

# MLADINSKI LIST

A JUVENILE MAGAZINE FOR AMERICAN SLOVENES



KING FOR A DAY

By Dorothy Dermotta, Avella, Pa.

NOVEMBER

1939

# MLADINSKI LIST

## JUVENILE

Editor - - - - - IVAN MOLEK

Business Manager - - - PHILIP GODINA



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LETO XVIII.—Št. 11

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1939

VOL. XVIII.—No. 11

## The S. N. P. J. Primer

Short Stories of Our Society  
in the Making

Compiled by I. M.

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Such contributions were generally made at conventions of the Society. They were made through resolutions that were drawn up. These were debated and passed upon by the entire delegation.

One of these resolutions in 1918 asked for aid to the victims of the World War in Slovenia. The sum of \$1,000 was given from the juvenile department for such aid. With this money food and clothing was purchased and sent abroad.

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At that time there was much fear that an English-speaking lodge would fail, because all connection with the senior lodges would be lost if the Slovene language was not spoken. Time has proved, however, that language was no drawback; instead, lodges for the young members were one of the best ways to keep the youth interested in the Society. It seems strange today with all the activities of English-speaking lodges, working side by side with the senior lodges, that doubts were ever expressed as to their possible success. And when we think of units for even younger members (Juvenile Circles) having been established, we can see how far we have gone in our thinking about the youth in our organization.

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# Birthdays of the Great Men

## FRANCOIS VOLTAIRE

November brings us a popular holiday—Thanksgiving, also the birthdays of two great freethinkers and liberal writers: Francois Voltaire and George Eliot. You are all acquainted with the holiday, but not with the two writers.

Voltaire was born at Paris, France, on November 21, 1694. He is known as the world's greatest freethinker, but he was also a philosopher, dramatist, novelist and historian, a poet and physicist.

Francois received a very good early education, and even as a child he showed a rare quality for writing poetry. At the age of 10 he was sent to a Jesuit college. It was here that he gained first-hand knowledge of the workings of religion which he later attacked with all his power, particularly in his unsurpassable "Candide." As a young man he was known for his liberalism which developed as he grew older. He often took part in school plays and this had much to do with his lifelong devotion to the stage.

When Voltaire returned from school at the age of 17, his father urged him to study law but the young man preferred literature. He began to write satirical poems and mingled with men of letters. In 1716 he was exiled for making fun of a prince in his poems. The following year was sent to the Bastille for a similar offense. Then he wrote several successful plays and studied religion and its dogmas.

Voltaire lived in other cities and countries for 28 years and when he returned to Paris he was received enthusiastically by the people. He wrote his last play, "Irene," which was produced with great success. But by now Voltaire was a very old man, frail and thin. Soon after his return he became ill and priests were called to his bedside, but he ordered them away! He died on May 30, 1779, at the age of 84.

## GEORGE ELIOT—MARY ANN EVANS

The name of George Eliot was really the pen-name of Mary Ann Evans, the famous English liberal novelist, born in Warwickshire, England, on November 22, 1819. She is the first woman writer represented in these sketches.

Mary Ann Evans, who as a writer became known as George Eliot, was of a peasant stock. She received her ordinary education in grammar and high school. Mary was brought up under strict religious training and early in her youth became convinced that religion has its background in popular superstitious beliefs. At the age of 22 she was so completely free that she refused to go to church, which for that time was very daring. She rebelled against religious oppression of the mind, against conventions and against social conditions.

George Eliot was a confirmed freethinker, she scorned all creeds and faiths. She became assistant editor of a freethought magazine, *The Westminster Review*, and began to write novels. She was a realist and rationalist, acquainted with all the liberal writers in England. Her novels "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner" and others were enthusiastically received. Among other of her works her "Middlemarch" is noted for its social element. She was very sensitive to any criticism about her books.

You no doubt will study George Eliot and her works in your high school years. It is well to know that she always relied on things as she saw them, not on imagination. Her early works contain charming humor, and most of her characters are taken from her early youth. Her novels are great because they contain the universal element which is necessary to make any book great. Her *Silas Marner* is perhaps her masterpiece.

George Eliot died on December 22, 1880, at the age of 61.

# Jesenska

KATKA ZUPANČIČ

*Pisani gozdi,  
sinje nebo;  
solncu mudi se  
spat za goro.*

*Polja, vrtovi —  
prazno je vse;  
megla — ko sanja —  
nad njimi se tke.*

*Ptičice pevke  
več ne žgole;  
v jatah velikih  
na jug so odšle.*

*Zopet priroda  
sklepa račune;  
burja na rahlo  
uglaša si strune.*

## EVERYDAY ORATORS

By STEVEN KERRO

*Yes, those who talk—well, gab and gab  
And fail to cease their say,  
Are those who voice a worthless blab,  
Yet they insist you stay.*

*Because they like to air their view  
On this and that, no doubt;  
And so they gab all day to you;  
But listen to? They're out!*

## BILLU V SPOMIN — TEBI V OPOMIN!

KATKA ZUPANČIČ

*Na mladem obrazu prijazen nasmeh,  
veselje in zdravje in nada v očeh —  
tak hodil tod mimo je sleherni dan.*

*A danes je mrtev, in grob je skopan,  
da sprejme mladeniča dvajsetih let —  
na cestnem križišču pvoženi cvet.*

## THERE'S NOTHING LIKE BEING PREPARED

By STEVEN KERRO

*The table was filled with delicious food,  
And there sat a lady, quiet,  
Eating and feeding till no more she could—  
For tomorrow she'd diet.*

# The Pilot

Verse and drawing by Frank Padar, Jr., age 17,  
222 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
Lodge 56.

*When ships had sails, and men were men,  
When the ocean wasn't charted,  
Many more lives would the sea have snatched  
Were it not for the skillful pilot.*

*On his eagle eye and steady hand,  
Depended the success of the voyage.  
On keen perception of the dangers therein,  
Depended the lives of the sailors.*



*Through tropical thunder the New England gale,  
Through treacherous straits, round stormy capes,  
All nature's wrath, her every blow,  
Was hurled in vain, against the bow,*

*For with skillful maneuvers of the sturdy brig,  
He eased the blow, evaded the fury,  
Guided it on, over the blue,  
Till it docked at its port, the voyage through.*

# VRABCI

Dalmatinska pripovedka.  
Pripoveduje Ivan Vuk

Bilo je v tistih davnih časih, ko so še tudi vrabci, vsem znane ptice, peli lepše kakor danes škrjančki, žgoleli lepše kakor lastovice in njihov glas je bil lepši od glasu slavčkovega.

Živeli so pa tudi takrat že ljudje trdega, mrkega srca in njihove duše niso bile nikoli vesele. Zakaj ni bilo pomladi v njih srcih, ne toplote sonca, ne žgolenja ptic.

Tak trd in mrk je bil tudi cesar tiste dežele. Podložni so se ga bali, dvorjani so pred njim pripogibali hrbte in hinavščili, kajti bili so, kakor jih je še danes dovolj, ki niso verjeli v samega sebe in niso imeli svojih misli.

Nekega dne se pojavi pri cesarju majhna deklica, vsa nežna kakor cvetlica na travniku cveteča. Stopivši pred prestol poklekne in jokaje prosi:

"Bodi usmiljen, o cesar! Pomilosti mojega dobrega očeta, zakaj na tvoj ukaz je obsojen na smrt!"

Cesar nagubanči čelo in vpraša:

"Kdo si?"

Dekletce odgovori tiho in jokajoče:

"Edinka očetova, tvojega služabnika, ki me ljubi bolje kakor svoje oči. Cvetka mi pravijo! To ime mi je dal oče, ki me ima za Cvetko svojega življenja, za Cvetko jutranjo. Kaj bom brez njega sama? Zvenela bom kakor cvet, ki ga nikdo več ne neguje, nikdo več ne zaliva. Pomilosti mi očeta, o veliki cesar, in vse ti dam, kar od mene poželiš, vse storim, kar mi ukažeš!"

"Kaj neki mi moreš dati, ko si pa tako majhna, slabotna in siromašna?" je vprašal cesar. "Jaz potrebujem sreče, toplote sonca v svojem srcu, pomladi in pesmi... Tega mi pa dati ne moreš!"

Cvetka se oklene cesarjevih kolen in reče: "Ne znam prepevati, svetli cesar, ne znam posnemati žgolenja ptičk, žuborenja potoka, šelesta listja v pomladanskih dneh. Ali šla bom v gozd, da se naučim. Prišla bom, da otalim zamrznjeno srce in rešim očeta."

"Pojdi," je rekel cesar. "In če bo, kakor obljubljaš, pomilostim tvojega očeta!"

\*

Cvetka je šla v gozd. Prijetno, vabljivo je duhtel. Pajki so predli mreže, na katerih so v soncu lesketale kaplje rose kakor najlepši diamanti in biseri. Ptice so prepevale

vsevprek in njih pesmi so bile kakor najlepši akordi nebeške glasbe, da se je topilo srce. Med vsemi pticami pa so bili najlepši glasovi vrabcev, ki so takrat peli lepše od vseh drugih ptic.

Vrabci niso bili nikoli bojazljivi kakor druge ptice. Obkrožili so Cvetko, letali okrog nje in jo pozdravljali.

Cvetkine oči so bile polne solz.

"Pozdravljena, lepa deklica," je rekel eden iz vrabcev, ki je bil med vsemi najbolj živahen. "Zakaj si tako žalostna, ko je dan vendar tako lep?"

A Cvetka, živ cvet očetov, jim je povedala svojo žalostno usodo. In je vzdihnila:

"A kaj, prijatelji moji, vi mi tudi ne morete pomagati, ker ste sami tako majhni!"

Vrabci so se zamislili.

"Zapeli ti bomo," je rekel naposled eden izmed njih. "Dali ti bomo svoje pesmi, svoje glasove," so zažgoleli vsi ostali.

"Ne, hvala! Takega daru ne morem sprejeti," je rekla deklica. "Kaj boste potem vi brez petja in brez pesmi?"

"Če ti lahko pomagamo, zakaj bi nam bila taka žrtev v škodo," so rekli vrabci. "Ne bomo pač več peli, kaj zato! Zadovoljili se bomo samo s čivkanjem!"

"Ne smem, ne smem," se je branila deklica.

"Zakaj ne smeš?" je rekel glavni vrabec. "Tvoje trpljenje je veliko, življenje tvojega očeta je na nitki. Da ti pomagamo rešiti očeta, tebe osrečiti, da se v tvoje srce zopet vseli sonce, kaj ni to plačilo dovolj veliko za našo žrtev?"

"A kaj ostane vam?"

"Mi imamo še vedno svobodno nebo, duhteč zrak, pomlad in šumljajoči gozd. Mar to ni mnogo? ... Tako! Izpuli zdaj pod mojo glavo pero in ga hitro pogoltni!"

Cvetka uboga. Izpod vratu starega vrabca izpuli pero in ga pogoltne.

Vrabci so gledali nežno Cvetko. Cvetka pa vsa solzna kliče k sebi enega za drugim in jim poljublja glavice. Nato odhiti v cesarski dom.

\*

Cesar je bil žalosten. Zakaj zopet mu je, kakor pogosto, legla na srce nekaka tegoba.



Ko je zagledal Cvetko, je rekel:

"Ali prinašaš radost pomladansko, vedro pesem ptic, vonj gozdov in poljan?"

Cvetka tiho, pianissimo zapoje. Pela je o zori zlati, ki razbija nočne tmnine, o opalnem nebu, o zvezdah . . . V njenem glasu so zveneli zvoki zvoncev ovčjih čred in jagnjed, vedra pesem mladih živih vaščank, ki so hitele na polja na delo, v njenem glasu je odmeval prvi glas jutranjih zvonov, zvonečih budnico, žuborenje potoka, trepet vej, šelest listja . . . Vse to je bila pesem vrabcev, ki so jo Cvetki vlili v grlo, da rešijo njenega očeta in da jo osrečijo.

Cesar je poslušal ves prevzet. Njegovo trdo srce se je začelo mehčati. Ledena skorja se je začela taliti. V oči so mu privrele solze. Spoznal je, da je sreča in zadovoljstvo človeka v dobroti in prizanašanju in ne v strogosti in okrutnosti.

Ves ginjen je rekel:

"Otrok, Cvetka! Tvoj oče je svoboden! In naj pridejo vsi, katerim sem kdaj kaj žallega storil, da popravim to krivico! Kdorkoli trpi in je v nevolji, naj pride! Vrata moja so odslej vsakomur odprta. A ti, Cvetka, najlepši cvet, ostani pri meni in poj mi pesmi dobrote in lepote, pesmi gozdov in pomladi!"

Tako se je zgodilo. Cesarstvo je bilo srečno. In od tega dne vrabci več ne pojo, ampak le čivkajo, zadovoljni, ker so svoje pesmi žrtvovali za dobro in plemenito delo.

**ENGLISH VERSION.** This Dalmatian tale takes place in an imaginary time when sparrows were supposed to have sung more beautifully than the canaries and nightingales sing today. Even then there lived hard-hearted, sullen people, and their emperor was no exception. His subjects feared him and his courtiers paid homage to him, for they lacked self-confidence and did not know how to think for themselves.

One bright morning a little girl named Cvetka came to see the emperor, humbly knelt before him and pleaded for the freedom of her father, whom the emperor had condemned to death. Who was she, he demanded. "Cvetka (Little Flower)," she replied. "Without her father she would die like a flower for want of water." The emperor thought that he needed something to cheer him up and warm his heart. Cvetka offered to go into the woods and learn to imitate the birds, then return to him with the sweet melodies, the pleasant sound of the rippling brook and whispering of the leaves to soften his heart and thus save her father. The emperor agrees.

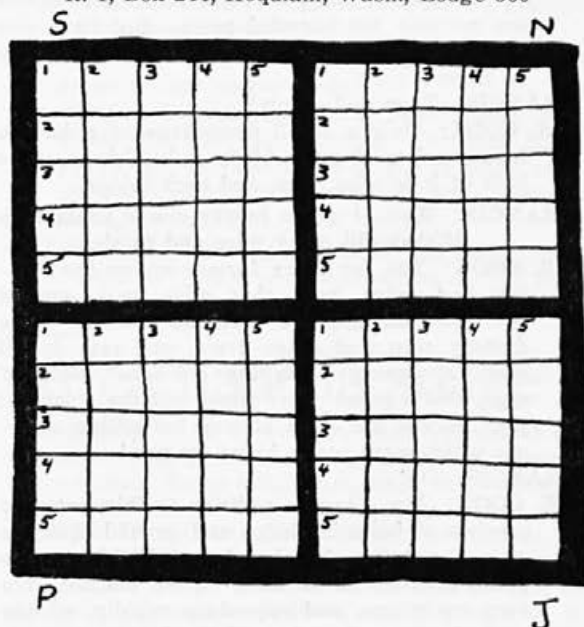
Cvetka goes into the woods and listens to the birds. The sweetest song came from the sparrows who greet her warmly and to whom she tells her sad

story. Then she reluctantly accepts their kind offer of giving her the ability to sing only after they convince her they didn't mind losing it just so her father would go free. She did as they told her: she plucked a feather from an old sparrow's chin and quickly swallowed it. Then she kissed each of the sparrows and swiftly returned to the emperor's palace. There she sang so beautifully that his cold heart warmed and tears rolled down his cheeks. He realized then that happiness and peace lie in the good that one does for others and not in cruelty. He set her father free and begged pardon of all whom he had wronged. From that day on the empire was a happy land. The sparrows do not sing any more; they only chirp, pleased that they sacrificed their song for a good and noble deed.

### CROSS PATCH

By Rosie Matko, age 12,

R. 1, Box 244, Hoquiam, Wash., Lodge 560



### SECTION S ACROSS AND DOWN

1. Load of a vessel.
2. Separated.
3. Oriental prince.
4. Serious.
5. Second of two.

### SECTION N ACROSS AND DOWN

1. It keeps your housedress clean.
2. It plays music.
3. It brings you music.
4. Bulb vegetable.
5. The middays.

### SECTION P ACROSS AND DOWN

1. Domestic quadruped.
2. Body of salt water.
3. Oppose by argument.
4. Dressing on food.
5. To come in.

### SECTION J ACROSS AND DOWN

1. They twinkle.
2. A number.
3. Pleasant odor.
4. To send money.
5. Chairs.

(Answers on inside back cover page)

# Birds and Reptiles - Sisters Under the Scales

## CAST

Mr. Cook, mature and friendly

Francis, interested and lively

(Concluded)

MR. COOK: Good morning, Francis! Last week I left you with the question, Have you heard that most hawks and snakes do far more good than harm?

FRANCIS: Yes, I remember—but hawks are harmful pests . . . they kill chickens.

MR. COOK: But that is not so. Farmers and many other people have long regarded hawks as their enemies, and, not knowing that most of these birds are really their friends, have killed great many of them. Because hawks take a few of their chickens, many farmers think that hawks are nothing but harmful pests. But have you heard that hawks do much more good than they do harm? . . .

FRANCIS: They do?—How?

MR. COOK: Only a small percentage of a hawk's food consists of game birds and chickens. The bulk of it is mice, rats, and such things.

FRANCIS: Well—I guess hawks are a great help . . . if they kill many mice and rats!

MR. COOK: Yes, for every farmer knows the damage and extra work that mice, rats, ground squirrels, and gophers cause on a farm. Mice destroy corn and other grain, and rats do all sorts of damage—rob the chickens' nests of eggs, and a great many times kill the chickens. Why, hawks are often blamed for killing chickens which were really killed by rats!

FRANCIS: Oh!

MR. COOK: Yes. And in addition to this, rats are carriers of bubonic plague and ground squirrels carry the germs of typhus fever! Field mice are great enemies of farmers. They mature at a very early age, and reproduce rapidly, all the while feeding on produce of the farm.

FRANCIS: I can understand now why hawks do more good than harm, but since this is true, why are they called chicken hawks?

MR. COOK: (Amused) While it is true that many people call them chicken hawks, technically there is no such bird as chicken hawk!

FRANCIS: There isn't? Then why—?

MR. COOK: Among the common kinds of hawks are two groups. One group includes the cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. They have narrow wings and long, slender tails, are swift in their flight and feed chiefly upon birds. They sometimes kill young chickens and are therefore called chicken hawks. These hawks are also known as blue darters. The other group is represented by the red-shouldered hawk—and the red-tailed hawk.

FRANCIS: I bet I know how they got their names!

MR. COOK: Yes. Because one has red shoulders

and the other a red tail. Both of these hawks have broad wings and short tails, live principally upon rodents, and kill relatively few chickens or game birds. Keep your eyes open and you will see them! Have you heard that such hawks eat frogs, lizzards, creyfish, spiders, earthworms, fish, and insects?

FRANCIS: (Shudders) They don't seem to be very particular about their diet!

MR. COOK: It's a good thing for us humans they're not! . . . Have you heard that most snakes are friends of man, too, and should not be killed? Like the hawks, they, too, aid farmers by eating mice, rats and insects. Now don't you agree with me when I say that hawks and snakes do more good than harm?

FRANCIS: Yes, but why do you speak of birds and snakes together?

MR. COOK: Have you heard that birds and reptiles are descendants from a common stock? Although now they are natural enemies.

FRANCIS: You mean that the birds of today are descendants of the reptile forms of yesterday?

MR. COOK: That's right. Ages and ages ago, when the world was young, some of the more venture-some of these creatures would climb trees—but when they tried to come down again—they sometimes fell and were killed! But some of these soon discovered that if they spread out their appendages they could sort of volplane down . . . and save the bumps. So their appendages developed into wings—and that is how they became birds . . .

FRANCIS: Hah! (Amused surprise)

MR. COOK: Proof of this has been found in fossils of certain reptile-like birds that had teeth and long tails margined by pairs of feathers, and we know that the birds of today have scales like those of reptiles.

FRANCIS: For crying out loud—where?

MR. COOK: The most noticeable place is on their feet and legs. Haven't you noticed a chicken's legs, for instance?

FRANCIS: Oh, of course. (Lightly) Mrs. Hen and Madam Snake are sisters under the scales, huh?

MR. COOK: Yes. (Laughing) Now how many times have you heard people say things like this! For instance: "You can cut off a snake's head, but the tail won't die till the sun goes down," or "You can tell a rattlesnake's age by counting his rattles," or, "If you put a horse hair into a glass of water, it will turn into a snake"! And "A hoop snake will take its tail in its mouth and roll down hill." Yes, "And milk snakes will milk cows in the pasture"!—Every one of these statements is false!

FRANCIS: What?—

MR. COOK: (Amused) Yes, snakes are probably the most misunderstood and cruelly treated animals in the world. The reason a snake's body

writhes after he is killed—the nerves that control the movements of the snake are located in his tail, and the twitching is simply muscular reaction. The sun has absolutely nothing to do with it. And you can't tell the age of a rattlesnake by counting his rattles—for a rattlesnake often grows more than one rattle a year, or loses some of those he already has. The childhood superstition that horse hairs put in water will turn into a snake is just as preposterous as that the hoop snake takes his tail in his mouth and rolls down hill. No snake could do that any more than a snake could milk a cow, despite the old saying that some of them do. It is because a few snakes are poisonous that people fear all of them and try to kill them.

FRANCIS: But aren't most snakes poisonous?

MR. COOK: In this country there are only two classes of poisonous snakes.

FRANCIS: Only two?

MR. COOK: Yes. One class is called the coral snake—and the other class includes the copperhead, rattlesnakes, and cotton, mouth moccasin. All other snakes should be spared, because, as we've already seen, they do a lot of good.

FRANCIS: Say, you're as wise as an owl—aren't you?

MR. COOK: Well, that's not much of a compliment—in case you intended it to be one—for have you heard that owls are not particularly wise?

FRANCIS: No? Well, they look wise.

MR. COOK: It is true that they look wise, but

that is because of their big, round, staring eyes, and the feathers around them that make them look as if they are wearing goggles.

FRANCIS: Then why do people call them wise?

MR. COOK: About three thousand years ago, the Greeks built a beautiful temple in honor of Athena, the goddess of wisdom. Near this temple there was a large olive grove, in which there were always a great many owls. The olive trees were considered sacred to Athens, and because the owls were always in these olive trees, they were considered sacred, too. Since Athena was the goddess of wisdom, the owl has represented wisdom ever since.

FRANCIS: How interesting.

MR. COOK: And have you heard that birds, like people, have identifying accents?—Just as you can tell a Southerner by his drawl—and a Midwesterner by his sharp speech, and so on—you can likewise tell to what locality a bird belongs by the accent of his song!

FRANCIS: I wish I could identify the different songs of our native birds.

MR. COOK: I'll tell you how at some future date. There isn't time this morning. Our time is up. I hope that this discussion helped to dispel some of the false notions which are quite common among some people.

FRANCIS: It was very interesting and educational. I hope we'll have more discussions of this kind.

(THE END)

## Kako se je umazana Katrica naučila snage

Dobrosrčen star gospod je bil vzela k sebi nečakinjo, da bi mu opravljala hišna dela. A Katrica — tako je bilo deklici ime — je zanemarjala svoje dolžnosti. Kmalu je bila hišica od kleti do podstrešja vsa zanemarjena. Po kotih je ležal prah; tal ni nihče pomival, na stopnicah se je kopičila nesnaga. Stari gospod je pogosto prosil nečakinjo, naj vendar že pospravi hišo. Toda nečakinja je imela zmerom kakšen izgovor. Ker se je staremu možu sirota smilila, je potrpel. Ko pa že krožniki in skleda niso bile več čiste, je nekega dne poklical Katrico k sebi in resno dejal:

"Davi sem videl na stopnicah veliko podgano!"

"Kaj? Podgana je v hiši?" je zavpila Katrica. "Niti minute ne ostanem več tu!"

"Miruj!" je rekel stari gospod in si pogladil belo brado. "Podgana ni lev. Podgana ljubi samo kraje, ki so zelo nesnažni. Čim bolj nesnažna je hiša, tem bolje se počuti grda žival. In razen tega — kam pa pojdeš, če greš odtod? K teti Mani?"

"Buuu!" je vzkliknila Katrica in se stresla. "Pri tej bi morala ves dan pomivati in pometati! To pa že ni zame!"

"Nu, vidiš!" je rekel striček. "Poizkusiva torej, ali ne bi mogla pregnati podgane!"

"Kaj pa, če me ugrizne?" je vprašala Katrica.

"Stal bom pri tebi s samokresom!" se je zasmel stric. "A prvo je, Katrica, da pospraviš nesnago, ki leži op hiši!"

In Katrica je šla in prinesla vroče vode, novo cu-njo in ščet. Z gorečo vneto je najprej pospravila svojo sobico. Ko je minila ura, se je vsa svetila od snage. Nato je prišla na vrsto stričkova soba. Tu se je Katrica zelo bala, ker je v kotu prasketalo. A saj je stal striček z nabitim samokresom tik nje, pripravljen, da pri prvi ustrelitvi podgano, ko bi se pokazala. Po sobi se je lotila ostalih prostorov in nazadnje še kleti. Tu se je Katrica posebno bala podgane. "Ali se upaš tudi tu ustreliti podgano?" je boječe vprašala strička.

"Nu," je menil ta, "saj lahko stopim po lovca, da pride s puško!" Ko je pa Katrica videla nesnago, ki je kar v kupih ležala po kleti, je brž privolila, da ostane striček sam pri njej. Čez dve uri je bila klet pospravljena; s tal bi bila lahko jedla, tako čista so bila. In zgoraj pod streho je sijalo solnce v snažne, pospravljene kote. "Tako!" je nazadnje rekel striček in spet obesil samokres na steno. "Zdaj, mislim, se pri naju ne bo izlepa več pokazala podgana!"

"Le zakaj so te grde zveri na svetu?" je rekla Katrica — na tihem je bila pa vesela, ker je bilo vse tako lepo in snažno, tudi krožniki in lonci.

"Mislim, da tudi podgane časih koristijo človeku!" je odvrnil striček. Nato je skril obraz za knjigo in se namuznil. V resnici namreč sploh ni videl podgane! A zdaj je Katrica zmerom pazila na red in snago. S podganami ni hotela imeti več opravka.



# Kako je Marko gospodinjal

Blizu Črnomlja je vas Butoraj. Butorajci so vrli Belokrajinci in veliki pametnjaki. Največji šalun med njimi je bil včasih vaški pastir Marko. Prenekaterikrat je ugnal kakšno tako napak, da so od smehote Belokrajincem popokali pasovi na bregešah. Še danes pripovedujejo Butorajci, da si je Marko privoščil največjo ludarijo takrat, ko se je oženil . . . Odsvetovali so mu strici in strinje, naj tega ne stori in naj raje še zanaprej ostane vaški pastir. Celo njegov birmanski boter se je pripeljal neko nedeljo na telegah iz daljnih Drašič v Butoraj, da bi svojega piljuna spametoval, toda vse prigovarjanje je bilo zaman. Marko je zamahoval z roko in vsem serigam ježno odgovarjal:

"Veliki in postavni dečki se ženijo, bogati se ženijo, jaz resda nisem velik, niti postaven niti bogat, zato pa imam glavo ko nihče v srenji. Nevesta Bara ima kočuro in telico — obema bo do smrti dosti premoženja . . ."

Prav je govoril, Marko! Velik resda ni bil, saj je s kriljakom na glavi segal svojim vrstnikom komaj do pod pazduhe, premoženja ni imel drugega ko robačo in bregeše, toda glavo je imel veliko ko brenta, da se je lahko po pravici postavil z njo povsod, kamorkoli se je bil namahnil.

Komaj se je bil oženil, že ga je njegova Bara vpregla v delo, ki mu ni bil vaje.

Nekoč je Bara odšla v semenj, da kupi svinjo. Moža je pustila samega doma. Toda preden je odšla z doma, je naročila butorajskemu Marku:

"Pazi, da ti ne bo telica ušla iz hleva. Če me še do popoldne ne bo domov, pa jo spusti v reber za hišo, da se napase. Ampak priverži jo za vrv, da ti ne uide v trtje."

"Prav, prav," je momljal Marko. "Le idi v semenj! Bodi brez skrbi, vse bom uredil po tvoji vseči."

"Pa ne samo to," je hitela naročevati Bara, "časa boš imel na pretek, ko me ne bo doma. Zato vzemi iz latvice vrhnje, stresi ga v pinjo in pretolci v maslo. Upam, da si boš zapomnil, kaj sem ti naročila, saj glavo imaš zadosti veliko . . ."

"Bom, bom", se je pričel oblizovati Marko. "Ti le brez skrbi idi v semenj, tudi smetano ti bom stolkel v maslenki."

Komaj je Bara odšla z doma, si je butorajski Marko zavihal rokave in se vrgel v delo. Vzel je s police latvico smetane in jo nasul v pinjo. Potlej je pričel z betičem v pinji tolči po smetani, da se je dobrega ogrel. Ves prepoten je zavjaskal:

"Majolika vinca, bi mi dobro storila in žejo ohladila."

Komaj je domislil, že je postavil maslenko na tla in se s prazno majoliko v roki pognal v zidnico, da se napije vina. Ko pa se je vrnil v bajto, je opazil na tleh prevrnjeno pinjo, ob njej pa je predla sosedova mačka in lizala smetano. Butorajskega Marka je pograbil jeza. Pobral je pod muznikom kalanco in z njo podkrepil požrešno mačko.

Potlej je iz druge latvice nasul smetano v ma-

slenko. Komaj pa je pričel tolči z betičem po pinji, je v hlevu zamukala telica.

"Aha, kravše je žejno, pa ruče", je uganil Marko. Vzel je škaf, da bi šel k studencu po vodo in napojil telico v hlevu. Ker pa se je bal, da bi mu sosedova mačka znova ne prevrnila pinje in polizala smetano, si je navezal na maslenko oprti ter si jo zadel na ramena. Takšen se je napotil k studencu po vodo. Ko pa se je pri studencu pripognil, da bi zajel vodo, mu je iz pinje preko glave stekla smetana v vodo.

Odšel je čimov in godrnjal: "Bog me, čeprav imam glavo ko brenta, gospodinjiti le ne znam."

In je iz tretje, zadnje latvice nasul smetano v maslenko, da bi izpolnil ženino naročilo in pretolkel smetano v maslo.

Takrat je v podružnični cerkvi zazvonilo poldan. Pa ker Bare še ni bilo s semnja domov, je butorajski Marko odšel v hlev, odvezal telico in jo nagnal v reber za hišo, da bi se napasla. Ker pa se je bal, da bi mu telica ušla v bližnje trtje, je vzel dolgo vrv, si jo na enem koncu privezal sebi okoli pasu, na drugem pa telici za rep.

Komaj je dovršil to delo, že je znova pohitel v bajto, da bi v pinji pretolkel smetano v maslo. Toda telica se je prestrašila žornarja s pinjo ka-li, dvignila je rep in zdirljala proti trtju. In s kakšno silo je potegnila za vrv privezanega butorajskega Marka za seboj, da je le-temu zletela pinja iz rok in priletela na glavo začudenj Bari, ki se je tisti čas prikazala za vogalom domače bajte.

Bara je kričala ko nora. Na glavi je imela poveznjeno maslenko, po obrazu pa ji je polzela smetana. To je bilo še dobro, vsaj ni videla Marka in telice, ki sta privezana z vrvjo klobuštrala po trtju in lomila vinike.

Tri dni in tri noči se je Bara kregala in jezila nad ubogim možem. Butorajskemu Marku pa je bilo končno le dovolj, pograbil je v kotu pastirsko palico in odšel iz batje. Ko so ga Butorajci dražili, zakaj je zbežal od žene, jim je zabrusil v obraz:

"Zadosti imam veliko glavo, ampak za mojo Baro je še premanjha. Gospodinjiti ne znam, raje bom pasel goved."

In se je znova vdinjal Butorajcem za pastirja.

Ko pa je umrl, je pri Butorajcih, posebno pri pastirjih v Beli Krajini, ostal spomin za njim živ, da nikoli ne bo pozabljen. Kajti kadarkoli zdirlja temu ali onemu belokrajinskemu pastirčku telica, vselej zakriči za njo:

"Hu, Sivka, kam te vrag nese! Dirjaš pa že, kakor bi imela samega butorajskega Marka privezanega na repu."

\*

bregeše — hlače;  
piljun — birmanec;  
seriga — sitnež;  
kriljak — klobuk;  
robača — srajca;  
vrhnje — smetana;  
muznik — podpeček.

# ZVITI PALČEK

Mucek, vrabec in palček so živeli v troje v majhni koči. Mucek in vrabec sta šla v gozd drva sekati in sta rekla palčku:

"Pazi na hišo; če pride čarovnica in začne šteti naše žličke, ne črni besedice in molči!" — "Prav, prav," je dejal palček. Mucek in vrabec sta odšla, palček je pa sedel za peč. In res je prišla čarovnica, vzela žličke in jela šteti: "To je muckova žlička, to je vrabčeva žlička, tale je pa palčkova žlička." Palček pa ni strpel in se je oglašil: "Čarovnica, ne dotakni se moje žličke!" Čarovnica je zgrabila palčka in odletela z njim; v možnarju je letela in ga priganjala s tolkačem. Palček je jel vpiti: "Mucek, priteci, vrabec, prileti!" Ta dva sta ga slišala in prihitela. Mucek je skočil čarovnici v obraz in jo je praskal, vrabec jo je kljuval v oči; tako sta vzela čarovnici palčka.

Drugi dan sta se mucek in vrabec spet odpravila in rekla palčku: "Le pazi, ako se hudobna čarovnica vrne, ne črni besedice; danes pojdeva daleč!" Komaj je sedel palček za peč, je že prišla čarovnica in jela spet šteti žlice: "To je muckova žlička, to je vrabčeva žlička, tale je pa palčkova žlička . . ." Palček spet ni strpel in je zakričal: "Čarovnica, ne dotakni se moje žličke!" Čarovnica je zgrabila palčka in odletela z njim. Palček je pa zavpil: "Mucek, priteci, vrabec, prileti!" Ta dva sta ga slišala in prihitela; mucek je praskal čarovnico, vrabec jo je kljuval, rešila sta palčka in ga spravila domov.

Tretji dan sta hotela spet v gozd po drva in sta zabičila palčku: "Pazi, če pride čarovnica, molči kakor riba; danes pojdeva zelo daleč z doma!" Mucek in vrabec sta odšla, palček je pa spet sedel za peč. Komaj je sedel, je že vstopila čarovnica, vzela žličke in jela šteti: "To je muckova žlička, to je vrabčeva žlička, tale je pa palčkova žlička . . ."

Palček tudi to pot ni strpel in je zavpil na vse grlo: "Čarovnica, ne dotakni se moje žličke!" Čarovnica ga je zgrabila in ga odvela s seboj. Palček je kričal: "Mucek, priteci, vrabec, prileti!" A tovariša ga nista slišala. Čarovnica je vlekla palčka

v svojo peč in velela najstarejši hčeri: "Dekle, jaz moram še v svet; speci mi palčka za večerjo!"

Peč je bila vroča, hči je poklicala palčka iz luknje. "Lezi v ponev!" mu je ukazala. Palček je legel v ponev, iztegnil eno nogo kvišku, drugo pa obesil čez rob. Dekle je reklo: "Ne tako, ne tako!" Palček je dejal: "Kako pa, pokaži mi!" Dekle je leglo v ponev. Palček pa, ne bodi len, je zgrabil ponev in jo s čarovničino hčerjo vred porinil v peč, zaloputnil pečna vrata in zlezel spet v luknjo. Zvečer se je čarovnica vrnila in vzkliknila: "Zdaj se bomo mastile s palčkovim mesom!"

Tedaj je zaklical palček: "Le masti se s hčerim mesom!" Čarovnica je poskočila in pogledala: v peči je bila njena hči, pečena. "Haj, malopridnež, ne uideš mi!" je zatulila. Ukazala je drugi hčeri, naj speče palčka, in odletela. Druga hči je zakurila peč ter poklicala palčka iz luknje. Palček je spet legel v ponev, iztegnil eno nogo kvišku in obesil drugo čez rob. "Ne tako, ne tako!" je rekla hči. "Kako pa, pokaži mi!" je dejal palček. Hči je legla v ponev, palček je zgrabil ponev in jo porinil v peč. Nato je spet zlezel v luknjo in počakal čarovnice. Kmalu se je čarovnica vrnila in vzkliknila: "Zdaj se bova mastili s palčkovim mesom!" Palček je spet zaklical: "Le masti se s hčerim mesom!" Čarovnica je poskočila in pogledala: v peči je bila druga hči, pečena. "Haj, to pot mi ne uideš!" je vzrojila. Ukazala je najmlajši hčeri, naj speče palčka. A tudi to pot je bilo tako; palček je porinil najmlajšo hčer v peč. Čarovnica je divjala še huje. Sama je zakurila peč in se zadržala: "Semkaj! Lezi v ponev!" Palček je legel v ponev, iztegnil eno nogo v zrak, drugo pa obesil čez rob: ponev ni šla v peč. Čarovnica je zavpila: "Ne tako, ne tako!" A palček se je naredil, kakor da je ne razume: "Ne znam, pokaži mi." Tedaj je čarovnica sama legla v ponev. Hitro je zgrabil palček ponev za držaj, jo porinil v peč in stekel domov. Doma je povedal tovarišema, kako je bilo. "Vidita, tako sem ugnal čarovnico!"

# OTROŠKI DEŽNIK

Ni bilo mnogokrat, časih se je pa vendarle zgodilo, da sem ga obiskal, da sem z njim pokramljal kako urico, čeprav je postajal v zadnjem času prav čudaški. Živel je kot samotni samec v majhnem podstrešnem stanovanju, kakor da bi stanoval v kakem muzeju. V sobi je bilo razpostavljenih vse polno čudnih, starinskih stvari. Skoro vsi predmeti so bili poceni, a vendar je silno visel na njih, ker ga je z vsakim predmetom spajal kak prijeten ali žalosten spomin. Tuj človek bi mu bil gotovo zmetel vse te stvari na smetišče.

Najbolj skrivnostni sta bili videti dve stari mahagonijasti omari. Pod steklenimi vrati se je svetila obledela, nekdanja zelena svila. Samo dvakrat v svojem življenju sem smel pogledati v omari, kjer je bilo nakopičenih nešteto starin.

Nekega večera sem šel k njemu. Dobri, stari možček je sedel za svojo mizo, kjer je stala steklenka vina. V ustih je držal tlečo cigaro in nad glavo je imel razpet dežnik. Veselo mi je pomežiknil, ko sem vstopil.

"Ob slavnostni uri prihajaš," je slovesno rekel in mi natočil kozarec vina. "Nu, kaj pa stojiš kakor klada in kaj tako buljiš vame? Slecij suknjo in sedi!"

"Dežnik . . ." sem zajeceljal. "Zunaj je najlepše vreme, ti pa sediš v sobi z odprtim dežnikom."

Nisem mogel odvrniti pogleda od dežnika. Bil je majhen in zveržen; držalo je bilo zakrivljeno in komaj dovolj veliko za otroško roko.

"To je otroški dežnik," je rekel in zavrtel dežnik nad svojo glavo.



"Seveda, otroški dežnik," sem odgovoril v svoji zmedenosti. "Tudi star je videti!"

"Ravno danes mu je šestdeset let," je dejal in počasi kimal z glavo. "Da tako star je že. Vsa leta sem ga skrbno hranil in potresal s praškom, da mi ga ne bi molji požrli. Nu, zdaj ga je starost že precej zgledala. Glej, tukaj je že čisto strgan."

"Da, res", sem sočutno pritrdil. "Nu, šestdeset let je za tako strašilo dovolj dolga doba!"

"Strašilo?" je ogorčeno odvrnil starec. "Zete je to morda strašilo. Jaz pa čutim, da je ta dežnik poln čara, in nikoli se ne bom ločil od njega."

"Nu, da", sem dejal, ker mi ni prišlo nič drugega na um.

"Če te zanima, ti lahko povem njegovo zgodbo. Ali poznaš Andersonovo pravljico o "Spančku" . . . da? Nu, tedaj se gotovo tudi spominjaš čudovitega dežnika, ki ga je Spanček odprl nad Hjalmarjevo posteljo? Vidiš, ta dežnik je tudi tak čudovit dežnik. Dobil sem ga, ko sem bil sedemleten otrok. Povem ti, ta dežnik ima zgodbo, ki je še mnogo lepša od vseh Hjalmarjevih sanj . . . Svojo prvo ljubezen sem spremljal pod tem dežnikom domov."

"Res?" sem začudeno vprašal.

"Da, svojo prvo ljubezen," je sanjavo ponovil starec. "Hodila je z menoj v isto šolo. Od prvega dne, ko sem jo videl, sem jo imel rad. Bila je mirna in nežna in popolnoma drugačna od drugih deklet, ki so pri vsaki priliki kazala jezik in grozila s pestmi. Tudi prstov ni lizala, kar sem že takrat oboje. Lepa prav za prav ni bila, a bila je tako nebeško mila! Nikoli se je nisem upal nagovoriti, kakaj bil sem zelo boječ. Nu, tisti dan, ko sem dobil za svoj sedmi rojstni dan od svojih staršev ta dežnik, sem ga nesel v šolo. Po pouku se je vlila nevihta in moja oboževanka je bila brez dežnika. Takrat sem jo spremil domov. Vidiš, to sem ti hotel povedati."

"In zaradi tega dogodka si . . ."

"Sem spravil dežnik. Da. Zdaj je od tega šestdeset let. Lepo je bilo takrat. Nepopisno lepo. Kasneje sem šel na gimnazijo in sem jo izgubil izpred oči. Na poroki tvojih starišev sem jo spet srečal. Življenje je časih prav čudno. Spomnil sem jo, kako sem jo spremil takrat z dežnikom domov. Smehljala se mi je."

"Na poroki mojih starišev si jo srečal?"

"Da, saj ti si jo prav dobro poznal."

"Jaz?" sem se začudil.

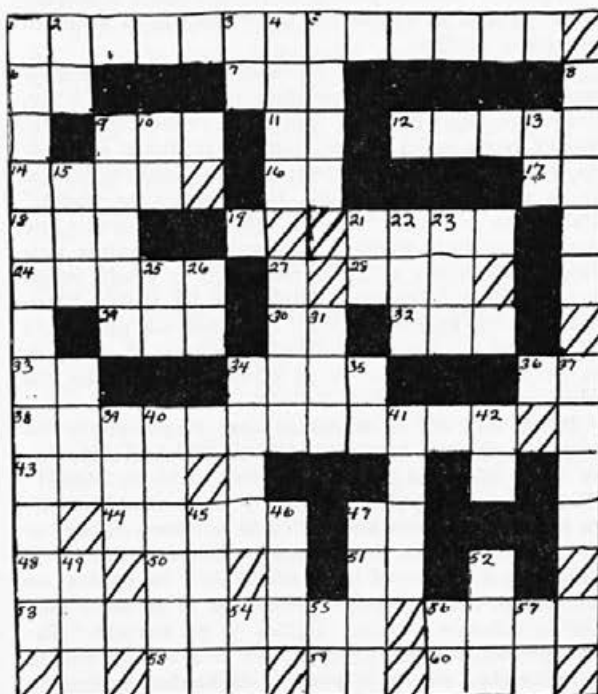
"Da", je pokimal. "Nihče je ni v njeni milobi in dobroti tako dobro poznal kakor ti, in nihče je ni morda tako ljubil kakor ti . . . Bila je tvoja mati."  
—Po Mladem Jutru.

### Changing Habits

To get rid of a bad habit, people try to take a little off at a time. So, if you take a little off the first time or "h," you still have "a bit" of the habit left. If you take off the "a," the "bit" is still there. If you take off the "b," you still have all of "it" (the habit) left. If you take off the "i," you have half of it left. So then to get rid of a bad habit, you'll have to get rid of all at one time.

### ORIGINAL "35th" ANNIVERSARY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By Helen Bozanic, age 13, Worcester, R. D. No. 3,  
Worcester, N. Y. Lodge 393.



### ACROSS

- Our juvenile magazine for American Slovenes
- A preposition
- Whitney invented the cotton gin
- A policeman
- Short for Alfred
- Daughter of a sister or brother
- A section in Europe noted for coal fields
- Abbreviation for Vermont
- Prefix meaning in or on
- Everyone
- Myself
- A large river in Africa
- Small close rooms
- Watts (abbr.)
- Single
- What we walk upon
- Bachelor of Arts (abbr.)
- Short sleep
- United States (abbr.)
- A robin
- Opposite of out
- One who gives the salutatory address
- Paradise
- Merchandise
- Move
- Township (abbr.)
- A verb
- Prefix meaning not
- Parts of a word
- A space
- A preposition
- Father.

### DOWN

- A New England state
- Lieutenant (abbr.)
- Northeast (abbr.)
- One of the European nationalities
- Type of short skirt worn in Scotland
- Smallest unit of money in the U. S.
- To name
- A conjunction
- Civil Engineer (abbr.)
- A beverage
- Volts (abbr.)
- Negative answer
- A hotel or tavern
- A meadow
- Behold
- South Dakota (abbr.)
- To stay for
- Brother (abbr.)
- A pest
- Doctor (abbr.)
- Mid-day
- Short for Lewis
- Not able
- To smooth out clothes
- North Carolina (abbr.)
- Hindmost
- Fifth note of scale
- A breeze
- A box
- A period
- To exist
- Each (abbr.)
- An advertisement
- Short for Edward.

(Answers on inside back cover page)

# CHASING AWAY THE GHOSTS By Mary Jugg

Do you believe certain things just because it is a habit to believe them?

Do you believe in the old ghost of the idea that it is dangerous to cook in aluminum pans because food acids may dissolve the aluminum and thus cause cancer? Listen: Science has found by actual tests not only that there is no foundation to this claim but also that a little aluminum is necessary for life. It is almost impossible to prepare an aluminum-free diet; the earth's crust contains about 8 percent aluminum, and even at that the body rids itself of 99.9 percent of the aluminum it takes in.

Do you stick to the old ghost of an idea that glass is glass and that besides changing its color and shape and thickness you cannot make anything else out of it? Listen: Chemists have discovered ways to *weave* glass. Yes, you can now buy material for dresses and drapes and veils and hats—made out of glass! The glass is spun out into fibers which are about one fortieth the size of the human hair. Then these threads are spun into yarn, and from the yarn is woven various types of cloths. This material is actually on the market already. It is fine and silky-looking; it can be dyed any color; it will practically never wear out, and it is absolutely fire-proof.

Do you hold to the old ghost idea that said, "Rich foods are not digestible?" If you do, you had better chase it away, because the Bureau of Home Economics experiments have shown that 95 and 98 percent of fats were digestible. The difference between fats and other substances is that they remain in the digestive tract longer, and thus take longer to digest. However, to the average person this need cause no worry.

Do you still cling to the old belief that light is light and darkness is black? Listen: Scientists have already made use of light which is called "black light." This simply means that they have made use of the light rays that make no impression on our eyes. These are called infra-red (infrared) rays. They have developed films which are sensitive to these light rays, and thus have made possible long-distance photography.

This is also being put to good use by astronomers who are able to see stars that are beyond the range of human vision or ordinary photography. Detectives also make use of it, because when a document has become so worn that ordinary photographs show nothing, the infrared photograph will show it as clearly as the original.

Talk to your mother and see if she has picked up a ghost idea that has sprung up quite recently, and that is: that "you can eat vitamins through the skin." On this slogan, manufacturers of cosmetics have gone in for big-time advertising of products that contains vitamins that can be applied on the surface of the skin. Listen: The skin is an organ for excreting, not for absorbing. If you wish your body to secure its vitamin content, they must be secured from the food that is eaten. Scientists say that the only way they can conceive of vitamins entering the body through the skin would be if there were lesions on the skin.

Have you heard this ghost of an idea spreading about: that it is dangerous to eat milk and fish at the same time? Listen: some of the best fish recipes are those made with milk, and the nutritionists have flatly declared that any food that may be safely eaten separately may be just as safely eaten together.

How many ghosts do you harbor in your thinking? Why don't you bring these ideas out in the open and analyze them? Refer to each of the paragraphs above, and you will be met with the fact that in dispelling all beliefs without foundation and superstitions of every sort, it has been Science that has done the job.

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## DOORBELLS

Submitted by Mildred Gramc, age 14, lodge 665  
1134 High St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

*You never know who's ringing the bell;  
It may be Aunt Stella to spend the day,  
It may be the salesman with household things  
Or the grocer boy with apron and strings.*

*It may be a schoolmate who's anxious to play,  
It may be the mailman with plenty to say,  
It may be the fruit man with fruit to sell,  
Who's ringing the doorbell? You never can tell!*

# WHEN WE PLAY

Compiled by Ann K. Medvesek



*If the love of fair play, a sense of true moral values and above all, the power and habit of will to act on these can be developed in our boys and girls, it will mean immeasurably for the uplift of the community.—BANCROFT.*

## PLYMOUTH ROCK

The group should be divided into two teams called Indians and Pilgrims and should be lined up at opposite ends of the room. A large Sofa pillow (which is Plymouth Rock), is placed in the center of the room.

The Pilgrims, one by one, attempt to land on the Rock by touching it. If he is tagged by an Indian before he reaches the rock, it scores a point for the Indians; if he reaches the rock in safety, he scores a point for the Pilgrims. Whichever side scores ten points first, is the winner.

## UP JENKINS

The players are divided into two teams. One team is seated on one side of the table, the other team on the opposite side. One team is "it," while the other team is given a coin which they pass from one to the other underneath the table. At the words "Up, Jenkins" from anyone on the other side, all hands must come up in fists on the table.

Then, at the words "Down, Jenkins," their hands must go palms down on the table. The "it" team must then try to decide which palm is holding the coin. They may point to any hand and say "Down, Jenkins." The player must then remove that hand from the table. If the coin is discovered before all the hands have left the table, it is their turn to have the coin. Otherwise, the other team scores as winner and passes the coin again.

## TONGUE TWISTERS

The leader begins by saying the first sentence which is repeated by each player in turn. The leader adds a new line, which is repeated by the other players in succession. Anyone making an omission or mistake drops out of the contest. As the group becomes smaller, the players are asked to repeat the sentences more rapidly. The one who makes no mistakes is entitled to a prize.

The sentences are as follows:

1. One old ox opening oysters.
2. Two tall Turks twirling twisted turbans.
3. Three tinkering tailors totally tired.
4. Four fat Frenchmen fanning a fainting fly.
5. Five funny farmers feeding feathered fowls.
6. Six slippery snails slid slowly seaward.
7. Seven shy soldiers shooting salted salmon.
8. Eight eccentric Englishmen exhibiting educated elephants.
9. Nine nimble noblemen nibbling nasturtiums.
10. Ten tipsy tailors toddling timidly together.

## SOAP CARVING

Take a bar of Ivory soap or any other white soap in a similar shaped cake. Draw the design you wish to carve on a sheet of paper the same size as the soap, then draw or trace it on the cake of soap. Scotties are fun to make. Carve out the tracing with the large blade of a pocket knife, then round it up with a pen knife. You will have an interesting sculpture and the beginning of a happy hobby.

\*

If any of you boys and girls have games which you would care to introduce to other boys and girls, send them to Ann Medvesek, 16202 Arcade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

## Used Father's Pen

When Tommy handed in his homework, the teacher examined it very closely. "That looks suspiciously like your father's writing, Tommy," the teacher said. "What have you got to say?"

"Well, sir," replied Tommy, after a long pause, "now I come to think of it—I used his fountain pen."



# JUST FOR FUN

By Ernestine Jugg



Our own M. L. is made interesting because of so many contributions received from the young readers. Some of the articles contain favorite hobbies, which are many and varied. One of the topics most often written about in Our School Contest is "Democracy" and "Fraternalism." These are two very splendid subjects for our young people to concern themselves about.

Maybe to most of us, the words sound rather big and something that is all right for mother or dad to discuss and trouble themselves, but we've got plenty of time to talk about, because we'd rather talk about baseball, roller skating, or what dress to wear at the next party, or most anything.

It's awfully nice to talk about such things, of course, but to get our minds really to thinking sometimes, well, it is something like work. Especially today, when the chief subject of conversation is the war condition, and a condition where children suffer together with the older folks. If a true Democracy had existed in Europe, would there have been the present conflict? In a true Democracy, the people can help decide the problems of the state, but the European people can say nothing about their existing conditions.

Democracy, Cooperativeness and Fraternalism have the same basic principles. A word of praise to our youthful contributors on those subjects.

You all remember the familiar school song when the Basketball team plays an opposing team. It goes something like this:

"Lakewood High School, Lakewood High School  
Always in the lead;  
Play the ball clear round Proviso  
Fighting all the time."

We thought a little pep song like that would be nice for our Juvenile Circles, so we just changed the words a little:

SNPJ, SNPJ,

We're right back of you;  
We will carry on the banner  
Of your ideals true.  
We will lead the front parade,  
Cheering all the time;  
Waving your colors high  
In victory.

What do you know about your heart?

It is a pear-shaped organ with four compartments. The two upper ones are called auricles and the lower

ones ventricles. The right side propels the dark, impure blood, while the left deals with the bright crimson, life-sustaining blood. Each side has its own special work to do.

And do you remember who made this discovery? William Harvey, who was born in 1578.

## CHILDREN SLEEP

The children sleep  
In Kalamazoo;  
And dream of toys  
And trinkets, too.

They run around  
The streets all day;  
And think of nothing  
But fun and play.

Europe's children merely toss,  
Their dreams all shattered lie;  
They hear the shrill and boom of war,  
And see the people die.

Their gas masks are laid carefully  
Ready, close by their side;  
For when the air-raid warnings sound  
They, too, must run to hide.

It was Omar Khayyam who wrote that:  
The moving finger writes  
And having writ moves on.

## RIDDLE-ME-REE:

- Q. What has ears and cannot hear?  
A. Corn.
- Q. What has eyes and cannot see?  
A. Potatoes.
- Q. What has a mouth and cannot talk?  
A. A river.
- Q. What has a face, but no eyes, mouth or nose?  
A. A clock.
- Q. What has a nose but cannot smell?  
A. An airplane.
- Q. What has legs and cannot walk?  
A. Table.
- Q. What has an arm, but no hands?  
A. A chair.
- Q. What has teeth but cannot bite?  
A. A comb.

# Introducing Book Friends

Reviewed by Betty Jartz



**Horse and Buggy Doctor** by Arthur E. Hertzler, M. D., gives the reader good sound vocational guidance and inspiration.

The author tells how inadequate the knowledge of medicine was to meet the fierce onslaught of disease, in the early days of his boyhood. Medical science and practice were still in such an elementary state that cures were rarely effected. In most cases the function of the doctor was limited to relieving suffering.

Today, medical science and practice have reached an advanced stage. Infinitely more is known about the causes, cures, and even preventions of diseases. Many operations now being done daily in hospitals were then unheard of. Equipment and hospital facilities are much improved and are more accessible than they were years ago.

Dr. Hertzler compares the advantages of the medical students of today with those of the students fifty years ago. It would be more correct to say that he compares the advantages of the medical student of today with the disadvantages of the student fifty years ago, for the profession itself was looked down upon. I quote Dr. Hertzler to clarify my statement: "It was generally believed by the laity in our community that all lawyers and two-thirds of the doctors went to hell."

One can excuse them for their shortsighted opinion, for despite the doctor's sincerity and willingness to be of service his efforts were pitifully inadequate against the ravages of diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, abdominal infections, heart disease, and many other diseases; and so, the results ended, almost invariably, in the grave.

The author outlines a brief plan of study for the would-be doctor and surgeon to follow before and after graduation. It is his contention that a thorough knowledge of anatomy be possessed so that the surgeon is able to visualize the entire operation in his mind's eye before an incision is made, the reason being that insufficient knowledge of anatomy slows up the operation and invites infection. He also stresses the need for a sound basic knowledge of pathology and physiology. A profound understanding of human nature must also be had. It is the wise and understanding doctor who can discern whether some seemingly positive and alarming symptoms are caused by a disease; or by some secret sorrow, or by a fit of hypochondria.

Modern students of medicine prepare themselves the best part of their lives. Although one has just

completed a medical course, including internship, his education has still just begun. Now that the student has become a doctor the time has come for him to apply to actual cases the knowledge he has gained. He must also keep up with the times. He must be aware of each new discovery for the betterment of the medical practice. From this we gather that the young doctors become skilled not only by studying their cases, but also by a continued study of the fundamental sciences. As an example, the author tells of a nose and throat specialist he knew who for two hours each day for more than twenty years studied the anatomy and pathology of his field, and who still kept at his studies.

I'm afraid that I'm making the story of the country doctor, as seen through the eyes of Arthur E. Hertzler, appear much too serious for popular reading. It isn't so. All through the book bubbles of mirth burst unexpectedly before your eyes. I know you will enjoy reading how the pesky country-school-kids proceeded to educate their bullying teachers. It was only when a frail mite of a woman was hired to teach them that their ornery spirits became subdued. She required no whip or paddle methods to maintain discipline. They voluntarily allowed her to educate them and then they took her under their protection.

While reading the chapter in which he deals with kitchen surgery you will first begin to appreciate the obstacles the country doctor had to overcome and the hardships he had to endure to reach and administer relief to his patients. Many a time the horse and buggy doctor had to ride for hours at a time through rain and mud, or blizzard, to reach his patient. Then often times on arriving he had to prepare his patient, and sterilize cloths and his instruments for the operation. The operating table was often improvised by removing the door from its hinges. The surprising thing is that the doctor was able to do some expert surgery even under these unfavorable conditions.

The cases he relates are amusing, although at the time they must have been very trying; and it is noteworthy that Dr. Hertzler is able to tell of these experiences in such a philosophical and amusing vein.

Just a reminder:

The SNPJ big membership campaign is rapidly coming to an end. Get your new member today!



# Stamp Collecting

## Czechoslovakia's Stamps

Two of Czechoslovakia's last stamps, issued in December, have become one of the most ironic sets in philatelic history. They commemorated the twentieth anniversary of Czech liberation from the Hapsburgs, on October 28, 1918. Their design symbolizes peace.

Meanwhile, hundreds of new collectors as well as old-timers, have pushed aside their former collections of various lands and now are concentrating on the Czechs. Because of the "death" of Czechoslovakia, collectors can now have a complete country from 1918 to 1939 without further worry of future issues draining their purses.

A complete collection is undoubtedly now worth over \$150 in cash value and is historically interesting. It now consists of more than one thousand items. But to discourage the would-be collector of Czechoslovakia is the enormous boost in prices within the last month or so. Some items are almost double face in price, an almost unheard of precedent in stamp collecting.

\* \* \*

## A Record Year for Stamps

When the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue appears late this year, it will be bulkier than ever because of the addition of 2,513 new major and minor varieties issued the last year.

The influx this year has been the greatest in recent philatelic history.

Russia led in the number of issues with 79; Switzerland was second with 64; new-born Slovakia issued 56; and France, 54. The United States ranked eighth with 46. Newcomers during the year are Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine and Hatay. Fifty-three governments—thirty of them under British rule—did not issue a single stamp.

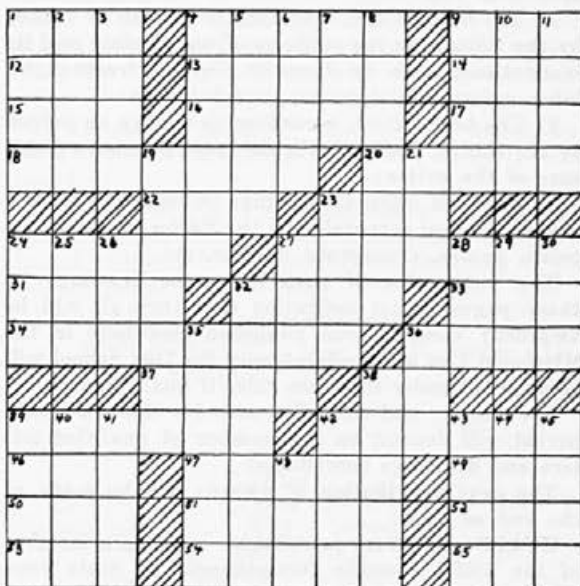
## ORIGINAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By Boris Bruce, age 17, Lodge 610,  
9807 Avenue L, Chicago, Ill.

### ACROSS

1—male child; 4—love intensely; 9—a wireless code signal used as a distress signal; 12—the night before a holiday, such as: Christmas, New Year; 13—servings of ice cream with carbonated water; 14—a narrative poem; 15—poetic form of ever; 16—past tense of sleep; 17—to put on: as clothing; 18—gives a forward motion to; 20—plaque, pin, etc. presented for service; 22—beast of burden; 23—dined; 24—part of the arm composed of a palm and fingers (plural); 27—large heavy hammer swung with both hands (plural); 31—performed with spoken words; 32—immerses; 33—before: as time; 34—sums of money placed in a bank; 36—second person plural of verb to be (past tense); 37—automobiles; 38—

short name for father; 39—to make noise as a hen, goose or other fowl; 42—rolled up and tied: as a sail; 46—an odd number; 47—behind in place; 49—short for avenue; 50—a color; 51—prearranged fight between two persons with deadly weapons; 52—a golf-mound; 53—female sheep; 54—a thin piece of stone in a frame, used for writing upon; 55—to finish.



### DOWN

1—trickle; 2—above; 3—the person who fiddled while Rome burned; 4—to impose a fine or tax upon; 5—child's toy babies; 6—narrative poems; 7—to strike with a quick blow; 8—properties, fortunes: usually of a deceased person; 9—a form of serving ice cream with carbonated water; 10—a smell of scent; 11—to dispatch; 19—a detachable lock with a pivoted top to pass over a ring or staple; 21—to unite in marriage; 23—a chain of high mountains; 24—trough for carrying bricks or mortar; 25—second person present singular of verb to be; 26—a short sleep; 27—poses; 28—a word of command to turn a horse to the right; 29—to make an error; 30—perceive by the eye; 32—dreadful; 35—a cold dish of uncooked fruit or vegetables (plural); 36—armed conflict; 38—ladies' pocket-book; 39—the dry center containing seeds in the center of a fruit; 40—over again; 41—gives up: as land; 42—past tense of feel; 43—tardy; 44—make alike, level or smooth; 45—a legal paper disposing of property; 48—a drink made by immersing certain leaves in boiling water.

(Answers on inside back cover page)

### Have You?

Have you secured a new member for 1939—our Society's 35th anniversary year?

If not, get busy, look over the list of prizes. See your local secretary for further details.

# OUR SCHOOL

## AWARDS FOR THE BEST CONTRIBUTIONS

A sum of not more than \$100 is available for the SNPJ juvenile members who will, in the second half of 1939, contribute to the Our School section of the Mladinski List:

1) The best letters, according to quality as judged by the Editor, on the subjects of our Society and its institutions, such as Juvenile Circles, freethought, labor unions, social justice, and hobbies;

2) The best letters, according to quality as judged by the Editor, dealing with the most unusual experience of the writer;

3) The best original drawings in India ink on any subject deemed acceptable by the Editor, such as cartoons, games, cross-word puzzles, etc.

The publication of such letters or drawings on these pages is not indication that they all will be awarded; contributions published elsewhere in the Mladinski List although intended for Our School will be awarded under the same rules if qualifying.

The number and size of awards for this six-month period will depend on the number of qualified letters and drawings contributed.

The next distribution of awards will be made at the end of 1939.

**RULES:** 1) Every contributor must be a member of the SNPJ Juvenile Department. 2) State your age and number of the SNPJ lodge to which you belong. 3) Every contribution must be signed also by either parent. 4) Every contribution must be in the hands of the Editor by the first of the month if intended for the issue of the Mladinski List of the following month.

## JOKES AND RIDDLES

Visitor: "I hear you were denied commencement privileges because you called the dean a fish—a sardine."

College senior: "I merely pointed him out to a visitor and said, 'that's our dean,' only I said it real fast!"

What travels miles and miles away but always remains in the same place? — Ans.: The mind.

There was a man who went to St. Ives.  
On his way he met seven wives,  
Each wife had a sack.  
Each sack had a cat.  
Each cat had a kit—  
How many went to St. Ives?

Ans.: One. The Man.

Miss Smith to little negro girl: "I heard you bought a new house. Is it modern?"

Negro girl: "I didn't see any."

Miss Smith: "Well, I mean do you have gas and electric in it?"

Negro girl: "Yes, my father has electric in his hair and de baby has gas on its stomach."

NELLIE ULYON (age 16), Lodge 378,  
Box 394, Sheffield, Pennsylvania.

## TO AN OLD SHOE

By Jennie Bradley, Age 14,

Box 102, Sheffield, Pa., Lodge 391

You are only a worn-out shoe,  
But how I hate to part with you!

Though you were narrow in your prime  
You broadened out with passing time.

I still recall, when you were new,  
You pinched my feet—and I railed at you.

But as you approach your end,  
I feel you have become my friend.

Here are a few riddles and jokes for the Our School Contest:

## Riddles

Why is bread like the sun?—Answer: When it rises, it is light.

What is the most honest thing in the world?—Answer: A piano—it is square, grand and upright.

Why is a crazy Dutchman like a water pipe?—Answer: One is a silly Hollander and the other is a hollow cylinder.

## Jokes

Old Man: "What are you doing, my little man? Fishing?"

Disgusted Boy: "Naw! Drowning fishworms."

Attorney: "And where did you see him milking the cow?"

Witness: "A little past the center."

Professor: "Give an example of a collective noun."  
Student: "Vacuum cleaner."

Fat man in show to little boy behind him: "Can you see anything, Sonny?"

Boy: "Not a thing."

Fat man: "Then laugh when I do."

ELSIE MAE MIHELICH, age 12,  
Box 175, Cascade, Colo. Lodge 94.

## IT'S A FACT

Indian marathon runners of Mexico are among the fastest in the world.

It is said that dark-blue letters on a yellow background are more easily read than the more usual black on white.

Great Britain has the highest taxation, France second highest, and Germany third highest.

Approximately 800 lives were saved on the highways of the United States alone last year.

In a tornado a few years ago, wind bored a hole in a plate glass window without smashing the glass.

About 10 million square miles of the earth's surface still are unexplored by man.

The average American home contains 24 articles made in Japan: American flags, toys, etc.

Hunters have found it difficult to drown a broken winged bird as long as the end of the broken one was not submerged.

Insect life exists as high as four miles above the surface of the earth.

Oil of citronella, used by campers to keep away mosquitoes, actually attract some species of insects.

Ash trees are found in the tropics as well as in the temperate regions.

Spring and deep waters usually are well filtered, but contain large quantities of dissolved salts.

Records show that Oregon and Washington receive the largest average annual amount of precipitation in the United States.

There are approximately 10,000 independent oil producers in the United States, as well as 638 refineries, 10,000 jobbers and 250,000 retail oil dealers.

A pilot now must have at least 100 hours before he is even considered for training as a First Officer.

NELLIE ULYON, age 16,  
Box 394, Sheffield, Pa., Lodge 378.

### JOKES

Sally: Say, dad, I want you to help me do something about Mikhail.

Dad: Now what? Want to marry that young rascal, I suppose?

Sally: No, dad. You see we decided that we've gone together long enough, and now I want you to help me so we can elope.

Baker: What's wrong with that fellow? He's been coming in here every day for a month to stare at those clover-leaf rolls I bake.

Clerk: Oh, he's just hoping some day to find a four-leaf one.

Buyer: That land you sold me is no good. You said I could grow nuts on it.

Seller: Oh, no. I didn't say that. I said you could go nuts on it.

JENNIE BRADLEY, (age 14), Box 102,  
Sheffield, Pa. Lodge 391.

### WHY I LIKE THE U. S. A.

I consider myself one in the great democracy of the United States of America. One who knows there is no place in the world in which she would rather live. Our whole country from ocean to ocean is packed with more privileges than we sometimes remember. I would like to compare a day in the average German girl's week with a day in the average American girl's week.

Well, it is morning and our friend in Germany is seen rising at 4:30 a. m. There are from 3 to 4 hours' work in the home and perhaps in the fields, then it's time for school. In school she is taught a highly colored version of history which extols the German virtues. Then comes military drill and parading, mass singing, and patriotic devotions. This is even carried so far that these children never ask if anything is beautiful, but if it is patriotic! When the school day is over, she is seen talking at home in an entirely new language, even to the Germans.

Fascism has a rule over them and the persuasion of Nazi patriotism is a new power.

Now for the American girl. She may rise as early as she likes and after breakfast, and probably dishes, she is ready for school. Friends may walk together in as large a group as they care to and there are no Nazi officers to stop them. During the day she has a wide variety of subjects including history, English, arithmetic, music, art, and even clubs. When her school day is over a group of her friends and she will probably engage in some games. After the evening meal she will listen to the radio and read the newspaper.

In Germany patriotic speeches are heard, but parts of the newspapers are censored under Hitler's orders.

It is great to live in America where we have freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and freedom of religious creeds, just as the founders of our country intended us to have.

Let us all help to preserve these rights!

ANN STRUMBEL (age?), 937 Spruce St.,  
Pueblo, Colorado. Lodge 21.



IN HOLLAND

Drawn by Elsie Poloncic, age 15, Union Dale, Pa.  
Lodge 124.



## IT'S A FACT

That the New York World's Fair covers 1,216 acres.

That the average weight of the earth is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times the weight of water.

That human beings have existed on the earth for approximately 1,000,000 years.

That the average horsepower of the automobile engine has increased 300 per cent since 1920.

That Germany lost 1,773,700 men in the World War—more than any other nation. Russia was second with 1,700,000 dead.

That as many as 7,000 termites have been discovered in a single cubic inch of wood.

That the United States export 41,000,000 false teeth annually.

That the U. S. does 13 per cent of the world's export trade and 11.4 per cent of its import trade.

That about 113,000 college and graduate students received NYA assistance during November, 1938.

That municipal jobs declined from 718,000 in 1929 to 697,000 in 1937.

That railroads use 12,000 "electric eyes" (photo-electric cells) to regulate signal lights.

That one company uses photo-electric cells to inspect 20,000,000 beans a day. The "electric eye" automatically throws out discolored ones.

That the Japanese equivalent for the phrase "sooner or later" is "later or sooner," and instead of "putting on the dog", to denote a false front, the Japanese phrase is "wearing the cat."

That the heaviest planet of all is Jupiter which is bigger than all the other planets put together.

That Tennessee pays tribute each year to the mule at a mule festival held in Columbia.

JOHN POKLAR JR., age 16,

927-A W. Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis. Lodge 16.

## COUNTERFEITING

Counterfeiting is a very serious crime, present in all parts of the world. Every country in the world punishes the counterfeiter. Making imitations of money, either by paper or coin, is a serious criminal offense. For counterfeiting in the United States, a fine is imposed, not exceeding \$5000, and imprisonment for not to exceed fifteen years. This last statement regards to imitating paper money. For imitating coin, the fine is the same, with imprisonment not to exceed ten years. For imitations of small coins such as nickels and cents, the penalty is not to exceed \$1000 fine and five years' imprisonment. Similar penalties are prescribed by statute for having counterfeit money or counterfeiting tools in one's possession.

The government of the United States has taken great efforts to make the counterfeiting of paper money very difficult. The paper for making money is a fine, firm kind of linen, made by a special process during which red and blue silk threads are mixed with the pulp in a way that is difficult to imitate. The government also places the manufacturer under heavy bonds, so the manufacturer will not sell this special manufactured paper to private persons or outside parties.

The counterfeiter usually imitates the threads of

silk by colored marks made with a pen. The engraving of the note is done by expensive machinery which a counterfeiter cannot afford. If you examine a note under some powerful lens, you will notice that a single line winds round and round, so called wandering, all over the face of the note, forming designs and scrolls without a single break or irregularity. Even the most skillful engraver cannot reproduce this scroll perfect by hand. Still, there are very few persons not in the employ of the government that have this perfect skill.

The government detectives keep track of all persons who are supposed to have extraordinary skill in such work. The United States detective service gives an account of a New Jersey engraver, a most skillful man, whose industry enabled him to produce only one \$20 greenback per week. But instead of earning an honest living, which his skill would have enabled him to do very easily, he seemed to have a passion for going to New York City to pass off his weekly bill. He was the counterfeiter.

In 1905 the United States secret service men made 532 arrests for counterfeiting. As to nationality, 392 were Americans; 42 Italians; and 15 Austrians. The other 83 were of miscellaneous nationalities. Of these 532 arrested, 94 were taken in Pennsylvania and 77 in New York.

It is said that the counterfeiting of coins is easier. Silver coins such as cents and nickels are worth more than the material they contain. When counterfeiting of nickels is done, the counterfeiter uses alloys of lead in place of silver. It is also profitable to counterfeit in pure coin metal by quite extraordinary skill. Government detectives follow up all suspicious purchases of silver to make certain that it is used for honest purpose.



SNPJ HALL AT EVELETH, MINN.

Drawn by Alice Sedey, age 17, 209 Adams Ave., Eveleth, Minn., Lodge 69 SNPJ.

Don't ever try to make counterfeit money no matter where you live or travel in the world. If you think you are really an expert in such type of work, it will be much more profitable for you to make an honest dollar the honest way. If you don't agree with me, your fate might sooner or later meet up with you.

CHARLES A. LA SAKER, age 16, lodge 69,  
309 Fayal Rd., Eveleth, Minn.

\*



### "THE GOBBLER'S MONTH"

Drawn by Joseph Zupancic, age 16, 4745 Modac Way,  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Lodge 118.

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### UNIONS

Before the beginning of labor unions, there was much corruption and dishonesty among the employers and rich factory owners. The factory workers were paid pitifully low wages in very poor working conditions. Accidents were frequent. Many men had to work ten, twelve or fourteen hours a day, every day in the week. These conditions existed until the end of the civil war when a complete change occurred.

In 1869 the first large and powerful labor union, the Knights of Labor, was started by a group of garment makers. This organization existed for about twenty years and proved inadequate. In 1886 the American Federation of Labor was organized, primarily upon craft unions. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, this great union has increased in membership. The AFL is very powerful and it has obtained better conditions for its members. Its influence has been felt in every part of the nation.

A third union, the Congress of Industrial Organization has risen in the last decade. The CIO has found its main strength in the auto workers and

mine workers of America. Its president, John L. Lewis, has been in the news very much lately, meeting with high public officials and others, in order to advance the cause of his great union.

It is unfortunate that the AFL and CIO are constantly feuding, because they could exert great power and improve the status of their members. The present day worker has these unions to thank for his pleasant conditions, such as they are. He works eight hours for bigger pay in greater safety and in greater health. He gets workingman's compensation, vacations with pay, and he is much better protected. The curse of the present day system of production and distribution, for private gain, is that millions of workers are still unemployed, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed.

JOHN POKLAR JR., age 16,  
927-A W. Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis. Lodge 16.

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### IT'S A FACT THAT

There actually are white blackberries.

Approximately one tenth of the state of Maine consists of water.

California grows 99 per cent of the almonds of the United States.

Uncle Sam has collected about \$1,500,000,000 in taxes for legal beer since 1933.

A cow requires about an hour to eat enough grass, and to regurgitate it suitably for assimilation to produce one quart of milk.

Paris publishes a special paper for beggars.

The Cabinet of Franklin Pierce served the entire term without a change of personnel. From 1853 to 1857.

One half of our conversation is made up of forty-three common words.

The 1938 cotton crop of Texas was valued at \$129,000,000.

There are 600,000 names in London's telephone directory.

Cats are rare in Egypt.

FRANK ULYON, (age 14), Lodge 378,  
Box 394, Sheffield, Pennsylvania.

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### COLORS FOR COMFORT

When Piccard first went into the stratosphere where the temperature is 75 degrees below zero, the gondola of his balloon reached a temperature of 100 degrees above zero.

What was the reason?

The reason was that the black paint on his ark absorbed the sun's rays and converted them into heat. On his second jaunt he painted the gondola white, and as white reflects the sun's rays, he shivered in a temperature near the freezing point. That is why light colored clothes make one feel more comfortable in the summer. Water tanks, tents, and summer dwellings should also be of a light color.

We are learning new ways to use color for our greater comfort, safety, and health. Blue-green is now common in hospital operating rooms. It rests the surgeon's eyes and makes him surer with the knife. An insane asylum in Illinois uses red to help cases of melancholia. Blue has good results on





### HOME FOR DINNER

Drawn by Eugene Skoff, age 14, 2841 Kilbourne Ave., Chicago, Ill. Lodge 131.

neurotics. People having shattered nerves find comfort in a room decorated with checks and stripes. In the new colored movies blue and red are going to make you feel the way the director wants you to feel.

From this we see that the use of colors plays an important part in our everyday life. Of course, it was through scientific experiments that this was made possible.

DOROTHY ZAGER, age 16, lodge 61,  
Box 312, Gilbert, Minnesota.

### THE SNPJ FEDERATION AND OUR ACTIVITIES

In the past, the Federation of the SNPJ lodges for Milwaukee and near-by cities, has done very much not only for the adult members but also for the juvenile membership. This has been done in the educational and recreational fields.

The Milwaukee SNPJ Federation has organized two Juvenile Circles in Milwaukee. Besides sports and social activities, juvenile members are being trained to become better members so that we will be able to take care of the SNPJ when our parents are gone. Our Circles are a valuable asset to the organization.

Through our Federation much has been accomplished. Recently, it organized a singing club where we learn Slovene songs. The Federation through its two Juvenile Circles is educating the members along the lines of our Society's principles. The juvenile members should be thankful for this work. It is our duty, therefore, to be active members in our circles, attend all circle meetings, take part in different activities, and to go out and bring in new members.

Our circles offer us many interesting things. Besides other things, by attending singing practices, we can learn the Slovene language. After all, we should be proud of our parents and of the language they speak. They built this great SNPJ for us and it is our duty to do our part in making it even bigger and stronger. Let us be active in our lodges, federations and circles.

Through these three: our lodges, federations and circles, we can make our activities much more effective and the Society more important.

JOSEPHINE VIDMAR, age 11, Lodge 747,  
2027 W. Garfield Avenue,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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### WHY MUST THEY DIE?

(Translated by J. Francis Zupan, as told in Slovene by his father)

I speak, as my father sits at the table reading the newspaper, "Tell me, dad, why are there always wars?"

"Well, son, I've been thinking of the same thing for over twenty-odd years and yet I have not reached a conclusion."

"Dad, tell me something about the war; how do they live, where?"

"It is a very sad story, and the worst of it all, it is sad to live among the dead and those who are condemned to die."

"What are you talking about? I don't understand you," is my reply.

A disgusted look can be seen in his eyes. "No one knows, until he has had the experience, the dread, and the heartbreaks of what a war can do. Behold! son," as he points to a map sketched in the newspaper, he tells: "Between Warsaw and Vlodimir Volinjski, at the Austrian front; here I have lived eight months and where thousands upon thousands of soldiers and comrades were killed and



### THAT PARTICULAR BIRD

Drawn by Milton Laurencic, age 15, 973 Addison Rd., Cleveland, Ohio. Lodge 5.

buried, who had to die and didn't know why. Sometimes it happened so unexpectedly that where inhabitants once lived, they perished. Why? At the battlefield shots of guns, burst of bombs, gases and such are thrown, where most of the innocent die; they had to die because they were condemned to die. Do you see, my boy? This has happened in each battle at every front since the beginning of time . . ."

After a brief pause, he continued. "As it was the law of war and destruction, both sides had a tremendous loss. Look, lad, it took four years of unnecessary suffering before they realized that they had a right to live. When they realized this, they threw down their arms and left for their homes. Do you understand why? If those millions of soldiers, of both friend and foe, who lay under the cross and flag today, would have thrown down their arms and left for home—there would be no war. But no—they won't be satisfied until they are completely exhausted. Why? I wonder why?"

As my father finished, he relaxed in his chair; but in disgust, for the newspaper's headlines of war bring back the dreadful, the sorrowful memories and experiences of the war. But I still wonder why?

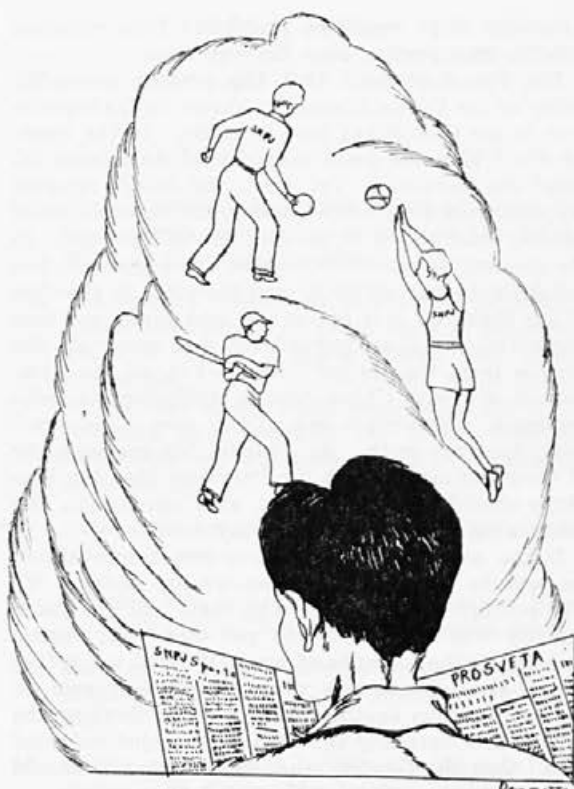
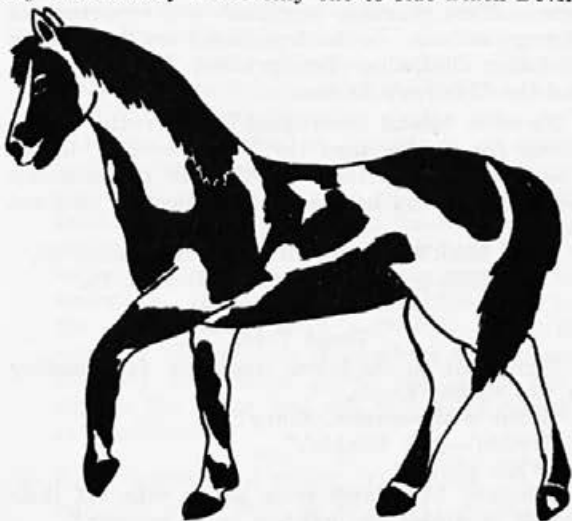
Do you know "Why they must die?"

J. FRANCIS ZUPON, age 16, lodge 82,  
546 Forest Avenue,  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

#### "BLACK DEVIL"

The little pony is a cow pony. He is half star-face and half Indian Pinto, "Black Devil" (the pony's name). He was raised in New Mexico. Most Indian ponies have thin tails and manes to grow out and become shaggy. He is a fast runner because of his thin legs and long body.

"Black Devil" doesn't look like anything much for he is only five years old. But he is excellent for calf roping and in round-ups. The reason he is called "Black Devil" is because when he was small he was hard to catch. When he was being broken in he threw all the cowboys but one. And to this day that cowboy is the only one to ride Black Devil.



#### A BOY AND HIS DREAMS

Drawn by Dorothy Dermotta, age 15, Avella, Pa.,  
Lodge 292 SNPJ.

Black Devil looks something like the picture I drew of him and am sending to the Mladinski List, at least I hope so. The reason I drew Black Devil is because he is at our ranch at the present time.

VIRGINIA LEE W. STONICH, age 11, lodge 21,  
R.R. 3, Box 135, Pueblo, Colorado.

#### IMPORTANT TOPIC—NEUTRALITY

The crisp Fall air invites one to action. In this season my vitality is at its peak; in short, I feel like doing things. It is in this mood that I write the following essay, on the most important current event topic in America today—Neutrality.

Can the United States keep out of war? "Certainly," reply the Democrats and equally certain are the Republicans. It seems then, that the problem is simple. However, there is one obstacle. Both sides have different ideas on, "How to keep America out of War." The Republicans believe that the present Arms Embargo is adequate to deal with the situation. This Arms Embargo prohibits the sale of arms or other materials of war to any belligerent nation. The Administration declares that by a "cash and carry" system we would create business and work here, favor the Allies with whom the majority of us sympathize and in no way involve our country in the war because, under this law, the belligerent ships would be forced to come here to get the goods, pay for it (a maximum of 90 days credit would be allowed) and depart at their own risk. Furthermore,

American ships would be prohibited from entering a belligerent port or even the war zone.

The President feels that the present neutrality policy of the United States has shown its inadequateness in the time it has been in effect. In the Spanish Civil War the great majority of Americans favored the Loyalists. Yet, while the Rebels received supplies from Italy and Germany, the Loyalists could not buy from the U. S. because of the Embargo. In the present war in China, Japan, the aggressor, has not declared war officially and therefore in the eyes of the Embargo it is not at war and Japan can consequently, and does, buy all the war materials she desires from the United States. Yet, all our sympathies are with China, who is defending its independence. Certainly a law of this sort is not practical, does not work. As I write this the majority of Congress agrees with the President that the Embargo should be repealed. So, also, agree with him many people and that is also my opinion.

If the cash and carry system comes into effect, we will be more neutral than we are today. We will sell arms to all those who come and get them. Exactly who will come and get them will depend entirely on the fortunes of war. We will not refuse to sell arms to one side while their enemy gets all she desires from another source! After thinking the subject over carefully and with an unprejudiced mind I feel that the foreign relations of America should conform to the policy of Cash and Carry.

FRANK PADAR JR., age 17, lodge 580,  
222 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

#### *Health in Our Society*

In order that any fraternal society may grow and prosper, it is essential that it has loyal, healthy and active members. Without health you cannot think clearly, work efficiently nor be an athlete. A good sound body is a priceless possession. A leading physician said that "people don't grow strong for the sake of being strong, they grow strong in order to be happy."

With healthy body and mind you can increase the standards of our organization, the SNPJ, to the highest possible standard for any fraternal society. If the members are healthy they are active and can carry on the work that is vital in the life of our Society. They first of all have the SNPJ spirit of increasing our membership which fact makes the organization stronger. Many members are availing themselves of the present Jubilee Membership Campaign features by securing new members for both departments.

It is necessary that members take a thorough physical examination at least once a year and thereby prevent diseases; no one should wait until the disease is in its last stages. In this way the span of life will be increased. Also, the activeness and guidance of the older members will continue until the younger generation will take up the work. We look with just pride upon our fine organization on its 35th anniversary. For its remarkable success we must thank our loyal pioneers and founders of this Society. It was through their healthy minds

and bodies that this was made possible. Their work has been crowned with unprecedented success.

Let us continue in the footsteps of our pioneers! Let us preserve our healthy SNPJ spirit, our general health in body and mind, and let us march on for a greater and stronger Slovene National Benefit Society!

HENRY WM. JELOVCHAN, age 16, lodge 225,  
R. F. D. No. 3, Box 1526, Girard, Kansas.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For many years labor worked to secure a federal department of labor through which the interests of those who work for wages and small salaries could be represented in federal administration by a Secretary of Labor, a member of the President's cabinet. This department was established in 1913, and before that, from 1903 to 1913, the departments of commerce and labor were combined.

The function of the Department of Labor includes industrial arbitration in labor disputes, and regulation of employment exchanges. The United States Department of Labor now operates a continuous conciliation service. The Department of Labor should be given an adequate appropriation to perform its functions.

One of the divisions of the department of labor, which labor made a real struggle to realize, is the U. S. employment service. The employment service to which the worker needs access during his whole life. Employment is the foundation of the worker's whole life, and when he loses one job, the more quickly he can be placed in another, the better for himself and for his dependents.

The National Reemployment Service is an emergency agency in the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, set up to administer the emergency program of placement service as required by the resolution of the Public Works Program. There are state reemployment directors and field supervisors in each state.

The Department of Labor is a department of the United States Government, to promote the interests, welfare, working conditions and opportunities of wage earners. In the department are the bureaus of Labor Statistics, Immigration, Naturalization, and the Children's Bureau.

No other federal department has a greater opportunity for service than the Department of Labor. The relative importance of labor in the economic scheme of things has been the subject of constant debate.

MARY AMBROZIC (age 16), Lodge 88,  
R.D. 5, Box 188, Crafton Branch, Pa.

#### *Dumb Trees*

Sonny sat on the lower steps, his face resting in two chubby hands.

"What is the matter, Sonny?"

"Nothin'—just thinkin'."

"What about?"

"Thinkin' how dumb trees are to take off their clothes in winter and put 'em on in summer."



# YOU KNOW FACTS But Can You Think?

By MARY JUGG

In recent issues of the M. L. you may have noticed that our readers have begun to imitate each other in submitting columns of "Facts." While lists of varied and strange facts make interesting reading, it does not mean that one who has accumulated a pack of facts is necessarily an intelligent person. It is like the old saying that "a walking encyclopedia does not denote an educated person."

What are you able to do with the facts you possess?

Can you use your accumulated knowledge for thinking?

In any mental test you will be subjected to, you will very likely encounter questions like the following. See what you can do with them.

1. What are the next two figures in this progression? 105, 96, 87, 78, —, —.
2. To achieve success you must exercise payshens.
3. 8 is 10% of what number?
4. Wednesday is to Tuesday as Sunday is to (1) week-end, (2) Monday, (3) day, (4) Saturday, (5) week.
5. Read carefully the following quotation. Then from the set of statements below it, select the statement that most nearly explains what the quotation says.

"The faith in the potentialities of the individual has gradually taken the form of a faith in education. The Americans regard education as the means by which the inequalities among individuals are to be erased and by which every desirable end is to be achieved. Confront practically any group of citizens with a difficult problem in the sphere of human relations and they will suggest education as the solution."

(1) Every individual is unequal in so many respects that it takes education to make everyone equal. (2) In America all other forms of faith have been supplanted by the faith in education. (3) Americans place their hope for the solution of all human relations problems in education. (4) Americans have little faith in the capabilities of each individual when it comes to the solution of problems that affect all. (5) Inequalities among individuals constitutes the factor that will help solve America's problems.

6. Recur means most nearly (1) happen, (2) repay, (3) come back to mind, (4) bring, (5) accomplish.

7. Three numbers multiplied together equal 32. The second number is one-half of the third. What is the second number?
8. The proverb "Adversity is the path of truth" means most nearly (1) Truth leads to progress, (2) The path of truth is strewn with many difficulties, (3) No one will find truth unless he looks for it, (4) Many have looked for truth but none have found it, (5) If you hope to find truth, you will have to use the trial-and-error method.
9. After is to before as that is to (1) those, (2) time, (3) agree, (4) these, (5) this.
10. Six men can do  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a job in 2 days. How long will it take 18 men to do the entire job?
11. How many persons can be supplied with 2 pints of milk each from a supply of 251 gallons?
12. Jeune means most nearly (1) juvenile, (2) young, (3) fresh, (4) lacking interest, (5) peculiar.
13. A box 3 feet long by  $\frac{1}{3}$  foot wide by 3 inches high will hold how many cubic inches?
14. Wolf is to dog as tiger is to (1) jackal, (2) leopard, (3) untamed, (4) cat, (5) meow.
15. The children were pikneeking in the park.
16. A 30-foot pole is cut into 2 pieces so that one piece is 8 feet longer than the other. How long is the shorter piece?
17. Read carefully the following paragraph and select from the five statements below the one that explains its meaning:  
"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."  
(1) Slaves are not allowed to vote in any state, (2) Any state may decide who may vote, (3) Color is given preference to race in voting, (4) Anyone from a foreign country may vote here, (5) Any citizen of the United States has a right to vote.
18. Multiply  $\frac{2}{3}$  by  $\frac{2}{3}$ .
19. You buy 15 shares of stock for \$1440. If the value declines to \$92 a share, how much did you lose on the 15 shares?
20. If you receive \$24 as 4% on your investment, how much would you receive if the amount of your investment were increased by  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ ?  
(Answers on the back inside cover)

# Our Own Juvenile Circles of the S. N. P. J.



Send all your questions and requests for your Juvenile Circles to Mr. Vincent Cainkar, president of the SNPJ, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. He has been appointed the Director of Juvenile Circles, and your Advisers should keep in touch with him.

## TO THE MANAGERS OF OUR JUVENILE CIRCLES:

The Rules governing our Juvenile Circles provide, among other things, that the manager of each individual Circle shall always endeavor to have close business connections with the director in the Head Office. That is very important!

It is important that we are promptly informed of the activities and conditions of every Circle, so that we may know its needs and give proper advice. A mutual understanding and close cooperation between the managers of the Circles and the special director in the Head Office is absolutely necessary if we want these little units of ours to be successful and beneficial to our great institution.

As you have been entrusted with the leadership and destiny of one of our Circles, we are satisfied that you have the best interest of the same at heart and that you wish to see it succeed and prosper. A special Report blank has been prepared for the purpose of helping the managers and make their tasks easier and more successful. Kindly fill out one at the end of each month, answering all the questions therein as truly and accurately as possible, and return the same to us promptly.

Assuring that your prompt action in this regard will be greatly appreciated, I am

Fraternally yours,

VINCENT CAINKAR,  
Supreme President and Director  
Juvenile Circles.

### Jr. All Stars' Monthly Report

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Singing is occupying most of our attention these days. Our singing club which was organized in August now has thirty-five members. We meet every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at Sostarich's Hall, corner of So. 6th and W. Bruce Streets. We have learned quite a number of Slovene songs in a couple of months. We have a Greek and an Italian among our members. They have fun learning these songs even though they can't understand them.

By the time this appears in print our 35th anniversary celebration of the SNPJ will have been over. This celebration was to be one of the biggest we have ever had here in Milwaukee. The Seniors were busy preparing for a play, the Juvenile Singing Club were rehearsing to render a few selections, and both Milwaukee circles were getting ready to present two plays. All in all, the celebration was being geared to be a big success. It was scheduled for Oct. 22.

The regular monthly meeting of our Circle was held on Sept. 9 with a large number of members attending. Our president was absent and so the vice-president presided at the meeting. We discussed the singing club, and the 35th anniversary at the meeting. Manager Schweiger made a number of suggestions to the members and asked them all to come to singing practice. Then we talked of basketball and of all our sports. The meeting pro-



ceeded smoothly and after all the preliminary affairs were over the meeting adjourned.

Then social period followed. Ice cream and soda water were passed around. These cool refreshments proved very helpful to counteract the heat. The girls and boys started dancing. The meeting was over in about two hours. Our October meeting was scheduled to take place on the 7th.

JOHN POKLAR JR., 927-A W. Scott St.,  
Milwaukee, Wis. Circle No. 4. Lodge 16.

*Juvenile Circle of Midway, Pa.*

MIDWAY, PA.—Midway and its neighboring SNPJ lodge, Primrose, have organized a Juvenile Circle of the SNPJ. Our first meeting, as already reported, was held on July 28, 1939, at the Slovene Home in Midway.

The following officers were elected: Wilma Kossem, president; Steve Turkalj, vice-president; Margaret Petach, secretary; Violet Machek, treasurer, and Julia Pavlic, recording secretary.

At our first meeting plans were made to have a festival at the hall on Aug. 19. Everyone worked hard to make this, our first affair a big success, which it really was.

A month later another meeting was held, the date being Aug. 25. The meeting was opened by a tune, America, to which everyone sang to his heart's content. An auditing and an entertainment committees were elected at this meeting. A drawing of 50c will be made at each meeting. The first lucky person was Helen Prelog. Also, a dollar is to be awarded to the member who gives the best name for our Circle. The Juvenile Circle was preparing to present a little program before the dance Sept. 16.

More circle news will be sent in next month. Until next month I say, Best regards to all!

MARGARET PETACH, Secretary, Circle 22,  
R. D. 1. Bulger, Pa. Lodge 89.

*Violet Rays' Reporter Breaks Silence*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—I haven't written for the Mladinski List for a long time, postponing it from day to day, from week to week; yes, even months. But now I want to break this silence.

It must have been due to vacations, and I guess I just laid down on the job during that period. And so it seems, did the other members of our Juvenile Circle, too. But now that school time is back, I think we will all become more active again.

Many juveniles were fortunate enough to go on vacations to different parts of the country and the time past too quickly. But I guess we all had a good time. We attended many picnics of different lodges. Our Circle had an outing in July, and that sure was a lot of fun.

But now the fun seems to be over for many children in Europe, and even for us here. The European war made us all depressed and sad. It's a pity the children "over there" cannot play or go to school as we do. Wherever they are, they are in danger of bombs. Thousands of children have already been killed, just because the big leaders are too stupid to realize the ugliness of war, the suffering of millions.

Talking about war reminds me of a poem that I found in a paper some time ago and saved it. Let's call it "Mother's Lullabies of Today."

While I am rocking you my son  
And singing lullabies  
Someone is planning stouter planes  
For death to ride the skies.  
While I am dressing you my son,  
In little boyish suits  
Someone is making uniforms  
And sturdy soldier boots.

While you are chasing butterflies  
Amid the tangled grass  
Someone is testing chemicals  
To make a deadlier gas.  
And while you eat your simple fare  
Perhaps the war lords sit  
To start again the bugle notes  
That only call the fit.

While I would build a splendid man,  
So fine and strong my son—  
Someone in secret tries to make  
A farther reaching gun.  
A gun that on some distant day  
When drums of battle roll  
May leave me with a golden star  
And iron in my soul.

I think that this poem is full of meaning and very appropriate for the present world unrest, war and suffering. Let us all hope that America will stay out of war!

JULIUS AMBROZICH, Vice President,  
Circle 18.—2802 N. 33rd Street,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

*Circle Singers Go Camping*

SHARON, PA.—This is my first letter to the Mladinski List. I am 13 years of age and belong to the Juvenile Circle No. 21 and am a member of the singing division of the Circle. And now I would like take up a little space to tell you about our circle camping trip; only the members of the singing club went on this trip because we worked hard to put on Slovene plays during the winter.

Our trip took place on July 31. All the children were up before it was time. At 6 o'clock in the morning we left in a truck, and all the way we were singing happily. As we were approaching our destination we saw our large tent and the Star Spangled Banner waving over it through the distant trees. The children wanted to jump all at once off the truck when we arrived there. Then everyone got to business and did the work assigned to him. After dinner, when all the work was done, we went swimming. Usually we went swimming three times a day. After supper the girls did the dishes and the boys helped, a few times. Every night we had big fires going. The first night was most exciting of all. We thought we would be alone, but every night we had visitors. There was no chance to get homesick for our parents were out every night to our camp.

We went to bed early and in the morning we were up rather early, too. After our daily exercises we boys got a fire started for breakfast, later we went out hunting frogs. Luck was with us for we brought back a mess of them. The "kids" said they didn't want any frog legs, but after they were cleaned and fried—there wasn't enough frog meat to go around.

In the evening we would sing a variety of songs for our visitors. Some of the smaller children would fall asleep by the fire and were carried into the tent. We insisted that Miss Frances Novak, our teacher, tell us stories, and she did. She told us some spooky ones and when the owls would hoot, the girls would get awfully scared.

Wednesday was the quietest day of the week at the camp. Miss Novak told us before that on Thursday evening there was going to be a wiener roast in honor of her birthday. All of our friends and parents were invited and came. There was a large bonfire started and everything was ready—just when a cloudburst came along and spoiled our fun. Everyone ran for shelter, but the rain didn't stop the party. When it stopped raining the party went on until late.

Friday morning a few members went down to the river to swim, but the river was so high from the rains that swimming was prohibited all day Friday, and so we played ball and horseshoes. In the evening a friendly farmer boy brought a horse and everyone "went to town." Saturday morning we had some entertainment, playing on different instruments and singing popular songs, and in the afternoon we did different things.

Sunday morning we were all very sad because it was the last day of our camping trip. Our friends and parents had picnic with us. It was sort of a "farewell picnic." Among our friends were Mr. and Mrs. Zerial, son and his wife from Cleveland, Ohio. We sang several Slovene selections for our guests. The Zerials donated us a few dollars for a party. In the evening we were busy packing our belongings together. We were all sorry to go home. When we were leaving we turned around several times to get our last glimpses of the camp. During the next week at home we were all camp-sick.

This concludes my letter about our camping trip. We all want to thank Miss Novak and her sister Mary for taking care of us. It's great to be in a Slovene Singing Club such as our Juvenile Circle is sponsoring, and Frances says she will have something new in store for us next summer. Now we are starting to practice for a Slovene Christmas play which I know will be a success. I am inclosing a snapshot of all the members of the camping trip. (Sorry, your snapshot couldn't be used as it is too blurred.—Ed.) Good luck to you all!

EDWARD O'KORN, Circle No. 21,  
1007 Cedar Avenue, Sharon, Pennsylvania.

#### *"All-Around Juvenile Circle" News*

FARRELL, PA.—As reported in the Prosveta, our circle members traveled to Girard, Ohio, to attend their SNPJ picnic held last August. We

wish to thank the SNPJ Golden Eagles of Girard for the wonderful time we had at their picnic. Some of our circle members entertained the happy picnickers by singing Slovene songs for which they were warmly applauded. A nice fruit basket was given away and I am happy to say that Mike Steibly of Farrell was the lucky one to carry it home.

Our circle boys have had a successful mushball season. They won all of the 12 games they had played. We hope they will be as successful in basketball, too, as they are planning to organize a team.

Thanks are still in order. I want to sincerely thank our adviser, Miss Frances Novak for helpful suggestions. I am sure the "All-Around Juvenile Circle" members appreciate her efforts very much. We are indeed fortunate in having her as our adviser; she is always ready and eager to give time and effort for the success of our organization.

More news about our Juvenile Circle will be had next month.

MARGARET CIMPERMAN, Secretary,  
Circle 21, Box 167, Farrell, Pa.

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#### *The Progressive "Jolly Kansans"*

GIRARD, KANS.—This is your Jolly Kansas Circle reporting! Gather around, members, and I'll tell you about the progress of our Circle for the past year. You know, our circle is a year old and it is necessary to recall a few things on this occasion.

On Oct. 9, 1938, our first circle meeting was held, taking up all the juvenile members of the Kansas Federated SNPJ Lodges. Our members in Kansas are scattered within a radius of 25 miles and we were surprised that the Senior members cooperated to such an extent and sent the children to the meeting. That really was the old SNPJ spirit!

Our first meeting netted an attendance of over 60 children! Officers were elected, and a representative from each lodge who reports upon the activities of the Senior lodges and advances ideas for the good of our circle.

Our first attempt of an outing was the Hobo Party and Wiener Roast held on Oct. 30, at Novak's Grove. On that day 85 members were present, and when the judges met they have named Olga Knapich and Joe Kumer "king and queen of the hoboos." Our first outing was a success and it was the first of many that were to follow.

On Dec. 18, our Christmas Party was held at Frontenac, Kans., and the good old Santa dropped in and gave gifts to a total of 76 members. A fine program was arranged consisting of plays, songs, and music, followed by dancing to the tunes of the SNPJ Boys. The party was another success.

The following months' meetings were held at various halls, our attendance was exceedingly large, and then we knew that the members of the Adult department realized the necessity of Juvenile Circles for the future of the SNPJ.

All eyes were now focused on the May 1st affair at Frontenac sponsored by the Federation. A fine program was prepared, consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers. Later, the SNPJ movies of

Jugoslavia were shown and enjoyed by all. The hall was packed to capacity.

Since vacation started our circle girls challenged the boys to a game of armory ball and tug-of-war. So what could our entertainment committee do but make plans for an Annual Jamboree held at Novak's Grove on June 11. The grove was beautifully decorated. The committee achieved one of the greatest successes in the short history of our circle.

On July 23 another outing was held just for the Juveniles, at the beautiful Lincoln Park. A good time was had by all. And on July 1st the Yale SNPJ lodge 9 celebrated their 35th anniversary and our circle gave a whole hour program, after which we all listened to Supreme Secretary's speech.

As this is being written, plans are in full swing for the second Hobo Party on Oct. 29 to commemorate our Circle's First Anniversary. Cordial invitations were extended to all members young and old to attend.

The above is a brief outline of our activities and progress. Much more was done at meetings and otherwise but it would take too much space to go into details. If the older members cooperate with us in the future as they did in the past, I know we shall continue on the road to success. A new feature at our meetings will be the Slovene writing and reading. And so until a future date I'll be thinking of you.

HENRY WM. JELOVCHAN, President,  
Circle 11; R. F. D. 3, Box 1526, Girard, Kans.

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#### THE PILGRIMS GAME

By Irene Yuricich, age 12  
1323 Hilda St., East McKeesport, Pa.,  
Lodge 300

*The Pilgrims came across the sea;  
Did they have thoughts of you and me?  
And yet it's strange the way  
We think of them Thanksgiving Day.*

*We tell their story, old and true,  
Of how they sailed across the blue,  
And found a new land to be free.  
And built their homes quite near the sea.*

\*

#### CIRCLE 14 GIVE HALLOWEEN PARTY

BRADDOCK, PA.—Our Juvenile Circle No. 14 of the SNPJ is progressing nicely. Right now we are planning to give a Halloween Party on Sunday, Nov. 12. The party will be held at the Croatian Hall and will start at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Frances Martahus, Adviser of our Circle, has prepared a very interesting program. There will be games, acts, music, and refreshments; also, prizes will be given to winners. We cordially invite everyone to attend our Halloween Party.

Our Circle has a new treasurer, Jennie Baraga, who will handle the job for our group in the future. We are holding our meetings regularly and it is

hoped that more members will attend them in the future. It is important and necessary that all the members attend as many Circle meetings as they possibly can.

But don't fail to attend our Halloween Party on Nov. 12 at 3:30 p. m. at the Croatian Hall. We would like to see a large crowd of children at the party, as we will have a grand time. We are just asking each person 5c for admission. Come one, come all. The more, the merrier. We'll be expecting you.

PETER SEDMAK, Secretary, Circle 14,  
1709 Ridge Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.

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#### Movie Quiz

Here is a Movie Quiz which my girl friend and I are sending to the Mladinski List. We found these questions and answers in different books, magazines and newspapers. We hope you will all enjoy reading them. You will find the answers at the end of the quiz.

1. He is really a very tidy fellow, yet he only washes his hair once a year. Twice a week you can see a woman scurrying into his house, her pockets bulging with combs and brushes. With these she stimulates scalp circulation. He emerges from the treatment with his hair as glossy, healthy and as free from dirt as a new mink coat. Who is he?

2. What male star spent more than an entire year in the water? He used to swim at least three hours every day.

3. She has appeared before several kings and queens as an operatic singer and is known as a movie singing star. Who is she?

4. She is known as the "queen of ice" of the screen and she came to America from Europe. What's her name?

5. She is an expert cook and uses her mother's recipes. Once she had the unique distinction of being declared "too beautiful for pictures." She is?

6. He has traveled on every continent on the globe, prospected for gold in New Guinea and fished for pearls in Tahiti. He has made a number of pictures in which he played the leading roles (in Robin Hood and many others). His name is?

7. Her first name is Madge and at the age of 2 she was already in the public eye. She posed as the tiny girl, perched on a huge bar of soap for advertisements. Her last name is?

8. Kay is her first name and her early ambition was to become a trapeze performer. She is well known in pictures and her last name is?

9. She was born in Tokyo, Japan, and her first name sounds like 'olive' minus 'e' and 'ia' at the end. She is?

10. She comes from Vienna, has dark eyes and hair and her last name sounds like 'rain' and ends



with 'er'. Her first name in Slovene would be Lojska, but what's her full name?

11. The first syllable of her first name sounds like 'bar' and of her last like 'Stan.' She is?

12. She is the darling of grown-ups and children, especially children, is 10 years old and the second syllable of her first name is 'ley.' Do you know her name?

13. It is not known how many gables the house in which he was born had, but since his last marriage his house is known as "The House of the Two Gables."

14. Her first name sounds like the Slovene word 'mir' with an 'na' at the end. What's her name?

15. He discovered Clark Gable and his first name sounds like 'lion' with an 'el' to it, and there is 'more' to his last name. He is—?

16. She was Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet." Who is she?

17. He belongs to the 'Hardy Family' in the movies, is about 17 or 18 years old and his first name in common usage would be Mike. His name is—?

18. He is a Frenchman and the first syllable of his last name sounds like 'boy.' Who is he?

19. She is known as a dancer and actress often teamed with Fred Astair. Her name is—?

20. Her first name is Anne, but is known under her first only as Nancy. What is her name?

Here are the answers to the above 20 questions: 1. Ray Milland. 2. Johnny Weismuller. 3. Grace Moore. 4. Sonja Henie. 5. Anita Louise. 6. Errol Flynn. 7. Madge Evans. 8. Kay Frances. 9. Olivia De Havilland. 10. Luise Rainer. 11. Barbara Stanwick. 12. Shirley Temple. 13. Clark Gable. 14. Myrna Loy. 15. Lionel Barrymore. 16. Norma Shearer. 17. Mickey Rooney. 18. Charles Boyer. 19. Ginger Rogers. 20. Nancy Kelly.

OLGA KANDUS and ANNA PEVEC,  
1003 E. 66th Pl., Cleveland, O.

#### *Waukegan-No. Chicago Form New Circle*

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Here, in Waukegan and North Chicago, we have organized a Juvenile Circle of the SNPJ lodges. We are planning to call it the "Waukegan Juvenile Circle." At the first circle meeting there were about twenty children and five grown-ups present. We sang a song and had ice cream.

At our second meeting the following officers were elected: Robert Pekly, president; Robert Pierce, vice-president; Anne Mozek, secretary; Rosemarie Stritar, recording secretary; Elsie Spacapan, treasurer.

This is my first letter to the Mladinski List. I have been reading this magazine since I was seven years old. I am enjoying this 'swell' magazine very much. I am twelve years of age and am in the seventh grade. I go to the McAlister school and have six teachers. There are four of us in our family. My mother belongs to the SNPJ lodge 119, and my father, my sister and I belong to SNPJ lodge 14. I will write more next time.

ANNE MOZEK, Secretary, Circle 24,  
929 Lenox Ave., Waukegan, Illinois.

#### *Jolly Kansans' 1st Anniversary*

GIRARD, KANS.—Here are a few facts about our large and progressive juvenile circle, the Jolly Kansans. We started out a year ago with just a handful of members and today our circle boasts a large membership of active youngsters ever eager and willing to do things and go places.

A change has been made within the folds of the Jolly Kansans since Oct. 9, 1938, that is since the date our circle was formed. Now we are a permanent organization with several valuable experiences. We have gained some worth while knowledge through our meetings and activities. We know each other more intimately and have a feeling of mutual co-operation. The SNPJ spirit prevails at all our gatherings and meetings. The interesting and educational programs sponsored by our circle during its first year of existence, have proved valuable. The flight of time is negligible in comparison with the merriment and intelligence that has been shown by the original "handful" as well as by the rest of the circle members.

In the past twelve months we have formed a strong organization and consolidated our forces. Individually the members may not have observed the bond which is drawing them closer and closer to unity and coordination. And with the passing of months we are growing stronger, and perhaps by work our indifferent members will begin to get curious and interested in our success.

We are proud to be able to say that we marked our First Anniversary with an appropriate birthday affair, a Wiener, Hobo and Anniversary picnic at Novak's Grove. It is affairs like this one that are important to all members. Anniversary celebrations are important and shall be observed.

This is only a brief sketch of our circle's work during its first year. Many interesting articles have been published about our circle in the Mladinski list and Prosveta, and many more will appear describing the steady progress of our great circle in the future. Let us all strive for still bigger and better results during the remainder of this and the coming year of 1940!

OLGA KNAPICH, Secretary, Circle 11,  
R. R. 3, Box 714, Girard, Kansas.

#### *MY DREAM*

Submitted by William Gramc, age 12, lodge 665,  
1134 High St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

*I'm a dog all black and white,  
I chase the streets from day to night  
And when I'm tired, I take a nice nap  
And dream I'm chasing a big white cat.*

*And when the day is 'round again  
I think it was lots of fun, I'd say,  
To dream of a big white cat that way.*

Hotel Clerk: "Inside or outside room, sir?"  
Guest: "Inside, I guess; it looks like rain."



# A PAGE FOR ADVISERS OF JUVENILE CIRCLES

By MARY JUGG

## *Do Juvenile Circles Fill a Need?*

Aside from the fact reiterated so frequently that Circles are a means of keeping alive interest in the Society by furnishing a medium where the young members may learn something of its history and its actual functioning, Advisers may at some time or another raise doubts whether Circles embody any fuller purpose or import.

Such motivation can be established — and rightfully.

Looking back upon your own childhood or observation of children will convince you that children will seek and also formulate activities outside of the school and home, influential though these two spheres may be. Neighborhood gangs, cliques, and various groups, good or bad, wanted or unwanted, flourish in every vicinity. Many times such groups exert more influence in shaping the social outlook than any other medium. Such groups appeal to youngsters because they are voluntary; they offer opportunity for self-expression, for leadership, for recognition, for companionship, or for distinction by appraisal of the group. It does not follow, however, that only the groups left without guidance are most effective. On the contrary, such groups may become centers in which a genuine democratic way of life, which is the ideal and hope of all American citizens, may be practiced.

If the home life and the school life have been truly democratic in their method, indeed the only place when the actual test of such training appears is the behavior and idealism of the individual when he is not under observation or not working for a grade. It is at such a time that all the conflicting views acquired from the home, the school, and all the associates really come out in the open.

The test comes when adolescent (or adult) groups attempt to organize and manage their own activities through actual participation by parliamentary methods, in the give-and-take habits established by games, in learning how to consider the welfare of the whole group for the best interests of all concerned rather than in being selfish, in being willing to try different suggestions as they come from other members or from the Adviser, in respecting the honest opinions of others, in establishing a high respect for individuals, in learning to promote venture of their own, which implies a knowledge of organization and management, and in welcoming an opportunity for admitting and discussing new ideas.

Do not these aims expanded further constitute the very idea of democracy? And all of them may be achieved within the Circle, unimportant as an activity taken as a unit may appear.

Consider for a moment any project attempted or realized by your Circle and you may be amazed to discover how many of the above points it em-

bodied. This in itself should give satisfaction to the individual Adviser as well as justify the existence of a Circle over and above its immediate purpose. It should be a source of satisfaction to the members of our Society also to feel that they are actively engaged in sponsoring organizations which, in a small measure, help to provide a mode of democratic way of activity toward the realization of a fuller democratic ideal.

It is, taken in this larger sense, that Juvenile Circles fill a need—to bridge a gap between school and home—that in many communities is missing and that is made so much more pleasant because it is not compulsory and because it gives unlimited freedom for all forms of creative expression through actual participation in self-government.

## *Can You Untangle These Sentences?*

The moon carries passengers.

The rabbit wears galoshes in the snow.

An airplane is very sticky when chewed.

A cat shines brightly.

A girl runs on rubber tires.

Gum purrs and also scratches.

A carpet sweeper hops on four feet.

A boy cleans carpets.

An automobile skates on roller skates.

Try putting these sentences together so that they make sense. For instance: The moon does not carry passengers. Look through and find what the moon really does. Then find what does carry passengers.

\*

Small Boy: "Quick, policeman. A man's been beating my father for more than an hour."

Policeman: "Why didn't you call me sooner?"

Small Boy: "Father was getting the best of it until a few minutes ago."

## JESEN PRINESE ZIMO

Dragi urednik!—Poletja je konec. Sedaj je jesen. Poleti je bilo prijetno, včasih pa malo prevroče. Poleti nam ni treba gorke obleke. Zunaj je hladno in obleči moramo suknje. Kmalu pa bo prišla zima in bo še bolj mraz. Spet se bomo stiskali okrog peči. Pozimi je premraz in poleti je prevroče. Poleti hodimo na piknike, pozimi pa na veselice v dvorane. Kadar je konec poletja, se začne šola. Sedaj se moramo učiti. Vsak dan gremo v šolo, le ob sobotah in nedeljah smo doma. Prihodnjič bom spet kaj napisala. Želim, da se bi tudi drugi dečki in deklice iz Moon Runa oglasili v Mladinskem listu. Pozdravljam vse čitateljke in urednika!—**Mary Ambrozic**, R. D. 5, Box 188, Crafton Branch, Pa. Društvo 88.

# Our Pen Pals Write

(Naši čitateljski pišejo)

## *We Were at SNPJ Day Affair*

Dear Editor:—I haven't written to the Mladinski List for quite some time, so I decided to write now—about something that will interest you and the readers. It's about our trip to La Salle, Illinois, where we attended the big SNPJ Day celebration.

Early Sunday morning, September 3, twenty-five persons, including myself, left Springfield on a special bus to La Salle for the 5th annual National SNPJ Day affair. We arrived in La Salle at about 11:30 forenoon. We had dinner at the Slovenski Dom, and then made a trip to Starved Rock State Park. That was my first trip there and I was greatly impressed by the beauty of the scenery. However, we spent only a little time there and then we were again on our way.

This time we were headed for Maples Grove where the SNPJ Day Picnic was in progress. Early in the afternoon there were several speakers on the program; they proved to be quite interesting and the huge throng of people was interested in their speeches. Then the Doodledorfers, a German band from Peru, Ill., provided some good and comical entertainment. They were followed by the Vadnal Quartet of Cleveland, Ohio, who particularly interested me. I had never really seen or heard entertainment of quite this type before. I have heard tales of Slovene entertainers but this was the first time I had seen them, in their native garb and singing their native songs.

From then on the Bergant Sisters' quintet, a fine aggregation from Lisbon, Ohio, furnished music for dancing on an outdoor platform. Their peppy music was enjoyed by everybody.

We were informed, through the loud speaking equipment—all too soon—that the bus for Springfield was leaving. But all good things must come to an end, so we said good-by to La Salle, a good time and some swell people we met. We left La Salle at about 8 o'clock and were again on the road, only going the opposite direction.

I am sure all the persons from Springfield who made the trip to La Salle want to thank the people of La Salle, Oglesby, and De Pue for their hospitality and congratulate them on such a successful celebration.

I will close this letter now before I start telling you about my enjoyable day all over again. A proud Member—*Mildred Ovca*, 1841 So. 15th St., Springfield, Illinois.

## *My School and Other Activities*

Dear Editor:—This is the first letter I have ever written to the Pen Pal column in English. I have written one in Slovene, however, about five years ago, in 1935 to be exact.

I want to thank the SNPJ for my \$10 first prize which I received in the last contest. Our whole family belongs to the SNPJ lodge 16; we have been in it for quite a number of years.

Our school started on Sept. 6 and it certainly seems to be going very slowly. I am taking an electrical course because I want to become an electrical engineer. I am a senior in 12-B. I take part in many school activities. I am a reporter on our newspaper, "The Craftsman." I like it very much because I 'cover' basketball, football, track and swimming events. I am also a monitor for the Vice-Principal, Mr. Ziegenhagen. Everyone should participate in school activities or school life becomes dull.

As this is being written, we are all waiting for the 35th anniversary celebration of the SNPJ which is to be held here in Milwaukee on Oct. 22. The two Juvenile Circles of Milwaukee are going to put on some acts in cooperation with the Seniors. It should be one of the biggest celebrations ever staged here by our lodges.

I'll see you all again as soon as I can. Best regards to all of you.—*John Poklar Jr.*, 927-A W. Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## *Mitzi Sang Two Slovene Songs*

Dear Editor:—This is my second letter to the Mladinski List and I hope I will find time to write many, many more in the future.

School has just started (first week in September), and I have just found time to write. I am in the 8th grade in the Aguilar Public School. I like school very much, but most of all my two teachers, namely, Miss Giogo and Mr. Reeves. They are very kind to all of the pupils. We do not change rooms as most other schools do; we only change teachers.

In Walsenburg, Colorado, on July 2, 1939, I sang two Slovene songs, "Kaplan ne more biti sam" and "V tvoji kamnici." The first one starts with the words: "Kaplan pa pod lip'co stoji, fajco tobaka kadi," etc. The second one goes like this: "Pre-ljubi fantič moj, pod okencem ne stoj," etc. Both are snappy songs, full of fun.

I have eight subjects in school. First of all comes science taught by Mr. Reeves, then history taught by Miss Giogo; arithmetic and English are taught by Mr. Reeves. After dinner Mr. Reeves teaches civics and geography, and Miss Giogo teaches literature and spelling.

I would like to have more pen pals. I want both big and little girls and boys to write to me, and I'll answer every one of the letters I receive. Best regards to one and all.—*Mitzi E. Kosernick*, Box 199, Aguilar, Colo.

## *Proud Member of Lodge 333*

Dear Editor:—I am a member of the SNPJ lodge 333 in Blaine, Ohio, and I am very proud that I am a member of this lodge and the Society. I am 14 years of age and I am a sophomore in Bridgeport High School. My Father is Secretary of Lodge 333 and our whole family belongs to the SNPJ.

I like to read the Mladinski List very much and I can hardly wait until it comes. I was very surprised to see my picture in the September ML. By reading the ML I found my second cousin, Jenny

Bradley, of Sheffield, Pa. So I am sending her, through ML, my best regards.

I am wishing speedy recovery for Freda Snoy of Bridgeport, Ohio, who has been ill for several months.

If my letter doesn't go to the waste paper basket, I'll write more next month. I would like to have some pen pals to write to me and I promise to answer every letter. Best regards to all SNPJ members.—*Frances Glogovsek*, Box 188, Blaine, Ohio. Lodge 333.

#### *School Work and Play*

Dear Editor:—I am not supposed to be writing but my sister Rosemarie is busy and so I am writing for her. So, you see, I am really substituting for her.

School has started and everyone of school age is quite busy with school work. There are so many things that school children must do every day, but still there is plenty time left for playing. Work and play, both are necessary for healthy children.

I wish to thank all those pen pals who answered my request for the letters which I received. John Louis Ujch is one who encouraged me to write again to the M. L. I wish the rest of the juvenile members of the SNPJ would write to this wonderful magazine. Just sit down and write a nice little letter to our monthly magazine. And now I'll say good-by to all my faithful friends.—*Mildred A Panyan*, Box 393, Woodridge Ave., Buhl, Minn.

#### *Almost Forgot to Write*

Dear Editor:—I almost forgot to write to the Mladinski List this month. Vacation time is over and school started early in September. I enjoy reading the Mladinski List very much. I am 8 years old and I am in the third grade in school. I would like to have some pen pals. I wish Ester Lovrencic and some other pen pals would write to me. Well, it is getting late and I must close this letter. More next month. Best regards to all.—*Jane Logar*, 448 E. 157th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (Lodge 53 SNPJ.)

#### *Had Wonderful Time in Girard*

Dear Editor:—I am ashamed to say so, but this is the first letter I have written to the Mladinski List. However, I am sure that more letters from my pen will follow.

I am going to take this opportunity to thank the Golden Eagles of Girard, Ohio, for the wonderful time we had at their picnic. Some of our members entertained them by singing Slovene songs and were greatly praised. A lovely fruit basket was given away and I am pleased to say that Mike Steibly of Farrell, Pa., had been lucky enough to carry it home.

The boys of our Juvenile Circle (the Slovene Juniors) have had a successful mushball season winning all of the twelve games they had played. Here is hoping they will be as successful in basketball, as they are planning to have a team.

I also want to give thanks to our circle adviser, Miss Frances Novak, for her suggestions and advice, which I am sure, is very much appreciated by

the "All-Around Juvenile Circle." We are very fortunate to have such a person who is willing to give time and effort for the success of our circle.

Here's calling all pen pals: Who is willing to write to a sixteen year old girl who promises interesting letters? I really have one pen pal, none other than Miss Vida Kernz of Oglesby, Illinois. Shall my wish be granted?

More news about our circle will be heard next month.—*Margaret Cimperman*, Box 167, Farrell, Pa.

#### *From a Former Chicagoan*

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to the Mladinski List. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. Once I started to write a letter for the ML but I never send it in. I came to this city, Lackawanna, N. Y., from South Chicago about two years ago.

My hobby is drawing. I am sending a drawing, jokes, and riddles. In So. Chicago we belonged to the SNPJ lodge 8. In Lackawanna there is no SNPJ lodge, but we belong to the SNPJ Lodge 405 in Buffalo, N. Y. I am under the doctor's care, and I don't go to school. Come on you pen pals! Write to me and I promise I'll answer every letter.

Here is a little verse which my sister, who is 10 years old, made:

A tisket, a tasket,  
Hitler's in the basket.  
Eeni, meeni, Musso-leeni,  
Put him in his casket!

I was born in Chicago, so pen pals "over there"—wake up! Some of you know me, if you didn't forget me.

This will be all for this time, pen pals. I'll be waiting for your letters.—*Josephine Stubler*, 31 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, New York.

#### *Twenty-Five Pen Pals!*

Dear Editor:—I haven't written to this magazine for a long time and it's possible that most of the readers have forgotten me. I did want to write to the Mladinski List several times but I never got around to it. However, I never miss a single ML number and I read it with much joy.

I didn't go any place this summer, but in spite of that I had a grand time staying at home doing many interesting things. I hope you all had an enjoyable time during your vacation. Our school started August 28 and I was very glad to get back to my studies. I like all my subjects, best of all literature, but I just can't get algebra. The State Board of Education requires music and guidance once a week. We didn't have guidance very often, as yet, but I am sure it will help me a great deal. Our school is large. We have a band and an orchestra. Our band's uniforms are white trousers, gold vests, and blue capes with the letters "B. H. S." on them. We also have a football team which is one of the best in this vicinity. Right now we are all excited about the games. And I can hardly wait for the basketball season, for basketball is one of my favorite games.

I enjoy reading all the letters from my pen pals. I am sorry to say that I will have to drop some of



them for a while. I have over 25 of them right now. Here are the ones I am going to write to: Helen Vidmar, Pierce, W. Va.; Margaret Keglovich, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Anna Ales, Girard, Kans.; and Mary Tusk, Elizabeth, N. J. I want to thank you all for writing such fine letters. I am quite busy these days with schoolwork and other things, so don't mind if I don't answer your letters soon. Greetings from—*Justina Lovsin*, Satler Ave., Bentleyville, Pa.

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#### *Naša dobra učiteljica*

Dragi urednik! — Čas je, da spet napišem par vrstic za naš Mladinski list. Sedaj pohajamo šolo. Dragi dečki in deklice, kako se vam dopade šola? Mislim, da se vam dopade in da se imate dobro. Jaz hodim v osmi razred. Moja učiteljica je Miss Jackson. Vsi jo imamo radi, ker nas tako lepo uči. Včasih malo preveč nagajamo, ampak ona je potrpežljiva in se dosti ne jezi.

Tukaj v Chisholmu smo obhajali 30 letnico velikega požara. Takrat je to mesto pogorelo. Vršila se je tudi konvencija tri dni in vsak večer parada z godbo. Najprej so korakali oni z brkami in bradami. Pustili so jih rasti nalašč za to obletnico. In če se bi vse te kosmate brade užgale, bi bil spet ves Chisholm v planih. Prvo nagrado za najlepšo brado je dobil neki Everett. Rekli so, da je izgledal kakor Abraham Lincoln.

V Mladinskem listu sem bral dopis Violete Vogrince. Ona piše o mladinskih krožkih SNPJ v Clevelandu, kako lepo napredujejo. To je res lepo in zanimivo. S tem imajo mnogo veselja in zabave. Sedaj pa moram končati, ker me zunaj čakajo sosolci. Prihodnjič kaj več. Pozdrav vsem skupaj! —*Louis Perkovich*, 304 East Oak Street, Chisholm, Minn.

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#### *My Home Town—Great Falls, Mont.*

Dear Editor:—School has started and I hope that everyone feels the same way towards school as I do. At first I was sure that I wouldn't like it a bit. But now I can hardly wait till the next day.

In this letter I am going to tell the readers something about Great Falls, Montana, my home town. Great Falls is one of the nicest and one of the largest cities in Montana. It has a population of about 30,000. Great Falls has quite a few parks and picnic grounds. Giant Springs is one of the favorites. There they have a fish hatchery, and they show many animals. And now they are building a Civic Center which will be very interesting when it is finished. Great Falls, with its enormous waterpower, is noted for its smelting works, flour mills, mining and agricultural implement plants. And the two great national parks of Montana are the famous Yellowstone and Glacier parks, the first only partly in Montana, the main part being in Wyoming, with strips in Montana and Idaho.

I want to tell everybody how much I enjoy reading this magazine. I think we are quite fortunate to have such a fine magazine coming to the house. Since I have started to write to the M. L. I have gained nine pen pals. I like them all very much. But the sad part of it is that there are not enough children in the lodges here to have a juvenile circle.

I surely wish we could have one because I think it would be very interesting.

I will try to write again next month. Best and kindest regards to the editor and readers.—*Dorothy Hovevar* (age 15), 415 33rd Street No., Great Falls, Montana. Lodge 202.

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#### *Our High School*

Dear Editor:—September finally rolled around and that meant the starting of school for most of us. I attend the Arcadia High School. This year we have the largest enrollment in the history of our school, and it seems to be a better school (the more the merrier). Exactly 164 students enrolled. In the year 1923 when our school was built, there were only 79 on the enrollment list.

We have almost every popular sport in our school: football, basketball, tennis, track, and volley ball. But we also have Boys' and Girls' Glee Clubs, Arcadia Pep Club, Band, Girls' Drum Corps consisting of 35 girls. On Sept. 28, the city streets, on which they had been working for some time, were finished and dedicated. Some of the features were: Arcadia H. S. Drum Corps and Band, a group of colored people who sang both spiritual and popular songs. A. J. Cripes and his "Pals of the Prairie" gave a program and played for the dance. A larger crowd was present than ever before.

I will close for this time and I will try to write more next month. Well, Kansas, let's wake up and write! There were only a few letters in last month's issue.—*Fannie Galicich*, R. R. 1, Box 137, Arcadia, Kansas. Lodge 206.

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#### *Rose Likes School*

Dear Editor:—I was very happy to see my letter in the Mladinski List. This is my second letter to this magazine. I enjoy writing to our monthly magazine. I also enjoy reading the other members' letters in the ML. I want to thank Florence Lucille Chadez very much for writing a letter to me.

School days are here again. I like school. I have to walk about a mile and a half to school. But I don't mind it because it is so nice to go to school. I hope other children like school, too.

Our Juvenile Circle, No. 1, SNPJ, has over 130 members. We hope to get more. Come on, Pioneers! Let's not let the other circles get ahead of us!—Best regards to all.—*Rose Marie Strovass*, Box 153, Rugby, Colorado.

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#### **NARAVA POČIVA**

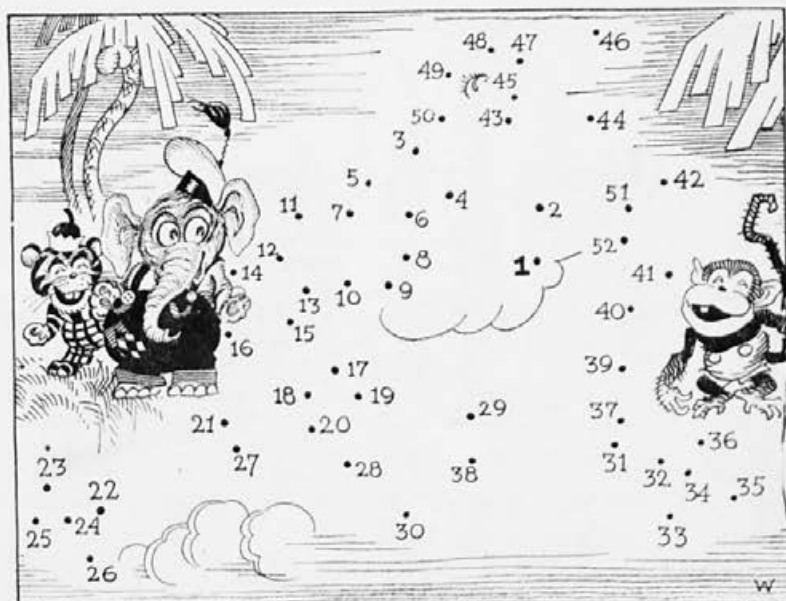
Dragi urednik!—Videl sem, da ste tudi moj zadnji dopis lepo uredili. Priobčen je bil v septembrski številki Mladinskega lista. Hvala!—Oni dan sem gledal po našem vrtu in sem opazil, da se je vse spremenilo. Že skoraj vse listje je odpadlo z drevja. Dnevi so hladni in tudi mrzli. Kmalu bodo vsa drevesa gola in na vrtu ne bo več nobene rože. Pomorila jih bo slana in mraz. Potem bo vsa narava počivala do prihodnje spomladi. Dobili bomo tudi prvi sneg. Tudi takrat je zunaj prijetno, če smo siti in toplo oblečeni. Mnogo otrok pa je lačnih in nimajo tople obleke. Pozdrav vam in čitateljčkom!—*Joseph Rott*, 18815 Chickasaw Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.



# "DIZZIE DOTS"

## YOU COMPLETE THE PICTURE

"Whoo-oo-sh! — — — and zippo!! — Look at that fellow GO!" cry our Jungle Friends. . . Let's draw a line from dot to dot and see what they are looking at.



Answers to  
"35th" ANNIVERSARY PUZZLE  
By Helen Bozanic, Worcester, N. Y.

### ACROSS

1. Mladinski List 6. At 7. Eli 9. Cop 11. Al 12. Niece 14. Saar 16. Vt. 17. En 18. All 19. I 21. Nile 24. Cells 27. W 28. One 29. Sod 30. A. B. 32. Nap 33. U. S. 34. Bird 36. In 38. Salutatorian 43. Eden 44. Wares 47. Go 48. Tp. 50. Be 51. Un 53. Syllables 56. Area 58. Ere 59. At 60. Dad

### DOWN

1. Massachusetts 2. Lt. 3. N E 4. Slav 5. Kilt 8. Penny 9. Calls 10. Or 13. C. E. 15. Ale 16. V. 21. No 22. Inn 23. Lea 25. Lo 26. S. D. 27. Wait 31. Bro. 34. Bane 35. Dr. 37. Noon 39. Lew 40. Unable 41. Iron 42. N. C. 45. Rear 46. Sol 47. Gust 49. Py 52. Era 54. Be 55. Ea. 56. Ad. 57. Ed.

### ANSWERS TO ORIGINAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By Boris Bruce

### ACROSS

1—son; 4—adore; 9—SOS; 12—eve; 13—sodas; 13—ode; 15—eer; 16—slept; 17—don; 18—propels; 20—award; 22—ass; 23—ate; 24—hands; 27—sledges; 31—oral; 32—dips; 33—ere; 34—deposits; 36—were; 37—cars; 38—pa; 39—cackle; 42—furled; 46—one; 47—after; 49—ave; 50—red; 51—duels; 52—tee; 53—ewe; 54—slate; 55—end.

### DOWN

1—seep; 2—over; 3—Nero; 4—assess; 5—dolls; 6—odes; 7—rap; 8—estates; 9—soda; 10—odor; 11—send; 19—padlock; 21—wed; 23—alps; 24—hod; 25—are; 26—nap; 27—sits; 28—gee; 29—err; 30—see; 32—direful; 35—salads; 36—war; 38—purse; 39—core; 40—anew; 41—cede; 42—felt; 43—late; 44—even; 45—deed; 48—tea.

### ANSWERS TO CROSS PATCH

By Rosie J. Matko, Hoquiam, Wash.

### SECTION S

1. Cargo. 2. Apart. 3. Rajah. 4. Grave. 5. Other.

### SECTION N

1. Apron. 2. Piano. 3. Radio. 4. Onion. 5. Noons.

### SECTION P.

1. Horse. 2. Ocean. 3. Rebut. 4. Sauce. 5. Enter.

### SECTION J

1. Stars. 2. Three. 3. Aroma. 4. Remit. 5. Seats.

### ANSWERS TO "CAN YOU THINK" QUESTIONS

1. 69, 60; 2. patience; 3. 80; 4. 4; 5. 3; 6. 3; 7. 2; 8. 2; 9. 5; 10. 2 days; 11. 1004; 12. 4; 13. 432; 14. 4; 15. picnicking; 16. 11; 17. 5; 18. 4/9; 19. \$60; 20. \$28.

### Try These Riddles

When does a ship tell a falsehood?—When it lies at the wharf.

What is it that asks no questions and yet requires many answers?—A door bell.

Why do they bury an Indian chief on the north side of a hill?—Because he is dead.

Why is an empty purse always the same?—Because you can see no change in it.

If a man gave one son 15 cents and another 10 cents, what time would it be?—A quarter to two.

What is worth the most, an old five dollar bill or new one?—An old five, because it is worth more.

# We Have Another Campaign

## 3500 New Members, Adults and Juveniles, Is the Goal in This Jubilee Year of the SNPJ

The Slovene National Benefit Society, your Society which publishes this magazine for you, was thirty-five years old on April 9th last.

On the occasion of this anniversary a new membership campaign has been launched by the Society beginning with April 1st and ending on December 31st, 1939.

Here are the prizes and rules for this SNPJ Jubilee Campaign:

**Fifty cents** for each new member insured for \$250 death benefit.

**One dollar** for each new member insured for \$500 death benefit.

**Two dollars** for each new member insured for \$1000 death benefit.

**Three dollars** for each new member insured for \$1500 death benefit.

**Four dollars** for each new member insured for \$2000 death benefit.

**Ten dollars extra** will be awarded to the member securing 25 or more new members.

**Twenty-five dollars extra** will be awarded to the member securing 50 or more new members.

**Seventy-five dollars extra** will be awarded to the member securing 100 or more new members.

All applicants admitted into the SNPJ during the campaign are exempt from the initiation fee, and the Society pays the medical examination fee up to the amount of \$1 for adult applicants, and for juvenile applicants as provided by the by-laws.

The infants for whom the Society pays \$5 award in the form of assessment are not included in the campaign and cannot be considered for awards.

All new members admitted by the lodges and Society during this campaign shall be considered for awards on condition that they have paid at least three monthly assessments.

During the Juvenile Jubilee Campaign last year you responded wonderfully and you showed good results. Won't you do the same this year?

To work—all of you!

The goal of this campaign should be—3500 new adult or juvenile members for the Slovene National Benefit Society!