

Nastav — Address
NOVA DOBA
6117 St. Clair Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio
(Tel. HENDERSON 3889)

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

Bratstvo, poštovanost in nesobična ljubezen članstva do J. S. K. Jednote more isto obdržati na častni višini.

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DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN IZOZEMSTVA

Velik piknik v proslavo 35-

letnice J. S. K. Jednote prire-

dita skupno društvo št. 4 JSKJ

Federalu, Pa., in Zveza JSKJ

društev v zapadni Pennsylva-

niji. Piknik se bo vršil na dan

4. julija v Presto, Pa.

*

Prireditev piknika na dan 25.

junijska naznanja društvo št. 21

JSKJ v Denverju, Colorado. —

Piknik društva št. 70 JSKJ v

Chicago, Ill., se bo vršil pa 16.

julijski zbornici.

Inflacija pomeni, da se bodo

vse živiljenjske potrebuščine po-

drali in da se bodo s tem mo-

rile dvigniti tudi delavske pla-

če. Obstojecje plače, ako ne bo-

do zvišane, bo inflacija avto-

matično znižala; za gotovo šte-

vi dolarjev bo mogoče morda

kupiti le 75% ali še manj

procentov prejšnje vrednosti.

*

DELAVSKA TAJNICA, Miss

Perkins, je dosedaj pokazala

najboljšo voljo in izredno od-

ločnost v smeri pomoči delov-

nemu ljudstvu. Zdi se, da je

zvezni delavski department v

Washingtonu v osebi Miss Perk-

ins res dobil načelnico, ki je

vredna tega imena. Njeni ne-

posredni cilji so krajši delav-

niki, določitev minimalnih plač,

odprava otroškega dela in dru-

gega izkorisčanja v mnogih in-

dustrijah, skorajšno podvzetje

javnih del itd. V koliko in

kdaj bodo doseženi ti cilji, je

seveda še odprt vprašanje,

da delavski tajnici je treba pri-

znati, da se trudi storiti vse,

kar je v njeni moči, v tej smeri.

*

ODPRAVA OTROŠKEGA

DELA se je znova pokazala kot

najnovo potrebna v štrajku del-

avstva v tovarnah perila v Al-

lentownu in Northamptonu, Pa.

Delavci obeh spolov, stari 14,

15 in 16 let, ki dobivajo sra-

motno nizke plače, so zaškrta-

ali za 10-odstotno povisjanje

in za priznanje umije. Skrajna

ironija je izkorisčati mladoletne

delavcev v času, ko je v de-

želi nad 13 milijonov odraslih

delavcev brez dela. Amend-

ment k zvezni ustavi, ki pre-

poveduje otroško delo, je bil že

pred leti dan posameznim dr-

žavam v odobritev, toda do danes še ni glasovalo zanj dovoljno

število državnih legislatur,

da bi stopil v veljavo.

*

V WASHINGTONU so bile

zaključene informativne konfe-

rence z zastopniki Anglije, Ca-

nade in Francije. Te konferen-

ce so bile nekaka predprizprava

za ekonomsko konferenco, ki se

bo pričela v Londonu 12. junija.

Na omenjeni konferenci bodo

bili na razpravo tudi vojni

dolgov Evrope, toda prej bodo

morale biti Ameriki dane ga-

rancije za pogoje oživljanja

mednarodnega gospodarstva.

*

NA RAZOROŽITVENI

konfenciji v Genovi je dne 26. apri-

la povzročil pravo senzacijo

posebni zastopnik predsednika

Roosevelta, ki je zbranim de-

legatom naravnost povedal, da

naj evropske države najprej za-

čnejo z razorozevanjem in šele

potem naj razpravljajo o var-

nosti. Amerika da bo priprav-

ljena na posvetovanje z evrop-

skimi državami o morebitnih

pretečih vojnah le, kadar bo Ev-

ropa pokazala voljo za razoroz-

tev. Na zborovanih diploma-

tov se malokdaj govorja tako na-

ravnost in odkrito kot je to

storil ameriški zastopnik N. H.

Davis.

*

Japonske črešnje so znane po

svoji lepoti širom sveta; ne pa

po svojem sadu, ampak zaradi

krasnega cvetja. Japonci so

vzgojili več vrst lepotičnih čre-

šnjem, samo zaradi cvetja. Na-

pa če se njeno imovino likvidira,

*

Dalje na 3. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

PROBLEMI PRISELJENCA

Prišel je v Združene države pod bratovim imenom

Vprašanje: Prišel sem zakonito v Združene države, namreč leta 1920 in mi je točno znano, kdaj in s katerim parnikom sem prišel. Prišel sem pa s pasporatom, izdanim mojemu bratu, ki je še vedno v starem kraju. Iz tega razloga pravijo mi, da moram legalizirati svoje bivanje. Ali je res potrebno, da zaprosim za registracijo mojega prihoda?

Odgovor: Ker sam priznavate, da niste prišel pod svojim pravim imenom, bo naturalizacijski urad zahteval, da legalizirate svoje bivanje, predno zaprosite za naturalizacijo. Na tak način boste dokazali, da ste zares ona oseba, ki je bila pripuščena leta 1920.

Naturalizacija inozemskih veteranova

Vprašanje: Bil sem v ameriški vojski tukaj v Evropi in Ameriki. Dne 5. oktobra 1930 je ponesrečila velika angleška zračna ladja R-101. Ta nesreča se je zgodila nad mestom Beauvais, Francija, in je zahtevala 47 žrtev, med njimi tudi ministra zračne plovbe lorda Thompsona. Prišel sem pa je bilo več drugih.

Odgovor: Zakon, ki dovoljuje olajšano postopanje za naturalizacijo je bil podprt dan 24. maja 1934. Lahko zaprosite takoj za naturalizacijo brez prvega papirja. Zadostuje, da vaši priči dokažete dveletno bivanje v Združenih državah. Ker pa ste prišli zadnji po 5. maju 1924, potrebujete spričevalo o prihodu (certificate of arrival).

Posledice naturalizacije za ostanke člane družine

Vprašanje: Kmalu postanem ameriški državljan. Živim tukaj z devema sinovoma, od katerih je eden 18 in drugi 23 let star. Moja žena in dve hčerki, 14 oziroma 16 let star, so še vedno v starem kraju. Kateri otrok postane po meni ameriški državljan? Kje bi lahko o tem čital?

Odgovor: Vaš mlajši sin postane ameriški državljan, ako postane ameriški državljan, predno bo na 21 let star. Kar se pa tice starejšega sina, on mora sam zaprositi za ameriško državljanstvo, kakor vsak drugi. Obe vaši hčerki postanata avtomatično ameriški državljanke, ako bosta pripuščeni v Združene države za stalno bivanje, predno sta 21 let star. Ako želite več informacij v tem pogledu, najdete razlaganje o tem in enakih vprašanjih v brošuri "How to Become a Citizen of the United States," izdanji od Foreign Language Information Service, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Knjiga sta nekaj centov.

Zapor v civilnih pravdah

Vprašanje: Ali more biti toženec v tej deželi aretiran na podlagi tožbe v civilni sodniji?

Odgovor: Splošno pravilo je, da dolžnik ne more biti zaprt iz enostavnega razloga, ker ne more plačati. Zakoni večine držav so določajo aretacijo tožencev v civilni pravdi pod gotovimi pogoji. Na primer, v 17 državah, včasih California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey in Wisconsin, je zapor dovoljen, ako ima toženec namen zaupiti državo ali odstraniti svojo lastnino. V državah Michigan, Pennsylvania in New York, toženec more biti aretiran v pravdah, tisočih se, goljufije ali "breach of promise" (nedržane obljube poroke). V desetorici držav ni dovoljena aretacija v nikaki civilni pravdi. Drugače so zakoni v raznih državah različni.

NA RAZOROŽITVENI konferenci v Genovi je dne 26. aprila povzročil pravo senzacijo posebni zastopnik predsednika Roosevelta, ki je zbranim delegatom naravnost povedal, da naj evropske države najprej začnejo z razorozevanjem in šele potem naj razpravljajo o varnosti. Amerika da bo pripravljena na posvetovanje z evropskimi državami o morebitnih pretečih vojnah le, kadar bo Evropa pokazala voljo za razoroz- tev. Na zborovanih diplomato- v se malokdaj govorja tako na- ravnost in odkrito kot je to storil ameriški zastopnik N. H. Davis.

*

Dalje na 3. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

O ZRAČNI PLOVBI

Vodljive zračne ladje niso niti od daleč tako varne za potovanje, kot so moderni prekomorski parniki. Tudi aeroplani so mnogo bolj varno transportno sredstvo. Poštna in potniška zračna služba z aeroplani je zelo razvita in beleži primeroma zelo malo nesreč. Najmodernejsa zračna ladje pa so še vedno v stanju razvoja in nič kaj po- sebno varne.

To je pokazala nesreča, ki je zadelo zračno ladjo "Akron" v noči iz 3. na 4. aprila letos. Ogromna zračna ladja "Akron," iz Denverja in San Franciscu. V prometu ga je teoretično za okrog 450 milijonov dolarjev; v resnicu ga je v cirkulaciji mnogo manj, ker imajo ljudje raji papirnat denar.

Praktične vrednosti zlata nima posebno velike, razen za različne okraske, za porabo pri

INICIATIVNI PREDLOG DRUŠTVA JUGOSLOVAN, ŠT. 104 J. S. K. J., Chicago, Ill.

55. točki na strani 14 naj se doda sledeče besedilo:

"Noben član, kateremu je dokazana kakšna tativina, poverjenje ali nepostavna prilastitev tuje lastnine (jednotinega, društvenega ali kakšnega drugega premoženja) ne more biti glavni odbornik."

74. točka na strani 17 naj se črta in nadomesti s sledečim besedilom:

"Ako je zatožen kak glavni odbornik, bodisi od glavnega odbornika, izvrševalnega ali nadzornega odbornika, ali katerega društva radi zanemarjanja uradnih dolžnosti, radi tativine, poverneve ali nepostavne prilastitev tuje lastnine (jednotinega, društvenega, ali kakšnega drugega premoženja), obsodbe radi tativine, poverneve ali drugih kriminalnih činov, radi obrekovanja J. S. K. J., tedaj je dolžnost glavnega nadzornega odseka zadevo preiskati in če pronajde dolžitve za utemeljive mora prizadetega glavnega odbornika suspendirati od urada, in obtožbo z zbranimi podatki izročiti glavnemu porotnemu odboru v razsodbo. Ako glavni nadzorni odsek ne izvede svoje naloge kljub temu, da so mu predloženi dokazi za dejana kot v tej točki navedeno, mora glavni odbor izvesti suspenzijo in obenem kaznovati glavni nadzorni odsek vsed zanemarjanje njegovih dolžnosti. Ako je kateremu glavnemu odborniku znano kaznjivo dejanje katerega soobrnika in ne poskrbi za postopanje v smislu teh določb, zapade sam isti kazni kot direktni krivec. Ako večina glavnega odbora prepreči postopanje po pravilih, sme tožitelj skozi katerokoli društvo izvesti postopanje potom splošnega glasovanja, v katerem slučaju prejeme glavni odbornik, katerega imenuje neprizadeta manjšina glavnega odbora, vsa poročila o podporah inicijative, kakor tudi poročila o glasovanju; če pa ni take manjšine glavnega odbora, prevzame to delo društvo, katero poduzame inicijativo s pomočjo štirih bližnjih društev, katerih pet društev izvoli po enega člana v posebni odbor, kateri ima naloge vse potrebno izvesti na mestu glavnega odbora. V slučaju reševanja takih zadev potom splošnega glasovanja, mora glasilo priobčiti obtožbo v celoti, kakor tudi dokaze v podporo obtožbe in inicijativa se rešuje v istem smislu kot določeno za spremembe pravil in sličnih zadev."

75. točka na strani 17 naj se črta in nadomesti s sledečim besedilom:

"Če je obtoženi glavni odbornik od glavnega porotnega odbora spoznan krvivim, se smatra z dnevom izreka razsodbe odstavljen od urada, ako pa je spoznan nekrivim, tedaj je upravičen do vse svoje plače za čas suspenzije. Isto velja za slučaj reševanja pritožbe ali obtožbe potom splošnega glasovanja. V slučaju da se katera stranka ne zadovolji v razsodbo glavnega porotnega odbora, ima pravico do priziva na splošno glasovanje ali na konvencijo."

522. točki na strani 86 naj se doda sledeče besedilo:

"Poročila glavnega tajnika in glavnega blagajnika morajo biti individualna, izdana direktno na njih imena, ostalih glavnih odbornikov pa so lahko skupna, a vsa morajo biti izdana od kakšne zanesljive bondne družbe (Surety ali Casualty Company)."

RAZLOGI:

Društvo št. 104 smatra za potrebno, da se Jednota zavaruje pred dajanjem poverjenja odborniških dolžnosti nepoštenim članom. Društvo je mnenje, da ne more članstvo zaupati kakšni osebi, katera se izven Jednote izkaže nepošteno, kajti kdor je v drugem poslovanju nepošten, se mu ne more zaupati, da je, ali bo pošteno posloval pri jednotinem delu, zakar priporoča, da se v tem oziru poostri kvalifikacije za odborniška mesta, kot v predlogu navedeno.

Naše društvo dalje smatra, da je v korist Jednote v splošnem skrbeti za ugled Jednote, s tem da ima v vodstvu zanesljive ljudi, kateri imajo ugled tudi v privatnem življenju. Obratno pa je v škodo Jednote, ako bi imeli ali trpeli v vodstvu osebe slabega karakterja, ali celo osebe, o katerih bi bila znana kaoršnaki nepoštena dejanja.

Ni slabšega za organizacijo, v kateri članstvo samo dvomi, če je vodstvo organizacije v zanesljivih rokah, in tako organizacija ne more pričakovati napredka, zakar je potrebno, da odvrnemo vsak dvom o upravi naše Jednote, kar je možno izvesti z določbami kot so navedene v predlogu.

Naše članstvo veruje v demokracijo in pravico članstva skrbeti za pošteno vodstvo organizacije. Ker sedanje določbe novih pravil takoreko onemogočajo postopanje članstva, v slučaju če se večina glavnega odbora zavzame proti pravilnemu postopanju v takih slučajih, smatramo za potrebno dati članstvu moč urediti take zadeve potom inicijative, ako potrebno, kot je v predlogu navedeno.

Glede poročila je naše društvo mnenja, da je neobhodno potrebno, da imajo glavni odborniki zanesljive varščine (surety bonds) in da se v bodoče prepreči vpoštevanje privatnih poročev, kajti znano nam je, da vsakdo ki nima kaj obtežilnega na sebi, lahko vsaki čas dobi poročilo; ako pa kateri ne more dobiti, naj to zadostuje za dokaz nezanesljivosti in nevrednosti zaupanja tudi od članstva.

Sprejeto na redni seji dne 21. februarja 1933.

Za društvo Jugoslovan, št. 104 J. S. K. J., Chicago, Ill.:

Frank Gartner, predsednik.

Anton Krapenc, tajnik.

Frank Grad, zapisnikar.

POJASNILO GLAVNEGA TAJNIKA

Gornji iniciativni predlog se predлага članstvu v razpravo v smislu točke 65 jednotinih pravil. Razprava o predlogu ima trajati 60 dni in se prične z dnem 9. aprila 1933 ter se konča z dnem 8. junija 1933. Ako bo predlog podpiran od ene tretjine društva, ki predstavlja najmanj eno tretjino skupnega članstva v odraslem oddelku naše Jednote, tedaj bo šel na splošno glasovanje.

Društva, ki bodo gornji predlog podpirala, morajo o tem takoj sporočiti glavnemu tajništvu Jednote. Tozadovno poročilo mora biti podpisano od predsednika, tajnika in blagajnika društva in obenem mora biti opremljeno z društvenim pečatom. Poročila morajo biti v glavnem uradu ne pozneje kot 12. junija 1933.

Za glavni urad JSKJ:

Anton Zbašnik, gl. tajnik.

Razprave o iniciativnem predlogu

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Na seji društva sv. Štefana, št. 26 JSKJ, ki se je vršila 16. aprila, je med drugim prišel na razpravo tudi iniciativni predlog društva št. 104 JSKJ iz Chicago, Ill. Članstvo našega društva je po daljšem razmotrivanju ta detektivsko zagrizeni in nebratski predlog odsodilo v koš.

Naše članstvo je mnenja, da Surety Co. ima itak svoje tajne agente, ki rekord vsakega glavnega uradnika temeljito preiščejo, predno izdajo bond za njega. Ako je eden ali drugi član izvoljen v glavni urad, ga je gotovo prej konvencija nekoliko presodila, da-lj je zmogen z svoj urad in da-lj njegov karakter odgovarja dotočnemu uradu.

Sicer se pa vsak sam, ki je tukaj ali tam kaj zakrivil, potori za svoje grehe, ker ga govorja kaznujejo civilne oblasti. Ako hočemo pri naši Jednoti vpeljati tako detektivsko službo, potem je najboljše, da se kar vsi pripravimo na vsakrste preiskave. Mislim, da nas je malo, ki bi bili čisto brez vsake pege in maroge. Yes, še špijonažo vpeljimo v našo Jednoto in dosegli bomo popolnost! Potem pa huraaa bratstvo in bratska vzajemnost!

Za društvo sv. Štefana, št. 26 JSKJ: Joseph Sneler, predsednik; Joseph Pogačar, tajnik; John Jurgec, blagajnik. (Društveni pečat.)

Cleveland, O.

Društvo sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 37 JSKJ, je na redni seji dne 16. aprila razmotrivalo o iniciativnem predlogu društva Jugoslovan, št. 104 JSKJ, iz Chicago, Ill., in podpira istega v celoti.

John Zalar, predsednik; Stanislav Dolenc, blagajnik. (Društveni pečat.)

DOPISI

Denver, Colo.

Članom in članicam društva sv. Jožefa, št. 21 JSKJ tem potom naznanjam, da je bilo na zadnji redni seji sklenjeno, da se priredi društveni piknik v nedeljo 25. junija. Gledate prostora, na katerem se bo piknik vršil, bo sporočeno pozneje. Vsa slovenska in slovanska društva v Denverju so tem potom prošena, da ne bi na dan 25. junija prirejala sličnih zabav.

Vsi člani našega društva so prošeni, naj skrbijo, da bodo imeli vsak mesec o pravem času plačane svoje asesmente; kajti ne bo plačal pravočasno, ga čaka neizogibna suspendacija. Posebej še opozarjam tiste člane, ki živijo izven mesta Denverja, da plačujejo svoje asesmente točno in pravočasno, ker jaz jim ne morem gledati, da vsak mesec pisariti. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

John Schutte, tajnik dr. št. 21 JSKJ.

Salida, Colo.

Ko sem po opravkih potoval skozi Californijo, me je zajela zaprtja bank (bančni prazniki); k sreči sem imel nekaj govorov s seboj. Nato me je zadel potres v Long Beachu, Cal. Z družino sem stanoval v dveh sobah poletni hišici, ko se je zaločilo, in raznimi predmeti so leteli okoli kot v hurikanu. Dva dni nismo mogli dobiti niti hrane niti vode. Sreča pri tem je bila, da smo bili dan pred potresom v slovenski farnerski naselbini Fontana, kjer so nas naši prijatelji založili z jestvinami in grozdnim sokom. To nam je v nenavadni potresni situaciji zelo prav prišlo in hvaležno smo se spominjali naših prijateljev v Fontani.

Po mojem mnenju bi bilo priporočljivo organizirati društvo

JSKJ v naselbini Fontana, ker tam biva 35 slovenskih družin. Glavnemu tajniku sem poslal imena nekaterih rojakov v Fontani, s priporočilom, da se tozadovno obrne na enega izmed njih. Morda se nam posreči ustanoviti postojanko JSKJ v lepi californijski naselbini Fontani.

Kdor še ni obresti od razreda "B" dobil, naj se pri blagajniku zglaši, da iste prejme in vnovči čim prej mogoče.

Za Slovensko Stavbinsko in Posojilno Društvo (NORTH SHORE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION):

Math. Ivanetich, tajnik.

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Za Slovensko Stavbinsko in Posojilno Društvo (NORTH SHORE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION):</

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

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VOL. IX. 83

KAR TAKO...

Prijetno gorak pomladni zrak je vel skozi odprta okna v mojo podstrešno sobico, ko sem se leno prevrácal na postelji in premišljeval ali bi vstal ali ne. Bilo je mehko nedeljsko jutro, pa nekam zaspalo, ker ni bilo sonca. Kljub temu so peli robi, kot da so plačani od komada. Mlado jutro se je držalo napol na dež, napol na lepo vreme; kakor dete, ki ne ve, da li bi se kremžilo ali smejal.

Dobre pol ure pozneje sem bil že na cesti. Ceste so žive ljudi in avtomobilov. Nihče se ne boji dežja, saj pomladni dež je tako mehak in božajoč! Tulipani na vrtnih gredicah vzdiganjo proti nebnu svoje pestre čaše, kot bi hoteli priklicati sonce, da jim nalije ognjenih žar-kov. Otrci se podižo za žogami. Tu pa tam izza stanovanjskih hiš se ti nasmehne cveteča breskev, magnolija, hruška ali črešnja. Poleti teh skromnih krasotih nihče ne opazi med drugim drevjem, le v zgodnji pomladni nas prijetno iznenadijo kot bele ali rožno nadahnjene cvetne baklje. Kdo bi si mislil, da jih je v samem mestu toliko!

Za nedeljo navadno nimam nikakega programa, ampak se zatem v beli svet kar tako . . . Kar bo, pa bo. Pomladne nedelje so sploh sama krasota. Lepota in svoboda se poljubuje-ta v samem ozračju.

Po konsilu sedem v mojo škripočjo Lizo, da me popelje kamarkoli. Na cesti je v nedeljo prava demokracija. Za krasnimi limuzinami se podijo rjava avtomobilska strašila, katerim se čudiš, da se sploh ne sesedejo na kup sredi ceste; na videz mnogo boljših je najti na smetiščih. Toda licenčna plošča kaže, da je licenca plačana, gasolina se tudi ne dobi na upanje, drugo pa nikogar nič ne briga. Dokler gre, pa gre.

Okoličja Clevelandu je v tem času bajno lepa. Cveteči črešnje, slive, hruške in mestoma tudi jablane te pozdravljajo od vseh strani; ponekad posamično, drugod v bolj ali manj rednih nasadih. Kdor hoče vedeti, koliko sadja prideva beautiful Ohio, si jo mora ogledati v tem času; zdaj nič prikritega.

Ledine so ponekod dobesedno posute z zlatim cvetjem regrata. Čudno, dokler je regrat še prav majhen, da ga je težko najti, lazi za njim vse polno na-biralev. Zdaj, ko si je prizgala zlate žarnice, da ga vsakdo že od daleč vidi, se nihče ne zmeni-zan. Tudi pri regratu je čislana skromnost in ponižnost.

V gozdih, ki pričenjajo po malem zeleniti, najdeš pestro družbo vetrnic, kronic, zarudevih srčkov, jakcev-na-prižnici, spring beauties, sečen, rumenih in višnjevih gozdnih vijolic in drugih, o katerih veš le, da so evelice in da so lepe vsaka po svoje.

Pomlad pride v te kraje po-zno in potem se še nekaj časa obotavlja in kremži, nato pa iz polne košare iztrese milijon le-pot in se razposajeno zasmeje, kot poredna devojka, ki se je nalašč kujala in se delala uža-ljeno.

Bliža se polnočna ura, toda v mehki pomladni noči ni strahov. Pišem kar tako, sam ne vem niti zakaj niti kako. Morada me bo kdo obdolžil, da sem pijan, in jaz priznam: pijan sem pomladnih krasot. A.J.T.

SLADKOR IZ LESA

Sladkor, ki bo slajši in cenejši od vseh vrst sladkorja, ki je zdaj na trgu, bodo v Nemčiji začeli izdelovati iz lesa. Tozadnevi proces je iznašel profesor Fred Bergius.

ŠTEVILO ČRNCEV

Ob priliki zadnjega ljudskega štetja so nasteli v Zedinjenih državah 11,891,143 črncev. To je nekaj manj kot desetina skupnega prebivalstva dežele.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

posta naša Bela dolina še bolj bela. Iz tega vzroka se bodo le-tošnje črešnje nekoliko zapo-znile. Na Potočnikovi farmi jih sploh ne bo, pač pa bodo dobro obrodile v Presto, Pa., in dozorele bodo natančno do 4. julija, ko se bo tam vršila pro-sla 35-letnice JSKJ, katero priredita skupno društvo št. 4 JSKJ in Zveza JSKJ društvo v zapadni Pennsylvaniji. Rdeče, sladke in duhtečne bodo tako, kot še nikoli. Avtor kolone "Vsač po svoje" naj pride v Pre-sto ta dan in se prepriča na lastne oči in usta. Če bo rabil lo-jtro, mu jo bomo preskrbeli. Ga-rantiramo mu tudi, da mu za-slaučaj plohe ne bo treba delati pokore v kupertenuku, kot lani na Potočnikovi farmi, ampak bo lahko stopil pod streho v prostorno društveno dvorano. Tudi v dvorani bodo črešnje—pa kakšne!" *

Gornje vabilo je tako mikav-no, da me že premaguje skuš-njava, da bi kar obljubil priti na dan 4. julija v Presto, kajti Pennsylvanija ima poleti, poleg dredečnih črešenj, lepot in pri-jetnosti—nič koliko! Priporočal pa bi tamkajšnjim rojakom, naj že zdaj naročijo črešnjam, da se točno do 4. julija rdeče na-sminkajo, krščenim in nekrščenim ptičem pa naj, ukažejo "za-pik!" dokler mi ne pridemo v goste. Črešnjevje črve naj pra-vočasno postreljajo ali polovijo v pasti, kajti moj izbirčni želodec ne prenese preveč mesne hrane. Kar se pa tiče črešenj, ki ne rastejo na drevesih, tem se pa v svežem zraku med gozd-natimi pennsylvanskimi grici ni treba nič šminkati.

Ze same misli na zapeljivo zarudele pennsylvanske črešnje so lepe in sladke, kako bo v resnici, bomo pa morda videli, če nam bogovi naklonijo zdravje. Da bi le kaj kmalu oznanili 4. julij.

A. J. T.

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENESKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

glavnem mestu Washingtonu hodijo ljudje spomladi gledat iz vseh držav naše Unije in tudi iz inozemstva. Lep, mlad nad-sad japonskih črešenj ima tudi clevelandski Wade park okoli jezerca med muzejem in Euclid Avenue. Mnogo rojakov v Cle-velandu še ni video tega na-sada. Ta teden so te japonske črešnje v najlepšem cvetju in je priporočljivo, da si jih ogledajo rojaki, katere takša reč za-nima.

Seja federacije JSKJ društva v državi Ohio se bo vršila v nedeljo 7. maja v Slovenskem domu na Holmes Ave. v Cle-velandu. Pričetek seje bo ob dveh popoldne.

NEKAJ O ZLATU

(Nadaljevanje iz prve strani)

deček Perkins v Calaveras countyju, California, našel \$1,800 vreden nuget v malem potoku, v katerem se je igral s čolniki. Star ruder Dan Hill si je neki dan umival roke v potoku blizu naselbine Dutch Flat v Californiji in je pri tem slučajno našel nuget, vreden \$12,300. V North Carolini so našli nugete do 28 funtov težke. V Uralu so našli nugete, težke po 50 funtov in več. Neki Oliver Martin je našel v Californiji nuget, vreden \$22,700. En nuget, najden na Victoria zlatem polju v Australiji, je bil vreden \$52,500. Največji dosedaj zna-ni nuget je bil najden in New South Walesu; dolg je bil štiri cevlje in 9 palcev in je bil pro-dan za 148 tisoč dolarjev.

V Zedinjenih državah je bilo v letu 1932 pridobljenega za 460 milijonov dolarjev zlata. Danes se pridobiva največ zlata v Južni Afriki, Canada je na drugem mestu, Zedinjene države pa še na tretjem.

Bratje in sestre, živimo v zelo nenavadnih časih, zato je pravilno, da se v ničemer ne prenaglimo, pač pa pazno za-sledujemo situacijo, kako se bo razvijala od dne do dne. Le tako se bomo mogli pravilno ravnati z ozirom na naše lastne osebne probleme in z ozirom na probleme naše J. S. K. Jed-ne.

PROBLEMI PRISELJEN-CA

(Nadaljevanje iz prve strani)

Razveljavljene državljanške papirja

Vprašanje: Lani sem postal ameriški državljan. Šel v Ca-nado radi posla, ali rekli so mi, kako ostanem tam več kot šest mesecev, nastane nevarnost, da mi razveljavijo državljanški pa-pir. Ali ni res, da naturalizirani ameriški državljan sме ostati dve leti v rojstni deželi in pet let v vsaki drugi inozemski državi, ne da bi se izpostavil nevarnosti, da zgubi ameriško državljanstvo.

Odgovor: Res je, kar se tiče naturaliziranih državljanov, ki imajo državljanški papir že pet let. Ali, ko nekdo dobri državljanški papir in se tekem petih let potem preseli v inozemstvo, da tam stalno biva, more njego-vu državljanstvo biti razveljavljeno, češ da je dobil svoje državljanstvo pod pretvezo (fraudulent), kajti, ko je zaprosil za naturalizacijo, je izjavil, da na-merava bivati za stalno v Zdu-ženih državah. Ako hočete osta-ti v Canadi dlje časa, je najbolj-še, da se podate na ameriški kon-zulat, kjer izjavite, da nimate namena ostati za stalno v Cana-di, marveč, da hočete povrniti se v Zdužene države.

DRŽAVLJANSTVO INDIJANCEV

Vprašanje: Čital sem nekje, da Indijanci niso ameriški državljani. Kako je to?

Odgovor: Bilo je temu tako, kar se tiče nekaterih indijanskih plemen, do 3. junija 1924. Tega dne je kongres podelil ameriško državljanstvo vsem Indijancem rojenim v Zduženih državah.

STAROST ZA POROKO

Vprašanje: V kaki starosti je dovoljena poroka brez privolje-nja staršev?

Odgovor: Poročni zakoni v poedinih državah so različni. V vseh državah mora moški biti vsaj 21 let star in ženska vsaj 18, predvno se sme poročiti brez pri-voljenja staršev. Ali imamo tu-di mnogo izjem. Na primer, v državah Indiana, Michigan in South Carolina mladeniči, 18 let starci, se smejo poročiti brez pri-voljenja staršev. Na drugi stra-ni v državah Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia in v mnogih drugih, se zahteva celo za ženske, da mora biti vsaj 21 let stara. V državah Indiana, North Carolina in Tennessee dekle, 16 let staro, se sme poročiti brez privoljenja staršev.

NARODNOST AMERIŠKIH PREDSE-DNIKOV

Vprašanje: Katerega pokole-nja so bili predsedniki Zduženih držav? Ali je res, da neki ameriški predsednik je začel svoje karijero kot krojač? To me za-nima, ker sem sam krojač?

Odgovor: Od 32 ameriških predsednikov, jih je 18 bilo an-glo-skega izvira, šestorica je bila škotsko-irskega, dva škotskega pokoljenja. Jefferson je bil Velš, Hooverjevi predniki so bili Svi-carji, Van Buren in Theodore Roosevelt, kajti tudi sedanji predsednik, Franklin D. Roose-velt, sta holandske krvi.

Predsednik, ki je bil nekdaj krojač, je bil Andrew Jackson, ki je bil krojački vajenc in po-močnik od 10. do 17. leta starosti. On je bil kaj ponosen na svoj mladenički poklic. — FLIS.

MOČ NOVEGA PIVA

Pivo, ki je zdaj postavno do-voljeno v Zedinjenih državah vsebuje tri cele in dve desetinki (3.2) procenta alkohola. V steklenici piva, ki drži en pajnt, je eno šestnajstko alkohola, to-rej eno uncō. Ena uncā je toliko, kot drži navadna mala čašica za žganje. Kdor bo popil kvort piva, bo zavil s tem dve uncī alkohola ali toliko kot bi popil dve mali čašici žganja. Ta-kaj je to reč razložil dr. Torald Sollman, načelnik medicinske šole na Western Reserve univerzi-tev v Clevelandu.

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki

Ely, Minnesota

GLAVNI ODBOR

a) Izvrševalni odsek:

Predsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 339 N. Lewis Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

Prvi podpredsednik: MATT ANZELC, Box 12, Aurora, Minn.

Drugi podpredsednik: LOUIS M. KOLAR, 6011 Bonita Ave., Cleveland, O.

Tajnik: ANTON ZBAŠNIK, Ely, Minn.

Pomočni tajnik: LOUIS J. KOMPARE, Ely, Minn.

Vrhovni zdravnik: DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Urednik-upravnik glasila: ANTON J. TERBOVEC, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

b) Nadzorni odsek:

Predsednik: JOHN KUMŠE, 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, O.

1. nadzornik: JANCO N. ROGELJ, 6207 Schade Ave., Cleveland, O.

2. nadzornik: JOHN BALKOVEC, 5400 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

3. nadzornik: FRANK E. VRANICHAR, 1812 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.

4. nadzornik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.

GLAVNI POROTNI ODBOR:

Predsednik: ANTON OKOLISH, 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberville, O.

1. porotnik: JOHN SCHUTTE, 4751 Baldwin Ct., Denver, Colo.

2. porotnik: VALENTIN OREHEK, 70 Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

3. porotnika: ROSE SVETICH, Ely, Minn.

4. porotnik: JOHN ŽIGMAN, Box 221, Strabane, Pa.

Jednotino uradno glasilo:

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

ZDRAUŽEVALNI ODBOR:

Tajnik: JANCO N. ROGELJ, 6207 Schade Ave., Cleveland, O.



New Era

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

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS



CURRENT THOUGHT

Fraternal Benefit Organizations

Fraternal benefit organizations date back farther than any other institution of its kind similar in purpose.

Since the beginning of civilization man has sought companionship. The cave man was not content to live alone amidst the natural surroundings. After he had made his kill he wished to boast about the accomplishment to his fellow cave-dwellers, who no doubt entertained similar desires.

Throughout the ages man has shown an urge to mingle with his fellow men, to exchange ideas, and in general to seek and to give information.

Hence, the need for organizations various in purpose. Through necessity a sound body of leaders had to be elected to direct activities of a group interested in one particular phase of life.

According to history one of the reasons an international lodge system was founded was to give the married men an opportunity to get away from their wives. At the regular meetings men could discuss matters independently and without interference from domestic influence. At first, so the legend tells us, the wives objected to such segregation and openly voiced their objections, but to no avail.

The Unions, Associations, Societies and other similar national and international organizations can trace their origin to some need which could not be supplied by the work of one individual, but only by the work of a group of individuals working for their mutual benefit. Today, the mass of people realize that without organization directed by intelligent heads very little if any results can be accomplished. For without active leaders the populace soon becomes a mob aimlessly directing their energies, which in some instances end in self-destruction.

A need for fraternal benefit organizations manifested itself centuries ago. Life in all its peculiarities presented problems of how to provide for the human being in case of sickness. The present method of paying monthly assessments into a sick fund from which a person could withdraw when ill was developed and put into effect.

But compensation during sickness was only one of a number of reasons fraternal benefit organizations thrived and increased their hold upon the people. Death, disability and accident benefits, were also included in the category of compensations to be received upon the proper payment of assessments each month into a common fund.

Each class or race of people have their own characteristic fraternal benefit organization. Among the Slovenes we have several Societies, Associations and Unions formed to serve that particular class.

Lodges to Slovenes, both to those born in the states or to those born across the ocean, are necessary to the community. They realize that the local branches are indispensable in the daily form of life. Our South Slavonic Catholic Union has shown repeatedly how it can be of service to all Jugoslavs. Therefore, every effort on the part of the English-speaking members should be made not only to retain its present status in the community, but to promote the welfare and progress of our grand Union.

Extra! Gopher News!

but Stan says if you really want to know, send him a special delivery letter, and he will send his reply by radio. O. K., Ann. We would also like to send you our pictures, but Lill and Stan are afraid that the press rooms of the Nova Doba would no longer exist, if we send our photos. So in order to preserve and increase the interest in our paper, we refrain from doing such an injustice to the Nova Doba. O. K. editor!

Now, Ann, you wonder why we have so much fun in Ely. Well, we will tell you. In Ely there are quite a number of S. C. U. lodges, and competition naturally arises to see who can have the most fun. Don't you think that this is a spiffy idea?

Lill interrupts to say that she thinks Ernie Palcic has some competition. I wonder what she means? Well, Ann, we will see you in church.

Gopher members! don't forget to be present at our next meeting to be held on May 5. Don't bring your dimes this time, but come prepared for a lot of fun. Don't forget now! Lil and Stan better sign off too, before—oh, that's right, Lil, I forgot that you had a date. So long!

Lillian Chelesnik, Stanley Pechaver, "Lil and Stan," No. 2, SSCU.

When three lunatics escaped from a British asylum, posses went out and brought in five.

Copy of Letter Sent by Jugoslav F. Brotherhoods

Labor Committee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The annual session of the delegates of the Jugoslav Fraternal Brotherhoods composed of eight Jugoslav fraternal societies representing 204,000 American citizens of Jugoslav extraction and the general Jugoslav life in the United States wishes it to be known that they are whole heartedly in favor of the 30-hour week labor bill now before your committee and urges you to report it favorably out of the committee. Unlike many other business institutions, our fraternal societies have not had to ask for any government support as yet. Our membership composed exclusively of workers has sustained their societies maintaining thereby, the best relief agencies of them all. Our ability to meet with the ever growing demand is being taxed beyond the limit. It is imperative, unless jobs are secured for our jobless workers, that a serious disaster stares us in the face. We therefore, want you to pass this 30-hour work bill with a reasonable minimum wage law.

Jugoslav Fraternal Brotherhoods,

By Donald J. Lotrich.

Slav All-American Football Team

(Reprinted From the American Jugoslav First Team)

Skladany	R. E.	Pittsburgh
Wiatrik	R. T.	Washington
Gailus	R. G.	Ohio State
Lipski	C	Temple
Stepanovic	L. G.	St. Mary's
Brnjas	L. T.	Waynesburg
Slavich	L. E.	Santa Clara
Munjas	Q.	Pittsburgh
Kostaka	L. H.	Oregon
Shekeetski	R. H.	Notre Dame
Melinovich	F.	Notre Dame

Honorable Mention
Ends: Nitka, Fordham.
Guards: Jablonsky, Army; Pluarnek, Notre Dame.

Centers: Malkovich, Duquesne. Backs: Jaskwich, Notre Dame; Lukats, Notre Dame; Spisak, Carnegie Tech; Vuchinich, Ohio State; Brominski, Columbia; Kadlic, Princeton; Matevic, Pittsburgh; Mikulak, Oregon; Mike Niksich, Pittsburgh.

All the boys on this team are of Slav parentage. They have made names for themselves throughout the United States—Melinovich, Skladany, Stepanovic, Gailus and Slavich have been named on numerous All-American teams last fall.

Therefore it is with a feeling of satisfaction that we name our All-Slav Team composed of Slav boys who are in the front realm of college sports.

"What time do you get up these days?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in at my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"
"No, my room faces west."

"Mrs. Upton's pet dog has been run over; she'll be heartbroken."

"Don't tell her abruptly."
"No, I'll begin by saying it's her husband."

"Doesn't itadden you when a girl is slow about getting ready to go out to dinner with you?"

"Yes, the longer she takes the hungrier she gets."

BRIEFS

At its regular monthly meeting held last week, the Jugoslav University Club of Cleveland had for its principal speaker F. H. Sterbenz, foreign news editor of The Cleveland Press. How Jugoslavia may become an innocent victim in the present disrupted state of affairs in Europe, heightened by the recent bloodless revolution in Germany which elected Hitler as its dictator; how Italy is affected; Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria; and the important role played by the United States in preserving world peace were some of the highlights of Mr. Sterbenz's address. E. A. Kordick, attorney-at-law, and member of the club, presented a very interesting talk on the history of insurance, embodying both fraternal benefit organizations and life insurance companies.

Joe Kuhel, a Slovene, playing first base for the Washington Nationals baseball team of the American League, is one of the most improved players in the league, according to leading sport critics of the East. In the game played last Sunday, Kuhel scored the winning run to defeat Philadelphia Athletics in a 12-inning game. Friday, April 28, Kuhel drove in the winning run in the 10th inning when the Senators defeated New York Yankees, score being 4 to 3. In one of the earlier games of the season, Kuhel knocked a home run, a triple and a single to drive in four runs in the second defeat of the season administered to the Yankees. Joe Kuhel comes from Cleveland where he formerly played sandlot baseball.

The National Scholastic Press Association awarded the All-American Honor Rating to Arrow, Chisholm, Minn., junior high school magazine. In the three years since the Arrow was made a magazine, this is the second time it has received this high rating, having been judged All-American in 1931 when Bill Tancig was editor. At the present time Mary Palcic is one of the associate editors.

The Pasadena Post of Pasadena, Calif., reports that Steve Strelich, former Rock Springs, Wyo., resident, won the California state light-heavyweight wrestling championship by defeating Dr. A. P. Mullikan.

Several young men of Cleveland have been apprehended by the Cleveland police in the effort to find the murderer of Miss Niellie Zinkevich, 21, who was found dead last week in the American Shipbuilding Co. yards in Edgewater Park. According to the Cleveland newspapers, four youths have already confessed to assault on Miss Zinkevich, and a fifth, incriminated by the four, is in a hospital, overcoming the effects of poisoning.

In the City of Cleveland public schools' elimination marble contest, many Jugoslavs were crowned winners of their respective schools, and will take part in the city-wide tournament to decide the city champion. Among the winners are: Jack Subel, Frank Malovic, Anna Krevic, John Slavic and Virginia Chevan.

Final Plans Completed For Interlodge Day

Young people of Cleveland directly or indirectly interested in the Interlodge League have made plans for next Saturday evening, May 6, to attend the Interlodge Day dance at the Slovene National Home. Dancing begins at 8:30 p. m. and will continue until 1 a. m.

Regular admission price to the dance is 50 cents. If a courtesy ticket is presented at the window, admission is only 25c. Courtesy tickets may be obtained at Mrs. Kushlan's and Blatnik's confectionery stores; Enakopravnost, Journal and Observer offices, and the St. Clair Bathhouse.

English-speaking members of lodges belonging to SSCU, SSPZ, KSKJ, SNPJ, CFU, SDZ, and independent clubs will be on hand next Saturday at the Slovene National Home. The Interlodge Day is the outstanding event of the year in the community and will draw a large crowd from the ranks of Jugoslav descendants.

Jack Nagel and his 12-piece Crusader Orchestra will furnish the music.

During intermission, there will be shown moving pictures taken of the Interlodge Field Day held last year at Mervar's Recreation Park. Pictures of the parade, individuals and groups will be shown.

Both halls of the Slovene National Home have been rented for the occasion. The lower hall will house the banquet to be held in honor of the champion basketball team of the league. Banquet will start at 6:30 p. m. Admission to the banquet is by reservation only.

A novel idea will be executed next Saturday evening. Courtesy tickets, admitting guests at one-half price, have stubs attached on which there is space for the insertion of name of the guest, address and lodge or club to which he or she belongs. Our SSCU English-speaking members, always strong boosters of the Interlodge, have an opportunity to show just how much support they can give to an Interlodge affair.

The more stubs containing names of members belonging to our SSCU, the stronger impression our Union can make in the eyes of not only the officials, but in the eyes of other lodges and clubs as well.

Center Ramblers

Center, Pa.—All details have been completed for the Round and Square Dance to be held May 13, 1933, at the Center Hall.

Won't you come along and join us in our happiness? Everyone who is anyone is coming. Why not forget your worries and cares for just one night and follow the crowd to Center. Also, we want all of the members present at the dance. Help at the refreshment stands will be appreciated. We want to see a few new faces at the stand and not the same old help.

Music will be furnished by the good Ole Stump Jumpers. The entrance fee will be very reasonable, a mere 25 cents admitting you to the time of your life. There will be some very delicious klobase sandwiches, too.

So, we'll be seeing you. Antoinette Pintar and Jeanne Mozina, No. 221, SSCU.

CONFIDENCE

Springdale, Pa.—A ten-letter word that, in its literal sense, can spell either ruination or success to the individual or the nation as a whole, is CONFIDENCE. The out-going administration repeatedly urged the restoration of confidence and eradication of fear, but its own unwillingness or inability to combat the stagnation of industry, increased rather than decreased the presence of FEAR. This continued with increasing celerity, so that on the eve of its departure, the administration saw chaos and bankruptcy facing the nation. The black cloud was one of the darkest that has ever hovered over these great United States. The bridge over the abyss was tottering and ready to crumble. People everywhere were panic over the fast crumbling in our bank structures. The retiring president making preparations for a trip by water to his California abode. What was to be the result of this seemingly inevitable drop into the bottomless abyss?

Although that is counted as a thing of the past it is only eight weeks since its occurrence. Eight weeks that have marked a considerable uptrend in business activities, and have really dispensed with the term of FEAR. Our president took the oath of office under more trying and hectic conditions than any former president, excluding none. He has shown courage, vision, decisiveness and action that has no equal. His smiling, yet determined attitude during the inauguration won the confidence of the world at large in the face of the black and desolate conditions prevailing. His quick grasping of the situation and cementing legislation that has strengthened the foundation under the tottering bridge, has met the approval of all.

Upon his commencement of the reconstruction the opposing leaders were reluctant to give opposition in order to avert the worst; but since fear has been practically annihilated and confidence supplanted in its stead, the opposition has begun to appear to prevent the complete success of the New Deal. Such success would prove fatal to their reinstatement for some time; obviously they must throw sprags into the wheels of the present administration's progress if possible. We have had more than plenty of their unscrupulous practices in the past twelve years and Franklin Delano will have more than enough on his hands to undo these practices, while at the same time prevent their recurrences by making them illegal in the eyes of the law. The reforms he is adopting are at times referred to as radical, but loose-leaved minds can see their practicability. No one can deny the fact that they have dispersed the cloud of fear and increased confidence; that they have made sounder banks and stopped the daily closing of banks, reorganizing those insolvent; that they have provided means for credit facilities through banks for business houses who in turn renewed employment to some extent; and that they have in general helped the employment problem somewhat.

I believe that I can safely say that six months hence will show improvement that will not go unnoticed. "Good news is no news," so the saying goes. The shooting done by the police makes the front page, but his kind deeds go unnoticed; the woman who marries has her name entered only in the marriage columns, but her divorce brings the picture to the front page also. So it is with all good news. The plant that closes throwing hundreds out of work is the subject in all conversations and presses; while the re-employment of men is not news at all. As the country returns to normal, it shall go unnoticed until we all awake as from a dream and ask "When did it happen; why it was only yesterday, that we were so depressed?"

I may be optimistic, but that's just the way of human nature. It can't see the good side of life.

As better days return we must not forget the man who has accelerated its return; who has in eight weeks done four year's work of many former presidents; who is yet to instigate reforms that will require the full confidence and approval of all. Big business through its characteristic leaders will apply the brakes, throw sand upon the tracks, and any other means to slacken his pace as conditions improve, but we must not be so gullible as to tear up the tracks and derail the engine that is returning to us the one passenger we await at the station, namely prosperity.

The public is an accumulation of an odd specimen of human animals. Thomas Jefferson in his election carried every state, excepting two. His popularity and adherents was as great as that of our present leader, yet what was the result? Upon termination of his administration he was despised and slurred at by every man and woman of his time. He retired from office receiving ejaculations from his former adherents as if he were a criminal or worse. William Cullen Bryant became famous in publishing the poem "Embargo," a poem that denounced Jefferson's legislation which if carried out would have prevented the war that he foresaw. Yet today he is considered as the real friend of democracy.

Lincoln likewise was headed toward complete denunciation, but fate saved his fame from being marred by his assassination. Johnson, his successor was to reap the ridicule and almost impeachment by carrying out his reconstruction program. Such must not be the reward to be handed to our fighting leader. Thus far he has been successful, but appearances show what he may soon run into snags. Let's clear them for him.

Frank J. Progar, No. 203, SSCU.

Fresh: I see where horse Clerk: Have you an account racing has been suggested as a with the store, madam?

Customer: No, but maybe I can arrange matters with your manager.

Clerk (to manager): A lady of no account to see you, sir.

Jugoslavia Ranks High as a Wineland

Jugoslavia ranks among Europe's most important wine-producing and wine-exporting countries, by reason not only of quantity, but by reason mainly of its quality. Jugoslav wines are equal to all the manifold exigencies of the international wine trade, thanks to the diversity of climatic and local conditions in the country. The wines of certain localities have gained a reputation as good blending wines, such as are certain kinds of Dalmatian wine, while others such as are produced in Voivodina, Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, are recognized as high-class wines for their exceptional quality.

But whereas the wines of Jugoslavia rank very high on the markets of Central Europe, especially in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany, they are very rarely met with in northern Europe either in England and the Scandinavian countries. One of the main causes is certainly the fact that Jugoslav wines are very little known in these states, and hence the little interest shown by these countries in the various types of high grade Jugoslav wines.

It is a fact, however, that Jugoslavia produces in plenty all the types of wines in demand on the international market, and certain of them are by no means inferior to the main varieties of Europe wines, which are established in the international trade.

The country's wines consist of two main classes, wines for blending and table wines, and both varieties are represented in the export trade.

Among the wines for blending is the dark red Dalmatian wine, with large proportion of extract and high alcohol percentage. This dark red Dalmatian wine is produced mainly in the neighborhood of Split (Castello, Solta, Vis), and is similar to the South Italian wine known in the international trade under the name "Vorleta." Another dark variety for crossing is the red Banat wine, which may be compared to the "Santa Maura" Greek wine, but is of slightly weaker grade.

Among the white wines for blending and consumption various Dalmatian wines are well known, noted for their high grading of 11 to 13½% of alcohol and fair proportion of extract. These wines are usually high grading (15 per cent). They are of the type of southern white wines such as Sicilian, and may be compared with Tokay.

Zilavka, a strong yellowish wine from Herzegovina, may be used as a natural desert wine, comparable to Sicilian yellowish in color, but when specially treated they are of a fine green tint. The white Dalmatian wines are similar to the excellent "San Severo" Apulian wine. White Banat wine is widely used as the basis of so-called industrial wines from which strengthened by distilled extract are made brandies and dessert wines. These Banat wines are also themselves excellent table wines.

The table wines of Jugoslavia may likewise be classed as red and white table wines.

1. Red Table Wines

Jugoslav wine from the Island of Vis, and certain varieties from the Island of Korcula, is of the Bordeaux type. In color it is ruby red like Bordeaux, while often it is even higher in grade than Bordeaux, and more nearly comparable to Borgundy.

The wines of middle Dalmatia, especially from the Šibenik neighborhood, make excellent table wines, similar to Chianti.

Certain parts of Dalmatia and Herzegovina produce a very mild wine, known to trade as "Dingar" and "Blatina," dark red in color and of high grade, similar to the mild red wines of South Italy.

Red wine produced by the grafted vine in Voivodina and the Save banovina, e. g. Burundac, is well worthy of comparison for its aroma with

French Burgundy.

The neighborhood of Negotin (Župa) produced a bright red wine, called "ružica" (rosy), which is special to this province and of excellent quality. Such wines are called vins roses in France.

"Čviček" is a type of a slightly from the Save and Drave banovina, and is specially suitable as a summer table wine.

The red aperitif wine "Karlovac Bermet," with 16 percent alcohol, is the typical Jugoslav aperitif with something of the flavor of white Italian vermouth. In some foreign markets for instance in Austria, the name "Karlovitzer" is wrongly used for ordinary sweet red wine of high grade.

2. White Table Wines

Jugoslavia also produces a profusion of white table wines which for certain qualities can be compared with the best types of foreign wines which are established on the world markets. The main types are the following:

The sweetish white wines from the islands of middle Dalmatia (Hvar, Vis and Kočula), slightly yellow in color, which may be compared with the well known French Sauternes.

Rizling is produced in some of the northern provinces, especially in the Ljutomer district (Luttenberger Rizling) and in Voivodina (e. g. Fruška gora and Kraljevbreški Rizling).

These are of the type of Rhine hocks, mild, of full bouquet, and in a few years acquire a high grade of alcohol.

In the districts of Voivodina and in the Save banovina, there are excellent white wines known as Traminac and Silvanac, rather resembling Moselle in type. These are rather less mild than rizling and have definite bouquet.

Dalmatinac wine from the Island of Vis, known as "Vugava," and "Grk" from the Island of Korčula are types of desert wines. In some years these wines contain a fair quantity of untransformed sugar, they are yellowish in color and of very high grading (15 per cent). They are of the type of southern white wines such as Sicilian, and may be compared with Tokay.

Zilavka, a strong yellowish wine from Herzegovina, may be used as a natural desert wine, comparable to Sicilian yellowish in color, but when specially treated they are of a fine green tint. The white Dalmatian wines are similar to the excellent "San Severo" Apulian wine. White Banat wine is widely used as the basis of so-called industrial wines from which strengthened by distilled extract are made brandies and dessert wines. These Banat wines are also themselves excellent table wines.

The table wines of Jugoslavia may likewise be classed as red and white table wines.

A Central Co-Operative

This list is proof of the production of excellent wines, both for the table and for blending produced in Jugoslavia. The sale of wine is organized on a very sound co-operative basis in the country. A great number of vineyard co-operative associations are engaged in the export of various types of wines.

Seeing that all the associations are affiliated to the Central Co-operative Association for the Kingdom of Jugoslavia at Belgrade, it is in the interest of foreign importers to apply to this Central Association describing exactly the type of wine in which they are interested and they will be put in contact with those vinegrowing associations which are en-

Century of Progress Fraternal Day

The National Fraternal Congress of America through an especially appointed committee is organized with plans under way to promote the greatest fraternal demonstration in our history at the Century Progress Exposition, Chicago, at the "Fraternal Day at the Fair" on Sept. 1.

National officials of the affiliated societies en route home from attendance at the N. F. C. of A. convention at Milwaukee, will be honor guests on this occasion, and it is hopefully anticipated that 200,000 or more fraternalists will join in this event which has for its objective the gathering of the memberships of our several societies to show the strength in numbers and the active fraternal services in which we are engaged.

A formal program of artistry and oratory by masters in these lines will be featured afternoon and evening in the spacious and beautiful Court of the Hall of Science, and the day will be highly enjoyable and profitable also in the many entertainment features provided. A fraternal parade is scheduled for the early afternoon with appropriate floats, uniform drill teams, junior exhibitions and other timely features.

Every active and loyal member of our congress societies should aim to be present and take part in this memorable and epoch-making "Fraternal Day at the Fair." Of course, you intend to visit the Fair and to view the many wonderful educational displays at this exposition, whose slogan is, "See it in Action and Show How it Works." Begin now to make your plans to be in Chicago and to visit the Century of Progress Exposition on Sept. 1, and we

are the two most important phases of the county organization's spring schedule, according to Robert H. Jamison, county chairman. Jamison pointed to the program as embodying the "first objectives" of the group in its fight and declared that "The fight is not over by any means; there are still plenty of hurdles to be cleared."

"Every man pays taxes, whether he realizes it or not," said Jamison. "Everytime he buys a cigar or groceries, or pays the light or gas bill, or pay to a show, he pays taxes. It is important that the citizen gets this fact fixed in his mind."

The seven points of the program of action are:

1. To support legislation enabling local tax districts to use local sources of income to reduce local special assessment levies and debt levies.

2. To support legislation permitting installment payment of taxes.

3. To oppose the issue of all tax anticipation warrants.

4. To secure laws requiring the approval of 65% of the voters for the issuing of bonds for new improvements or for the authorizing of voted levies.

5. To secure legislation limiting the reissuance of retired municipal bonds in any one year to 50%, instead of 90% as at present.

6. To limit, through legislation, the issuance of special assessment bonds to a fixed percentage of the assessed valuation of property for general tax purpose, preferably not to exceed 25%.

7. To support the passage of the state constitutional amendment permitting simplification of country government with resulting reduction of taxes.

"It does not cost anything to become a member of the league," said Fred W. Blaisdell, executive director for Cuyahoga County and the State of Ohio. "Naturally, the local office must have some money on which to operate. We depend on the voluntary contributions for these funds. But the important thing for us is to get the names and addresses of men and women who wish to join in a movement such as the National Economy League affords."

"I told my wife I would shoot any man who had flirted with her at the seaside."

"What did she say?"

"She told me to bring a machine gun."

gaged in the export of the desired types of wines.

Jugoslav wines are as suitable for mixing as for the countries of northern Europe will introduce them to their markets and test their quality.

(South Slav Herald.)

National Economy League Announces Local Programs

Prepares Immediate Fight

Cleveland, O. — A program of action recently launched by the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) branch of the National Economy League, calling for economy measures in city and county government, is to be carried on in conjunction with a vigorous drive for members, it was learned from the league's headquarters in the Bulkley building.

The local branch of the league—which stands for the restoration of the principle of government for the whole people as opposed to private interests and the elimination of wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures—will enroll men and women from all walks of life for the purpose of presenting a solid front on questions involving tax reduction. The expansion here is part of a nation-wide campaign now being carried on by the league.

The local program of action and the campaign for members are the two most important phases of the county organization's spring schedule, according to Robert H. Jamison, county chairman. Jamison pointed to the program as embodying the "first objectives" of the group in its fight and declared that "The fight is not over by any means; there are still plenty of hurdles to be cleared."

"I just happened to go through the village, and they invited me in," replied Kvas. "It is good for a person to go occasionally among the common people for a little fun, and at the same time one can observe some of the old customs."

"You said the right thing; especially for you is good to go among the people and get this way a little joy out of life, because you do not go any place anyway. Please do not feel hurt, but lately it seems to me as if you were avoiding me. When you first came to Slemenice, you came occasionally to see me, and then to pass the time away, we either went hunting or some place else. I was then always very happy, because I felt that at last I had a real companion. But of late you seem to have changed a great deal, and you appear to shun my company."

"Please do not misjudge me!" said Lovre, and then blushed, because he was forced to deny that he knew to be true. "You know that I have no reason to avoid you. I am a queer person; I am no good for company, and I know that I have already often bored you with my companionship. You must forgive me if I am not as I should be; if I am not like other people. It is said that every person has some fault, well, I seem to have more faults than anyone else. I, myself, often feel that I should act differently—but I cannot."

"Oh, that is foolishness! Just be yourself; and if I did not offend you, or done something else to you, please do not hide yourself, whenever I come to Slemenice. I actually feel that you do that occasionally. If I come to your room, you are not there; if I ask Manica about you, she either does not know, or she acts as if you had forbidden her to tell me. I often wanted to question you about this, and now is just right that I met you here."

"You are right, if you scold me."

"This is not right, either! You must promise to me that you will improve in your behavior toward me, and that you will come to see me tomorrow morning, and then we will go either to the woods, or some place else, where we shall

enjoy ourselves."

"I shall come, but I must tell you that this is not as easy for me as it is for you. I have my duties, but you are your own master. I must teach others and myself if I want, some day, to amount to something in this world, and, furthermore, I must work to earn my keep and my salary."

"But who will always pore over those books and not feel lonesome? That is all right for a short time, if it has to be that way. But as far as the boy is concerned, I know that Mr. Benjamin will not object if you let the teaching of his son go for a half or even a whole day, and come with me. Leave that to me, I will speak to the landlord."

"That would not look right."

"Why not? You are not tied down, are you? And then, too, the people at Slemenice are not so unreasonable that they would object if one is not always there. For this reason you come to me tomorrow morning, or if you want I shall come for you. Now do not hide yourself again, or I will be forced to believe that you dislike me, a thing which would hurt me immensely. Excuse me for a few moments, I am going to dance with the bride once, I will be back presently, and then we can talk some more."

The musicians had just then begun to play, and Marian left Lovre in order to get his dancing partner.

Kvas felt himself strangely moved by this conversation with the carefree youth. He became restless and wanted to go out where he could be alone, and think undisturbed over some of Marian's remarks.

He arose, and went to the door absent-mindedly, forgetting even to express his appreciation to the people for their hospitality. Marian noticed him just as he was going out, and leaving his dancing partner, asked him surprised: "Are you going already? I wish that you would wait, so that we could go together."

"I have work to do," replied Kvas without being aware that he was lying. "I will visit you tomorrow morning anyway."

"Be sure that you come!" called Marian after him.

Although human nature is such that we hate to leave a place where joy is to be found, yet we are often forced, in life, to act differently than our desires demand of us. So we, too, must leave, even though unwillingly, Dražar's house, and follow our Lovre. However, before we go, we must assure our readers that if anyone of them still had a desire to listen to Kraslav's foolish reminiscences, but which is doubtful, that Kraslav spoke the rest of the day of nothing else but of his experience with the devil.

Lovre walked slowly from the village toward Slemenice. He learned from his conversation with Marian many things which caused him pain. He perceived that the young man, in spite of his thoughtlessness and carefree life, had a kinder heart than he gave him credit heretofore. It was true that he avoided him on purpose, because his conscience bothered him. The fact that he believed that he stole the love of his apparent fiancee made Lovre feel uneasy whenever he came near Marian, and hence he preferred to stay out of his way.

(Continued in Next Issue)

"TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelic

(Continuation)

"Do you ever long for her?"

Kraslav began to sob, and kept on telling: "Oh, yes, yes, I longed for her. It is already many years since Urška left me, and she probably died already, but I often thought how nice it would have been if All Saints had not taken her away from me. That fall I farmed nine and a half bushels of potatoes, and carrots were good, too. Why, everytime I heard the door squeak, I thought: 'Now comes my Urška.'"

Kraslav had barely spoken

and wiped away a large tear,

when the door squeaked, but instead of Kraslav's sweetheart, Marian came in. All greeted the newcomer with joy, except the Tenth Brother, whose face darkened; he sat down among the musicians, and remained there without uttering a word or answering to anyone.

Lovre, too, seemed to feel uneasy when Marian entered.

After Marian greeted everyone,

and congratulated the bride and groom, he sat down next to Lovre, and said, "So you came, too!"

"I just happened to go

through the village, and they invited me in," replied Kraslav.

"It is good for a person to go

occasionally among the common people for a little fun, and at the same time one can observe some of the old customs."

"You said the right thing;

especially for you is good to

go among the people and get this

way a little joy out of life,

because you do not go any place

anyway. Please do not feel

hurt, but lately it seems to me

as if you were avoiding me.

When you first came to Slemenice, you came occasionally to

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time away, we either went

hunting or some place else.

I was then always very happy,

because I felt that at last I had

a real companion. But of late

you seem to have changed a

Imenik uradnikov krajevnih društev Jugoslovanske Kat. Jednote.

DRUŠTVO SV. CIRILA IN METODA,
STEV. 1, ELY, MINN.
Predsednik: Charles Merhar, 629 E. Harrison
St.; tajnik: John Kumpasnik, Box 122;
državnik: Frank Kusch, Box 103; blagajnik: John Zlabornik, Box 199;
zdravnik: dr. W. C. Klein, Vsi Sublet, Wyo.
— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 10. uri v Joe Kropuška dvoran, v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. MARIA DANICA, STEV. 28,
SUBLET, WYOMING.

Predsednik: John Kumpasnik, Box 122;

tajnik: Anton Krasnič, Box 103; blagajnik: John Zlabornik, Box 199;

zdravnik: dr. W. C. Klein, Vsi Sublet, Wyo.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 10. uri v Joe Kropuška dvoran, v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. SIRCA JEZUSA, STEV. 2,
ELY, MINN.

Predsednik: Joe L. Chapan, 416 E. Campbell St.; tajnik: John Virant, Box 312, Imperial, Pa.; blagajnik: Frank Virant, Box 312, Imperial, Pa.; organizator: John Medved, R. D. 2, Coraopolis, Pa.; zdravnik: dr. W. S. Broadhurst, Imperial, Pa. — Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 1. uri popoldne v Community dvoran, v Ely, Minn. — Društvo zboruje vsako drugo nedeljo v mesecu ob 7. ura v J. N. Domu.

DRUŠTVO SV. BARBARE, STEV. 1,
LA SALLE, ILL.

Predsednik: John Pelko, 1216 — 7th St.;

Anton Kastner, 1146 — 7th St.;

John Martin Setine, 513 — 10th St.;

dr. Leon Urbanowski, Marquette

St.; tajnik: Matt Karcic, Trindad, Colo.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 1. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. BARBARE, STEV. 1,
FEDERAL, PENNA.

Predsednik: Lawrence Klemenc, Box 17;

John Abel, vsl. Bar, Box 1; blagajnik: Joe

Pizzos, Bridgeville, Pa. — Društvo

zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. BARBARE, STEV. 4,
SOUTAIN, MINN.

Predsednik: Jacob Pavlik, Box 1104

Minn.; tajnik: in organizator: John

Brown, 463, Soudan, Minn.; blagajnik:

Frank Schijlar, Box 835, Soudan,

Pa.; zdravnik: dr. O. Benson, Soudan,

Pa. — Društvo zboruje vsako treto

nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 1,
BLACK DIAMOND, WASH.

Predsednik: Martin Zupan, Mont.

tajnik: John Tratnik, Box 83; blagajnik:

Frank Kravagata, zdravnik: dr. H.

W. Steiner, 171, Second Ave. South;

dr. P. H. McFarland, Roof Hospital, vsl. v

Chisholm, Minn. — Društvo zboruje

vsako treto nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 5,
LORAIN, OHIO.

Predsednik: John Tomac, 8434 E.

34th St.; tajnik: Peter Vasilic, Box 152;

blagajnik: Frank Jancar, Box 152;

zdravnik: dr. E. J. Novak, 208 E. 21st

St.; tajnik: dr. G. M. Blank, 238 E. 21st St.; tajnik: Vsi v Lorain, Ohio. —

Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 6,
SOUTH RANGE, MICH.

Predsednik: Matija Vardjan, 333 W.

Green St.; tajnik: John Pezdire, 361 W.

South St.; blagajnik: Joseph Filak, 400 W.

Greenwich St.; zdravnik: dr. F. N. Sidel,

332 Front St., vsl. v Reading, Pa. —

Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 61,
CENTER, PENNA.

Predsednik: Anton Erzen, R. F. D. 1,

Box 1, Box 154, Turtle Creek, Pa.; tajnik:

Frank Schiraf, Box 263, Unity, Pa.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 61,
BLACK CREEK, MONT.

Predsednik: Joe Mayer, Bear Creek, Mont.

tajnik: Ludvig Champa, Washoe, Mont.

Mont.; blagajnik: Božo Pleich, Cokedale, Colorado.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 61,
ROUNDUP, MONT.

Predsednik: John Sauer, 214 E.

104 E. Spruce St.; tajnik: John J.

Steier, 171, Second Ave. South;

dr. P. H. McFarland, Roundup, Mont.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 61,
BLACK DIAMOND, WASH.

Predsednik: Martin Zupan, Mont.

tajnik: John Tratnik, Box 83; blagajnik:

Frank Kravagata, zdravnik: dr. H.

W. Steiner, 171, Second Ave. South;

dr. P. H. McFarland, Roundup, Mont.

— Društvo zboruje vsako treto nedeljo v

mesecu ob 2. uru v Slovenjih.

DRUŠTVO SV. ALOJZIJA, STEV. 61,
BLACK DIAMOND, WASH.

Predsednik: Matija Vardjan, 333 W.

Green St.; tajnik: John Pezdire, 361 W.

South St.; blagajnik: Joseph Filak, 400 W.

Greenwich St.; zdravnik: dr. F. N. Sidel,

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SLADKORNI TRS

V 15. stoletju so prinesli trs iz prvotne domovine Azije, kjer si je že Aleksander Veliki hladil z njegovim sokom žejjo, na Sicilijo, na Madeiro, Kanarske otroke in pozneje po odkritju Amerike na Antile in bližnjo ameriško celino. V novi domovini je zavzel trs vedno večje površine. Z njegovo zgodovino je tesno zvezana tudi grena osuda stotisočev črncev-sužnjev, ki so jih prepejaljali iz afriških pragozodov na latifundije Kube, Haitija, Jamaice in Porto Rica. Postal je usoden za te dežele, bolj kot katerakoli kolonialna politika tega sadeža. S prisilnim monopoliziranjem je dobil sladkor z Antil silen vpliv na svetovni trg. Politični dogodki kot celinsko zaprtje Anglije proti Napoleonu pa so povzročili, da je skoro propadel. Blokirane evropske dežele so začele saditi sladkorni peso, ki je bila si jajen nadomestek za dragi trsni sladkor. Končno je spravila latifundije ukinitev suženjstva na rob propada. Pridružila se je še konkurenca pesnega sladkorja, ki je postal v zadnjih desetletjih preteklega stoletja izborn izvozni predmet.

Pred vojno ste lahko opazovali na Barbados, Jamajki, Kubo, Haiti in drugih antilskih otokih žrtve tega boja: — zarjavale stroje, razpadle mline za trs, raztrgane tovarne in zapuščena polja. Kazali so na to in obenem preklinjali evropski sladkor. Svetovna vojna pa je napravila temu konec. V par letih je zavzel trsni sladkor svoje prejšnje mesto. Z gojenjem najboljših in najdobjanostnejših vrst sladkornega trsa in izboljšanjem strojev so stopile Antile na prvo mesto. Vendar je po vojni obdržal pesni sladkor svoje prejšnje mesto.

Setev in žetev sta v deželah, kjer goje sladkorni trs, namreč na Sundskih otokih, naravnost ovita v mističen čar. Rast ta rastline "zavisi" v veliki meri od volje bogov. Kajti trs tvori v teh deželah glavno hrano, iz njega izdelujejo celo alkoholne pijače. Poleg najprimitivnejšega mlina opaziš ogromne dimnike najmodernejše urejenih sladkornih tovarn, ki izdelujejo sladkor za eksport.

Sladkorni trs ni prav nič druga kot neke vrste trava. Dobro raščeno steblo ima do 25 kolen, ne da bi to vplivalo na njegovo kvaliteto. Pri sajenju pa snemajo povsod kubanske sadilce; vsako leto prenove rastline s tem, da polože v brazde skrbno izbrane, močne dele stebla, ki imajo po več očes. Skrbno obdelavanje zemlje in nega rastline silno vplivata na letni donos. Še pred par leti so dobili s hektarja 4,000 kg sladkorja, dočim dobe n. pr. na Kubi že 12,000 kg.

Po končani žetvi začnejo obdelavati zemljo in saditi. Brazde naredi v razdalji 1—1½ m do 40 cm globoke in prav takoj široke. Vanje polože omjenjene odrezke na ta način kot pri nas krompir in zagrebojo. V novejšem času rabijo na velikih nasadih moderne parne pluge ali bencinske traktorje. Za setev pripravijo končke zrelega trsa z 2 ali 3 očesoma, jih denejo v zemljo in pokrijejo narahlo z zemljom. Prvi dež vzbudi s pomokojo tropске vročine v zemlji živiljenje. Trs požene; poleg glavnih dveh ali treh poganjkov pride na dan še več stranskih poganjkov. Kakor hitro se po kažejo listi, začne nepretrgano delo. Treba je regulirati dotok vode, preganjati plevel, okopavati. Po 8 mesecih je rastlina doraslala; visoka je 2—4 m. Ovelni spodnji listi romajo v koš. Solnce pripeta z vso močjo na stebla, trs začne zoreti. Nastopi suša, in soki v trsu, ki so bili dolje redki, se zgoste. Po desetih mesecih začne poganjati cvetje.

To je znamenje, da je trs zrel, da ima v sebi največjo množino sladkorja, ki je mogoča.

Tedaj praznjuje domačini na Javi praznik žetve; po bogatem darovanju boginji rodovitnosti začnejo z žetvijo. Na stotine pridnih rok odrežejo trs tik nad korenino; tu in tam odlomijo vršiček za novo setev, vse drugo pa naložijo na vozove, traktorje in avtomobile. Nato pride trs v tovarno. Tam iztisnejo z velikim pritiskom ves sok, katerega potem obdelujejo z žveplom, apnom; nato ga zgoste, očistijo in spremene v centrifugah v kristalnem obliku. Končno pride sladkor še v modeli in nato na ladjo.

Trs gojijo po vseh tropskih deželah. Prav tako dobro uspeva v vlažnih predelih ob morju, kateri v višini 1,500 m. Največje plantaže so na Sundskih otokih, dalje na Javi, Prednji in zadnji Indiji, na Antilih in Floridi, v Srednji in Južni Ameriki.

("Živiljenje in Svet.")

KAKOR ROBINSON

Angleški mornar Percy Kelly se je rešil pred kratkim iz položaja, ki ni obetael nič dobrega. Na vožnji iz zapadne Afrike domov se ga je lotila malarija, zaradi katere so ga moral ostaviti v bolnišnici na Madeiri. Komaj je ozdravel, je napravil iz dolgega časa izlet s čolnom. Hipoma se je dvignil orkan, ki ga je gnal z divjo silo proti jugu. Petnajst ur je trajala ta vožnja, ki se je končala isto takoj nadomesta s tem, da je čoln treščil ob pečine samotnega neobljudenega otoka in se razbil. Kelly je z veliko težavo rešil golo živiljenje.

Ker je bil zelo lačen, se je razgledal najprvo za čim užitnik. Toda na otoku je opazil samo staro lesnike in nekoliko divijih golobov, ki jih pa brez orožja ni mogel ujeti. V tej stiski je zožem iz svoje pličevine skrivaste skratke izrezal nekakšne trnke, s katerimi mu je res uspelo, da je nalobil nekoliko rib. Za silo je bilo zadosti, ker mu ni manjkalo vžigalnika, da je zakuril ogenj, in pitne vode, ki je kot edini vir na otoku curljala izpod neke skale.

"Ampak pred nočjo ne opravijo."

"Res je . . . četudi še ni polno."

"Morda odidejo prej?"

"Nikakor ne mislite . . . Mi smo še tu . . . In jutri kanijo ponoviti veseličico."

"Kaj pa drugi divjaki, tisti iz aldej . . ."

"Čakajo v hosti, da zmagalec odidejo. Nemara žde na drevsah. Na kraju pameti jim ni, da bi se pokazali. Up na osvetovim zasveti šele tedaj, kadar ne bo več sovragna na vidiku. Potem bodo potrebitno čakali . . . da ne bodo več oprezni. Tačas pa bo na njih vrsta, da si nažanjejo glav."

"Čedno živiljenje . . ."

"Kakor živalsko . . . Kasneje pa se bodo mogli omikati in bodo nazadnje izvrstni kmetski delavec ali naselnik."

"Kaj pa drugi divjaki, tisti iz aldej . . ."

"In jutri se jih odkrižamo."

Na drugem bregu je veselica trajala dalje. Mnogo glav je bilo že ustrojenih in vojščki so jih natikaliki na palice, da so jih kazali. Belci so jih razločno videle: majhne, črnkaste, z lasmi, ki so se zdaj zdeli neizmerno dolgi.

"Naj le brž pridejo," je govoril Moric. "Da jih naklinstimo, kakor zasluzijo, potem bomo mogli odriniti . . . proti mojem očetu."

Edmond je bil mračen. Ko je bila prva naloga opravljena, se je tudi njemu mudilo na pot. Da je bilo v njegovih moči, bi bil povdovil dolžino pohodov.

"Sovražnik je na severu. Bog ve, ali ne bo napadel posameznega človeka brez obrambe?"

"Mislimo nase!" je opozoril Avgust. "Po mojem mnenju je treba za nocoj kaj posebnega unreniti."

"Kajpa?" se je zdrznil Moric.

"Ker jih bomo primereno sprejeli. V gozdu pa . . . hujdirja . . . nisem porok za nič več . . .

Ako naj nas puste v miru in se čim hitreje vrnejo v svoje selo, jem je treba nauka. Zavrnil jih moramo: tako si bodo mislili, da bomo jutri proti njim z današnjimi premaganci."

"Ampak ti tega ne vedo."

"Bežite no! Ti preže na nas in na nje. Nemara je že kateri nad našimi glavami . . . vendar brez orožja je. Meni je do tega, da vidi . . . Na ta način si prihramimo to, da bi nas kasneje nadlegovali: prvič, ker bodo dobili dobro mnenje o naši sili, drugič pa, ker bodo vsaj tri dni upošteli — in to je dovolj —

da smo jim potokli nekaj sovražnikov, ki jim pobero glave in jih takisto pokuhajo, kakor da so jih posekali v boju."

"Ali ste v vaši naselbini že ustanovili angleško postoljajoče društvo J. S. K. Jednote?

Edmond Romazieres: PRI GLAVOREZIH

(Nadaljevanje)

Manuela in Adina sta ostali pri nihalkah. Toliko sta si imeli povedati. Edmondova žena je moral tešiti, jeli? Temu ubogemu preplašenemu srcu, kajne? je bilo treba vrniti mir in zaupanje, mu dopovedati čudež, v katerega včasih kar verjeti ni mogla . . .

Moric in Edmond sta prosila vodnika, naj jim razloži obred, ki se je vršil vprsto njih. Sedaj so divjaki začeli neugnano plesati okoli črepin. Poglavar je vnotrič pristopil in se drl, naj belci pridejo k njim, kakor so obljudili. Santos se je mirno odvez dan besede, čes:

"Strelica se prehitro zapiči v srce." "Kaj pa prav za prav počenjajo?"

"Zmagu slave ob osvojenih glavah. Glejte. Ples gre h koncu. Zdaj pobirajo lobanje in jih mečejo v reko. Psiujejo in jim žele tisočero smrt. Sedaj pa pride najzanimivejše. Poglejte si moške, ki stoje pri loncih. Pažijo, kako se glavekuhajo. Pobrati jih je treba, preden voda zavre, sicer bi lasje izpadli. Čeabi videli nemarno juho, ki se načriva iz tega . . . Iz teh glav pride precej tolšče . . ."

"Kaj pa potlej?" "Najteže se še ostane. Okoli dvajsetkrat morajo glavo napolnit z vročim peskom, skozi vratno odprtino. Dodobra jo napihnejo, potem jo likajo z gladkim kamencem, ki ga segrevajo . . . Po vseh teh opravilih je koža zopet gladka ko prej. Ali uskočiši se je. Komaj za pomarančo je velika . . . Podobnost so znali tako imenito ohraniti, da takoj spoznaš prejšnjega lastnika."

"Ampak pred nočjo ne opravijo."

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Vrnili so se torej k ženskama in razložili svoj naklep. Morica je skrbela Manuela; izpraševaljo je, mladenka pa mu je odgovarjala z angelskim nasmehom, ki jo je kazal še lepo.

"Kaj naj počnemo?" je ugibal Avgust.

Santos je premisljal.

"Zasadimo ob reki zaslon od palmovih listov, da jim prikrijemo svoj tabor;" je naposlед odgovoril. "Glavno je, da ne zaslutijo, kakor se utrijevo."

"Pa vendar si poreko, da za tem zelenjem . . ."

"Menili bodo, da si postavljam nekakšno kočo. Tudi oni jo pričenjajo na isti način . . . A za tem zaslanjalom bomo svobodni. Svoj stan obdamo s kuhom suhih vej, nekako za moža visoko. Puščice ne bodo mogle zadeti."

"Toda Moric, ki je po vsem videl, imel precej vpliva nanjo, je pregovoril, naj se zlekne v svojo nihalko, obešeno dovolj visoko, da je morebitne puščice ne bodo mogle zadeti."

"Noč se je razprostrala naokrog in onkrat vode se je takoj poleg petje in vpitje."

"Pijani so," je pripomnil Edmond.

Moric je govoril z Adino in Manoelo. Mlaedenka se je po malem odrestila strašne more in neverjetnih sanj osvoboditve. Zaupanje se je vračalo, svoje srce je že dajala svojim rešnikom, svojim prijateljem. Bila je krasna in mila. Bedeti je hotela, da dejala, vso noč, kajti to noč bi prebila v zahvalnih molitvah.

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(Dalje sledi.)

Imenik uradnikov dr. J. S. K. J.

(Nadaljevanje iz 7. strani)

en: Ana Rain, 916 E. Walnut St., Kalamazoo, Mich.; zdravnik: dr. William Young, Lawton, Mich. — Društvo zboruje vsako trete nedeljo v mesecu ob 2. popoldne pribrati načrt.

DRUŠTVO SV. JEROME, STEV. 204, SPRINGHILL, N. S. CANADA

Predežnik: Matt Persin, Box 672; tajnik: John Staver, Box 24; tajnik in organizator: John Otrin, 602 E. Camp Street; blagajnik: Joe Tomasic, Box 185; državnik: dr. H. S. D. Mock, Cheswick, Pa.

DRUŠTVO SLOV. RUDAR. WINDBER, WINDBER, PA.