

ZAPISNIK REVIZIJE IN LETNE SEJE

(Nadaljevanje iz prve strani)

za finančno podporo, ki je dovoljena po pravilih, toda v prvem letu ne bomo v stanu dovoliti veliko takih podpor, ker ob tej priliki še ni nobenega denarja v tozadovnem fondu. V vsakem slučaju bo pa treba paziti, da se podpora odobri le tedaj, če ima društveni klub resen namen gojiti telovadbo in delovati za korist in ugled svoje organizacije. Priporočljivo bi bilo obenem, da se v mestih, kjer šteje naša jednota več društev, naši mladi atleti ali sportniki združijo v en sam klub, ker na ta način bodo v stanu ložje in veselje tekmovati z drugimi sličnimi skupinami. Jaz pričakujem, da bo naš pomožni urednik angleške sekcije Nove Dobe, sobrat Garbas, katerega je sobrat Terbovec nastavil pričetkom tega leta, v stanu veliko pomagati pri rešitvi tega vprašanja. Njegovo začetno delo se mi tako dopade in upam, da bodo njegovi članki veliko pripomogli k bodoči aktivnosti naših mladih članov.

Treba bo tudi nekaj ukreniti glede nagrad za pridobivanje novih članov in pa glede nagrad dopisnikom mladinskega odborka. Slednjim smo do sedaj dajali take nagrade v obliki enega, dveh ali treh dolarjev ali knjige Zormanovih poezij, kar je pač kateri zaslužil, in jaz bi priporočal, da se našim mlađim dopisnikom tudi v bodoče nekaj podari za dobre dopise. Tega nagrad se otroci veselijo, tudi če so malenkostne, torej jih tudi v tem letu ne smemo razočarati.

To je zaenkrat vse, kar imam za poročati. Imel bom še nekaj drugih stvari, oziroma priporočil, toda te bom predložil, kadar pridejo vprašanja na razpravo.

Želeč, da bi naše delo pri tem zborovanju obrabilo veliko dobrega sadu na našo organizacijo, in želeč vsem članom in članicam Jugoslovanske katoličke jednotne zdravo in srečno Novo leto, beležim z bratskim pozdravom,

ANTON ZBAŠNIK, glavni predsednik.

Na predlog stavljen in podpiran, se poročilo glavnega predsednika vzame naznanje.

Poročilo glavnega tajnika.

Sobrat predsednik in sobratje odborniki:

Moje poročilo za letošnjo sejo glavnega odbora, bo kratko. Obrisno poročilo sem podal ob priliki trijnate redne konvencije, in od tedaj nismo imeli posebno važnih izprememb. V svoje poročilo ne bom vključeval računov, ker sem vam iste že predložil in bodo priobčeni v našem uradnem glasilu. Navedel bom samo nekaj števk in podatkov, koje smatrám potrebnim.

Bolniški oddelek.

Razred za \$1.00 dnevne bolniške podpore.

Preostanek dne 30. junija 1928 \$ 6,495.02
Šestmesečni dohodki 47,366.95

Skupaj \$53,861.97
Šestmesečni izdatki 40,892.94

Preostanek z dnem 31. decembra 1928 \$13,032.03

Razred za \$2.00 dnevne bolniške podpore.

Primankljaj z dne 30. junija 1928 \$ 879.75
Šestmesečni izdatki 34,198.50

Skupaj \$35,078.25
Šestmesečni dohodki \$31,079.80

Primankljaj z dne 31. decembra 1928 \$ 3,998.45

Neljubo mi je, ko moram poročati primankljaj v razredu za \$2.00 dnevne bolniške podpore. Ta primankljaj je nastal navliz izrednim asesmentom. Omeniti moram, da je jednota precej pričadeta vsled influnce. Upanje imam, da bomo zamogli shajati v razredu za \$1.00 dnevne bolniške podpore, ne da bi bili primorani razpisati kak izredni asesment; toda v razredu za \$2.00 dnevne bolniške podpore bo treba razpisati vsaj eden izredni asesment. Razume se, da je na podlagi novih pravil pričakovati zboljšanje, ko so podpore omejene, vendar pa je potrebno, da se primankljaj pokrije predno bi utegnilo biti prepozno. Naše članstvo mora vedeni, da plačuje naša jednota najvišje podpore, oziroma za najdaljšo dobo izmed vseh bratskih podpornih organizacij.

Članstvo.

V odraslem oddelku smo napredovali v preteklih šestih mesecih za 246 članov in članice. Odrasli oddelek šteje z dne 31. decembra 13,087 članstva. Mladinski oddelok pa je nazadoval v preteklih šestih mesecih za šest članov. To nazadovanje je ob enem tudi napredok za odrasli oddelok. Ravno 200 članov mladinskega oddelka je premenilo v odrasli oddelok v drugi polovici leta 1928. To je razveseljivo dejstvo za našo organizacijo. Naša mladina pomiluje našo jednoto. Naš mlađinski oddelok se nahaja v izredno dobrem stanju. Radi tega sem sklenil izpustiti v preteklih šestih mesecih, dva mlađinska asesmenta. Upam tudi, da bo nam mogoče to ponoviti v letosnjem letu, toda tega ne morem zagotovo objubiti, dokler ne bo naš aktuar priredil vrednostnega poročila (Valuation Report).

Umrljivost članstva.

V pretekliem letu je umrlo 132 članov in članice, kar je precej visoka številka za organizacijo, ki šteje nekaj nad tri tisoč članstva v odraslem oddelku. Največ članov umrje, ki so pri organizaciji od dveh do treh let. V mlađinskem oddelku je umrlo 23 članov in članice, kar je skoraj trikrat nižji od stotek sorazmerno s članstvom odraslega oddelka.

Združenje društva sv. Barbare.

Glasom konvenčnega sklepa smo sprejeli v našo jednoto samostojno društvo sv. Barbare iz Ely, Minnesota. Naš aktuar je proračunal, koliko nam imajo za plačati, da bodo v sorazmernem stanju z našim članstvom. V posmrtni sklad so nam izročili vsoto \$12,688.02; v bolniški in poškodninski sklad izročili so \$316.00; dalje so plačali za stroške, ki so bili v zvezi s tem združenjem, vsoto \$167.50. Odbornikom rečenega društva se imam zahvaliti za naklonjenost. Posebna zahvala gre sobratu John Otrinu, koji je obiskal večino članov ter izposloval pravilne oporce.

Državni nadzorniki.

Kmalu po pretekli konvenciji so nas obiskali državni nadzorniki od zavarovalninskega oddelka države Minnesota. Mudili so se v glavnem uradu dvanaest dni. Poročilo sem prejel ter ga izročil sobratu glavnemu predsedniku, s željo, da se isto pričobi v našem uradnem glasilu, da bo članstvo o vsem točno informirano.

Nova društva.

V drugi polovici lanskega leta smo dobili sledeča nova društva:

"Good Samaritans," št. 194, Indianapolis, Indiana;

"Happy-Go-Lucky," št. 195, Barberton, Ohio;

"Pittsburgher," št. 196, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

"North Star," št. 197, Duluth, Minnesota;
"Veseli Slovenci," št. 198, Central City, Pa.;
"Bratska Sloga," št. 199, Dawson, New Mexico;
"Društvo sv. Barbare," št. 200, (sprejeto potom združenja). Dalje je bilo vstanovljeno društvo "Colorado Sunshine," koncem decembra, toda to društvo ni bilo sprejeto v jednoto pred prvim januarjem, vsled smrti vrhovnega zdravnika.

Spošlošno.

Kakor vam je znano, sem se udeležil slavnosti društva sv. Andreja, št. 84 v Trinidadu, Colo. Povodom mojega obiska na zapad, sem skušal narediti nekoliko agitacije za našo jednoto. Uspehi so že tukaj! Dva nova angleško poslujoča društva sta že organizirana. Na tretjega pa še tudi nisem izgubil upanja.

Predno končam, naj izrecem vam mojo iskreno zahvalo za vašo naklonjenost pri poslovanju.

JOSEPH PISHLER, glavni tajnik.

Poročilo glavnega tajnika se vzame naznanje.

Poročilo glavnega blagajnika.

Cenjeni mi sobratje glavni uredniki J. S. K. Jednote:

Priloženo vam tu podajam poročilo za drugo polovico leta 1928 glede finančnega stanja jednote z dne 31. decembra 1928. Skušal sem ga skrajšati, kar mi je bilo mogoče, ker podrobnejši računi so itak razvidni iz poročila glavnega tajnika.

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Poročilo predsednika nadzornega odbora.

Cenjeni mi glavni uredniki:

Moje poročilo bo načelo ob obširno, toda vseeno podati hočem nekaj poročila o delovanju, kar se tiče mojega urada pri Jednote. V prvi vrsti moram omeniti, da smo še precej složno delovali skupaj, to je, izvrševalni in nadzorni odbor J. S. K. Jednote, s katerim ima moj urad največ posla, oziroma korespondence. Le meseca novembra pri investiranju jednotine denarja bi kmalu prišlo do malega nesporazuma med odborniki za investiranje, ker so pa meni kakor tudi ostalim glavnim odbornikom v prvi vrsti dobr in koristni nasveti za Jednote, se je ona mala nesporazumno ohladila, ter zadeva bila rešena v korist celokupnega članstva J. S. K. J.

Opravičen odbor za investiranje, je v zadnjih šestih mesecih investiral za sveto \$70,000.00. Kot predsednik omenjenega odbora, sem vedno naročil one bonde, za katere je odglasovala večina glavnih odbornikov. Kakšne bonde in kje sem jih naročil, bo gotovo poročal v njegovem poročilu sobrat glavnega tajnika Pishler, ker to spada po pravilih v njegovem poročilu. Reči morem le toliko, da bondi, ki smo jih kupili od zadnje revizije pa do 31. decembra 1928, so bondi, katerih bi težko dobili boljših. Ti bondi so eni izmed najboljših, kar smo prejeli ponudb v zadnjih šestih mesecih.

Ker sem pa ravno pri bondih, oziroma pri investiranju jednotine denarja, naj mi bo dovoljeno omeniti na tem mestu, da me iskreno veseli, da smo rešili sedaj tudi zadevo glede bondov West Matanzas in pa Captain Pond D. & L. District, Jasper County, Ill. Glede teh omenjenih bondov, se je hotelo od neke strani že kritizirati jednoto ali oni odbor, ki je kupil gori omenjene bonde za J. S. K. J., toda se je dotična stranka premisila, ker je previdela, da ni bila krivda od glavnega odbora, ko se ni moglo dobiti obresti od omenjenih bondov. Kajti nesreča je hotela pred par leti, da je voda poplavila dotične kraje in na pravila velikansko škodo, pri kateri je bila tudi naša jednota oškodovana. Oškodovana je bila le toliko, ker jednota ni prejela približno dve leti obresti od dotičnega okraja. Sedaj sta dotična okraja preorganizirana in prefinancirana, in sedaj je bilo jednoti zasigurano točno izplačevanje obresti njihovih obveznic.

Nadalje, ker je jednota dobila nova pravila ter so postala veljavna po prvem januarju, se ima po smislu sedanjih pravil voliti odbor, to je finančni odbor petih izmed glavnega odbora, kateri bodo imeli nalogu investirati jednotin denar. Priporočati hočem k temu le toliko, da bo cenjeni glavni odbor, kajti predlogu za izplačevanje najbolj važnega odbora izmed glavnih odbornikov v jednoti. Priporočati bi, da se izvolo osebe, ki imajo že nekoliko vpogleda glede nakupovanja jednotnih obveznic, kajti kakoršen bo ta odbor, tako bo poslovanje. Največje vprašanje pa nastane, kakšna bo odgovornost navzdajnje skupnemu članstvu glede premoženja J. S. K. J.

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NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.

Current Thought.

IS LODGE PROPAGANDA DESIRABLE?

The word propaganda itself has obtained a hideous significance chiefly as a consequence of the recent war in which each nation involved in the bloody melee managed to spread propaganda or ill feeling against other nations, masked as patriotism. This, of course, was evil propaganda and it shall take considerable time before people realize that both legitimate and illegitimate propaganda can be aroused. Propaganda may be defined as the transmission and diffusion of policies or information to the end of securing some definite action.

Propaganda is not a new phenomenon, it began when Adam was convinced into eating the first apple and shall exist as long as one person attempts to convince another of anything. Regardless of whether Eve's propaganda was accomplished for a desirable end or not, it is our purpose to emphasize and discuss rather the present and future than the past from which no good can be derived.

Propaganda can serve a useful purpose. Advocates of education, charities, religion, literature, music and other social problems, used propaganda effectively. In our latest presidential campaign both candidates might correctly be regarded propagandists since the one attempted to arouse the conscience of the nation on the prohibition question, while the other maintained a more conservative position, each, however, with the purpose of winning us over to their convictions.

I maintain therefore that lodge propaganda is likewise desirable because it encompasses a great good, operating upon the malleable minds of our people. The end we all desire has been harped on often, mainly, that it is of extreme importance that we as American-Slovenes remain united as firmly and as long as possible. Our lodges can be of great assistance in molding public opinion and in binding us into a secure unit. Therefore let us continue to disseminate the purposes of our organization that we shall not decline to a condition of "nothingness."

RATING OF PEOPLE OF JUGOSLAVIA

The statisticians of Jugoslavia have just compiled some interesting information concerning the intelligence of the three groups of people, comprising the triune territory. The intelligence was based on the percentage of those able to read and write. Ninety-five out of every hundred Slovenes qualified in this test and assumed the highest honors. The people of Southern Serbia on the other hand attained the lowest mark of 16.14%. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the people accomplished the statistician's grading of 19.44%. The inhabitants of the section known as "Crna Gora" achieved 32.98% as their standing. Vojvodina follows the Slovenes with an average of 76.69%. The Croatians come next with 67.85% of their people able to read and write. The Dalmatians are said to be around the 50.52% mark.

The average ability to read and write for the Jugoslavs taken as a whole is 48.52% with 18.09% more men than women having knowledge of reading and writing.

The location of the various people accounts for their respective learning in the essential studies of reading and writing. Nations surrounding a group of people have had a direct influence upon the progress of a particular people. In many cases frequent invasions of warring countries meant preparedness for a counter attack rather than better acquaintance with the finer arts.

A LUCKY NAME

A great French critic once pointed out that nothing was luckier for a novelist than to have the letters Z and A in his name, and cited Balzac and Zola as proofs of the dictum. Many of our Slovene names contain the valuable letters as: Zupancic, Zbasnik, Plautz, and many others, who knows but we may have hidden talent among us.

If you are a conscientious member of your lodge, you should not be guilty of doing nothing.

Aspiration is fifty per cent realization and fifty per cent sweat.

CONFESIONS OF AN ICEMAN

(Continued from last issue)

On Saturday the tenants of most of these apartments ordered a hundred or more pounds of ice. In the beginning of my chosen vacation labor I was often puzzled as how a woman ever could demand an iceman to stick a hundred-pound piece of ice into an ice box made for about fifteen pounds, but like all amateurs I soon learned. The lady of the house would lead me to the bath room and I often hesitated since common sense told me that of all places the bathroom is the most ridiculous place for ice. The lady usually warned me to drop the ice gently into the bath tub. I've often heard of ice packs, but never of ice baths, however, later I learned that it was to bathe bottles of beer.

At one time both the grocery boy and the iceman were on intimate terms with the housewife, but since the chain stores have sprung into existence, only the iceman is the confidant of all secrets, gossip etc. And as soon as the electric iceman comes into universal use, it will be nerve racking for the mistress for how can a frigidaire hold a conversation, comment on a batch of beer or fondle youngsters. It may serve its capacity in a meat market keeping a lot of boloney and others meats cold, but it shall always prove a load of discontent to the wife.

NEARLY A COSTLY MISTAKE

Dr. Pitamic, although only 44 years old, is well acquainted with his new diplomatic position having served in the same rank at Prague, Checkoslovakia. During his academic days he excelled in his studies, receiving many honors. After completing his course in law he served in various capacities. Beginning as a professor at the University of Vienna, he gradually worked his way into the position of dean of the college of law at the University of Ljubljana where he later was elected president of the entire university for a term of two years. He is author of "The State" and many other books, all recognized by authorities and critics as very desirable works.

Dr. Pitamic is expected to arrive in Washington sometime this month. His former good work assures us that he shall accomplish as good a record during his stay in this country.

Mme. SPASICH'S CONCERT A SUCCESS

Mme. Draga Spasich, prima donna of Royal Opera House of Belgrade, Jugoslavia, is making a nation wide tour. She has sang in New York, Chicago, Elizabeth, N. J., Johnstown, Pa., and last Saturday evening entertained the people of Cleveland, Ohio. Mme. Spasich attracted an exceedingly good mixed audience of Slovenes and Croatioans, pleasing all of them with her folk songs, which she sang with intense feeling in a clear and full soprano.

Congratulations Mme. Spasich for the admirable manner in which you presented your concert, we hope that you shall find an occasion to repeat your concert in Cleveland.

Aspiration is fifty per cent realization and fifty per cent sweat.

Sport Sense

The Stribling-Sharkey fray as was expected, went over with a bang financially, receipts being such as to bring a smile to the face of any promoter. The attendance no doubt was more due to the fact that this fight gave people an excuse to spend the evening somewhere else than in their usual haunts than because the event stood out as an attractiveistic program.

As a fight, the Stribling-Sharkey affair had no particular appeal. But when you put an event of that sort in a community crammed with visitors who have plenty of money and too much time on their hands, the fight card was bound to benefit.

In the advertising issued by the Garden Corporation for the Miami fight, the name of Jack Dempsey appeared in larger letters than the fight principals.

BETSY ROSS' SPILL LOYALITES

In a fast and interesting contest, the Betsy Ross' pinsters of the J. S. K. J. threw the aggressive Loyalite quintet for a loss. There were a number of players who upset the pins for a two-century mark or better. Peggy and Baraga of Betsy Ross' performed the most damage while Pat and Pekol were star pinggetters for the opponents.

LOYALITES

Kuhel	147	176	174
Mirzlikar	151	147	128
Rudy	139	201	159
Pat	170	171	159
Pekol	159	161	201
Total			2440

BETSY ROSS

Peggie	144	200	205
F. Kovitch	151	189	151
Mandel	179	190	144
G. Kovitch	108	129	169
Baraga	225	159	213
Total			2551

Waukegan, Ill.

Favorable weather conditions for an ideal baseball game induces me to write something concerning our coming Comrade team. At present there are about 25 men with more or less of an ability to play ball, everyone of them, however, is anxious to get out on the lot and into action. Preliminary to any outdoor practices I expect to get the fellows into fair shape by holding light workouts at the Y. M. C. A. This should give all of them an equal chance to make the squad

sion was indeed hasty for I had no sooner maneuvered into a ladies sleeping chamber than I was retracing my steps and attempting to convince the screaming and hysterical woman that it was all a mistake.

Ever since this interesting episode, I've wished that some of our wise legislators would suggest some resolution containing a lot of hereunders, therunders, nulls and voids, suches and theretos but finally with the idea that specific directions to an ice box be posted in a place that would be readily noticed by a bearer of crystallized water.

Anthony L. Garbas.

(In next week's issue I shall attempt to narrate what I feared most while transferring ice from Lizzie to the icebox.)

Is your aim 100 members or "bust?"

of fourteen which I expect to maintain. One of the players who I am sure will make good because of his previous experience and reputation is Al Robarge, captain of the team and an all around utility man who has had a good deal of service with the Milwaukee Association. We all are confident of having a team that can be matched with most any since we have Al and his brothers. His brother, Walter is a catcher that is hard to beat. He can make that pill travel with more speed and exactness than many a player I ever saw.

Phil, another brother, will be either our first baseman or an

outfielder, playing commendably in both capacities. He also can swat the pill and make it hum with delight. Johnny Zerk, a former pitcher of the Waukegan Business-men's club is an ace in the art of hurling the sphere, thus we expect great things of Johnny. Another gentleman well known locally as a pitcher and strike-out artist is Frank Repp, and he promises to keep up his good "rep."

There are many others who no doubt deserve a good word, but whom I have omitted, however, I shall disclose their identities just as soon as they prove that they are good material. I shall have a complete lineup in the near future.

Fred L. Terlap,

Manager of the Comrade Team.

*

Bob O'Farrell, Giant catcher, who makes his home in Waukegan, and is a friend of the majority of the prospective players of the Comrade team, has left his city for San Antonio to join his team-mates in their spring training. O'Farrell is regarded as one of the best catchers in the National League. In 1926 O'Farrell was awarded the valuable player award, while playing with St. Louis. While O'Farrell only caught a comparatively few games last year, it is predicted by observers that Bob will probably be the mainstay of the Giant staff this year.

Brother Fred Terlap tells us that O'Farrell was very much impressed with the Comrade players and believes that a successful season is in store for them.

Brother Fred Terlap is in favor of a J. S. K. J. league, are you? Take advantage of your paper, the New Era, and exchange ideas about the new athletic movement that our organization is sponsoring. Every lodge should at least have one baseball team and if any group can see its way clear in supporting two, all the better.

There are many benefits derived from supporting a team. Physical and mental benefits are acquired, and it tends toward the development of high ideals and loyal membership.

Therefore express yourself, give vent to your ideas about the way our baseball teams should be managed.

*

Joliet, Ill.

Our first bowling match-game was played Sunday morning at the Hub Recreation alleys with the St. Francis team of the K. S. K. J. Both teams were quite evenly matched and consequently a close game was the result.

In the scramble, however, our team, the St. Peter and Paul nosed out our opponents in total pins. The St. Francis aggregation knocked down more timber in the first two games, but our play-

ers with their marvelous technique piled up a neat score during the last game to come through with a "win." Honors for splendid pin smashing went to F. Bozic of our team and A. Fido of the St. Francis quintet. A return game with St. Francis is to be played March 1st.

Brothers J. P. Lunka and J. J. Zivetz rolled a close single game which failed to conclusively determine the "champ."

As chairman of the sports committee I would urge everyone of our young members to attend the next meeting which is to be held on the third Sunday of this month. This meeting is vitally important since many matters of direct interest to you will be discussed. We want a baseball team this year and one of an excellent calibre, so let's make our presence known at the meeting by falling into the discussions on questions on hand. Further discussion must be had on the Card Party, remember then to appear at the meeting and hear what Brother John Lunka, chairman of the card party committee has done.

A. Skul,

Chairman of Sports Committee.

*

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS

Lincoln was the first President that wore a beard. Grant was the first to wear a mustache.

Van Buren was the first President not born a British subject.

The first five Presidents were men who lived during the Revolutionary War.

Buchanan was the only real bachelor President we have had. Cleveland was a bachelor when he became President, but soon married.

Garfield was well versed in German and made a number of political speeches in that language.

Washington died in the last year of the century, the last month of the year, the last day of the week and the last hour of the day.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, July 4th, 1826. Jefferson's last words were, "This is the Fourth of July." Adams: "Thomas Jefferson still lives."

Zachary Taylor never voted or held an office until elected President.

Washington and Monroe were the only Presidents who served together in the Revolutionary War. They were in the battle of Trenton, where Monroe as a lieutenant, was wounded.

Madison was the last surviving signer of the Constitution of the United States.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John Adams lived to be ninety, longer than any other President.

"Eight" was Benjamin Harrison's lucky number. He was nominated on the eighth ballot, elected in 1888, and there were eight letters in his first and last names.

It requires thirteen letters to spell Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover.

Bible names predominated among the early Presidents. James, five; John, three; Andrew, two; Thomas, one; Abraham, one; Benjamin, one.

*

EXCHANGES

Some big events are in store for the people of Joliet, as the result of well attended meetings at which both old and young participate in the discussions for more and bigger affairs. A Card Party and our baseball team has taken up a considerable amount of attention. It is surprising how well both the junior and senior members cooperate toward the welfare of our lodge.

At the meeting of Sunday, February 17th, Brother president reported on the meeting of officers held at his home Friday evening, February. The session was held to outline a systematic schedule or program for the meeting of the 17th. One of the things decided at the meeting of the executives was to stage a big card party on Friday evening April 12th which was unanimously voted upon at the regular meeting.

Brother Lunka was made chairman of the committee for putting across the card party. Everyone seemed to be in favor of the step made and promised to act in every manner possible to break last year's record of the "biggest Card Party ever held in Joliet." Chairman Lunka has already received a good deal of assistance in the form of prizes from our friend Justice of Peace Joseph A. Zerb and Brother John Zelko Sr.

All members desirous of doing their "bit" can do so by leaving their share with Brother Lunka at 524 Ruby St., or with the secretary. One prize with the valuation of \$15 may be seen at the home of our president.

Brother Anton Skul, chairman of sports gave an interesting report on progress already made in the direction of athletics, and also gave a list of bowling contests booked for the balance of the season. Boss Skul claims to have a very promising team, we certainly are glad that Tony is so enthusiastic over our coming nine and more power to you, Tony!

Many other topics of importance were "put across" at the last meeting. A good old fashioned luncheon and entertainment closed the evening of our meeting and all of the members hoped to have more of 'em.

Our lodge is now well cleared of delinquent paying members. Therefore I wish those who are in good standing would continue to pay their assessments on time which to a great extent determines the material standing of our lodge.

Sunday, March 17th will be another big meeting, something of special interest will be on "tap" again for that day. All who are interested understand, so come everybody.

John L. Zivetz Jr., Sec'y.

WASHINGTON'S NOTICE

All members of George Washington Lodge No. 180, are urged to attend the meeting of next Tuesday, March 12th, at the S. N. D. Refreshments and music for dancing has been provided that we may conclude the evening in an enjoyable fashion.

Mary Kalic, Secretary.

Joseph Jaklich, President.

*

Is your lodge in perfect health or does it suffer from some ailment? Remember that lodges as well as individuals must resist decadence, various attacks, etc.

HOPE (For A. T.)

One day I made a little boat
All shining, gold and blue,
I filled it with dreams and good
wishes,
And I send it sailing to you.
Its cargo of joy overflowed it,
Its name? I called it hope.
I sent it, all eager and shining,
To sail over yonder slope.
It sailed away last summer
And I know it reached your
heart,

For that is the harbor I intended
It should find, and its cargo
embark.

For somehow your smile is
more cheerful,
Your eyes are bright and gay.
For where there is hope there
is gladness,
Hope chases all sorrow away.

Christine Troya.

BARE FACTS

Peter the wild boy, a savage creature found in the forest of Hertswald, electorate of Hanover, when George I and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, November, 1725. At this time he was supposed to be 13 years old. He died while under the care of an English farmer, February, 1875. He preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees to any other kind of food. No efforts could greatly change his savage habits or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

Beards. The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1990 B. C. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B. C. Before 1840 shaving was almost universal in the United States. A bearded lady was taken by the Russians at the Battle of Pultova, and presented to the czar Peter I, 1724; her beard measured 1½ yards. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.

Sneezing. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated according to Strada, among the ancients, who fearing danger from it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish, and others. Polydore Virgil says it took rise at the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell dead, sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

Pawnbroker's three balls.

This sign was taken from that of Italian bankers, generally called Lombards, who were the first to open loan shops in England for the relief of temporary distress. The greatest of the Lombards were the celebrated and eventually princely house of the Medici of Florence. They bore pills on their shield (and those pills, as usual then, were gilded), in allusion to the professional origin from which the name Medici was derived; their agents in England and other countries placed their armorial bearings over their doors, and others adopted the sign.

Barber's pole. In former times, when the barber united with his art that of surgery, or at least of blood letting, the

barber's-pole had a real significance. The gilt hall at the top represented the brass basin used for lathering the customers; the pole represented the staff held by the persons during venesection; while the two spiral ribbons painted on the pole represented, the one, the bandage twisting around the arm previous to blood letting, and the other, the bandage used for binding up the arm afterwards. Now that the barber's art has fallen from the once high estate the barber's-pole has only a historical significance.

Signature of the cross. The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make, instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross (X); and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance; anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write.

MUST THEY BE ALIENS FOREVER?

In the United States today there are many thousands of aliens to whom the right of ever becoming citizens is denied. They have lived here for many years. They have proved law-abiding and useful members of their communities. They have the right to remain here indefinitely. But they cannot under our present law become American citizens and must suffer all the inconveniences and hardships of alienage.

Among the current recommendations made by Secretary of Labor Davis to congress, none commands more sympathetic attention than his plea for relief of these men and women. It is to be hoped that before congress adjourns it will lift a heavy burden from their shoulders and make these aliens—most of them not alien to the life and spirit of America—in law as well as in fact a part of the United States.

These men and women are frequently classed as "illegal entrants." The words convey some unpleasant connotations, but let us not be afraid of words. Here are the facts. Under the law an illegal entry is constituted by entering this country without being examined or without paying a head tax or by remaining in the United States beyond the period for which the entrants has been admitted. In practice, everyone whose legal admission cannot be shown by the immigration records of arrivals, is considered to have entered illegally.

How They Entered

It was only on June 3, 1921, that the first quota law, restricting the number of immigrants who might enter the United States went into force. Before then illegal entry was not deemed the serious offense it is today and our immigration laws were not so widely known. Of the thousands of immigrants who entered this country without inspection prior to June 3rd, 1921, many probably did not know they were breaking a law. In the vast majority of cases they would have been legally admitted, had they presented themselves. But they crossed on trains or bridges from Canada without examination though often without any conscious attempt to elude the

immigration inspector. They dodged the examination at the port of entry only because they came under assumed names and with steamship tickets issued to others, mostly to evade foreign military service, which they thought was a much greater offense and actually was in the eyes of the United States no offense at all. Alien seamen were entitled to land for sixty days for the purpose of "reshipping foreign" and many of them, unable to find a berth in proper time, drifted into other occupations and stayed in this country. It was commonly thought that after the statutory period for deportation had elapsed the immigrant acquired a lawful residence in the United States.

Moreover there are many more thousands of immigrants in this country who entered after inspection and in conformity with the law but of whose entry no record can be found. There are omissions and errors in the immigration records themselves. Misspelling of foreign names may make it impossible to identify the alien who applies for the certificate of arrival, necessary for naturalization. Immigrants who underwent the proper inspection under assumed names, have often forgotten the alias which served them many years ago for a few days. The record of legal admission cannot be located if the immigrant does not remember—as is frequently the case—when or on what ship he arrived. There is, for example, the case of a girl brought here by her mother when she was about one year of age. Now the mother is dead and the girl cannot, of course, recall the circumstances of her arrival. She cannot become a citizen or even secure a return permit if she wishes to go abroad, but is classed as "illegal entrant." As Secretary Davis says, "doubtless there are put to great inconvenience and even hardship by these conditions."

(To be continued)

YES, WE HAVE SOME BANANAS

Most of us no doubt recall that one time popular tune which took its place with the classic sheet music on our pianos and is now either packed away in some forsaken corner of the attic or has been burned with other useless things. The words to this melody must have been composed by a fruit grower at a time when there was a general shortage for this wholesome fruit.

Now that United States imports something like 60,000,000 bunches per annum there is no necessity for such a song as "Yes, we have no bananas." Boston, New York and Baltimore share about forty per cent of the total delivery. New Orleans receives about sixty per cent showing that the South and West are taking kindly to this handy form of food.

Although of no historical value it is well to know that there are approximately 180 bananas in a bunch, the consumption measured in single units, amounts to the amazing aggregate of ten billion eight hundred million, or something like one hundred per capita of the population. The nice thing about bananas is that they are already wrapped in their own skins protecting itself from any possible infection.

People sometime get up scares over a prospective famine but there is no danger as long as we get the "banana."

LIBRARY NEWS

New books received at the St. Clair Branch Library, Cleveland, Ohio:

Adams, "Pilgrims, Indians and patriots;" Austin, "Land of little rain;" Bailey, "Magic realm of arts;" Ball, "Independent

GEORGE KOZJAK

Slovenian Janissary,
Fifteenth Century Story Of The Slovenian Home-Life.
By JOSEPH JURČIĆ
English Version By John Movern

(Continued)

CHAPTER IX.

Having already gone too far ahead with our story, let us now return to young George Kozjak, who was kidnapped by the gypsy, and the events that ought to have been told beforehand.

The gypsies took the lad away swiftly. Even though they had small horses, these horses were much fleeter and faster than the war-horses from the castle ridden by the Kozjak's servants. They took a little used road, but nevertheless the following morning they reached the boundary line where they were out of danger from their pursuers. Here they discussed into what country they should go. Almost every man then with Samol desired to go to Hungary; Samol alone insisted upon going to Turkey. It was this dispute that caused the dissolution of the honorable party. The altercation nearly caused bloodshed. However, when Samol agreed to give his comrades more than one-half of the bloody money he had received as a ransom for kidnapping the boy, they compromised the dispute peacefully.

The tall chief then started for Turkey where he was to fulfill his agreement and in the meantime get some money for the handsome lad. Riding away upon the horse's back the lad cried vehemently and begged the gypsy for freedom. But instead of having any mercy upon the child, the gypsy shut the child's mouth with a hand and held him roughly.

On his journey to Turkey the gypsy met a band of his brethren, who tore off the last piece of the good clothes that the lad had worn. Upon arriving at the Turkish boundary line the gypsy sold the lad to a Turk who was gathering Christian children for the Janissary Military Academy.

That part of Asia which was the original home of the Turks was conquered by the Arabs in the eighth century A. D., and the Turks embraced the Mohammedan religion after the Arabs. Sometime later, however, the Turks obtained part freedom from their conquerors, and some years thereafter they attained an absolute independence. The prominent Osman, the forefather of the present Turkish Sultan, conquered a few provinces in Asia Minor from the then Christian Caesar of Constantinople, and thus became an independent sovereign. Some year later his son Orkhan conquered by force of arms all Asia Minor, and he was the Turkish ruler who founded that Turkish army, namely, the janissaries. The janissaries had been solely responsible for the fact that the Turkish name had for a long time caused fear and trembling among the people throughout Europe, particularly among our people in Jugoslav provinces. Orkhan's diplomatic adviser was the great wizard Aladdin. It was he who advised Orkhan to rear and educate the captive Christian lads in military academies. These became the soldiers called janissaries.

At the beginning this newly founded army numbered scarcely one thousand men. But as early as 1360 A. D., during the rule of Amarah I, who is said to have been the final founder of this new army, the number of janissaries swelled to twelve thousand men. The Turks continued to extend their rule in Southern Europe, and in 1453 A. D. they

were for the Philippines; Bowler, "Swallowfork bulls;" Budington, "Physiology and human life;" Burns, "Radio;" Chase "Uplands;" Colum, "The road round Ireland;" Dakin, "Great rivers of the world."

Ford, "My philosophy of industry;" Gibbs, "The shores of romance;" Harlow, "Old post bags;" Hosmer, "Navigation then and now;" Hyde, "Young family;" Jones, "Essentials of applied electricity;" Lodge, "Why I believe in immortality;" Ludwig, "Bismarck;" Millard, "China: where it is today and why;" Moore, "Manual training;" Payne, "Painters of dreams."

Platt, "Keeping well;" Richards, "Laura Bridgman;" Richardson, "Dream boat;" Robinson, "The new history;" Rose, "My stars!"

"Salomon, 'The book of Indian craft and Indian lore'; Thorndike, 'The history of medieval Europe'; Throckmorton, '1929 annotated code of Ohio; ed. by Baldwin;' Trilling, "Girls problems in home economics;" Wallace, "The double;" Wheeler, "American Red Cross text-book on food and nutrition."

EARN MOST AT 45

At 45 the average man has more money than he had before—or will ever have again. The top of the money hill, in most lives, is the 45th birthday anniversary. From then on, it's annually a down hill trip. And fewer men have \$100 or more at 75 than at 25.

Doing nothing will mean stagnation for your lodges; lively work life.

* * *

The activity of your lodges interprets the type of members.

* * *

There is danger in delaying, get your members now.

conquered the city of Constantinople. The more Christians they subdued, the more Christian boys they captured and took away to Turkey. Thus they continued to increase the janissary army, until its number reached forty thousand men. These fierce warriors were all of Christian blood, but not knowing it, they unmercifully fought against their parents, brethren, and their religion.

Little George Kozjak also came into the Janissary Military Academy. As the years went by, he grew up and became just as powerful and mighty a youth as his father had been at one time, far away in his native land. But what a great change had taken place in this lad! He was no longer that child pious Kozjak's son, as at one time, but had become a mad Turkish soldier.

Young George soon grew accustomed to his new environment, to his new environment and to the new teachings. The unscrupulous Mohammedans destroyed the last seed of his Christian culture when it hardly had taken root. Instead of the religion that teaches us to love our neighbors, he embraced the Mohammedan faith, which teaches its followers to hate and massacre the Christians and to annihilate their holy religion. The war spirit that inspired his father was not lacking in his son. The only difference between the father and the son was that the father fought only to defend those helpless and innocent people who were unjustly oppressed and persecuted, while his son, who had become a Turk, was always longing for massacre and for bloodshed. The bygone years had almost completely obliterated from the memory of this youth the time of his childhood days. This savage janissary very little recalled those days when he lived with good people who loved him and taught him to love his neighbors. Nevertheless, his father, his bad uncle, the magnificent castle where he at one time lived, and the good people who so dearly loved him, had not been totally obliterated from his memory. Occasionally those happy days come back to his memory, but they seemed to him as an interesting dream. He could not recall anything correctly. The name of his father, the place and the country where he at one time lived, had passed out of his memory. He no longer knew how to speak the Slovene language. He spoke the language he had learned among the foreigners.

If we begin to think how easily it is for us to forget the events that took place in our childhood days, even though we have lived in the same place and under the same environment which has kept on refreshing our memory, we can readily believe that the boy, who was taken away among the foreigners in his infancy, had forgotten his father and his native land.

It did not take very long and the heroic janissary, Kozjak's son, became a colonel of the orthogrul (this being the name of a small or a large army of these janissaries) and he was the bravest and most daring soldier in war. But he was somewhat different from his comrades; that is, he did not always long for robbery and for massacre of the poor and harmless people, as did his fellow-comrades, neither would he fight with children and women, but with soldiers only. For this reason his innocent heart, though under the foreign yoke among the savage Turks, had remained somewhat unspotted. It is true that he never inquired what was the cause of the war into which he went, but he followed the fierce Turks wherever they carried the emblem of their prophet Mohammed.

In war this mighty janissary displayed so much courage and bravery that even the Turks themselves were somewhat afraid of him and therefore respected him. The Turks knew the great value of such a soldier as this Kozjak's son. He was as brave as a lion, and it was his bravery that gave encouragement to his comrades to go to the front line in a battle. On account of his courage and bravery he was made a commander of a large force even though it was customary to appoint so young a man to such responsibility.

Some people are never satisfied—our neighbors used complain that our baby cries in the night so now my wife sings him to sleep. Last night they knocked on the wall and said: 'Let him cry, let him cry.'

Greatly Relieved. A science teacher who lectures popularly on astronomy and things like that, invited questions at the conclusion of his regular talk. In a small town recently a man in the audience came forward and quired:

"How long did you say universe is likely to last?"

"I believe it has been estimated at something like million years," the scientist replied.

"I'm glad to hear that. first I thought you said million."

Helping Out. "Can you hear my class arithmetic for me? It is just about to recite the multiplication table."

"I'm weak in that myself," said the dramatic instructor. "Still, I can mark 'em on grade."

Not the Thing. "No young man can wear a mustache these days."

"Why not?"

"It would brush a girl's complexion off."

ZAPISNIK REVIZIJE IN LETNE SEJE

(Nadaljevanje iz tretje strani)

sarja, da bi se za njega plačal asesment, ker je nezmožen za težko delo in star že čez 70 let. Predlog sprejet, da se plača asesment iz sklada onemoglih za leto 1929.

Član društva št. 1, sobrat Jurij Rozman, star že 70 let, prosi, da bi se za njega plačal asesment. Ker je mož že star in nezmožen za težko delo, se sklene, da se plača za njega asesment iz sklada onemoglih za leto 1929.

Tajnik prečita prošnjo od društva št. 1, za brata George Barič, in njegovo ženo, sestro Barbaro Barič, ker sta oba že stara čez 70 let; se jima plača asesment za leto 1929 iz sklada onemoglih.

Stefan Rauh, star nad 77, je nezmožen za kako delo, prosi da bi se plačalo asesment za njega. Predlog sprejet, da se plača asesment za leto 1929 iz sklada onemoglih.

Prečita se prošnja od društva št. 1, za člana John Butala, ki prosi, da bi se plačalo za njega asesment. Ker je star že čez 70 let, je predlog sprejet, da se za njega plača eno leto asesment.

Tajnik prečita pismo, oziroma prošnjo od društva št. 2, za člana Jos. Span. Na pojasmil glavnega blagajnika, Louis Champana, in ker je član star že čez 67 let, se sklene, da se plača za pol leta asesment iz sklada onemoglih.

Prečita se pismo od društva št. 4, da je imel sobrat Joseph Demšar hudo operacijo, in ker operacija ni označena v jednotnih pravilih, se odobri predlog, da se plača sveto \$25.00 članu iz sklada onemoglih.

Glede prošnje sobrata Rudolfa Pleteršek, člana društva št. 4, se sklene, da se ga sprejme za enakopravnega člana, kakor hitro predloži glavnemu odboru novo preiskovalno zdravniško listino, ter da je pri volji podpisati listino, da se odpove bolniški podpori, ako slučajno bolegen nastane glede označenega uda, in kakor hitro prejme glavni urad njegovo prostovoljno podpisano listino "Waiver," se ga sprejme za enakopravnega člana.

Prošnja društva št. 11, za člana Mike Sutey. Se sprejme, ker je član star nad 66 let, in ker je že več let brez dela, da se mu nakaže iz sklada onemoglih sveto \$25.00.

Prošnja člana društva št. 18, sobrata Mike Stifush, ker je že čez šest let bolan. Se prepusti glavnemu tajniku, da ga obvesti ali opozori na nova pravila. Nadalje določi se mu tudi podpora \$25.00 iz sklada onemoglih.

Tajnik prečita prošnjo od društva št. 26, za člana Johna Kravland, ki je imel dve operacije. Ker po pravilih ni upravičen do dveh operacij, kateri je moral prestati in ker že hodil celih 14 mesecev k zdravniku ter je imel velikanske stroške, se mu določi sveto \$50.00 iz sklada onemoglih.

Sobrat Valentiu Leskovec, članu društva št. 29, se odobri njegovo prošnjo, ker je star že 63 let in ker je brez vseh sredstev, se mu dovoli iz sklada onemoglih sveto \$15.00.

Prošnja se odobri sobrata Andreju Primozič, članu društva št. 32, da se plača za njega asesment za šest mesecev.

Pismo od sobrata Franka Aurednik, člana društva št. 33, se najprepusti gl. tajniku. In ako sobrat želi kako podporo, se najobrne na glavni odbor v obliku prošnje.

Prečita se prošnjo člana št. 37, sobrata Andreja Kikel, ustanovnega člana društva Sv. Janeza Krstnika št. 37, Cleveland, Ohio. Ker je član star že čez 72 let, se mu plača asesment iz sklada onemoglih za leto 1929.

Zadeva pokojnega brata Aleksijsa Hubat, glede neopravljene oporoke, se odloži za nedoločen čas, oziroma dokler se definitivno ne ugotovi, bodisi potom tožbe ali na kak drug način, kdo je zvelkonit dedič.

Tajnik prečita prošnjo društva št. 37, od brata Franka Strojnik. Brat je star nad 70 let in brez vseh sredstev ter nezmožen za kako težko delo. Se sklene, da se mu plača asesment za leto 1929 iz sklada onemoglih.

Bolniška podpora bratu Tony Brozovič, članu društva št. 39, znesku \$40.00 od 11. septembra do 20. oktobra, se odobri, načinko za \$11.00 od 17. novembra do 28. novembra se pa odkloni, ker ni pravilno izpolnjeno od strani zdravnika.

Prošnja od društva št. 50, za člana in sobrata F. G. Tassotti, se odobri, ter se določi, da se plača asesment za leto 1929 iz sklada onemoglih, ker je star že čez 72 let.

Prošnjo za umobolno članico društva št. 57, se odobri in se sklene, da se plača iz sklada onemoglih za njen asesment za leto 1929; članica se nahaja v bolnišnici.

Prošnja društva št. 57, za člana in sobrata Johna Celarc, ki je star čez 67 let in lep na eno oko. Se sklene, da se plača asesment za leto 1929 iz sklada onemoglih.

Prošnja društva št. 79, za sobrata Karola Kastelic, ker je čez 67 let, in dela sploh ne more dobiti. Se sklene, da se plača asesment za šest mesecev iz sklada onemoglih.

Prečita se prošnja društva št. 82, od sobrata Ignaca Potočnik, ki je star že čez 70 let in brez vseh sredstev in nezmožen za lepapravljati kako delo. Se sprejme proti predlog, da se mu daruje mož sklada onemoglih sveto \$25.00 in plača asesment za šest mesecev.

Prošnja društva št. 118, brata Jos. Frlan, ki prosi za nekonsko odskodnine za delno izgubo prstanca na roki. Odobri se mu sveto \$25.00 iz sklada onemoglih.

Članu Johnu Udovič, od društva št. 145, se nakaže in odobri priporočilo glavnega tajnika, bolniško podporo za osem dni, kar je bil prikrajšan.

Na prošnjo društva št. 149, za sobrata Antonia Meslak, ker je priporočilo glavnega tajnika, bolniško podporo za osem dni, kar je bil prikrajšan.

Na prošnjo društva št. 149, za sobrata Antona Meslak, ker je priporočilo glavnega tajnika, bolniško podporo za osem dni, kar je bil prikrajšan.

Na dnevnih razmotrovanih položi na mizo.

tudi prosijo, da bi se jim kaj pomagalo, ker so ustanovili pri društvu "Base Ball Team." Pri tej zadevi se razvije precej živahnega debata. V prvi vrsti je bil stavljén predlog, da se jim načake sveto \$50.00 iz sportnega sklada. Nadalje je bilo pa sklenjeno, da se pripomore vsem društvom, koder je več društev v eni naselbini, da se združijo v eno močno zvezzo, ter naj ustanovijo le en sam močen klub, to je "base ball team." Nadalje se tudi priporoča starišem, da ne branijo svojim otrokom, če želijo pristopiti v angleško poslojče društvo. Kajti s tem se v prvi vrsti skdujajo sebi, kakor tudi celi organizacijo. Torej pustite mladino, da pristopi kamor jo najbolj veseli, samo da pristopijo k društvu, ki spada pod okrilje J. S. K. Jednote. Predsednik zaključi seboj ob pol šesti uri zvečer.

Večerna seja dne 29. januarja.

Predsednik otvorji sejo ob sedmi uri zvečer. Navzoči so vsi prejšnji. Predsednik poroča, da se seja zato nadaljuje zvečer, da se dobri izgubljeni čas od dne 22. januarja. Uradniki namreč dosegajo v mesto Ely v torek popoldne. Vlak dospe v mesto še le ob 2:15, potem si je v prvi vrsti potreba preskrbeti stanovanja v hotelu ali že kjerkoši. Potem treba se je nekoliko umiti, in želodec tudi že opominja radi dolgega potovanja po železnicni. Inkotako mine hitro čas, da se ne izplača potem začeti z delom isti dan. Da se je pa dobro nazaj oni zamujeni čas, kar se ga je mogoče izgubilo prvi dan prihoda na Ely, in pa pri onih 15 minut odmora dopoldan v popoldne, se vsi odborniki z veseljem udeležijo večerne seje.

Razvije se živahnata razprava glede oglasov v Novi Dobi. Nato je stavljén predlog in podpiran, da ostane cena, kakor do sedaj. Naznanila smrti društvenih članov ali članic, je 6 palcev (inch) brezplačno. Kar je pa čez šest palcev se računa po stari lestvici. Stavljén je bil tudi predlog in podpiran, da ako slučajno društvo obhaja svojo 20, 25 ali 30-letnico, je enkratno oglas šest palcev brezplačno, za vsa društva enako. Sprejet je bil tudi predlog in podpiran, ako se člani ali članice zglasijo pri uredniku, da so pripravljeni iti nabirati nove oglase ali nove naročnike za list, da se jim plača sledče procento: Ako se pridobi oglaš od člana, dobi nabiralec 10% od \$1.00, če se pa dobi oglaš od trgovca, ki še ni član J. S. K. Jednote, dobi nabiralec pa 15% od \$1.00. Torej, katerega veseli iti za gori omenjeno sveto za novimi oglasi in naročniki, naj se takoj prijaviti uredniku Nove Dobe, bratu Antonu Terbovcu, v njegovem uradu v uradnih urah. Nabiralcu oglas imajo tudi pravico do provizije 40% od novega naročnika za list, in 25% od starih naročnikov, aki jih sami obišejo glede ponovljene naročnine.

Iz trgovskega stališča pride na dnevnih red tudi zadeva uradnih ur urednika in upravnika Nove Dobe. K zadevi se oglašajo vsi navzoči glavnemu odborniku. Namen tega je le, da bi se pridobil kar največ mogoče oglasov za list. Nadalje tudi, da se lahko trgovci (to je iz Cleveland in okolice) osebno zglasijo v uradu, se določi uredniku in upravniku sledče uradne ure: Od 9. do 12. popoldne, eno uro časa opoldne, ter od ene ure do pete popoldne. V soboto od 9. ure do 12. opoldne.

Na dnevnih red pride vprašanje, glede pristojbine, ki jo plača jednota zdravnikom za preiskavo novih pristopnih članov. Stavljén je bil predlog in podpiran ter sprejet, da naj društvo plačajo za zdravniško preiskavo novih članov, ter jim jednota potem na vsakih šest mesecev povrne.

Društvo naj vsakih šest mesecev pošlje svoj račun na glavni urad, kolikor so izdala za takе svrhe, in če se bodo računi vjemali s podatki v glavnem uradu, jim bo glavni tajnik znesek nakazal, kot je bilo sklenjeno na zadnji konvenciji.

Vname se živahnata debata glede kampanje za pridobiti kar največ novih članov in članic v organizaciji. Ker so vsi odborniki enega mnenja, da je potreba nekaj ukreniti, je bil stavljén predlog in podpiran, da se določi sledče izredne nagrade:

Odrasli oddelek.

Za 10 članov.....	\$ 15.00
Za 15 članov.....	20.00
Za 20 članov.....	25.00
Za 25 članov.....	30.00
Za 30 članov.....	35.00
Za 35 članov.....	40.00
Za 40 članov.....	45.00
Za 45 članov.....	50.00
Za 50 članov.....	60.00
Za 60 članov.....	75.00
Za 75 članov.....	90.00
Za 76 članov ali več.....	100.00

Mladinski oddelek.

Za 25 članov.....	\$ 5.00
Za 50 članov.....	10.00
Za 75 članov.....	15.00
Za 100 članov.....	20.00
Za 125 članov.....	25.00

Te nagrade se bodo nakazovale koncem leta opnim društrom, ki bodo pridobili dovolj članov za eno ali drugo nagrado.

Glavni tajnik poroča, da so pomočnike v glavnem uradu prilegnite za povisjanje plače. Te debate se udeležijo vsi navzoči odborniki. Stavljena sta bila dva predloga, predlog da se povisja in protipredlog, da se ne povisja. Ker sta bila oba predloga podprtih, predsednik da predloga na glasovanje. Predlog, da se jima povisja plača za \$10.00 je dobil večino, z dodatkom, da se odsedaj naprej ne bo plačalo nobenega dela za čezurno delo, kakor se je plačevalo do sedaj.

Na dnevnih red pride vprašanje glede denarja, ki je sedaj naložen na raznih bankah iz blagajne neizplačanih posmrtnih. Na daljše razmotrovanje se sklene, da se vzame denar iz bank in se ga investira v dobre in zanesljive bonde, in sicer iz sledečih bank: \$5,000 se vzame iz The North Side State Bank of Rock Springs, Wyo. Iz Rock Springs National Bank se vzame vse, to je, z obrestni vred. Nadalje, \$5,000 z obrestni vred, se vzame iz Peoples State Bank of Eveleth.

Na Northern National Bank of Duluth, se obdrži \$10,000 na obrestni vred, drugo se vzame ven ter investira v dobre in zanesljive bonde.

Vprašanje nastane na glavne odbornike, da li ima glavni predsednik pravico da udeležiti letnih in pol-letnih revizij. Tega vprašanja se udeležijo vsi glavni odborniki. Glavni predsednik je pri tej razpravi podal sledče izjavo: Glavni predsednik omenja, da mu po pravilih ni zabranjeno iti na revizije knig. Kot predsedniku jednote je tudi njegova dolžnost, da se prepriča, ako je vsak uradnik zadostil svojim dolžnostim. Tudi je njegova dolžnost prepričati se glede varnosti in reda jednotnih obveznic ali bondov, ki jih imamo shranjene na banki v Duluthu, in akoravno ni član nadzornega odbora, vendar je njegova dolžnost nadzorovati delo vseh glavnih odbornikov. Tudi vodi svoje knjige, katere mora predložiti nadzornikom v pregled, in pri takih

prilikah mora biti navzoč, da lahko poda pojasnila. Če pa glavni odbor odloči, da glavnega predsednika ni treba pri revizijah in pri pregledovanju knig in jednotinega premoženja, potem se bo na odgovornost tega odbora vzdržal prisotnosti teh revizij in bo prihajal samo na letne in polletne seje. Istega mnenja je bil tudi glavni blagajnik. Nato poroča predsednik nadzornega odbora, da je radi tega izvolila zadnja konvencija namesto treh nadzornikov pet, to pa zato, ker je moral do sedaj sam pomagati, kakor tudi blagajnik pri reviziji, kar pa ni pravilno, in po mnemu predsednika nadzornega odbora tudi ne postavno. In ker je zadna konvencija izvolila pet nadzornikov, je dovolj moči, da lahko čekajo vse knjige, glavnega tajnika, glavnega blagajnika, kakor tudi knjige glavnega predsednika. Predsednik nadzornega odbora tudi prečita člen XIV, v katerem ne omenja nobene navzočnosti glavnega predsednika pri nadzorovanju knig, kakor tudi ne blagajnika. Toda v členu je le označeno, kdo se sme udeležiti letnih in polletnih sej. Nato je bil stavljén predlog in podpiran. Predlog je bil sprejet z osmimi glasovi proti enemu, da se predsednik in blagajnik lahko še zanaprej udeležuju letnih in polletnih reviz

OTOK ZAKLADOV

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

(Nadaljevanje)

Papiga je sedela na rami Dolgega Johna in si snažila perje. On sam se mi je zdel bolj bledega in resnega obrazra, kar po navadi. Nosi je še vedno ono fino sukneno obleko, v kateri je prišel kot odpoljanec, vendar je bila že zelo slaba, umazana od ilovice in raztrganata od ostrega trnja.

"Torej tako," je dejal, "Jakec Hawkins je tukaj, v resnicil! Pritelj notri, ali ne, kaj? Dobro, naj bo, jaz smatram to kot prijaznost."

In vse del se je na sod za žganje in začel tlačiti svojo pipo. "Daj mi malo ognja, Dick," je rekel, in potem, ko je prižgal, "zadostuje!" je pristavil, "vtakni vgorak tja v kup lesa, vi pa, gospodje, naredite si po domače. Ni vam treba stati radi gospoda Jakca Hawkinsa, on vam že oprosti, bodite propričani. Torej, Jakec," in je basal tobak, "tukaj si zopet; prav prijetno iznenadenje za ubogega starega Johna. Da si pravi ptiček, sem vedel že, ko sem te prvikrat videl, vendar to le se mi pa zdi vseeno malo prehudo, da."

Na vse to nisem ničesar odgovoril, kot si vsak lahko misli. Postavili so me s hrbotom proti steni, in tam sem stal, gledal Silverju v obraz, na zunaj sicer še precej korajzen, v srcu pa nad vse obupan.

Silver pa je z največjo mirnostjo potegnil enkrat, dvakrat svojo pipo in potem zopet nadaljeval.

"No, vidiš, Jakec, ker si že tukaj," je rekel, "ti hočem malo svoje misli razložiti. Vedno sem te imel rad, da, kajti razumen dečko si in tak kakor jaz, ko sem bil še mlad in zal. Vedno sem želel, da bi se mi pridružil in vzel svoje dežele in umrl kot gospod, in sedaj, moj petelinček, si resnično pri meni. Kapitan Smolett je imeniten mornar, to ti priznam vsak dan, samo neznenos radi svoje discipline. 'Dolžnost je dolžnost,' pravi, in prav ima. Torej le ogibaj se kapitana. Zdravnik se je zopet do smrti jezik nad teboj — 'nehvaležni maloprivede,' je rekel; in na dolgo in kratko je cela stvar taka-le: sedaj ne moreš več nazaj k svojim, ker te ne marajo več, in če nočes ustanoviti še tretje ladjine družbe, kar bi bilo zelo dolgočasno in samotno, se moraš pridružiti kapitanu Silverju."

Do tu je bilo vse dobro. Moji prijatelji so torej še živel, in čeravno sem deloma verjal Silverjevemu sporočilu, da so se ljudili name radi mojega bega, me je vse to, kar sem slišal, bolj potolažilo nego razžalostilo.

"O tem ne rečem ničesar, da si v naših rokah," je nadaljeval Silver, "pa makar neprostovoljno; zanesi se na me. Jaz sem za to, da se izlepa dogovorimo; nikdar nisem videl, da bi grožnje imele dober uspeh. Ako ti služba ugaja, svobodno lahko odgovoriš, svobodno in dobrodošlo, tovariš, in preklicano, če more kdo drugi lepše govoriti!"

"Torej naj odgovorim," sem vprašal s tresočim glasom. Iz vsega tega poročljivega govorjenja sem moral spoznati, da mi je grozila smrt, in moja lica so žarela in moje srce je močno utripalo.

"Fante," je rekel Silver, "nihče te ne sili. Premisli si celo stvar. Nihče nas te ne priganja, tovariš; v tvoji družbi čas tako prijazno mine, vidiš."

"No," sem rekel nekoliko bolj pogumno, "če mi je dano voliti, izjavljam, da imam pravico izvedeti, kaj in kako in zakaj ste tu in kje se moji prijatelji."

"Kaj in kako?" je ponavljal eden izmed roparjev in zamolko godrnjal. "Srečen bi bil oni, ki bi to vedel."

"Zapri svoja usta, dokler ne boš vprašan, prijatelj," je grdo zavpil Silver nad tem govornikom. Nato pa je odgovoril s svojim prejšnjim prijaznim glasom meni: "Včeraj zjutraj, gospod Hawkins," je rekel, "za časa pasje straže (od štirih do petih zjutraj) je prišel dr. Livesey z lastavo premirja. Morebiti smo ga pili en kozarec ali dva in eno zapeli. Nočem reči, da ne. Vsaj nihče od nas ni pazil. Ko smo pa pogledali tja, grom in strela! stare ladje ni bilo več. Nikdar nisem videl trope norcev takoj neumno gledati, in verjem mi, če ti povem, da sem jaz gledal najbolj glupo. 'No,' pravi zdravnik, 'naredimo kupčijo?' In barantala sva, on in jaz, v tukaj smo sedaj: zaloga živeža, brandy, koča; lesa si v svoji prijaznosti dovolj noseni. Kar se onih tiče, hodijo okoli, vendar ne vem, kje so."

In zopet je mirno potegnil svojo pipo.

"In da ne boš mislil," je nadaljeval, "da si tudi ti omenjen v pogodbji, evo njegovih poslednjih besedi, ki jih je spregovoril z-nami: 'Koliko vas je' sem ga vprašal, 'za pot?' 'Širje,' pravi. 'Širje in eden izmed nas je ranjen. Kar se pa onega fanta tiče, ne vem, kje je,' je dejal, 'in mi tudi prav nič ni mar. Do grla smo ga že siti.' To so bile njegove poslednje besede."

"Ali je to vse?"

"No, vse, kar moreš slišati od nas, moj sinko," je odvrnil Silver.

"In sedaj naj izbiram?"

"In sedaj izberi, veruj mi," je rekel Silver.

"No," sem rekel, "jaz nisem tak norec, da ne bi vedel, kaj me čaka. In tudi če me doleti najhujše, mi je zelo malo mar. Premnogo sem jih videl umreti, odkar sem se seznanil z vami. Vendar vam imam eno ali dve povedati," sem rekel in sedaj sem bil že zelo razvnet, "in prvo je to: tukaj se nahajate sedaj v zelo slabem položaju; ladja izgubljena, zaklad izgubljen, možje izgubljeni; cela vaša kupčija je splavala po vodi; in ako hočete vedeti, kdo je to storil — jaz! Jaz sem bil v sodu za jabolka v oni noči, ko smo zagledali zemljo, in slišal sem vas, John in vas, Dick Johnson in Hands, ki leži sedaj na dnu morja, in preden je minula ura, sem povedal vse, kar ste se pogovarjali. In kar se tiče ladje, sem bil jaz, ki sem jo odrezal, in jaz sem bil, ki sem pobil mornarje, ki so se nahajali na njej, in jaz sem bil, ki sem pripeljal ladjo tja, kjer je ne boste več videli, niti eden od vas ne. Jaz imam pravico smejeti se, jaz sem imel pri vsem tem opraviti največ od začetka! In bojim se vas kot muhe. Ubijte me, ako vam drago, ali mi pa prizanete, In samo še eno vam povem in nič več: če mi prizanete, naj bo pozabljeno, kar se je zgodilo, in ako bi utegnili priti pred sodišče radi pomorskega roparstva, jaz vas rešim vse, kolikor bo le v moji moči. Na vas je, da izbirate. Umorite še enega in škodujte samim sebi, ali mi pa prizanete in si obdržite-pričo, ki vas bo pomagala rešiti vislice."

(Dalje prihodnjic)

GLASOVI Z RODNE GRUDE
(Nadaljevanje iz 4. strani)
rudniški zdravnik dr. Jensterle, posestnik Alojzij Čestáček, posestnik Roš Ferdo ter Breško Martin. Kakor se čuje, bo do imenovanj še nekateri drugi.

Iz Karlovega poročajo, da so te dni neki svati iz sela Jelse sli v porto preko zamrzljene Kolpe v sosedno vas Hrnetiče, kjer je župna cerkev. Pod tem so se vdrl led in dva svata sta padla v vodo. Le z velikim naporem so ju ostali svatje rešili iz nevarnega položaja.

V okolici Repaša v hrvatskem Zagorju sta lovca Ljudevit Klanšček in Josip Gazdak v lovišču graščaka Pongratzia ustrelila te dni že tretjega divjača presiča. Zadnji je bil največji: visok je bil 110 cm, dolg pa 170 cm. Vsi trije preši so prišli iz Madžarske preko zamrzljene Drave. Tudi ljudje prehajajo preko Drave, ki je pokrita s trdim ledom.

V gozdovih pri Dardi v Slavoniji se je v zadnjem času pojavila velika čreda divjih svinj. Lovci so prideli lov, pri katerem je obležalo deset svinj. Meso so razdelili siromašnim prebivalcem.

Vagon mesa na loteriji. V Beogradu je priredilo Udrževanje mesarjev originalno loterijo. Ta loterija nima za dobitke običajnih predmetov, kakor pohištvo, vozove, avtomobile, gramofone, razne dragocenosti itd. temveč ima meso nad 8000 kg, in sicer v živem blagu in v raznovrstnih mesnih izdelkih. Med prvimi dobitki so pari plemenitih volov, krav, svinj itd.

Razstavljeni so cele črede. Manjše dobitke pa tvori med drugim 150 kg slanine, 100 kg salame in se enkrat toliko raznih drugih klobas. Za originalno loterijo se Beograd zelo zanima.

Urednik Kemperle oproščen. Izredni sodni tribunal v Rimu je še razmeroma hitro razpisal razpravo proti Poldetu Kemperletu arretiranemu uredniku "Goriške Straže," ki je bil obtožen, da je tihotapil in zbiral municijo in orožje v preveratne svrhe. Razprava je pokazala, da so bila sumnjenica brez podlage in da je Kemperle nedolžen. Zato je bil oproščen vselej.

V Celju živi družina gostilničarja in mesarja Ferdinanda Dečmana, kjer bodo v kratkem imeli krst sedemnajstega otroka. Za botra je bil naprošen kralj Aleksander, ki se je obljubil odzvati po svojem zastopniku. Sedemnajsti otrok je deklica. Pred dvema leti je kralj kumoval šestnajstemu Dečmanovemu otroku. Oče je star 47, mati pa 43 let. Od sedemnajstih otrok jih živi 11 in sicer 6 dečkov in 5 deklic.

Stara igrača.
V muzeju Oxford univerze je možno videti otroško ropotuljo, kateri sodijo znanstveniki, da je bila izdelana nekako 550 let pred Kristom. Izkopana je bila v Mezopotamiji. Ropotulja je izdelana iz gline in vsebuje v votlini glinasto kroglico, ki povzroča rotatanje, če se igračo potres. To kaže, da so imeli otroci pred tisočletji prav take muhe, kot jih imajo dandanes, in da jih je bilo mogoče zadovoljiti s podobnimi igračami.

DOPISI
(Nadaljevanje iz 7. strani)

Dozdevnem mrliču so zvonili, namreč Francu Dimecu, ki so ga našli na Bregu pri Litiji na mrznjenega. Težko ponesrečenega Dimca, ki je bil do pada že ves trd, so odpeljali v jubljansko bolnico. Po okolini se je pa že raznesla vest, da je Dimec med tem že umrl in jo dal rajnkeru tudi zvoniti. Med tem pa se je nekdo izmed domačih le obrnil telefonično na jubljansko bolnico, ki je sporočila, da je Dimec še živ. Ta neobičajna dogodba, da so zvonili živemu mrtvemu, je izvala povsod najživahnejše govorice.

Ministrski predsednik Pera Živković je izdal naredbo, ki ureja vprašanje praznovanja praznikov v državnih uradih. Kakor znano, so se zlasti gospodarski krogi pritoževali zaradi tečetih praznikov, ob katerih so počivali tudi državnih uradov. Naredba razen tega ureja tudi delovni čas v državnih uradih in predpisuje, da morajo biti državni uradi odprtvi dopoldne in popoldne. Posamezni predstojniki uradov so odgovorni za to, da se bodo podprejni uradniki vestno držali predpisane delovnega časa in točno prihajali v urad.

Glede praznovanja praznikov predpisuje naredba, da praznijo praznike državnih uradnih po svoji veroizpovedi, in sicer veljajo:

Za pravoslavne: Sv. Sava (en dan), Božič (dva dni). - Velika noč (dva dni), Binkošti (dva

dni) in krsna slava (en dan).

Za katoličane: Božič (dva dni), Velika noč (dva dni), Binkošti (dva dni), Vsi sveti (en dan) in Telovo (en dan).

Za muslimane: Kuraban Bajram (tri dni), Ramazan Bajram (tri dni), Medvud (en dan).

Končno zabranjuje naredba ministrskega predsednika med uradnimi uradami in v uradnih prostorih, uživanje kakršnekoli piće in tudi kave.

Za muslimane: Kuraban Bajram (tri dni), Ramazan Bajram (tri dni), Medvud (en dan).

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