







# NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPREME PRESIDENT

To the members of the Supreme Board:-

Pursuant to the provisions of the By-laws adopted by the Thirteenth Regular Convention of JSKJ, and in accordance with instructions of the Supreme Board, I hereby submit for your approval a text of rules and regulations governing the administration of the Athletic department of the JSKJ and the distribution of its sport fund. The text follows:

### RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADMINISTRATION OF THE ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT OF JSKJ AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITS SPORT FUND.

1. The Sport Fund shall be used to assist in the support of J. S. K. J. athletic teams based on the highest standards of sportsmanship.

2. The J. S. K. J. shall permit the playing of only those games in which there is not too great a risk for the loss of health, life, and limb of its members. Baseball, basketball and tennis are the approved sports.

3. The Supreme Executive Committee shall act as an arbitration board in such cases when the commissioner is unable to judge, regulate or settle a controversial matter.

4. The Supreme Executive Committee shall elect a commissioner or administrator who becomes duly responsible to the above committee for his actions.

5. The duties of the athletic commissioner shall be:

a) To act as adviser for all sport groups, constantly promoting good sportsmanship in behalf of our organization.

b) To arrange all games between lodges in the J. S. K. J.

c) To recommend financial assistance to all lodges he sees fit, abiding by any regulations made by the Executive Committee in regard to such grants.

d) To make official reports of the management of the athletic teams to the Executive Committee.

6. Each lodge must agree to abide by the rules of the S. K. J.

7. Membership of our teams shall consist of members of the J. S. K. J. only.

8. No player may play on two or more lodge teams of the J. S. K. J.

9. Transfer of players from one lodge to another is permissible, but not for athletic purposes during the same playing season.

10. Each lodge must present a certified list of players to the athletic commissioner not less than ten (10) days before their first game.

11. The expenses for individual equipment shall be kept to the minimum and all extravagance avoided.

12. Any lodge found guilty of illegitimate use of the sport fund, (for a purpose other than the maintenance of a team) shall be automatically refused any further use of the fund. The matter from then on in respect to such a lodge is at the discretion of the Executive Board.

13. The J. S. K. J. comes into possession of all equipment case a lodge or athletic group disbards.

14. "Importing" or hiring of players to represent a lodge would not be allowed.

15. One hundred dollars is the maximum amount the commissioner may recommend for any one lodge during the playing season.

16. The athletic Commissioner shall have power to issue such additional rules as he may deem necessary provided, however, that they do not conflict with the foregoing rules and regulations.

The foregoing draft was prepared by Brother Anthony L. Garbas, editor of the English section of Nova Doba, with a few changes and amendments made by the Supreme President. It will be remembered that Brother Garbas had submitted his suggestions regarding the administration of the Athletic department to the January meeting of the Supreme Board, but my proposed plan was referred back to him for revision.

My recommendations with reference to the administration of the Athletic department of the JSKJ and the adoption of the foregoing rules and regulations are as follows:

1. That the rules as proposed by Brother Garbas be adopted as of January 1st, 1929.

2. That Brother Garbas be appointed Athletic Commissioner of the JSKJ with an additional compensation of Twenty dollars per month for the first year, beginning May 1st, 1929, and compensation to be paid out of the Sport Fund.

3. That in cities, towns and villages, where the JSKJ has more than one subordinate lodge, the members of such lodges, desiring to engage in any kind of athletics permissible under the foregoing rules, should form a joint athletic club which shall represent the combined lodges of their community competition with lodges of other cities or towns. This does apply to the City of Greater Cleveland and Ely, Minnesota.

4. That a fair honorarium be paid to Brother Garbas for the preparation of the above rules.

Each member of the Supreme Board is respectfully requested to send his reply to the foregoing recommendations later than May 10th, 1929.

Fraternally yours,

ANTON ZBASNIK,  
Supreme President JSKJ.

## Current Thought.

### WHY NO AMERICAN-SLOVENE CHORAL LODGES?

Thus far no English-conducted lodge exists to express the musical inclinations of members of our organization. The routine of business which is absorbing our attention is more or less of a grind and there is nothing that will more effectively relieve the strain and put new life and hope into us than a choral lodge. In every community no matter how large or small there are a small number of its inhabitants who can sing.

Therefore isn't the organization of a choral lodge worth while if it would develop musical activity, if it is a means of interesting, delighting, and elevating a large number of youth at a very small expense. In this manner kindred minds would be brought in close touch with one another at rehearsals and formal concerts and the result of cooperation would be something beautiful. Such a lodge could well be sustained by giving concerts to a public that has the propensity to hear singing direct from singers.

In every town there are a few, sometimes many, who appreciate and like to sing good music and who would devote a portion of their time to rehearsals of the lodges. If one or two of the more popular persons with the people would round up all the singers of the community, there is no reason why with united efforts of these few persons and a director of ability, such a lodge couldn't have a well defined place in a community.

Musical organizations if conducted properly are of extreme value to youth and the community since aside from improvement in a musical way members of a choral lodge would also acquire self-control, concentration, power to work effectively with others, and the confidence and assurance that comes from public performances. It also gives the members an added pride and interest in their lodges which they represent.

Since music is a distinct and independent art having its own reasons for existence let's organize lodges which would provide the musical life in our communities. A musical lodge in public appearances is an excellent advertisement for any organization. Let the first English-conducted choral lodge be a J. S. K. J. lodge.

### INDICATIONS OF THE MEMBEROMETER

Perhaps no lodges deserve greater praise than the ones of recent origin. The newest lodge, "Western Stars" have acquired about twenty-six members in less than two months. It is an achievement worth commenting favorably upon and it is justifiable to encourage greater efforts in strengthening the personnel of their lodge. It is very evident that the members of "Colorado Sunshine" are combining their energies to keep in pace with the best of the lodges in our organization and no doubt even live in the supreme hope of merging ahead of the so-called more notable ones. The "Pittsburghers" are not asleep by any means. They are tackling every problem confronting them with the greatest zest imaginable. Their immediate response in regard to baseball vindicates this contention.

Congratulations "youngster lodges" for being constantly on the heels of the older and better established lodges, we hope that you have enough gumption and reserve energy to overtake them.

### JUGOSLAVS AND CZECHS CLOSE FRIENDS

President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, recently received in audience at Prague Castle Budisla G. Angjelovic, the newly appointed Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. M. Angjelovic said it would be his endeavor to strengthen the cordial bonds of friends which had long united the two countries. The policy of the present Government of King Alexander was, in respect of foreign affairs, entirely at one with its predecessors, and its whole effort was directed to maintaining international peace.

A few months ago only twenty per cent of the entire population of the country could read. It is Keman's ambition to make his countrymen one hundred per cent literate.

President Masaryk in reply recalled the fact that the troops of the two countries had fought side by side for a common cause, and that their politicians had cooperated in securing their unity and independence, and were now endeavouring to

## Bare Facts.

**Ice-cream.** To "Dolly" Madison, wife of the President of the United States, is sometimes given the credit for inventing ice-cream. It is further asserted that it was another woman, Nancy Johnson, wife of a young naval officer, who invented the ice-cream freezer. Truth, however, must not be sacrificed to galantry. Ice-cream was introduced to the English aristocracy of the eighteenth century by a London confectioner named Gunton, who may or may not have been its inventor. It is quite possible, of course, that among the many mistresses of the White House Dolly Madison may have been the first to serve ice-cream at the presidential reception, and thus have popularized in this country a delicacy that had been known for at least half a century in England.

**Chewing Gum.** From 1890 to 1900 was the greatest era in the history of chewing gum in the United States. The press, the pulpit, and the medical profession were largely occupied in denouncing the habit all through the decade. Said the New York Sun, in the latter part of 1890: "Cynical critics point out that no fancy of the American people had become such a craze as the public indulgence in the gum-chewing habit, and that no craze has flourished so in the face of public odium. The habit, as a matter of cold fact, has reached a stage now that makes it impossible for a New Yorker to go to the theater or church, or enter the street cars or railway train without meeting men and women whose jaws are working with the activity of the gum chewing victim. And the spectacle is maintained in the face of frequent reminders that gum chewing, especially in public, is an essentially vulgar indulgence that not only shows bad breeding, but spoils a pretty countenance and detracts from the dignity of those who practise the habit. Cynics who observe it have sighed for the return of the sturdy discipline of their youth, when the schoolmaster used to spank everybody caught chewing gum in public. Since 1900 the craze has declined, especially among the young women of the cities, but to some extent it maintains its popularity in the smaller towns and villages.

The best gum is that made from the chiclezapote tree in Mexico. In its crude state this gum was long used by the Mexican Indians for a similar purpose. When they went out on the plains they found that it kept their throats from becoming parched if they could get no water. But it was unknown to Americans until 1870, when a lump fell into the hands of Thomas Adams, a Staten Island photographer. He was on the lookout for some quick way of making a fortune. His first idea was that the substance might be made to take the place of gutta percha, or soft rubber, but after experiments extending over a period of two years, he was forced to give up the idea as impracticable. A lot of the useless stock was left on his hands. One day he happened to break off a bit and chewed it. He found it was pleasant to the taste. That hint was sufficient, he would manufacture the article into chewing gum. A prominent manufacturer assured him that the substance was no good for the purpose, but, nothing

### HOWS AND WHYS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR

By George A. Dorsey Ph. D.

In a sensible, conversational question-and-answer way, Dr. Dorsey deals with the endless enigma of human behavior—Why do we do this? How do we get this way? Why do we fall for, or out with each other? How can we be happy though married? Why do we sleep so much? Why should we control our emotions?

Some of the conclusions reached by this student of human nature are likely to be disputed, but his main positions are too well founded not to give many of those who assimilate them the needed "jolt" in the right direction. The whole book is pervaded with a spirit of optimism sure of itself to work wonders.

This book is neither a scientific nor a moral treatise; it is an absorbingly interesting explanation of why certain human matters are as they are, and how they can be, if desired, improved upon. "The author of 'Why We Behave Like Human Beings' has 'done it again'—he has given vitally useful knowledge in applied human science to the laymen who need it."

Catherine M. Oblak.

### CHISHOLM TO HEAR SUBLJ

Plans are being arranged for the concert to be given in Chisholm, Minn., Sunday April 28th, by Anton Subelj, operatic-baritone of the Royal Opera of Ljubljana, Jugoslavia. The concert which is under auspices of the Chisholm Kiwanis club will be held in the Junior high school auditorium.

### Help!

"Daughter has disappeared," groaned mother.

"I am not surprised," reported grandma. "I always knew no good would come of her using so much of that vanishing cream."

daunted, Adams set to work on his own account, and sold his article on a small scale to dealers. Orders began to pour in—the thing was a success. By 1890 Mr. Adams was employing two hundred and fifty hands in a factory six stories high. When he died he left each of his four sons independently rich.

Chewing gum of an inferior grade is still made from the gum of the new England spruce tree, and from paraffin, which is the residue of crude petroleum in process of refining. But the Mexican gum has nearly succeeded in driving all competition out of the market.

Physicians are not quite agreed as to the wholesomeness of the gum-chewing habit. Some have denounced it in unmeasured terms, declaring that it was the frequent source of dyspepsia, stomach trouble, mental weakness, and even insanity. Others have claimed that the habit is beneficial when practised in moderation. Gum chewing, they assert, opens the salivary glands, thus causing an abnormal production and flow of saliva. Swallowing the saliva gives material aid to the discharge of green and starchy foods. Nature created it for that purpose. Hasty eating prevents a sufficient quantity of it from assimilating with the food. People who eat in haste can repent at leisure by chewing gum.

### THROUGH JUGOSLAVIA

IRINA KHRABRAFF

Every year a flood of American tourists sweeps over Western Europe—France, England, Switzerland, Italy. A few whimsical ripples reach as far as Berlin, Prague and Vienna, but the most adventurous waves stop short when they come to the western shore of the Adriatic or the eastern peaks of the Alps. Beyond lies a land unexplored yet by the American traveler, and when one crosses this natural boundary of American tourism, one feels like a person who, after the jostle and din of a crowded amusement park, strays into the country beyond, draws a deep breath and wonders at the beauty, spaciousness and quiet of the world.

Of course, Paris is unique; Florence and Venice are beautiful above comparison; the Swiss Alps are the loftiest and whitest mountains in Europe. But those of us who in this democratic age have not entirely lost the very human longing for exclusiveness, will understand the thrill of joy that comes from looking at a beautiful thing without being conscious of a thousand pairs of other eyes staring at it almost simultaneously. Even a very modest sort of beauty can be made very precious to us if we feel that we are among the few chosen ones to see it. But Jugoslavia, the first land beyond the mysterious border line encircling the familiar area, has more than modest beauty to show us. It has magnificent natural scenery; it has relics of a fascinating varied history reaching back to the times of the Roman empire; it has the unparalleled human picturesqueness of a country where the peasants stick to the costumes their ancestors wore for centuries, and every small district has a variety of its own.

Only a few years ago Jugoslavia did not exist. It is a new country, born during the war, conceived six centuries ago when the Serbian Czar Dušan dreamt of a mighty kingdom which would unite all the Slavic tribes of southern Europe. The great war made this cherished dream of the Slavic race come true, and now the north-western section of the Balkan peninsula, instead of being a mosaic of small independent states and provinces belonging to Austria or Turkey, is a large unit—Jugoslavia, meaning the land of the Southern Slavs. The political unity makes traveling easier, but does not take away from the distinct character of each of the many sections which have in common only their racial ancestry and a close language similarity. Every time one crosses the border line between two provinces, one plunges into an entirely different world, and in a comparatively small area there are so many of these worlds. Serbia, Vojvodina, Macedonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slovenia, each holding itself a wealth of new experiences for the most adventurous tourist.

(To be continued in the next issue)

### A New Way

Bill was discussing automobile experiences with a friend.

"Every time we have a breakdown I get my wife to keep saying, 'Auto, auto, out,' he said.

"Yes," put in his friend.

"And what she says goes," Bill ended.





