izpolniti, kakor jih izpolni sadjar v vrstah sadnega drevja na vrtu. Za vsakega člana, ki ga je pobrala smrt ali smo ga izgubili na kakšen drug način, skušajmo preskrbeti novo, zdravo moč. Pa ne le da moramo nadomestiti izgubljeno, tudi za rezervo in priraste bi morali poskrbeti, če hočemo, da bomo napredovali.

Posebno važnost bi morali polagati na pridobivanje mladih članov, ker ti so za Jednoto najboljši kapital. Dobrih kandidatov je polno v naši odrasli turojeni mladini, od nas pa je odvisno, da jih pridobimo za našo organizacijo. Zadnja konvencija nam je v svetu pridobivanja takih članov dala mnoge nove prilike in ugodnosti, ker se je zavedala, kolike važnosti je za napredok organizacije naša turojena mladina, posebno zdaj, ko je priseljevanje skoro doce- la ustavljen.

Pri pridobivanju novih članov pa bi morali imeti vedno pred očmi dejstvo, da so organizaciji v korist le zdravi in značajni člani. Ne skušajmo spraviti v organizacijo osebe, o katerih smo v dvomu gledje zdravja in značajnosti. S tem bomo obvarovali deficit jednotno blagajno, ki je lastnina naših, in se bomo obvarovali izrednih asesmentov. Ne pozabimo, da smo neposredno oškodovani mi vsi, če je oškodovana jednotna blagajna.

Prav posebno pozornost bi morali posvetiti tudi mladinskomu oddelku. Mesečni asesmenti za člane mladinskega oddelka so tako mali, da je neodpustljivo, če niso v istem vsej otoči članov J. S. K. Jednote. Iz mladinskega oddelka je članom, ki so dopolnili šestnajsto leto, lahko in logičen prestop v odrasli oddelki. Letno poročilo glavnega tajnika kaže, da smo v preteklem letu dobili zelo lepo število članov iz mladinskega v odrastli oddelki. To pomeni pomlajenje organizacije in višjo solventnost, kar je za organizacijo, ki ima že precejšnjo število starih članov, neprecenljive vrednosti.

Glavni odbor JSKJ je na svoji letni seji meseca januarja t. l. razpisal posebne nagrade za vsa društva, ki do konca tega leta pridobijo gotovo število novih članov. Posamezna društva naj bi na svojih sejah razmotrivala o tem, in se tem potrudila, da si prizorišča eno izmed razpisanih nagrad.

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**PLAMEN IZ DAVNINE**

Mogočen plamen iz davnine šviga, vekove prelepel je koprne, in plamen naš se druži z njim, se dviga, in plamen naš pogumno dalje gre, ker nepreklenja drži veriga, iz zarje in od dne do dne...

(Oton Župančič).

**ZELENJAVA IN ZELENJAKI**

(Za N. D. — V. J. V.)

Pa ni človeka na vsem našem svetu, ki bi ne vedel kaj je zelenjava. Vsi ljudje na zemlji — celo Arabci in Tuaregi, ki žive v Arabiji, odnosno v Sahari med Tsadskim jezerom in oazami osrednje Sahare — poznajo zelenjava. In brez zelenjave bi niti ljudje niti živali ne zamogli živeti. Naša zemlja bila bi v tem slučaju brez prebivalstva in ker bi, — zopet v tem slučaju — ne bilo na našem planetu ljudi, potem bi tudi takozvane civilizacije ne bilo. Vse vlade na vsem svetu bile bi popolnoma nepotrebne; nikomur bi se potem ne bi bilo treba učiti, univerze bi bile popolnoma odveč, nikomur bi ne bilo treba izumiti elektrike in radija; igračkam in igralcem v glediščih bi ne bilo treba prepevati Pagliaccijsko Rigoletta; našemu Lindyu bi ne bilo potreba letati po južnih republikah našega kontinenta; naši Harvester Co. bi ne bilo potreba izdelovati poljedelskega orodja; zidarjem bi ne bilo treba zidati, učiteljem ne učiti in vsakovrstnim pastirjem bi ne bilo potreben pasti ovce — kajti i ovce ne morejo živeti brez zelenjave...

Zelenjava je toraj najglavnješa stvar na našem planetu in vsled tega se ljudje že od pametka zanimajo za zelenjavolj, kakor za katerokoli drugo stvar. In ker se vsi ljudje zanimajo za zelenjavolj, je povsem naravno, da je ni vlade na svetu, ki bi ne imela posebnejšega oddelka, ki se peče le z zelenjavolj. To so poljedelski oddelki vsake pojedine vlade, ki stanejo vsako leto milijone dolarjev. In ti milijoni dolarjev se izdajo za preiskovanje pogojev pod katerimi zame- re ta ali ona zelenjava živeti ali pa le životariti; za kemično analizo te ali one rastline, za doznanje dobe ki je potrebna za to ali ono zelenjavolj, da se razvije v popolnost dozoritve in za določitev snovi, ki se dobavljajo iz te ali one rastline in ki so potrebne za te ali one vrste dobrobit ljudskega življenja.

Ni še minalo par stoletij, ko so botaniki raznili poljedelskih oddelkov vseh bivših in sedanjih vlad znanstveno dognali in dokazali, da se skoraj vsaka rastlina, ki je bolj imenite sorte, deli v možku in žensko zelenjavolj in da bika zelenjava sploh ne zamogla živeti in obstajati, ako bi je narava že v davni davnini ne razdelila v možki in ženski oddelki. In baš vsled tega se v novejši dobi v takozvanih znanstvenih krogih na dolgo in široko razpravlja o možkem in ženskem spolu zelenjavolj.

V svoji prvi mladosti je vsaka rastlina bledo-zelenole boje in ta boja se še kasneje razvija skoraj v vseh zelenih nijansah in sicer vse do smrtnih ure dobitne rastline, nakar zadobi vsaka zelenjava, kakor tudi vsaka druga stvar na svetu ono svetlo rujavo barvo, ki postane kasneje brez izjeme rujava... Pa se taka mlada zelenjava najbolje razvija v zavetju starejših rastlin iste vrste, kajti tako je določeno v naravnem zakoniku vseh oziroma geološke dobe, ko se je razvilo prvo zelenje, pa vse do naših dñi življenga matere zemlje. In ker je botanika v novejši dobi tako izborno napredovala, da sedaj vsakdo ve, da imamo na svetu rastline, ki bi nikakor ne zamogle živeti, ako bi ne imelo spolskih lastnosti, je povsem naravno, da moramo istovrstno rastline deliti in nazivati po tem ali onem spolu: žensko — zelenjava, in možko — zelenjak.

Civilizacija je potem zopet napredovala in moda je zahtevala, da mora vsakdo pri zavetjuju juhe srebat. Nekateri podjetni lastniki tedanjih restavrantov, so vsaki dan o poludnevnu najeli po osem ali šestnajst takozvanih srebačev, kateri so morali pri zavetjanju juhe tako slabejše. Če pa je hotel reči, da sem podoben tisti potrežljivi živalici, na kateri je mesija jezus vslugo in napore pri srebanju, dobili so srebači brezplačen obed. Kedor ni znal srebat, bil

je povsem navaden greenhorn. Ko so leta 1848 pričeli prihajati k nam nemški naseljenici, bilo je med njimi vse polno godev, ki so potem kmalu ustanovili posebne orkestre. Gostilničarji so potem vsaki dan ob lunchu najeli take orkestre, ki so za obed moralniigrati nemške poskočnice. Srebači so postali povsem nepotrebni in od onega časa nadalje, je pri nas vsakdo, ki pri zavetjanju juhe sreba, povsem navaden zelenjak.

Kakor pri obedih in večerjah, tako so zelenjaki pojavili tudi na vseh drugih poljih. Kedor pred tremi ali štirimi desetletji ni zelenjak plesati ragtime in two-step; kedor pri plesu ni držal smotko z zobni na lev strani svojih ust; kedor ni bil pokrit z ozokrajnjim derbyjem in kedor ni bil oblečen v srajci, ki jo je bilo treba zapenjati na hrbit — bil je zelenjak. — In zelenjak je bil, kedor ni znal napeva "Hiawatha" in "Sweet Annie Moore"; kedor je ob sobotinah populudnevi štel s svojim sobotinim dekletem tako, da je moralno dekle hodiči z zunanjim stranom hodniku; kedor ni čital v Hearstovih časopisih najnovnejša poročila o igrah base — in foot-ball; kedor ni natančeno vedel v kolikih spoprijemih so zmagali Jim Corbet, Fitz Simmons, Tim Sullivan in Tom Sharkey; kedor ni vedel, kje je McGurk "Suicide Hall" itd.

In tudi dandanašnji je pri nas in drugod vse polno zelenjakov, ki se pa dokaj razlikujejo od onih, ki so bili svojedobno na dnevnem redu. Sedanji zelenjaki so ljudje, ki se trdovratno drže evropskih običajev in sicer v toliki meri, da se drznejo kritikovati ameriške navade, in ameriški način življenga, dasravno ne vedo mnogo o temu. To so ljudje bolj plesnjeve kakovosti, ki misijo da o poludnevni človeku potrebuje več, kakor uro počitka; ki misijo da morajo biti prodajalne ob večerih zaprite; ki se medsebojno klanjajo; da je bil ta ali oni človek, katerega je pogodila kroginja le slučajno, ustreljen, in da ni umrl povsem naravne smrti; ki pri volitvah niso znali oddati svojih glasov vsem političnim strankam, tako da jim je vsaka pojedina stranka plačala saj po pet dolarjev za njihovo glasovanje: ljudje, ki so kupovali svojim umrlim sorodnikom nagrobne spomenike, mesto da bi jih dobili brezplačno od tvrdk, ki se izdeloval puške in revolverje, s katerimi so bili slučajno ustreljeni — in whiskey, katerega so dragoj pokojniki za časa svojega življenga redno vsaki dan vživali; — in zelenjaki so bili tudi ljudje, ki pri kakem potrebnem ali nepotrebnem linčanju niso imeli niti toliko časa, da bi sodelovali v takem po svojih močeh prijedilih, da bi bil te vrste picnic tem vspešnejši.

Po tej dobi je takozvana civilizacija zopet napredovala in zelenjaki so se razvijali primerno razvijali. Po mestih so nekateri podjetni ljudje otvorili takozvane restavante in ljudje, ki so bili tedaj vsaj nekaj moderni, so jedli pri mizah, mesto stote pri baru. Tedaj so postale tudi viličice in žlice moderne in kedor se ni poslužil vilic, bil je zelenjak. Potem je prišla moda, vsled katereje se pri nas v novejši dobi pomiluje, tembolj jih pa prezirajo onstrani Atlantika; — in v Ljubljani so jih jednostavno ponizali tako, da jih nazivajo ženskospolskim imenom — "korleraba."

**VSAK PO SVOJE**

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

Fantazija. Večkrat se je že zgodilo, da sem vprašal katero moj znak, kdo je bila dama, katero sem videl v kakšni družbi. Opisal sem postavo, obraz, lase in prlično starost, toda to ni šlo lo nič.

Skoro vselej sem bil vprašan: "Ali tista, ki je imela zeleno kričo, višnjevo kočemajko in rdeč klobuk?"

Pa povej, če veš!

Včasi me kdo pozdravi na način, da ne vem, če bi vzel za poklon ali zafrakcijo. Nedavno me je srečal na cesti prijatelj, kateremu se je zelo mudilo po opravkih, pa mi je mimogrede zaklical, da sem tak kot Cvetna nedelja.

Če je mislil s tem reči,

**Jugoslovanska**

Ustanovljena 1. 1898

**Kat. Jednota**

Inkorporirana 1. 1901

GLAVNI URAD V ELY, MINN.

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Jednotno uradno glasilo:

# NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.



## Ely Quint Wins Consolation Trophy Fails to Win State Title by Three Points.

### Declared Best Team at State Tournament.

The State Tournament was held in Minneapolis, March 21, 22 and 23rd. The Ely boys played three games, winning two out of the three. They lost the first game with Moorhead by three points. The Moorhead team won the State Championship in 1928 and again this year.

Ely won the last two games played and brought home the consolation trophy, and the best record for the team and individual scoring. Smrekar and Banovetz were the state stars. Smrekar scored 26 points and Banovetz 25. Hilde of Moorhead was third with 23 points and Halstrom of St. Cloud, fourth with 22.

#### Excerpts from the newspapers.

"Ely scored the greatest number of points in the tourney, though they were eliminated in the first round by a 25 to 22 score. Ely tallied 77 points, one more than the champions."

"The Ely players made a most favorable impression upon Twin City patrons of the great floor sport, one which will endure for a considerable time."

"A record in particular of which the Ely team can feel proud is the fact that they won the respect of the fans, who were almost unanimous in saying that the Ely team, was the best at the tournament, barring none. Considering the loss of the first game this is a compliment of vast importance. Ely would be on their way to Chicago, but for that unfortunate attack of stage fright and bewilderment in the Moorhead encounter."

"We are also proud of what people in the cities said about our little high school band. They played good music and carried themselves as gentlemen should. Those in charge of the band showed them about everything they could imagine about the instruments. They were taken through the University, the museums, inor department stores, theatres and the state capitol."

The High School District Tournament was held in Ely, April 7, 8 and 9th. Gilbert, Aurora, Virginia, International Falls, Bismarck, Eveleth, Tower-Soudan and Ely were represented in the District contest which was the most successful tournament ever held in the Northwest.

The Ely boys won the Championship by winning four thrilling and hard-fought games. They played Eveleth, Tower-Soudan, Virginia and Gilbert.

At the close of the District tournament the scores showed that Smrekar of Ely was the star of the district with 55 points to his credit. Banovetz of Ely followed with 33 points and so Brahe of Gilbert placed third.

The last evening of the tournament the coaches selected the All-Seventh District team and Gerzin of Ely was chosen as center; Colletti of Aurora and Banovetz of Ely, guards; Smrekar of Ely and Grahak of Gilbert, forwards. Smrekar received an unanimous vote as captain.

The Regional Tournament was staged in Eveleth, March 15, 16th. Denfeld of Duluth, Bemidji, Chisholm and Ely played in the Second Region meet.

The Ely team brought home the bacon by defeating the Duluth and Duluth teams.

Three members of the Ely squad won places on the All-Regional team. Smrekar of Ely and Forsell of Duluth were selected for forwards; Gerzin of Ely was selected for center; Vicki of Duluth and Banovetz of Ely were named guards.

Gouze, as substitute guard, made a fine record, several times taking the final points necessary to win the game.

The Ely team has made an enviable record which future students will have to look up to. They set an example of excellent team work and sportsmanship. Coach Buckley and his boys deserve our most sincere praise.

The Slovenian boys on the team are Smrekar, Banovetz and

## Current Thought.

### ALL LODGES HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

There might arise a very spirited controversy over the relative equality of opportunity among lodges of all of our organizations. Perhaps some of the groups connected with one of the smaller national organizations may contradict such a statement and insist that it would be futile to attempt to contend with the lodges of the more powerful organizations for supremacy among English-speaking lodges. It seems quite plausible that an English-conducted lodge fraternally associated with the largest organization would have the greater opportunity for expansion, but from present indications such is not always the case. Some of the most active and progressive English-conducted units allied to the organizations of lesser national strength have taken early advantage of the English-speaking movement so that now they hold a supreme position.

The fittest organization is one which can link past experience through present achievement for future fruition. Competition is at present a dominant and conspicuous phase of the struggle of our organizations and we are constantly reminded on all sides that after all the organization most active and alert to current requirements will undertake future reigns in the conduct of future American-Slovene affairs. We find competition to be a necessary element in the progress of the American-Slovene. As we know, the basic objects of all lodges are practically the same. The function of the lodges is to promote these objects through the direction of the constitution in which they are incorporated. Since all of our lodges may be placed on a par as far as opportunities are concerned, it will be the law of progress — action — that will really determine their standing in the speculative future.

### COACH BUCKLEY DESERVES CREDIT

Although a great deal of credit should be given the men for their prowess on the basketball court, the individual in the background, rarely seen in the thick of the game, but responsible to a large extent for the quality of the team should also be appreciated. The coach is the cog of the team, it is he who with painstaking selection, building and placing of men forms the basketball machine which functions later either good, badly or indifferently. Mr. Buckley should be congratulated for applying his unceasing efforts to produce a team which has won statewide recognition for the high school and city of Ely.

### When a team is able to come

Gerzin, Bezek, Gouze, and Zgong are substitutes.

Smrekar, Banovetz, Gouze and Zgong are also members of the J. S. K. J.

About a dozen of the Slovenian boys and girls who belong to the band made the trip to Minneapolis and without doubt some of them are also our members. It would be interesting to hear from some of them giving an account of their experiences in the cities to be published in the English supplement of the New Era.

## Bare Facts.

### Origin Of Kick The Bucket.

The origin of this popular phrase, which means to die, is not known for certain. In one of its senses bucket means a beam or yoke on which anything is hung or carried. It is said that in parts of England, especially in Norfolkshire, bucket is the common word applied to a beam. Pigs are hung to such a beam by their hind legs with their heads down when they are killed they kick the beam or bucket may have become associated with dying. But this is a little more than conjecture. Another theory accepts the record in its more usual meaning, namely a pail. The phrase, according to this theory, refers to the method of committing suicide by standing on a pail or bucket, tying one end of a rope around one's neck and the other to a beam, and then kicking over the bucket.

### Why Indians Have No Beards

The beard of the American Indian, like that of the Oriental, is naturally very sparse. Most of the male Indians would have a slight mustache and some beard on the chin if they permitted them to grow, but side whiskers are usually absent.

It was almost a religion with the Indians to have a smooth face. Francis Parkman says when he was among the Sioux he "made careful use of the razor, an operation which no man will neglect who desires to gain the good opinion of Indians." When Father Garnier, the French missionary among the Hurons showed the Indians a picture of the Savior the sight of the beard threw them into convulsions of laughter. "Send me," wrote the Jesuit in 1640 to a friend in France, "a picture of Christ without a beard."

While the Indian warrior was sitting idle by his campfire, he would continually run his hands over his cheeks and chin in search of hairs. These he pulled out by the roots. Naturally this hurt and sometimes made him wince. Occasionally a piece of mussel shell, a thin chip of flint or the like, was held in the hand in order to get a better grasp of the elusive hair. Some of the Indian women also had hair on their faces and they extracted it in the same manner.

**Chinese Eat Rats.** That rats are eaten in China is often told as a joke. It is, however, a fact. These animals constitute a regular article of food in many parts of that country. Rats can be purchased any time in the markets of Canton—either dried like herring or alive in cages.

### Eskimos Burial Of Death.

Eskimo customs among the Eskimos differ widely and have been influenced in recent years by the white man. Many of the Asiatic Eskimos burn their dead, while the Greenland Eskimos throw theirs into the sea.

The Eskimos in Alaska and the Bering Straits region, who have been influenced by the Indians of the Northwest coast dispose of their dead in boxes which are placed on posts or rude platforms. The body, which is placed in a contracted position with the knees drawn up to the chest, is covered with a crude driftwood house or a tent. Those Eskimos inhabiting the region from the MacKenzie to Hudson Bay formerly placed the body in a contracted position in a small tomb of stone or snow. At the

present time these Eskimos secure, if possible, a box in which to bury their dead, but wood is so scarce that they are seldom successful. Generally the body is clothed or wrapped in skins and then covered with snow or stones. No heed, says the Bureau of American Ethnology, is paid to the opening of graves and the devouring of bodies by dogs and wolves and no effort is made to collect and rebury bones thus scattered. Hunting implements and other utensils are placed in the grave with men, and pots, lamps, as mortuary offerings. A child's toys are buried with it.

### AMERICANS ABROAD

#### A Letter from a Naturalized Citizen

One hears the clamorous approach of transatlantic steamers, and see the Americans descend on Europe like a hailstorm on the apple orchards of Normandy. But when they scatter to the winds of the continent their collective identity is lost, and then, indeed, a born American may be mistaken for a Frenchman, a New Zealander, or a Swede.

Contrary to current belief, most of our countrymen in summer exile appear neither exceedingly rich and fashionable nor in any other respect superior to the native populace.

Nor do most of them proclaim their nationality by showy demonstrations, by seeking to improve other people's business, or by poking fun at the cheap money and the size of locomotives in Europe. I met only a few who measured up to this pattern.

One of them was deeply suspicious that "those artistic places did not give you your money's worth," and was highly contemptuous of the backward industrial methods as

seen from the dining-car window while passing through a little town which—though he did not know it—was making hydro-electric turbines even for America.

Our naturalization courts certainly have played havoc with ethnic models. Traveling in remote parts of Europe you feel sure that you are the only American on the train, but when the frontier is reached, you discover to your surprise American passports in the hands of two young men who might easily be mistaken for gondoliers, another who resembles a Volga boatman, and a family with no end of curly-haired youngsters. A blond, blue-eyed and custom-tailored giant introduces himself—with an accent which is certainly Mediterranean—as a laborer from San Francisco. Last year he went to get married but was prevented from taking his wife back with him. He wrote for her from San Francisco, but as they had only a church wedding, and not the civil ceremony required by Italian law, she was unable to obtain a passport as his wife. Now he is making the journey again. A fellow traveler expresses his indignation at the law, or red tape, or whatever it is. He speaks rapid Italian and is rather "stocky and swarthy." Wrong again!

The fellow voyager is a college professor from America and his name is an old Nordic one.

Most of the traveling "new Americans" come on a visit, to see the family, friends or the old home town. Many come in groups and parties and have a really good time. An innkeeper glances at my hat and seeing that it is not of straw does not

## PLAY THE GAME!

The essence of sportsmanship no doubt can be put into three words—play the game. Play so often is undervalued, believed so many times to have only a physical value. Aside from building a firm physique, it teaches honesty, courage, fairness, quickness of decision, self-control, resourcefulness and loyalty. It teaches us to play the game of life honorably, bravely, adventurously and even reverently. Participation in sports therefore rewards us with all of these adjuncts, each one a quality to be desired.

Michael Pupin, the great physicist, and a Jugoslav,

whose inventions and leadership in scientific circles has won him wide prominence, on coming to America gave this definition of what America meant to him. "Play the game. What a wonderful phrase. I studied it long, and the more I thought about it, the more I was convinced that one aspect of the history of this country, with all its traditions, is summed up in these words. To play the game according to the best traditions of the land which offered me all of its opportunities, was always my idea of Americanization."

Therefore let us "play the game" that is so instrumental in concentrating our interest and converting us into better American citizens.

## JOHNSTOWN, PA., HAS INTERESTING TRIAL

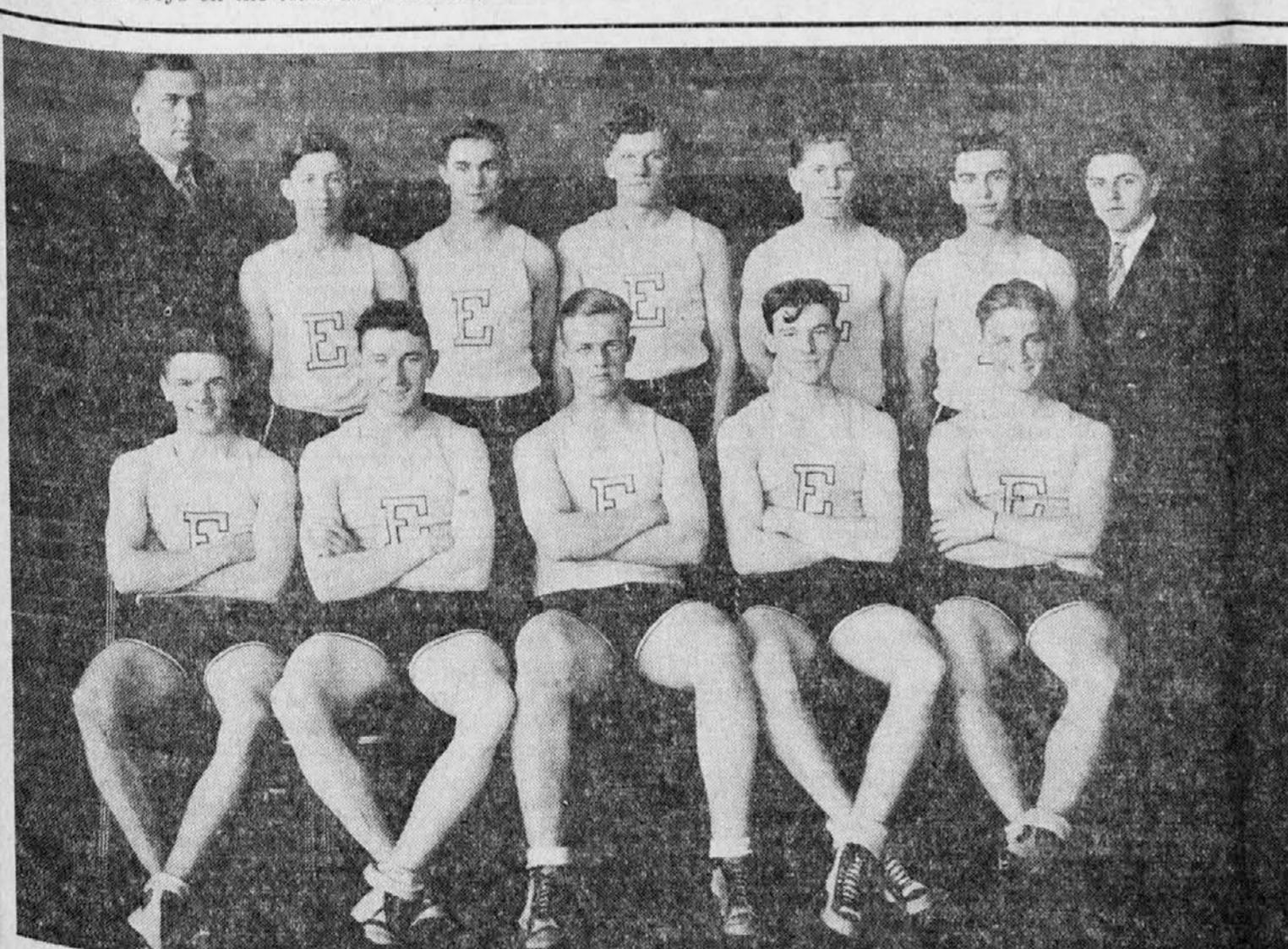
The citizens of Johnstown, Pa., according to reports in the Johnstown Tribune have experienced an exciting trial in the indictment of their mayor for about every charge except murder. Early spring house-cleaning has rid them of one of their political personages. Mayor Cauffiel was found guilty of misdemeanor in office, extortion, perjury, conspiracy and on two charges of keeping a gambling house.

suspect me of being a naturalized American citizen. "Did you notice the crowd that just left?" he asked. "They are visiting Americans. You can recognize them by the straw hats. They think they are great patriots because they go to the expense of the big banquet. They come just to show off—the upstarts! They want everybody to know how well they have done and how smart they are, and what is the matter with this country, and what is wrong with every country that is not just like Chicago, or Pittsburgh, or New York."

### Many Are Disappointed

The innkeeper's statement is only half true and not quite fair. For most of them it is just a big holiday after years of weary work and daily routine. In many cases there are underlying memories. A shopkeeper in a small American town, an old man, well over sixty, comes over to visit his homeland which he left when he was eight. He has no relatives there, no friends, but he thinks that his native town is the most beautiful spot in Europe and that the Prime Minister of the old country is the greatest man alive. Still from his Pennsylvania experience he has some political advice to offer to the great man. I am afraid he will be disappointed when he sees the old town and hears the opinion they have there of their Premier. Many are bitterly disappointed. I think it was Macaulay who said

(Continued on page 4)



Left to Right, Bottom Row—Captain Nicholas, forward; Banovetz, guard; Anderson, guard; Gerzin, center; Smrekar, forward. Back Row—Ed Buckley, coach; Zgong, forward; Bezek, center; Lindy, guard; Hill, forward; Gouze, guard; Coombe, Manager.

LOANED BY THE COURTESY OF THE "ELY MINER."

# Phunology

BORROWED, STOLEN AND  
ORIGINAL JOKES

Geographical Restaurant

Waiter: "Are you Hungarian?"

Broker: "Yes, Siam."

Waiter: "Den Russia to the

table and I'll Fiji."

Broker: "All right, Sweden  
my coffee and Denmark my  
bill."

## The Last Word.

"What would you say to anyone who sits himself down on your hat?"

"I should call him an idiot, a stupid ass."

"That's all I wish to know—you are sitting on mine!"

## Don't Believe It

Policeman (to man in gutter): "Hey, you—git up outo' there."

Snifter: "Don't be cross with me, offisher—I'm just another victim of sheeping sickness."

## Another Definition

"Jimmy," said the teacher to a small pupil, "what is the meaning of the word 'lazy'?"

"Lazy," answered Jimmy, "means that a fellow ought to do something himself, but he gets some other fellow to do it for him."

## AMERICANS ABROAD

(Continued from page 3)

that the longer out of the country the better the immigrant thinks of it and the less the country thinks of him.

## Some Have Missions

One who will not be disappointed—an American policeman. In the wilderness of the Carpathian mountains, four hours on horseback from the nearest railroad station, a real American policeman. He left for America when he was a village boy of fourteen. Now he is thirty-five and visiting his parents. He views the situation in the Carpathian mountains as any American policeman of any race or ancestry would. It is "funny" but rather boresome. He has found a little reward for so much travel. He can snub the local authorities as much as he wants. He snubs them in English.

A young workingman from America, also visiting his relatives, but also with a mission. Some of his friends and acquaintances had sent money to their villages to build school houses, settlements, community centers, and asked him now while abroad to visit some fifteen places and learn what had been done with the money. In some cases it was wasted, but as a rule it was well spent.

Another old man, this one rich and wise. He has made a fortune in America, has provided for his children and the children's children, and now he wants to see, to contemplate, to counsel the younger and the less fortunate and to be looked up to. He is deeply moved by what he sees in the poor little old country of his birth—the celebrations, the boy scouts, the projects to build up the industries. "But as to the latter, here they think only of what the people ought to buy," he said. "They do not inquire what the people want to buy. I told them that we in America . . ."

But why is it that our "new Americans" abroad cannot be mistaken for Frenchmen or New Zealanders as easily as those of the older stock? Why do they cling to the straw hat and why always that "we in America?" Why do they appear as a type so parochial and noisy and overbearing and yet so enterprising and plucky, sympathetic and helpful, "all around good chaps?" Is it perhaps that they have developed some of the characteristics the "old Americans" displayed when they were still quite young?

# GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,

## Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.

By JOSEPH JURČIĆ

English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

Could Peter, with a glance of his eye have exterminated this devil of gypsy by hanging him upon the wall, he would have done it, but for the time being he had to keep his silence and endeavor to win the gypsy to his purpose.

"Whom else but my brother have you told about this thing?" asked Peter of the gypsy.

"No one else," replied the gypsy. "By telling your brother that I would bring his son back, I thought by so doing to get him on my side to intercede for my life. And simultaneously your beauty was brought back to my memory and I mentioned your name to him. And, behold, the old coward was so foolish that he fainted," said the gypsy.

"I advise you not to mention my name to anyone again. My brother may soon die and then I'll get you out of the prison," said Peter.

"Supposing I disclose what part you played in that undertaking?" said the gypsy.

"If you do," replied Peter, "no one would believe you, man! And then there will be no hope for you. I myself will see to it that you shall not live two days after you have disclosed my name publicly."

"But supposing I prove my case by the preponderance of evidence. Supposing I bring your nephew back and get witnesses against you. Don't you worry about it, I can get them very easily! It is not quite five weeks since I saw your nephew; he is now a handsome janissary. Some of these days he may come back to visit you and his native land, but, of course, he will pay you the visit according to the janissaries' custom, for the country, where he has such a loving uncle as you are, is foreign to him. My dear friend! What would you say then?" said the gypsy, laughing.

"You are not going to do that. It would hurt your own case," said Peter.

"No one else but I alone know what would hurt my own case, and there is only one thing that would help you out of the trap and that is, that you get me out of this hole either in daytime or in a dark night. If you do not want to do it, I will get free through my own effort, and then you better look out for yourself. Take a knife and cut off the ropes that bind my hands and then I will help myself in getting out under the bright sun."

Nevertheless, Peter would not do that. He made an excuse, saying that he would free the gypsy in some other more secret way; this would be too open, said Peter.

"If I do not obtain my freedom within twenty-four hours with your assistance, I will get free without your help. And then I will scatter your brains upon the fence surrounding the Zatichina's cloister," said the gypsy, yelling at the aristocrat in so loud a tone of voice that the guards stationed in front of the door and guarding the entrance into the dungeon could have easily heard him.

That night Peter remained in the cloister. What did he care for his brother! His black soul would have been a great deal more pleased to see his brother die and take his secret with him into his grave, than he would to see him recover. How about the gypsy? Neither did he care what might become of the latter. How much would he have given to put the gypsy away from this world. He was worrying how he might get the gypsy out of the prison and so relieve himself from the embarrassing position. But he did not have any hope that anything could be accomplished without some outside assistance. However, he feared to hire any outside help, because the first and the only one he had ever had, namely, the gypsy, had disgusted him and caused him many sad days of his life.

## CHAPTER XI.

When the second news that the Turks were coming reached the cloister, it caused so much excitement among the people in the monastery that they all forgot of Marcus' illness and the gypsy in the dungeon. The Slovane provinces (Carniola, Styria and Corinthia) had not yet fully recovered from the terrible destruction inflicted upon them by the enemy in the previous years, when the Turks again invaded the province and brought a bloody weapon in their inhuman hands; and they again began planning to destroy the crops and the homes of the peaceloving Slovane people. Now the country was calling every man to arms, as it was again necessary to check the advance of the threatening river. In those days there was no standing army, as we have nowadays, which could be placed on the boundary line to prevent an enemy from invading the country. Hence the old saying, "God helps those who help themselves!" was still more valuable advice in those days than it is today. The burning piles upon the mountains were blazing throughout the country and sending messages to the people that the enemy was again approaching. No sooner than now the people came rushing together, and soon thereafter the whole province was one great military camp. It had frequently so happened, too, that the Slovanes did not have their men properly organized or did not have time sufficient to concentrate their army, because the Turks usually came into the province as suddenly as if they had emerged from the earth over the night.

It was a beautiful midsummer day in 1475 A. D. when the Turks invaded the southern part of Styria. Their commander-in-chief was Ahmed Pasha. His army, numbering about 12,000 men, was composed mostly of cavalrymen and of a company of janissaries. George Shenk, then the governor of Corinthia, quickly organized a small army so that he might check the advance of the enemy in southern Styria until he should have concentrated the main army from all the Slovane province and placed it against the mighty Turkish power. Peter Kozjak, being one of the aristocrats who maintained an army of servants always ready to respond to a call for arms, he should also have gone to help Governor Shenk. But he did not display any enthusiasm over the call to arms. Just the thought of a battle and possible death made him feel miserable. Neither did he have courage to win any military honor for himself.

(To be continued)

## STATE EXAMINER'S REPORT

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
DIVISION OF INSURANCE

Saint Paul, Minnesota, October 4, 1928.

Hon. Geo. W. Wells, Jr.,  
Commission of Insurance,  
State Capitol.  
Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, an examination has been made of the SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION, of Ely, Minnesota, and the report of same is herewith submitted.

This is a fraternal beneficiary society, having a lodge system with ritualistic work and representative form of government. The Articles of Incorporation were filed with your Department in January, 1901, the Society having commenced business in 1898.

In order to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Society, the convention which was to be held on the second Monday of September, 1928, was changed to the last Monday of July, 1928, by a referendum vote of the members. Certain changes were made at this convention in the Articles, Constitution and By-laws and although these changes are not effective until January 1, 1929, we are basing our report on the changed Articles, Constitution and By-laws as they affect the future conduct of the Society.

We are quoting verbatim from the Articles of Incorporation, which state the object of the Society: "The object of the Corporation is to unite fraternally all male and female persons of the Caucasian race between sixteen and fifty years of age of sound bodily health and good moral character for their social, intellectual and moral welfare and to provide death, funeral, sick, accident and disability benefits, which said benefits are to be paid from assessments to be levied and collected from its members as provided for in the By-laws of this Corporation."

The General Convention, which is held every four years and which is composed of the supreme officers and delegates elected by the subordinate lodges, (every lodge having from twenty-five to one hundred members being entitled to one delegate and those having one-hundred-one or more being entitled to two delegates) has full power to enact rules for the government of the Corporation, the supreme officers and the subordinate lodges and to amend the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws.

The government of the Corporation and the management of its affairs is vested in a supreme board which consists of the following: (We are showing herewith the members holding office now as well as those elected at the last Convention to take office January 1, 1929)

July 31, 1928

Supreme President, A. Zbasnik, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Vice President, L. Balant, Lorain, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, J. Pishler, Ely, Minnesota; Supreme Treasurer, L. Champa, Ely, Minnesota; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. J. V. Grahek, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Treasurer, unpaid death benefit fund, J. Movern, Duluth, Minnesota; Chairman, Trustees, R. Perdan, Cleveland, O.; Member, Trustees, F. Skrabec, Omaha, Nebraska; Member, Trustees, J. Merton, Ely, Minnesota; Chairman, Judiciary Committee, A. Kochavar, Pueblo, Colorado; Member, Judiciary Committee, J. Plautz, Calumet, Michigan; Member, Judiciary Committee, F. Kacar, Cleveland, Ohio; Member, Judiciary Committee, L. Rudman, Cleveland, Ohio; Member, Judiciary Committee, L. Slabodnik, Ely, Minnesota.

January 1, 1929

Supreme President, Anton Zbasnik, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Vice President, P. Bartel, Waukegan, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, J. Pishler, Ely, Minnesota; Supreme Treasurer, L. Champa, Ely, Minnesota; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. J. V. Grahek, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chairman, Trustees, R. Perdan, Cleveland, Ohio; Member, Trustees, J. Movern, Duluth, Minnesota; Member, Trustees, John Kumse, Lorain, Ohio; Member, Trustees, John Balkovic, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Member, Trustees, W. Laurich, Chicago, Illinois; Chairman, Judiciary Committee, J. Plautz, Calumet, Michigan; Member, Judiciary Committee, J. Mantel, Ely, Minnesota; Member, Judiciary Committee, A. Okolish, Barberton, Ohio.

The revised By-laws provide for an investment committee of five members, to be elected by the Supreme Board from among themselves. Inasmuch as there has been no meeting of the Board since the Convention, this committee has not as yet been selected.

The following shows the salaries and fidelity bonds authorized for members of the Board:

	Salaries	Salaries	Bonds	Bonds
	Per annum	Per annum	Jul 31, 1928	Jan 1, 1929
President	\$ 480.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Vice President	20.00	20.00	500.00	500.00
Secretary	3,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Treasurer	480.00	720.00	40,000.00	50,000.00
Treas., unpaid death benefit fund	180.00	none	10,000.00	none
Chairman, Board of Trustees	120.00	180.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
Trustees, each	60.00	60.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Chairman, Judiciary Committee	75.00	75.00	500.00	500.00
Members, Judiciary Com., each	35.00	35.00	500.00	500.00
Supreme Medical Examiner	25c for each	25c for each	1,000.00	1,000.00

application and each application and each claim examined

In addition to the above, the officers of subordinate lodges are bonded, the bond for each lodge running from \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00. Although the bonds themselves were not produced for inspection, we verified the amounts and the fact that they were in force by obtaining a statement from the agency who wrote the bonds.

As of July 31, 1928, the Society had 163 subordinate lodges. The following schedule shows location by states, number of lodges and number of members:

State	No. lodges	No. Juvenile Mem.	No. Adult Mem.	Licensed
California	2	8	61	No
Colorado	11	459	892	Yes
Illinois	14	696	1,115	Yes
Idaho	1	6	19	No
Indiana	3	236	310	Yes
Kansas	3	116	196	Yes
Minnesota	26	1,511	2,591	Yes
Maryland	2	37	47	Yes
Michigan	5	78	402	Yes
Missouri	1	34	54	No
Montana	7	186	423	Yes
Nebraska	1	45	82	Yes
New York	4	134	352	Yes
Ohio	18	791	1,871	Yes
Oregon	1	21	44	Yes
Pennsylvania	44	2,237	3,334	Yes
Utah	3	59	93	Yes
Washington	6	187	410	Yes
West Virginia	5	95	160	Yes
Wisconsin	1	9	90	No
Wyoming	5	172	364	Yes
<b>Totals</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>12,910</b>	

The Society issues two forms of certificates in the adult branch and one form in the juvenile branch. The certificates issued in the adult branch are Class "A," whole life without equities of any kind except death benefits, and Class "B," twenty-pay life with provision for extended and paid-up insurance and withdrawal equities after the assured reaches the age of seventy. At the last convention, an amendment was made to the By-laws providing for withdrawal equities after three full years' assessment had been paid, such withdrawals equaling the reserve less a surrender charge if the member is less than seventy years of age equal to 1% of the amount of insurance. Assessment rates on Class "A" policies are based on the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality with interest at 4% and on Class "B" policies on the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at 4%.

# DOPISI

## Conemaugh, Pa.

VABILO na plesno veselico, katero priredi društvo sv. Alojzija, št. 36 JSKJ v svoji lastni dvorani v soboto 6. aprila. Pričetek ob osmi uri zvečer. Vstopna prosta. Vstop v plesno dvorano po 25 centov za osebo-Godba: "kranjska harmonika." Vabljeni so vsi Slovenci in Slovenke te okolice, da porabijo ta večer za zabavo. Na naši plesni veselici se bomo lahko vti prav po domače zabavali z lepi slovenskimi valčki in poskočnicami. Ne iščemo dobička. Namen te veselice je, da ne pozabimo drugi na drugega, da se prijatelji in prijateljice snidemo in skupno poveselimo. — Zato: na svidenje 6. aprila zvečer!

Joseph Turk,  
tajnik dr. št. 36 JSKJ.

## Kitzville, Minn.

Naše društvo sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 112 JSKJ dosti dobro napreduje, ker vrlada pri društvu sloga in prijateljstvo. Le tako naprej, kajti v slogi je moč. Priporočljivo bi bilo, da bi se vsak član zavzel in pridobil v tem letu za društvo vsaj enega novega člana.

Na seji 16. marca je društvo sklenilo, da priredi v soboto 6. aprila zvečer veliko plesno veselico v šolski dvorani na Kitzville. Vabljeni so vsi tukajšnji in okoliški rojaki, da se udeležijo te veselice. Igralo nam bo naše domače, dobro izvežbano tamuraško društvo, in za vsakovo postrežbo bo poskrbel odbor. Zabave bo dovolj za mlade in stare, torej na svidenje 6. aprila zvečer!

Louis Zbachnik,  
predsednik dr. št. 112 JSKJ.

## Great Falls, Mont.

Tem potom naznanjam članstvu društva sv. Antona, št. 131 JSKJ, da se je naša društvena tajnica vrnila iz Californije. Društvene asesmente zdaj lahko poteka na njenem domu, komur ni mogoče priti na sejo. Njen naslov je: "Anna Trunkel, 2225 — 7th Ave., N. Great Falls, Mont." To je tudi naslov za vsa pisma, ki se tičejo društvenih zadev. Toliko v obvestilo vsem našim našega društva. — Po-

drav! Anton Slemberger,  
zapisnikar dr. št. 131 JSKJ.

## Philippi, W. Va.

Člane društva Blejsko Jezero, št. 191 JSKJ pozivljam, da se volnoštevilno udeležijo prihode mesečne seje, ki se bo vrnila 6. aprila. Izvoliti bo treba nova društvenega tajnika, ker se bom preselil od tukaj. —

Frank Gassar,  
tajnik dr. št. 191 JSKJ.

## Black Diamond, Wash.

Kaj posebnega nimam poroča iz te naselbine. Pisal bi o dečku, toda tukaj blizu ga ni. Kdor je toliko srečen, da delo dobira pa od 4 do 15 milj na delo oditi. Premogovi rovi obratijo nekateri po 4 ali 5 dni v dnu, nekateri pa tudi po en dan.

Tu v Black Diamondu imamo tri slovenska društva, toda o takšnem napredku se ne more osti govoriti, ker se Slovenci ne uveljavijo tukaj, kakor pred t. Društvo Marija Zvezda, št. 2 JSKJ bo priredilo veselico na 13. aprila. Vršila se bo v prist društvene blagajne. Tem potom vabil vse tukajšnje rojake, kakor tudi one iz naseljnih naselbin, da nas omenjena večera poseti. Bomo par ur skupaj poveselili in se jponemili. Za teško lakote že bodo skrbljeno, za posamec pa bo skrbel izvrstni & Ruf's orkester. Torej, na svidenje 13. aprila zvečer!

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Tu v Black Diamondu imamo tri slovenska društva, toda o

## OTOK ZAKLADOV

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

(Nadalevanje)

"Torej res ne?" je vzkliknil Dick z nekakim veseljem. "No, potem mislim, da je vseeno še vredna, da jo obdržim."

"Tukaj, Jakec — tukaj je nekaj posebnega za tebe," je reklo Silver in mi izročil papir.

Bil je okrogle oblike in nekako tako velik, kakor srebrni denar za pet krov; ena stran je bila prazna, kajti bil je zadnji list v knjigi; na drugi pa sta bili ena ali dve vrstici iz razdetja — med drugim te-le besede, ki so se mi posebno vti-snile v spomin: "Zunaj so psi in morilci." Tiskana stran je bila počrnjena z lesnim ogljem, ki je umazal moje prste; na sprednji strani pa je bila z istim predmetom napisana beseda: "Odstavljen". Še vedno imam to posebnost shranjeno, vendar ni več videti niti sledu pisave izvzemši ene črte, kakor bi jo naredil človek z nohtom svojega palca.

Tako se je končal ta nočni dogodek. Nato smo legli spat, potem, ko smo se nekoliko okreplili s pijačo, in Silverjevo maščevanje se je pokazalo v tem, da je postavil Juripa Merryja na stražo ter mu zagrozil s smrto, če bi se izkazal nezvezeta.

Dolgo časa je trajalo, predno sem zaspal, in Bog ve, da sem imel dovolj tvarine za premišljevanje o možu, ki sem ga usmrtil ta dan, pred vsem pa to znamenito igro, katero je igral Silver, ko je z eno roko držal skupaj upornike, z drugo pa oprijemal vseh mogočih in nemogočih sredstev, da bi doognal mir in rešil svoje ničvredno življenje. On sam je mirno spal in glasno smrčal; mene je pa srce bolelo radi njega, če tudi je bil tako hudoben človek, ob premišljevanju nevarnosti, ki so ga obdajale, in ob misli na sramotne vislice, ki so ga čakale.

### XXX. POGLAVJE

#### Na častno besedo.

Vzbudil me je — da, nas vse je vzbudil, kajti videl sem celo, kako se je cela straža pred vratmi stresnila, kjer se je bila zgrudila — glasen, krepak glas, ki nam je kljal od roba gozda:

"Koča ahoj! Zdravnik je tukaj!"

In v resnici je bil zdravnik. Čeravno me je razveselil ta glas, moje veselje vseeno ni bilo čisto. Kajti v veliko svojo zadrgo sem se spomnil svojega nepokornega v begunskega vedenja, in ko sem videl, kam me je dovedlo, v kakšno družbo in v kakšne nevarnosti, me je bilo sram, da bi mu pogledal v obraz.

Moral je vstati še v temi, kajti dan se je komaj začel svitati, in ko sem skočil k strelni lini in pogledal ven, sem videl, da je stal, kakor nekaj dni poprej Silver notri do kolen v megli.

"Vi, zdravnik? Dobro jutro, gospod!" je zaklical Silver, ki se je v trenutku zdramil. "Zelo zgodnji ste, gotovo. Kdor zgodaj vstaja, mu kruha ostaja, pravi pregovor. Jurij, potruditi se malo in pomagaj dnu. Livesey čez ograjo. Vse je dobro, vsi vaši bolniki zdravi — vsi veseli!"

Tako je govoril in stal vrhu griča z bergljami pod ramo in se opiral z roko ob kočo.

"Precejšnjo iznenadenje imamo za vas, gospod," je nadalejjeval. "Malega tujea imamo tukaj — he! he! Novega stanovnika, gospod, prav imenitnega; spal je, kakor bi bil ubit, da ravno poleg Johna, rama ob rami, celo noč."

Dr. Livesey je v tem že prišel preko ograje skoro do kuharja in slišal sem, kako se mu je spremenil glas, ko je reklo: "Vendar ni Jakec?"

"Prav tisti Jakec, kakor je vedno bil," je reklo Silver.

Zdravnik je obstal na mestu, vendar ni dejal ničesar; preteklo je nekoliko sekund, predno je mogel zopet naprej.

"No, no," je spregovoril, "najprvo dolžnost, potem pa radost, kakor bi dejali vi, Silver. Poglejmo najprej vaše bolnike."

Trenutek pozneje je stopil v hišo, jezno pomigal meni in začel svoje opravilo med bolniki. Zdelo se mi je, da se ne boji ničesar, akoravno je moral vedeti, da je viselo njegovo življenje med temi izdajalskimi lopovi na niti; stopil je k bolnikom, kakor bi obiskal mirno družino doma na Angleškem. Njegovo vedenje je vplivalo na te ljudi, kakor mislim; kajti obnašali so se nasproti njemu, kakor bi se ne bilo ničesar zgodilo, kakor bi bil on še vedno ladjin zdravnik, oni pa še vedno zvesti mornarji na krovu.

"Dobro vam gre, prijetljiv," je dejal onemu, ki je imel obvezano glavo. "Vaša glava mora biti trda kakor železo. No, Jurij, kaj pa z vami? Zelo lepo barvo imate, zares, vaša jetra so se vam morala prevrnilti. Ali ste vzeli tisto zdravilo? Ali je vzel tisto zdravilo, možje?"

"Da, gospod, vzel ga je v resnici," je odgovoril Morgan.

"Ker sem, kakor vidite, zdravnik upornikov ali jetniščini zdravnik, kakor se raje imenujem," je reklo dr. Livesey prijazno, "samatras z svojo dolžnost, da ne izgubim nobenega moža kralju Juriju (Bog ga živi!) in vislicam."

Lopovi so se spogledali, vendar so zabavljico mirno vtaknili v žep.

"Dick se ne počuti dobro," je dejal eden.

"Ali res?" je odvrnil zdravnik. "Dobro, stopi semkaj Dick, in pokaži mi svoj jezik. No, čuditi bi se moral, če se ne bi! Njegov jezik je tak, da bi se ga celo Francoz ustrašil! Zoper mrzlica!"

"Seveda," je reklo Morgan, "to prihaja od trganja sv. pisma."

"To prihaja od tega, ker ste tako neznansko veliki norci," je odgovoril zdravnik, "in nimate niti toliko pameti, da bi razločili dober zrak od strupenega in suho zemljo od slabega, s kugo nasičenega močvirja. Meni se zdi prav verjetno — to je seveda samo moje mnenje — da pojdate vsi prej rakom živžat, predno preženete to rumeno mrzlico iz svojih tel. V močvirju taboriti! Silver, zelo se vam čudim. Vi ste vendar nekoliko bolj pametni kakor drugi, vendar se mi zdi, da ni mate niti sledu pojma o zdravstvenih pravilih."

(Dalje prihodnjih)

## RAZSTAVA V CLEVELANDU

Nadaljevanje s prve strani

Indija je razkazovala lesore, preproge, stenske plahite z vsemi pticami, tigri in ljudmi. Vhod v sobo je bil videti nekako skrivosten, vsebino pa nisem našel posebno zanimivo.

**Irsko:** v kotu kotel, z ognjem spodaj, po policah trnjeve palice, harfe, porcelanasti izdelki in fantastične, iz slame spleteni kape, kakoršno nosijo fantje, ko gredo oglarit ali na prežo. Zanimiva je bila dalje visoka postelja in nekak domač oltarček, kjer seveda ne manjka svetega Patrika, ki kače preganja.

**Italija:** je imela poslopje, ki predstavlja običajni italijanski stavbeni slog. Razstavljenih je bilo precej slik, kipov, vezenin, prtov in orginal. Seveda ni smelo manjkati slike Emanuela in Mussolini. Pred vhodom v hišo so bile čedne gredice, s cveteci tulipani, lepotični grmiči in palmami.

**Kitajska:** je imela veliko izbiro bogato vezenih oblek, ogrinjal in stenskih preprog, lepe vase, razne okraske iz porcelana in slonove kosti, umetno izrezljane stole z rdečimi naslonjali itd. Zanimive so bile slike z mnogimi cvetlicami, štorkljami in drugimi pticami. Prevladujoča barva je rdeča z zlatom, ponekod tudi jekleno višnjeva.

**Latvija:** je predstavljala precej tipično melanholični in tožni sever, tako s svojo narodno nošo, kot s težkimi zimskimi rutami in zagrindjali, preproga mi v obliko tulipanov, lepotični grmiči in palmami.

**Litvinska:** hiša je tudi kazala, da se dežela nahaja daleč na severu, kjer je treba računato s precejšnjim mrazom.

Preproge, prti, zagrindjala in odeje vse je precej debelo. Zanimala me je tipična peč, bakrena posoda za kuhanje čaja, ki se kuri z ogljem, krasne izdelan vlohnini namizni prti, kolovrat, ovratnice in pasovi, ki

sljeline se je ne primejo.

**Švica:** je imela hišo iz brun v švicarskem slogu, v katere notranjosti se je videlo lepe rezbarije, vezenine, tipično po hišo, velik 143 funтов težak hleb pravega švicarskega sira, opremo za hribolase, kravje zvonce in slovečne švicarske ure, od leta 1740, pa do

najmodernejsih.

**Tiroška:** je razkazovala svojo narodno nošo, rogove, puške, gorke kučme, stare svetilke, citre, kolovrat in velikanško zbirko piških vrčev.

Posebno pozornost je vzbujala nekako 150 let staru suknjo "kiklja", ki je imela neštevilno gub in je bila tako težka, da jo je bilo dovolj vzdigniti v eni roki.

Prav pred odrom velikanske dvorane je bila **Amerika**, kakoršna je bila nekdaj in kakoršna je zdaj. Na eni strani je bil indijanski šotor, z miniaturnim indijanskim taboriščem in enim pravim Indijancem, okrašenim z orlovinjem perjem. Njegov tovaris je bil mlad ameriški Slovenc, oblečen po indijansko.

(To kaže, da so Slovenci dobrí Američani in sploh porabni za vse). Na drugi strani je bilo indijanskih šotorov, z miniaturnim indijanskim taboriščem in enim pravim Indijancem, okrašenim z orlovinjem perjem. Njegov tovaris je bil mlad ameriški Slovenc, oblečen po indijansko.

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Na drugi strani je bilo ameriško bivališče iz puritanske dobe. To je kazalo pripravno ognjišče, preproge z medvedjimi kožami, kolovrat, stol z na-

slonilom, napravljene iz surovage drevesne štori, in par državnih Puritank. V sredini je bil slog in pohištvo iz kolonialne in moderne Amerike.

V stranskih koridorjih so se nahajale kuhinje in restavracije Armencev, Dancev, Čehov, Madjarov, Indijcev, Poljakov, Slovakov in Slovencev. Naše slovenske kuharice so se vrlo postavile s potico, klobasami, "flancati", krofi in drugimi delikatesami. Slovenski posetniki razstave, ki so bili zelo številni, so se seveda radi ustavljali v slovenski kuhinji; pa tudi drugorodci so prispevali mnogo hvaležnih odjemalcev.

Nemčija je seveda kazala sliko Hindenburga, blazine, preproge, pletenine, porcelan, pipe, pivske vrčke in punčikov "Gretchen".

**Norveško:** je predstavljalo velik čoln, izdelan po vzorcu iz časov Vikingov, ki so prvi od kril Ameriko. Po tem čolnu je bila razložena razna drobnjava, kot male ladje in stekleničke, okraski iz lesa in bakra, kosti morskih kitov itd. Precej zanimala je tudi narodna noša.

**Romunija:** hiša je bila zidana in s slamo krita. Vsebovala je mnoga narodne obleke, preproge, blazin, čutar, ogrinjal, koruznega stročja, igrač in nekaj lepo pisanih pirhov. Posebno je zanimala predica, katera je pod eno pazuhu držala

preslico z volno, v drugi roki pa vreteno, in s to primitivno napravo predla niti, hodeča po sobi.

**Sirija:** je imela razstavljeni krasno pohištvo, stole, naslonjače, podnožnice, igralne in druge mizice, umetno izdelane iz lesa in biserne. Mnogo je bilo tudi bakrenih posod, tkanine, raznih okraskov iz lesa in bakra, in preprog.

**Španska:** hiša je kazala mnogo umetniškega okusa pri ureditvi sami. Založena je bila z izredno lepimi zagrindjali ali šali, videti je bilo tudi muzikalne instrumente, cvetlice in razne druge okraske, in ženske z visokimi glavniki v laseh. Barve je bilo videti največ oranžne, črne in rdeče.

**Škotska:** je kazala tipično ognjišče, bakreno in porcelanasto kuhinjsko posodo nad sto let staro, kolovrat, 175 let staro stensko uro, steklenico za žganje iz leta 1834 itd. Poseljeno so bile zanimala nekakim blazinam podobna pokrivala za čajno posodo. Ena teh pokrival je bilo izdelano v obliki zajetne črne mačke, ki je žepela pri ognjišču. Pod njo je stal čaj lepo gorak doigra ča sa.

**Švedska:** je bila ponosna na več sto let staro orožje, stare knjige, bakrene posode, statue za preproge plesti, kolovrat, coklje, stare svečenike itd. Zanimivo je bilo moderno namizno orodje iz nove kovine, novane "dirago", katero je neki Šved iznašel leta 1920. Kovina je nekoliko temnejša kot zlato in polovico cenejša od srebra, trpežna in nikdar ne zarjavi. Tudi razne jedke kislne se je ne primejo.

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## Majhen dežnik.

Moderne ženske si dandanes lahko nabavijo dežnike, ki so tako mali, da jih je mogoče spraviti v navadni ženski ročni torbici. Dežnik je drugače normalne velikosti, le izdelan je tako, da ga je mogoče zložiti v tako malo obliko.

## Kako dolgo živi tarantula.

Profesor W. J. Baerg na univerzi v Arkansusu, ki se bavi z proučevanjem pajkov in drugega mrčesa, trdi, da živi silno strupeni pajek južnih krajev, imenovan tarantula, približno tako dolgo kot konj. Pravzaprav velja to za samico, kajti same pogine z enajstim letom. V tem času 22krat menjata svojo obleko. Morda k dolgem življenu tega strupenega mrčesa tudi post nekoliko pomaga, ker živi lahko po cel mesec brez hrane.

## Čudna ptica.

V zoologičnem parku v Bostonu imajo veliko ptico, ki je križanka ali hibrid canadske gosi in avstralske labuda. Njena najljubša jed so banane.

## Ogenj izpod neba.

Letalec večkrat povzroči pojavljanje požare s tem, da medje ogorce cigaret na suhe prerijske ali gozdove pod seboj. Sicer je v aeroplanih prepovedano kaditi, toda piloti in potniki dostikrat tega ne vpoštevajo.

## ANTON ZBAŠNIK

Slovenski Javni Notar

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Izdelenje pooblastila, kupne pogodbe, pobotnice vsake vrste, oporoko vse druge v notarski posel spadajoče dokumente, bodisi za Ameriko stari kraj. Pisite ali pridite osebno.

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