

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Stefanovanje priredi na večer 26. decembra Stefanovo društvo 26 JSKJ v Pittsburghu. Vjema se imena, vjemajo številke in vjemajo se člani. Vjema se imena, vjemajo številke in vjemajo se člani. Vjema se imena, vjemajo številke in vjemajo se člani.

Društvo "Severna zvezda," št. 26 JSKJ v mestu Ely, Minn., priredi na večer 25. decembra božično v J. N. Domu. Mladinskega oddelka bo vodil Miklavž, za odrasle prireditve bodo pa pripravljene njim primerne do-

športni klub nameravajo organizirati mladi člani društva 200 JSKJ v Elyju, Minn. Tozadevna seja se bo vršila v nedeljo 24. decembra do-
športni klub nameravajo organizirati mladi člani društva 200 JSKJ v Elyju, Minn. Tozadevna seja se bo vršila v nedeljo 24. decembra do-

Švajska podporni društva v Clevelandu, Wash., priredi božično v Krain dvoja-
švajska podporni društva v Clevelandu, Wash., priredi božično v Krain dvoja-
švajska podporni društva v Clevelandu, Wash., priredi božično v Krain dvoja-

Johnstown, Pa., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava dru-
Johnstown, Pa., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava dru-
Johnstown, Pa., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava dru-

Naselbinski Center, Pa., se bo 30. decembra vršila veselica društva št. 26 JSKJ.

Švajska mladinska šola S. N. Dom v Clevelandu, O., priredi božično za svoje prijatelje. Na zabavo bosta mladinski igri "Ali vino ali deklamacije, petje, na-
švajska mladinska šola S. N. Dom v Clevelandu, O., priredi božično za svoje prijatelje. Na zabavo bosta mladinski igri "Ali vino ali deklamacije, petje, na-

Naselbinski Center, Pa., se bo 30. decembra vršila veselica društva št. 26 JSKJ.

Švajska mladinska šola S. N. Dom v Clevelandu, O., priredi božično za svoje prijatelje. Na zabavo bosta mladinski igri "Ali vino ali deklamacije, petje, na-
švajska mladinska šola S. N. Dom v Clevelandu, O., priredi božično za svoje prijatelje. Na zabavo bosta mladinski igri "Ali vino ali deklamacije, petje, na-

Veseli gro "Teta na konju" priredi v soboto 23. decembra zabavo Gospodinski klub S. N. Dom v Girardu, O. Po igri bo

Gospodinski klub S. N. Dom v Lorainu, O., priredi zani-
Gospodinski klub S. N. Dom v Lorainu, O., priredi zani-
Gospodinski klub S. N. Dom v Lorainu, O., priredi zani-

Little Fallsu, N. Y., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava Slovenske-
Little Fallsu, N. Y., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava Slovenske-
Little Fallsu, N. Y., se bo 31. decembra vršila zabava Slovenske-

Prva zabava prireditve dru-
Prva zabava prireditve dru-
Prva zabava prireditve dru-

Prva zabava prireditve dru-
Prva zabava prireditve dru-
Prva zabava prireditve dru-

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

DENARNA INFLACIJA, ka-
terto skuša izvesti vlada z dvi-
ganjem cen zlata, se nadaljuje. Različni znaki kažejo na mož-
nost, da se bo administracija v Washingtonu poslužila pravice, dane ji v zadnjem zasedanju kongresa, da se potom inflacije lahko zniža nakupovalna moč dolarja na 50 centov.

SESTURNI dnevni delavnik je v Ameriki stvar bližnje bodočnosti. To je mnenje znane-
ga unijskega voditelja M. S. Hayesa, urednika lista "Cleveland Citizen," ki je najstarejši delavski tednik v Zedinjenih državah. Ameriška delavska federacija se je že pred časom izjavila za vpeljavo šesturnega delavnika in tudi Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, je izjavil, da je po njegovem mnenju šesturni delavnik že na poti.

PROSTOVOLJNO priznavanje NRA pravilnikov glede plač, delovnih ur in poštene kompeten-
cije, se bo v kratkem moralo umakniti stalnemu priznavanju. Prostovoljni odbori za nadzorstvo izvrševanja določb pravilnikov bodo nadomeščeni s plačanimi uradniki. Ko bo ta reorganizacija izvršena, se sme pričakovati, da se bo z vsjo strogostjo nastopalo proti kršilec pravilnikov.

DOHODKI ameriških farm so v letu 1932 znašali \$5,143,000,000, letos pa znašajo \$6,100,000,000, torej skoro za eno milijardo več kot lani. Tako vsaj poroča poljedelski tajnik Wallace.

STROGE POSTAVE glede izdelave in prodaje raznih patentiranih zdravil ki se predstavljajo občinstvu, da vsebujejo najčudovitejša zdravilna svojstva, bo skusila izposlovati admi-
nistracija v prihodnjem zasedanju kongresa. Bezvestni izkoriščevalci izmamiijo vsako leto ogromne vsote denarja od bolnikov, to je od ljudi, ki so največje usmiljenja vredni. Po sedanjih postavah pa je tem izkoriščevalcem težko priti do živega.

KONGRESNI ODBOR v Washingtonu, ki sestavlja načrt carine za importirana vina, žagne in likerje, namerava baje priporočiti dvojno carino za pi-
jače uvožene v Ameriko iz držav, ki so odklonile vsako plačevanje vojnih dolgov Zedinjenim državam.

MALA FINSKA je med evropskimi dolžnicami edina država, ki je Zedinjenim državam plačala v celoti svoj obrok dolga, ki je zapadel 15. decembra. Obrok, ki ga je Finska plačala v celoti, znaša \$229,623,00.

OBRORI vojnih dolgov evropskih držav, ki so zapadli 15. decembra, predstavljajo skupno vsoto \$152,952,637.00. Plačano pa je bilo zakladnici Zedinjenih držav le \$8,898,123.00. Finska je plačala svoj obrok v celoti, pet drugih držav je plačalo nekaj malega, da pokažejo dobro voljo, Francija pa zdaj že tretjič ni plačala ničesar, da si se smatra za najbogatejšo de-
želo v Evropi. Njen celotni dolg znaša okrog štiri tisoč milijonov dolarjev. S Francijo vred je defaltiralo naplailo na

OBROKI vojnih dolgov evropskih držav, ki so zapadli 15. decembra, predstavljajo skupno vsoto \$152,952,637.00. Plačano pa je bilo zakladnici Zedinjenih držav le \$8,898,123.00. Finska je plačala svoj obrok v celoti, pet drugih držav je plačalo nekaj malega, da pokažejo dobro voljo, Francija pa zdaj že tretjič ni plačala ničesar, da si se smatra za najbogatejšo de-
želo v Evropi. Njen celotni dolg znaša okrog štiri tisoč milijonov dolarjev. S Francijo vred je defaltiralo naplailo na

OBROKI vojnih dolgov evropskih držav, ki so zapadli 15. decembra, predstavljajo skupno vsoto \$152,952,637.00. Plačano pa je bilo zakladnici Zedinjenih držav le \$8,898,123.00. Finska je plačala svoj obrok v celoti, pet drugih držav je plačalo nekaj malega, da pokažejo dobro voljo, Francija pa zdaj že tretjič ni plačala ničesar, da si se smatra za najbogatejšo de-
želo v Evropi. Njen celotni dolg znaša okrog štiri tisoč milijonov dolarjev. S Francijo vred je defaltiralo naplailo na

OBROKI vojnih dolgov evropskih držav, ki so zapadli 15. decembra, predstavljajo skupno vsoto \$152,952,637.00. Plačano pa je bilo zakladnici Zedinjenih držav le \$8,898,123.00. Finska je plačala svoj obrok v celoti, pet drugih držav je plačalo nekaj malega, da pokažejo dobro voljo, Francija pa zdaj že tretjič ni plačala ničesar, da si se smatra za najbogatejšo de-
želo v Evropi. Njen celotni dolg znaša okrog štiri tisoč milijonov dolarjev. S Francijo vred je defaltiralo naplailo na

MESEC DECEMBER

December je dvanajsti ali zadnji mesec v letu, dasi bi po imenu moral biti deseti. Pred-
no je bil vpeljan modernizirani koledar, je bil december deseti mesec v letu in se je imenoval decembris, iz latinske besede decem, ki pomeni deset. Julijanski koledar je bil vpeljan po Juliju Cezarju, leta 46 pred Kristom, pozneje pa je bil po cesarju Avgustu nekaj malega popravljen. Meseci so bili zvršeni po istem redu in so imeli ista imena kot zdaj. Leto pa se je začelo v marcu; januar je bil enajsti, februar pa dvanajsti mesec. Navadna leta so že takrat štela 365 dni, prestopna pa en dan več.

Leta 1582 je papež Gregor julijanski koledar popravil v toliko, da se je izravnala neka mala časovna razlika med kole-
darskim in sončnim letom, ki pa je v teku poldruga tisoč letja znesla že 10 dni. Z vpeljavo gregorijanskega koledarja je bilo treba tistih 10 dni kar preskočiti in tako je bil 5. oktober leta 1582 imenovan 15. oktober. Takrat se je tudi do-
ločil začetek leta na 1. januarja in je december postal 12. mesec. Gregorijanski koledar je bil šele leta 1752 vpeljan v Angliji in v Ameriki, v Japonski leta 1873, na Kitajskem leta 1912, v Turčiji leta 1917, v Rusiji leta 1918 in v Rumuniji leta 1919. Nekateri dežele se še danes držijo starega julijanskega koledarja, ki je zdaj že 13 dni zadej za našim. V Jugoslaviji sta v rabi oba koledarja, julijanski in gregorijanski. Stari julijanski koledar, ki je 13 dni za gregorijanskim, je v rabi le v pravoslavnih delih dežele.

Stari Saksonci so imenovali december zimski mesec, kar je pravilno, kajti v tem mesecu je dosežen zimski sončni obrat (solstice), ko je na naši zemlji polobil najkrajši dan v letu. Letos do dosežen zimski sončni obrat 22. decembra, kar bo zna-
čilo oficijelni nastop zime. Pravo zimo pa smo imeli že dosti prej. Od 22. decembra naprej se bodo začeli dnevi zopet daljšati, kar nam bo kljub mrazu napovedovalo bližajočo se pomlad.

V decembru je božični praznik, ki pomenja krščanstvu rojstvo Krista, za male in velike otroke pa veselo božičnih daril. Mnogi današnji božični običaji pa izhajajo iz paganskih časov, tako raba božjega drevesa (holly), omelja (mistletoe), okraševanje božičnih dreves, petje itd. Naši paganski predniki so na sličen način praznovali sončni obrat ali rojstvo mladega sonca, ki je napovedovalo daljše dneve, več sončnega sija in končno povratek zaželjene pomladi in poletja.

PORABNA CVETLICA

Vsakemu je menda znana poletna cvetlica petunija, ki raste in obilno cvete skoro povsod, kamor se jo posadi. Francoski agrarni eksperti so pa nedavno iznašli tudi neko praktično svojstvo te rastline. Ako se med vrste krompirja na njivi nasadi petunija, bodo baje neki hrošči, ki so hudi uničevalci krompirja, pustili krompirjeve grmiče v miru in se bodo rajši pasli na petunijah. Kjer delajo krompirjevi hrošči mnogo škode, bi se izplačalo poskusiti s tem "odvajalnim" sredstvom.

BOŽIČNA DREVESA

Odkod je izšla originalna ideja o postavljanju in okraševanju božičnih dreves, nihče prav ne ve. Neka legenda jo pripisuje reformatorju Martinu Lutru, še starejša legenda pa drugim začetnikom. Ugotovljeno pa je, da so bila božična drevesa v navadi v Nemčiji in sicer v Porenju že leta 1608; okrog leta 1800 se je ta običaj razširil po ostalih nemških deželah, okrog leta 1850 pa po drugih krščanskih deželah sveta.

Nekateri avtoritete sodijo, da je današnje okraševanje božičnih dreves v daljnem sorodstvu z rimljanskimi "saturnalijami," ob priliki katerih so Rimljani okrasili smrekova drevesa z malimi kipi boga Baha, ki jim je bil bog vinskega uživanja.

Drugi menijo, da izhaja navada od starodavnih Egipčanov, ki so nekako ob času naše sedanje božične sezone okraševali svoje hiše z vejami dateljinovih palm; ta običaj jim je bil simbol zmage življenja nad smrtjo. Navada okraševanja božičnih dreves z lučmi je baje prizveta od Židov, Grkov in Kitajcev, ki so imeli ali imajo velike praznike nekako v naši božični sezoni; pri tozadevnih svečanostih so igralo važno vlogo prižgane sveče ali svetilke.

Kot znano, se rabijo za božična drevesa smreke, jelke, borovci in včasih tudi cedre in sekvoje (redwood). To so iglasta drevesa, ki so tudi pozimi zelena. V Zedinjenih državah raste mnogo vrst smrek in borovcev, poleg tega pa tudi cedre in na pacifičnem obrežju nekoliko smrekam podobne sekvoje, ki spadajo med najstarejše vrste dreves na svetu.

Zanimivo je, da v nekaterih skrajnih jugozapadnih krajih Zedinjenih držav porabljajo za božična drevesa celo velike kaktuse ali kaktuse. Premožnejši sloji si pač nabavijo smrečice ali druga iglasta drevesca iz bolj severnih držav, za revne družine pa pride to predrago. V zelo suhih krajih Arizone in Californije igličevje ne uspeva, pa tudi drugo dreve ne raste, če ni umetno zalivano. V nekaterih krajih ne pade kapljica dežja po več let in edino kolkor toliko drevu podobno rastlinstvo, ki tam uspeva, so bodiči kaktusi.

Kadar hočejo redko naseljeni prebivalci tistih suhih krajev porabiti kaktus za božično drevesce, ga seveda ne poseka-
jo in ne prinesejo v sobo; to bi bil prenevarjen posel. Navadno raste tak kaktus na dvorišču, pa ga kar tam okinčajo z zlato in srebrno peno, sadjem in drugimi božičnimi okraski. Mraza v tistih krajih ne poznajo, torej se lahko zbirajo okoli božičnega drevesca na dvorišču. Kjer je električna energija na razpolago, porabljajo za okras tudi male električne žarnice, če pa tega ni, se morajo zadovoljiti s svečicami.

Kaktusove rastline imajo vse polno zelo ostrih trnov, zato je pripenjanje okrasov na tako božično drevesce zelo enostavno. Pri obriranju božičnih daril s te vrste božičnih dreves pa morajo biti otroci zelo previdni, ker kaktusove bodice so silno ostre in rana, povzročena po teh bodicah, zelo skeli.

MNOGO CIGARET

Ameriške tobačne tovarne izdelajo vsak mesec nad deset tisoč milijonov cigaret. Tako kurimo z denarjem!

ZNAMKE ZA OKRAS

V tej deželi se vsako leto proda milijone božičnih znamk za poseben okrasek božičnih voščil in daril. S temi znamkami se seveda ne more plačati poštnina, ampak veljajo le kot okrasek. Izkupiček za te znamke pa se porabi za zdravljenje in preprečevanje tuberkuloze ali jetike. V dobrem božičnem razpoloženju mnogi ljudje nekako lahkega srca potrošijo par centov za nakup teh znamk in s tem pomagajo zatirati belo kugo, ki se zdaj pobere v Zedinjenih državah več ljudi v naj-
lepših letih, kot katerakoli druga bolezen. Boj proti tej morilki mladih ljudi je vsekakor človekoljubno delo.

Zanimivo je, da se ideja teh božičnih znamk ni pojavila v Zedinjenih državah, ampak na Danskem. Poštni uslužbenec Holboell v Copenhagen si je zamislil znamke za okras božičnih pošiljatev, katerih izkupiček naj bi se porabil za zgraditev prepotrebne otroške bolnišnice. Ideja je našla priznanje in razumevanje na kraljevem dvoru, izdane so bile znamke, ljudje so jih z veseljem kupovali in mesto Copenhagen je dobilo potrebno otroško bolnišnico. To je bilo leta 1904.

Iz Danskega je kmalu prispela ideja o prodaji božičnih znamk v Ameriko in sicer v državo Delaware, kjer je neka Miss Emily P. Bissell na ta način zbrala potrebni denar za zgradbo paviljona za jetične. V letu 1908 je Miss Bissell pregovorila vodstvo ameriškega Rdečega križa, da je dotična organizacija vpeljala prodajo božičnih znamk po vsej deželi, s ciljem zbiranja fondov za organizirano pobiranje jetike. Organizacija Rdečega križa se je bavila s prodajo teh božičnih znamk od leta 1908 do 1920. Od takrat naprej zbira Rdeči križ prostovoljne denarne prispevke vsako leto med Zahvalnim dnem in Božičem.

Da se Rdeči križ izogne dvojne vrste kolektam, je prepustil prodajo božičnih znamk drugi organizaciji.

Prodajo božičnih znamk za zdravljenje in preprečevanje jetike vodi zdaj National Tuberculosis Association potom več kot 2,000 podružnic in odborov širom dežele. Vsako leto zbere organizacija na ta način znatne vsote denarja za pobijanje bele kuge-jetike. Dosegli so se tozadevno že lepi uspehi, toda boj proti zavratni morilki mladih ljudi še davno ni končan. Z zatiranjem jetike se mora nadaljevati, dokler ne bo iztrebljena tako, kot so iztrebljene že mnoge druge nevarne bolezni, ki so nekaj na debelo kosile ljudi v najboljših letih.

RASTLINSKA BOLEZEN

Znano vrtno ali poljsko rastlino paradiznik, ki se v velikih množinah goji v Zedinjenih državah, je zadnja leta zelo napadala neka bolezen, ki se je prenašala s semenom. Zvezni poljedelski departement je po raznih poskusih pronašel, da se bolezen prenaša s semenom le, če se seme iztisne iz svežih paradiznikov, kot so navadno delale velike semenske tvrdke. Ako pa se sadeži paradiznikov stlačijo v masča pusti, da fermentira, nakar se izloči seme, se pri tem procesu bolezenske klice uničijo. Na tak način pridobljeno seme ne prenaša bolezni na mlade rastline.

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Ministrski svet v Beogradu je objavil novo odredbo, ki se tiče postave o zaščiti kmetov. Po novi uredbi, ki je že stopila v veljavo, bodo kmetje morali odplačati svoje dolgove v 12 letnih obrokih. Prvo leto se bo moralo odplačati privatnim upnikom 6 dinarjev na vsakih 100 dinarjev dolga. Ti obroki se z vsakim letom nekoliko zvišajo in znašajo 12. leto 17.55 dinarjev za privatne upnike in 18.78 dinarjev za denarne zavode na vsakih sto dinarjev dolga.

Sofijski list "Mir" je ob priliki obiska bolgarskih novinarjev v Beogradu priobčil simpatičen članek, v katerem pravi med drugim:

Beograd in Sofija se morata sporazumeti, čeprav bi ta njun sporazum bil komu neljub. Blagodejne posledice takega zblizanja se bodo takoj pokazale v gospodarskih poslih, v političnem oziru pa bi to dovedla do popolne varnosti obeh držav. Prav tako bi to zblizanje ustvarilo ugodne pogoje tudi za bodočnost.

Novomeščan z zaščitim srcem. Človek, ki je med milijoni deležen te redkosti je 28letni me-
sarski pomočnik Josip Hvala. Hvala je nazadnje služboval pri karloškem mesarju g. Anžiču. Ko je z dolgim nožem rezal meso, mu je nož spodrsnil in se mu je z vso močjo zasadil v srce. Srce, ki je imelo 3 cm globoko rano, je srečno operiral dr. Ivo Medanič, zdravnik tamnošnje bolnišnice. Po čudežni operaciji je Hvala zdaj na bolniškem dopustu pri svojih starših v Bršlinju.

Trileten otrok, ki gladko čita. V družini beograjskega otrovetnika Save Živovića imajo triletno dekletce Iranko, ki je že znala gladko čitati cirilico, preden je dopolnila tri leta starosti. Mala Iranka se je sama naučila čitati. Ko so Živanovići čitali "Politiko," so jo silno zanimale velike naslovne črke, zlasti pa črka a, ki si jo je takoj zapomnila. V svoji uka-
željivosti si je nato hitro zapomnila tudi vseh ostalih devetin-
dvajset cirilskih črk. Črke so se ji vtisnile v spomin, da jih je začela vezati v svoje otroške pesmice. Kakor je ugotovil beograjski profesor dr. Brani-
slav Krstić, znani psihotehnič-
ni strokovnjak, je mala Iranka dozorala preko svoje starosti za kaklo leto dni. Njen besedni zaklad je obsenejši od besednega zaklada štiriletnega otroka. V jeziku nadkriljuje otroke štirih let, v računskih rečeh pa je normalna. Po profesor-
jevem strokovnjakem mnenju mala Iranka ni čudežni otrok, nego je le tako nadarjena. Za danes menda velja, da je mala Iranka prvi triletni otrok v Jugoslaviji, ki se je sam naučil čitati.

Veter nosi tisočake. Ko je nedavno zvečer po Novem Sadu divjala silna burja, sta opazila dva izvoščaka na Trgu Osvojenja, kako nosi veter neke pisane papirje. Ko sta jih za šalo začela loviti, sta imela v rokah — tisočake in stotake. Iz vetrovnega vrtinca sta naposled rešila 9 bankovcev po 1000 in 7 po 100 Din. Ves ta denar sta takoj nesla na policijo, kjer

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

(Dalje na 4. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Med legalne posledice odprave prohibicije spada tudi to, da bodo prebivalci več kot dvajsetih držav naše Unije lahko za božič legalno pijani. In seveda, drugi dan bodo pestovali legalnega mačka.

V nekaterih krajih že prire-
jajo veselice v proslavo odprave prohibicije. To ni tako smešno kot se vidi na prvi pogled. Neki vzrok za veselico mora biti in odprava prohibicije je vendar kolikor toliko splošnega pomena. Surprise parties, ki se prirejujejo ob prilikah vseh mož-
gočih obletnic, so že nekako obrabljene in vse preveč lokalnega pomena.

V dobrem letu smo imeli sledeče surprise parties splošno narodnega pomena: volitve lanskega novembra; bančni praznik meseca marca, ki je mnoge banke tako presenetil, da so zmznile za vedno, in pa poraze, ki so jih letos doživeli suhači v 36 državah.

Na Union Trust banki v Clevelandu, ki je zdaj v procesu likvidacije, ima vloge nad 82,000 oseb, katere se niso zglasile, da bi dvignile izplačljive procen-
te vlog. Z drugimi besedami bi se to reklo, da ima 82 tisoč ljudi denar na banki, ki ne vedo, da ga imajo. To je žalostno, toda še bolj žalostno je, da na tisoče ljudi misli, da imajo denar na raznih bankah, pa ga v resnici nimajo.

Mestna elektrarna v Napoleonu, Ohio, je te dni obvestila vse svoje odjemalce, da so jim račun za mesec november dopuščeni. Privatne elektrarne ne pošiljajo svojim odjemalcem takih božičnih daril.

Teden za preprečevanje požarov se je nasijnejše obnesel v mestu Plankinton, South Dakota. Takoj v ponedeljek je požar uničil tri gasilske vozove in drugo gasilsko orodje in je napravil precej škode tudi na gasilski postaji. Gasilci so k sreči vsi ušli.

Kdor namerava kupiti zlate ribice za božično darilo, naj nič več ne odlašaj: cena zlata je vsak dan višja.

Kolonije nudistov, ki žive in sploh opravljajo vse posle do vrata bosi, najbolj uspevajo v naših južnih državah. To je razumljivo, kajti za Montano, Minnesoto in celo za državo Ohio je posebno v teh časih Adamova obleka nekoliko prelahka.

Iz neke kolonije nudistov v Californiji poročajo, da se je tamkajšnjim nagačim narodil prvi otrok. In, čudo prečudno, otrok je bil nag že ob rojstvu!

Prijatelj Balkovec v Pittsburghu v svojem dopisu nekako dvoumno pripoveduje, da bodo imeli na Stefanovem banketu tudi srne. Srne, all right, pa kakšne? Srn je vse vrste. Če misli tiste vrste srne, na katere jaz mislim, potem je prav.

Iz Washingtona poročajo, da je skoro polovica Rooseveltovega kabineta na bolniški listi. Tajnik notranjih zadev Ickes se zdravi v mornariški bolnišnici, vojni tajnik Dern v Walter Reed bolnišnici, mornariški tajnik

(Dalje na 4. strani)

Initiativni predlog društva Slovenec, št. 114, Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote v Ameriki

Sedanja pravila Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote so omejevala krajevnim društvom in posameznim članom J. S. K. J. veliko pravic, katere pravice so društva in člani imeli pri Jugoslovanski Katoliški Jednoti približno petintrideset (35) let. Da bi krajevna društva in splošno članstvo J. S. K. J. zopet pridobilo nazaj iste pravice in enakopravnosti, katere je članstvo imelo v smislu starih pravil Jednote, je naše društvo Slovenec, št. 114 JSKJ, na svoji redni seji dne 19. novembra 1933 sklenilo, da predloži članstvu Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote v Ameriki sledeči INICIATIVNI PREDLOG:

Opomba: Vsa besedila, to je spremembe in dodatki k sedanjim pravilom J. S. K. J. oziroma točkam, in vse nove točke, so tiskane s črnimi črkami. Vse, kar je pa po starem, je tiskano z navadnimi črkami.

Točka 74. Ako je pri porotnem odboru zatožen kak glavni odbornik, bodisi od glavnega odbora, od izvrševalnega ali nadzornega odbora, ali od katerega krajevnega društva, ali katerega posameznega člana Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote, radi zanemarjanja uradnih dolžnosti, radi tatvine, poneverjenja, ali nepostavne prilastitve Jednotinega ali društvenega premoženja, ali katerega premoženja katere osebe ali tvekd izven Jednote, radi obsojnih od kriminalnih sodišč radi tatvine ali drugih kriminalnih zločinov, radi zlobnega obkrovanja J. S. K. J., ali drugih pregreškov, ki bi bili škodljivi J. S. K. J., ali radi enega ali več prestopkov, ki so označeni v točki 376-A, tedaj mora glavni odbor takega člana suspendirati iz urada za toliko časa, dokler glavni porotni odbor ne izreče svoje razsode.

Točka 125. Glavni tajnik mora vsak mesec objaviti v uradnem glasilu Jednote izkaz upravnih stroškov Jednote, ki so bili izplačani v preteklem mesecu. Pri vsakem posameznem izplačilu upravnih stroškov mora glavni tajnik navesti: ime osebe ali tvekd, skupno vsoto, ki je bila izplačana vsaki posamezni osebi ali tvekd, in zakaj je bilo izplačano vsako posamezno izplačilo. Vsaki šest mesecev pa mora glavni tajnik sestaviti finančno poročilo ter istega predložiti glavnemu odboru pri polletnem in letnem zborovanju. Vsa taka poročila morajo biti priobčena v uradnem glasilu.

Točka 140. Vse denarne pošiljave, to je denar mesečnih asesmentov, sprejema glavni tajnik ter mora iste oddati glavnemu blagajniku najmanj enkrat na teden, s poročilom vred, koliko je vsako posamezno društvo plačalo asesmenta za odrasli in mladinski oddelke.

Točka 166. Urednik mora priobčiti v uradnem glasilu vsak dopis ali članek, katerega je dopisnik podpisal s polnim imenom, ako tak dopis ali članek ne vsebuje napadov, obdolžitev ali očitkov izključno osebnega značaja, in ki ne nasprotuje ali ni v nesoglasju z obstoječimi državnimi postavami ali zakoni. Urednik mora priobčiti vse dopise in članke, tudi take, ki bi morebiti vsebovali kritiko o poslovanju glavnega, nadzornega ali porotnega odbora, ali njega članov. Glavni odbor nima nikake cenzure nad uradnim glasilom Jednote.

Točka 173. Urednik-upravnik uradnega glasila mora posvetiti vse svoj čas Jednoti, in ne sme poleg svoje službe imeti kako drugo službo ali trgovino. Za svoje delo, kot urednik uradnega glasila, je odgovoren članstvu in konvenciji, za njegovo delo kot upravnik uradnega glasila je pa odgovoren glavnemu odboru in konvenciji.

Točka 196. Dodatek k tej točki:

j. Tožbe vlozene po kakem krajevnem društvu ali kakem posameznem članu Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote, proti glavnemu ali porotnemu odboru Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

Točka 232. Glasilo mora priobčevati vse zapisnike sej glavnega odbora, in vse zaključke glavnega porotnega odbora in vse zapisnike sej federacij ali zvez društev J. S. K. J. Iz zapisnika sej glavnega odbora in sej federacij društev J. S. K. J. se ne sme ničesar črtati ali kako besedilo premeniti tako, da bi potem imelo drugačen pomen. Glasilo sprejema in priobčuje tudi oglase, razven onih, ki so prepovedani v točki 169.

Točka 246. Finančni odsek mora zabeležiti v zapisnik, in mora hraniti v svojem arhivu, vse ponudbe municipalnih bondov od raznih tvekd. Zabeležiti mora v zapisnik tudi nakup raznih municipalnih bondov ter tako poročilo predložiti glavnemu odboru na polletnih in letnih sejah glavnega odbora. Vsake tri mesece pa mora finančni odbor objaviti v uradnem glasilu Jednote vsak posamezni nakup municipalnih bondov skozi pretekle tri mesece, s seznamom vred, to je, pri vsakem posameznem nakupu municipalnih bondov mora finančni odbor označiti: datum nakupa; ime bondov; njih cene; vsoto premije, ki je bila plačana pri vsakem nakupu bondov; datum dozorelosti vsakih posameznih bondov; ime in naslov tvekd, od katere so bili bondi kupljeni; in imena članov finančnega odbora, ki so glasovali za nakup vsakih posameznih bondov.

Točka 309 (ki določa, da Jednota ne plača nobene odškodnine za operacije članov, ki umrjejo pred potekom trideset (30) dni po operaciji) se naj črta.

PRAVICE KRAJEVNIH DRUŠTEV

Točka 376-A. (Nova točka.) Krajevna društva J. S. K. J. imajo poleg drugih pravic, tudi sledeče pravice:

- Pobirati od svojih članov in članic, poleg rednih in izrednih asesmentov za Jednoto, tudi izredne asesmente za pokritje društvenih stroškov.
- Staviti in sprejati na svojih rednih ali izrednih sejah iniciativne predloge za spremembo bodisi katerokoli točke v pravilih J. S. K. J., izvesti dodatke ali spremembe ustave (Articles of Incorporation).
- Staviti in sprejati na rednih ali izrednih sejah resolucije za odpoklice bodisi katerekoli člana glavnega, nadzornega ali porotnega odbora.
- Izvoliti na svojih rednih ali izrednih sejah posebni odbor in tak odbor poslati v glavni urad Jednote, da se prepriča o kakem izplačilu iz jednotine blagajne, o katerem bi morebiti društvo sumilo, da dotično izplačilo ni bilo izplačano v smislu pravil Jednote, ali da izplačilo ni bilo potrebno. Vozne stroške in zamudo časa takega odbora pa mora plačati krajevno društvo iz svoje blagajne.
- Vlagati tožbe pri glavnem porotnem odboru proti glavnemu, nadzornemu ali porotnemu odboru Jednote ali kakemu posameznemu članu glavnega, nadzornega ali porotnega odbora J. S. K. J., in sicer v smislu točke 74, ali pa radi enega ali več sledečih pregreškov:

- Nevestno izpolnjevanje dolžnosti njih uradov.
- Poneverjenje ali krivično prilaščanje katerega premoženja Jednote, krajevnega društva, ali katerega premoženja katere osebe ali tvekd izven Jednote, s katerim dejanjem bi glavni, nadzorni, ali porotni odbornik jemal ugled in čast J. S. K. J.
- Nemoralno življenje.
- Izplačila iz jednotine blagajne, katere so v smislu pravil nelegalna, ali pa izplačila katerega nepotrebnega računa.
- Za kak drugi pregrešek, označen v točki štirinsedemdeset (74) pravil Jednote.

PRAVICE POSAMEZNIH ČLANOV IN ČLANIC JEDNOTE

Točka 497-A. (Nova točka.) Vsak član in članica Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote ima, poleg drugih pravic, tudi sledeče pravice:

- Pristopiti v katerokoli društvo J. S. K. J. v njegovi naselbini.
- Zahtevati bolniško, odškodninsko in druge podpore, ki jih daje Jednota svojim članom, kadar so do istih v smislu pravil upravičeni.
- Pritoževati se na glavni odbor in na glavni porotni odbor radi krivice, katere bi se članu slučajno godile pri njegovem društvu ali pri Jednoti.
- Vlagati pri glavnem porotnem odboru tožbe proti svojemu društvu, proti kakemu članu njegovega društva in proti glavnemu nadzornemu ali porotnemu odboru J. S. K. J., ali kakemu posameznemu članu glavnega, nadzornega ali porotnega odbora J. S. K. J.
- Biti izvoljen v vsak urad pri njegovem društvu in, v smislu pravil, biti izvoljen delegatom na redno ali izredno konvencijo J. S. K. J.
- Dopisovati v uradnem glasilu Jednote.
- Vsak član in članica J. S. K. J. ima, poleg drugih pravic, tudi pravico, da lahko vsak čas skozi uradne ure stopi v glavni urad Jednote in pregleda vse Jednotine knjige in vse izplačane račune in nakaznice. V takem slučaju mora glavni tajnik iti članu (članici) na roko in mu pokazati vse jednotine knjige in druge listine, katere bi tak član želel videti.

Točka 511. Se naj črta.

Točka 522. Vsi glavni, nadzorni in porotni odborniki Jednote morajo imeti "surety bonde", izdane po kakim zanesljivim "surety družbi", ki ima poslovnico v Minnesoti. Vsi glavni, nadzorni in porotni odborniki, izvedenci glavnega tajnika in glavnega blagajnika, imajo lahko skupen bond ("secedule bond"), glavni tajnik in glavni blagajnik pa morata imeti pomenski bond, to je, izdan mora biti na vsakega posebej direktno na njiju ime. Premijo plača Jednota. Vsa poročila morajo biti pregledana po glavnem odboru in po kakem izvršnem in izkušenem odvorniku, predno se jih izroči predsedniku nadzornega odbora in predsedniku Jednote v shrambo. Vse "surety bonde" glavnih in porotnih odbornikov hrani predsednik nadzornega odbora. "Surety bonde" članov nadzornega odbora pa hrani glavni predsednik Jednote. Osebnostne bonde (personal bonds) za glavne, nadzorne in porotne odbornike se ne sme upoštevati in so v vsakem slučaju izključeni. Član glavnega, nadzornega ali porotnega odbora, kateri ne more dobiti "surety bonda", ne more biti glavni, nadzorni ali porotni odbornik J. S. K. J.

Poročstva glavnih odbornikov in porotnikov so sledeča:

Glavni predsednik, tisoč dolarjev.....	\$ 1.000,00
I. glavni podpredsednik, petsto dolarjev.....	500,00
II. glavni podpredsednik, petsto dolarjev.....	500,00
Glavni tajnik, petintrideset tisoč dolarjev.....	35.000,00
Glavni pomožni tajnik, tisoč dolarjev.....	1.000,00
Glavni blagajnik, petdeset tisoč dolarjev.....	50.000,00
Predsednik nadzornega odbora, tisoč dolarjev.....	1.000,00
Ostali štirje nadzorniki, vsak po petsto dolarjev.....	500,00
Predsednik porotnega odbora, tisoč dolarjev.....	1.000,00
Ostali štirje porotniki, vsak po petsto dolarjev.....	500,00

Urednik-upravnik uradnega glasila, tisoč dolarjev..... 1.000,00

Vrhovni zdravnik, tisoč dolarjev..... 1.000,00

RAZLOGI IN POJASNILA K PREDSTOJECIM TOČKAM

Točka 74 jamči krajevnim društvom in posameznim članom in članicam J. S. K. J. iste pravice, katere smo imeli v smislu starih pravil. Istih pravic v smislu sedanjih pravil nimajo krajevna društva, niti članstvo Jednote. V smislu točke 74 sedanjih pravil lahko glavni odbor, in vsak posamezni član glavnega, nadzornega in porotnega odbora obtoži pri porotnem odboru JSKJ vsako krajevno društvo, in vsakega člana ali več članov Jednote, nobeno posamezno društvo, niti noben posamezni član Jednote pa ne more obtožiti pri porotnem odboru nobenega glavnega odbornika, ki ga zamore obtožiti pri porotnem odboru le ENA TRETJINA KRAJEVNIH DRUŠTEV, ki skupno predstavljajo vsaj ENO TRETJINO SKUPNEGA ČLANSTVA JEDNOTE. Bratje in sestre, ali je to kaka ENAKOPRAVNOST pri J. S. K. Jednoti? Zakaj bi društva in članstvo ne imelo ISTE PRAVICE kot jih ima glavni odbor?

Točka 125 določa, da mora glavni tajnik Jednote objaviti vsak mesec v uradnem glasilu Jednote izkaz in podrobnosti upravnih stroškov Jednote. To je potrebno. Naše članstvo naj bi vedelo vsak mesec kemu in zakaj se je potrošil jednotin denar, katerega članstvo plačuje v jednotino blagajno. Članstvo naj bi tudi vedelo število uslužbenecv v glavnem uradu Jednote, njih imena in njih mesečne plače. Tega naše članstvo danes ne ve.

Točka 140 določa, da prejema glavni tajnik vse jednotine dohodke, kot jih je prejel v smislu starih pravil. To je uместno in praktično. Vsa pisma in korespondenca prihaja v glavni urad Jednote, medtem ko pa glavni blagajnik ni stalno vpsojen v glavni urad Jednote. Glavni tajnik naj prejema vse jednotine dohodke in potem jih pa naj odda glavnemu blagajniku. Tak sistem imajo večinoma vse ostale bratske organizacije v Ameriki.

Točka 166 jamči krajevnim društvom in vsakemu posameznemu članu in članici Jednote svobodo se izražati v svojem lastnem glasilu. Te pravice in svobode so pa v več slučajih krajevnim društvom in članstvu Jednote omejene, kajti že večkrat se je pripetilo, da se je kak dopis krajevnega društva, kakor tudi katerega posameznega člana, zavrgel in ni prišel v Novo Dobo.

Točka 173 jamči uredniku uradnega glasila Jednote večjo svobodo pri uredovanju uradnega glasila, kot jo ima v smislu sedanjih pravil. V smislu sedanjih pravil mora urednik urejevati glasilo tako, kot mu narekuje glavni odbor Jednote. V smislu predloženih točk bo pa urednik urejal uradno glasilo tako, da bo ustregel željam članstva.

Točka 196 daje porotnemu odboru pravico, da sme zaslišati tudi tožbe, vlozene pri porotnem odboru proti kakemu članu glavnega ali porotnega odbora, po kakem krajevnem društvu ali kakemu članu ali članici Jednote. Teh pravic NIMA GLAVNI POROTNI ODBOR V SMISLU SEDANJIH PRAVIL.

Točka 232 določa, da mora glasilo priobčevati tudi vse zapisnike sej federacij društev J. S. K. J. S temi določbami bodo imele federacije krajevnih društev Jednote nekatere pravice, katerih pravic v smislu sedanjih pravil nimajo.

Točka 246 določa, da mora finančni odbor vsake tri mesece objaviti v uradnem glasilu Jednote podrobnosti o nakupu vsakih posameznih municipalnih bondov. To je zelo potrebno. Članstvo naše Jednote naj bi vedelo vsake tri mesece, v kake bonde je finančni odbor investiral jednotin denar, koliko se je plačalo za vsake posamezne bonde, in od katere družbe so bili bondi kupljeni. Tak sistem pri nakupu in investiranju denarja v municipalne bonde ima tudi več drugih bratskih organizacij v Ameriki.

Točka 309 v sedanjih pravilih določa, da Jednota ne plača nobene odškodnine za operacije člana, ki umre pred potekom trideset (30) dni od časa operacije. To ni pravično. Vdova pokojnega člana mora vseeno plačati zdravniku za operacijo, kljub temu, da je njen mož umrl pred potekom tridesetih dni od časa operacije. Omenjena točka naj se črta.

Točka 376 jamči krajevnim društvom iste pravice, katere pravice so imela društva v smislu starih pravil, in katerih pravic danes več nimajo.

Točka 497-A jamči posameznim članom in članicam pravice, katerih v smislu sedanjih pravil nimajo. V smislu sedanjih pravil posamezni član in članica J. S. K. J. ima zelo malo pravic.

Točka 511 naj se v celoti črta, in to radi tega, ker jednotinega pravnega svetovalca ni v ustavi in ga tudi ni potreba. Jednota je bila brez pravnega svetovalca približno petintrideset (35) let in je še lahko mnogo let brez njega. Denar, ki se brez potrebe uporablja kot za plačo pravnemu svetovalcu, naj se uporabi za plačevanje asesmenta kake uboge družine pri Jednoti.

Točka 522 določa, da morajo imeti vsi glavni, nadzorni in porotni odborniki J. S. K. J. "surety bonde." Take določbe imajo tudi vse druge bratske organizacije v Ameriki. Take določbe so tudi bile v naših starih pravilih, in to od rojstva naše organizacije. Surety bonde za glavne odbornike so veliko večje vrednosti kot pa kaka osebna porošstva (personal bond). Vsote poroštev za vsakega posameznega glavnega odbornika so ravno iste kot v sedanjih pravilih, izvedsmi porošstvo glavnega tajnika, ki je zvišano na isto vsoto, kot jo je imel glavni tajnik po starih pravilih.

Društvo Slovenec, št. 114 Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote v Zedinjenih državah Amerike, predlaga članstvu Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote v Zedinjenih državah Amerike v pretrdesetih točkah: 74, 125, 140, 166, 173, 196, 232, 246, 309, 376-A, 497-A, 511 in 522, in sicer kot EN INICIATIVNI PREDLOG, ter upa, da bo vsako krajevno društvo predložilo iniciativni predlog soglasno PODPIRALO. Društvo, ki bi glasovalo proti omenjenemu predlogu, bi glasovalo proti svojim lastnim interesom.

V Ely, Minnesota, dne 19. novembra 1933.

JOHN SOMROCK,
predsednik društva št. 114.
J. J. BOLDIN,
tajnik društva št. 114.
PETER SKRADSKI,
blagajnik društva št. 114.

(Društveni pečat)

POJASNILO GLAVNEGA URADA

Gornji iniciativni predlog se predloži članstvu v razpravo v smislu točke 65 jednotinih pravil.

VSE PREDLAGANE SPREMEMBE SE IMAJO SMATRATI ZA EN SAM PREDLOG.

V smislu pravil se ima razprava vršiti 60 dni, in se prične z dnem 25. decembra 1933 ter konča z dnem 23. februarja 1934.

Ako bo predlog podpiran od ene tretjine društev, ki skupno predstavljajo najmanj eno tretjino skupnega članstva Jednote v odraslem oddelku, tedaj bo šel na splošno glasovanje.

Društva, ki bodo predlog podpirala, naj o tem nemudoma sporočijo glavnemu uradu, toda ne pozneje kot do 28. februarja.

Društvom, ki predloga ne podpirajo, ni treba o tem poročati glavnemu uradu. Razume se, da ima vsako društvo pravico objaviti svoj sklep v Novi Dobi.

Za glavni urad JSKJ:

ANTON ZBASNIK,
glavni tajnik.

KOMENTAR GLAVNEGA ODBORA

Pravila J. S. K. Jednote omogočajo glavnemu odboru in tudi posameznim društvom JSKJ, da v slučajih resne potrebe predlagajo članstvu izpremembe gotovih točk pravil potom splošnega glasovanja. To je pravica takozvane direktne zakonodaje v dohah med konvencijami.

Zgoraj priobčeni iniciativni predlog društva Slovenec, št. 114, v Elyju, Minnesoti, podaja glavni odbor članstvu v razpravo. NE iz vzroka, da bi zato videl resnično potrebo, ampak le zato, da se glavnemu odboru ne bo moglo očitati samovoljnosti in diktatorstva.

Glavni odbor NE VIDI NOBENE RESNIČNE POTREBE za izpreminjanje gori navedenih točk pravil. Enoletno poslovanje Jednote po sedanjih pravilih takih potreb ni pokazalo.

Več v iniciativnem predlogu društva št. 114 za izpremembo predlaganih točk je članstvo že enkrat odklonilo, ko je svojačeno odklonilo iniciativni predlog društva št. 132.

Nadalje je več predlaganih izprememb pokritih v raznih že obstoječih točkah sedanjih pravil in bi izpremembe pomenile le ponavljanje v drugih besedah.

Nadzorovanje jednotinega poslovanja je poverjeno glavnim nadzornikom, katerih konvencija ne bi bila izvolila, če bi bila dovolila o njihovi poštenosti in njihovih zmoglostih.

Sprejem gotovih predlaganih izprememb bi otežkočal točnost poslovanja in v gotovih ozihih zvišal upravne stroške.

Tako, na primer, bi bilo naše glasilo s sprejemom gotovih predlaganih izprememb v bodoče še mnogo bolj kot zdaj natrpano s številkami, ki večinoma članstva niti malo ne zanimajo. Poleg tega bi bilo treba vsled takega držanja, ki za skoro nič ne bi čital, izdati list pogosto ali pa stalno na osmih straneh; vsaka tedenska izdaja na osmih straneh pa stane okoli \$45.00 več, kot izdaja na šestih straneh.

O kakšnem resnem omejevanju članskih pravic večina članstva najbrž ničesar ne ve, niti ne vidi takega omejevanja glavni odbor.

Pravila nobene organizacije niso perfektna in v vseh posameznostih za vsakega posameznika zadovoljiva. Razume se, da tudi naša sedanja pravila niso perfektna, kot niso bila nobena prejšnja, niti ne bodo nobena bodoča. Glavni odbor pa resno dvomi, da bi bila naša pravila s sprejemom po društvu št. 111 predlaganih izprememb boljša in perfektnjša kot so zdaj.

S sprejemom tolikih števil izprememb bi nastala v pravilih konfuzija, katero bi bilo mogoče odpraviti le z novo sestavo in novim tiskom pravil. To

pa bi zopet stalo lepo vsoto denarja.

Na kratko rečeno, glavni odbor je mnenja, da v iniciativni navedenih izprememb ne zahteva nikak resna ali nujna potreba.

Navedeno je glavni odbor smatral za uместno pojasniti članstvu, predno društva o iniciativnem predlogu razpravljajo in ga podpirajo ali ne podpirajo. Članstvo pa naj po treznem premisleku odloča.

Omenjeno naj bo se, da je iniciativni predlog priobčen tak, kot je bil od društva št. 114 poslan glavnemu uradu. Popravljen so bile le nekatere večje slovnične napake, kar pa smisla ne izpremeni.

Ta komentar je bil prečitan in odobren od vseh članov glavnega odbora.

PAUL BARTEL, glavni predsednik; MATT ANZELC, I. glavni podpredsednik; LOUIS M. KOLAR, 2. glavni podpredsednik; ANTON ZBASNIK, glavni tajnik; LOUIS J. KOMPARE, glavni pomožni tajnik; LOUIS CHAMPA, glavni blagajnik; DR. F. J. ARCH, vrhovni zdravnik; ANTON J. TERBOVEC, urednik-upravnik glasila; JOHN KUMŠE, predsednik nadzornega odbora; JANKO N. ROGELJ, 1. nadzornik; JOHN BALKOVEC, 2. nadzornik; FRANK E. VRANICHAR, 3. nadzornik; JOSEPH MANTEL, 4. nadzornik.

Lz urada gl. tajnika JSKJ

Druga posojila na certifikate narčta "AA" in "B" od 16. oktobra do 29. novembra 1933.

Second loan granted to members insured under Plan "AA" and "B" from October 16 to November 29, 1933.

Dr. St. Lodge No. Cert. No. Amount

No.	Cert. No.	Amount
Oct. 16		
1	33599	\$ 18.12
2	33608	19.08
9	33623	19.92
9	33622	19.92
13	33633	4.74
13	33635	14.88
13	33636	5.70
13	33637	6.66
13	33638	19.92
13	34128	5.07
13	34129	8.40
13	34131	5.82
13	34132	11.58
26	33232	23.70
26	33262	18.54
26	33224	17.04

OSEM OSEB je bilo dne 12. skupaj.



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

Christmas

Christmas Day will be with us next Monday. Gifts to be exchanged between relatives, friends and sweethearts on that day either have been purchased or will be purchased sometime this week, despite the much advertised business slogan of many years standing to "do all your Christmas shopping early."

Many people this year will not have the means to obtain Christmas gifts, as the economic depression has not left us entirely, although the economic conditions have taken a step for the better.

The disappointment to be experienced this Christmas by the youngsters and grownups as well, through their inability to exchange gifts, cannot be described in words. There are some things in this world that can be understood only through the emotional sense.

The saddest thing that can happen on Christmas Day to a youngster, believing in Santa Claus, is an empty stocking which has been hung over the fireplace on Christmas Eve. In the life of a little boy or girl such disillusionments cut deep into their young hearts. Catastrophes may come and go and the man or woman accustomed to the hard knocks of life will not hear the savings of a lifetime; but such a catastrophe is an hill compared to the mountain of sorrow felt by the youngsters.

Communities throughout the United States have a group of selfish citizens who take it upon themselves to seek ways and means to bring cheer and happiness to the needy on Christmas Day. In Cleveland local daily newspapers are conducting various Christmas campaigns for the poor and have for their slogan "not an empty stocking on Christmas."

In the Cleveland Slovene community it has been the practice of the local Welfare Club to provide food and toys for those who would find Christmas just another day in the calendar year. It is heartening to know that there are many loyal and helpful citizens in this country who take such an interest in their fellow citizens in time of need, and who work for no compensation whatever, but merely in a spirit of helpfulness.

Some people look upon Christmas merely as a means for the man engaged in business to stimulate sales. To them the exchange of Christmas gifts is nonsensical. Whatever the reason for such a gloomy outlook is not for this column to discuss. In the light of universal feeling of Christmas one cannot help but show a certain amount of pleasure and joy in celebrating this holiday, regardless of the cold facts that run contrary to reason.

Life with its complexities of design, with its hard knocks, with its mystery of human reproduction, resolves itself sometimes into a smile, sometimes into a tear.

It is with this attitude and outlook upon life that the editorial department of the Nova Doba wishes the members of the South Slavonic Catholic Union and readers of the official organ a Merry Christmas.

BEST WISHES

I take this opportunity to extend to all members of our South Slavonic Catholic Union my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May Christmas Day find all our members filled with happiness and contentment, and may the New Year inspire our members to greater effort in the work of our Union.

Louis J. Kompore, Assistant Supreme Secretary, S. S. C. U.

Hibernation of Animals and Reptiles

Many animals avoid starvation in the winter by hibernation. That is what the woodchuck and chipmunk and ground squirrel do; also various mice, lemmings and sundry "small deer" of that ilk, not to speak of such larger animals as the skunk, raccoon and bear. Then there are the snakes that creep into tiny caverns among the rocks, and twist themselves into ball-like masses that resemble the horrid head of Medusa, conserving the little warmth their sluggish blood possesses. Turtles and other cold-blooded creatures sink into the mud of ponds, making crystal parlor under the ice; or burrow deeply into the soil, hibernating amicably with innumerable insect-grubs and worms waiting the time when they may burst out in the spring as busy shoppers.

Engage yourself in the work of the lodge, and thus help in the interest.

St. Barbara's Lodge Plans New E. S. Unit

Ely, Minn.—All members of St. Barbara's Lodge, No. 200, SSCU, are requested to attend the meeting to be held Dec. 24 at 9 a. m.

Young people, especially, are urged to be present, as plans for organizing an English-speaking unit will be discussed and put into effect. St. Barbara's Lodge will extend financial assistance to the boys and girls in order to give them a good start.

A committee of young people will be chosen at this meeting.

John Otrin, Secretary.

Bobby came running into the house, very excited. "Mamma," he called.

"What's the matter?" asked the mother, anxiously.

"I fell off the porch, Mother," he said.

"You fell off the porch? Why, darling, I didn't hear you cry."

"No," replied Bobby, "I didn't cry—'cause there wasn't anybody there to cry to."

Dues

No lodge could long exist without the dues paid by the members. Yet many members never pay them on time. They have the money, but they just simply have the habit of delaying their payment. No debt should be more promptly paid. When one pays his or her dues, he or she can go about with a feeling of security and confidence. They are protected. When one really has the money, it is just as easy to pay on time as a few days later. Be proud of your lodge membership and keep your dues marked and pay them on time.

Joe J. Golitic,
No. 41, SSCU.

Booster Bits

Cleveland, O.—The Collinwood Boosters Lodge, No. 188, SSCU, is back again, this time to tell you all about the results of our annual meeting, which was held last week. The officers that were elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Miss Alice Struna was re-elected president and Anton Bokal vice president; Mrs. Mary Lavrich was unanimously elected secretary for her sixth consecutive year; Anthony Laurich was elected treasurer, Mary Laurich recording secretary and Joe Struna organizer. The trustees are to be John Laurich, Tony Bokal, Alice Laurich, Dr. Perme is to remain lodge medical examiner.

As it was inconvenient for some of the members to attend our meetings, it was agreed that meeting night be changed to the third Monday of each month at the same place, St. Mary's Church hall, and at the same time, 7:30 p. m. We hope that this change may bring better attendance at our meetings, as it has been very poor the past year.

We wish to thank the officers of the past year for their co-operation in keeping up our lodge and we hope that the new ones keep up the good work.

We take this opportunity to extend our greetings to all the members of the SSCU for a Merry Christmas and a very prosperous New Year.

Mary Laurich,
Recording Secretary.

MILK AND METAL

A number of metals are sufficiently soluble in milk to produce noticeable odors and flavors. Copper and its alloys produce "oxidized" tastes. Research conducted by the University of California College of Agriculture are reported to indicate that chrome-nickel alloys should be used as much as possible. These alloys are generally known as "stainless steel."

Counting Her Chickens

"Dolly," said the child's teacher, "I was very disappointed in your examination this year. Didn't you tell me your father promised you a bicycle if you came out at the top?"

"Yes," said Dolly miserably. "Then why didn't you work harder?" asked the teacher.

"What have you been doing all this time?"

"Learning to ride a bike," answered Dolly.

BRIEFS

Anne Govednik of Chisholm, Minn., breast-stroke mermaid star, will compete in the national A. A. U. meet at Miami, Fla., Dec. 28-30, where she will defend her world's record of 37 seconds for the 50-yard breast-stroke and her record of 1:18.9 for the 100-yard breast-stroke. According to reports, Miss Govednik and her coach, Miss Helen Manson, received an invitation, including all expenses paid, last week, and the pair plan to leave Chisholm Friday, Dec. 22, to arrive in Miami the day before Christmas. The other entries in the same event are Margaret Hoffman of Scranton, Pa., and Kathryn Rawls of Miami. All three stars competed in the Olympic tryouts and finished in practically a dead heat. Miss Govednik is a member of St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 30, SSCU.

Slovene movie, "Triglav Activities," sponsored by Mrs. Frances Taucher of Chicago, may be revised into a talkie, to be released by one of the Hollywood producers for the American theaters. Mrs. Taucher has completed negotiations for the production of another Slovene film, and is to be assisted by J. F. List, noted Slovene cameraman of Hollywood.

Officials of the Cleveland Interlodge League made a ruling to the effect that not more than one-half of the total number of teams representing one organization can enter the league unless by a two-thirds majority vote of all the teams in the league. This decision is put into effect in order to avoid the circuit from being dominated by any one organization.

Joseph Jaklich Jr., president of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, of Cleveland, O., will soon desert the ranks of bachelorhood, as Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bezjak recently announced the engagement of their daughter Olga to Joseph Jaklich Jr. Miss Olga Bezjak is known as the "Slovene Blues Singer," or the little girl with the big voice, and is presently connected with the Ann's Beauty Shoppe. Joseph Jaklich Jr., in addition to being an active SSCU booster, is also a member of the S. D. Z. Central Committee.

Junior Slovene School of the Cleveland Slovene National Home will present a Christmas Eve performance on Sunday, Dec. 24. On the program are included two Slovene plays, oratorios, singing and dancing. Mr. Ivan Zorman, president of the school, will speak. The performance will take place at the Slovene National Home and will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Anne Tomsich, member of Lodge No. 140, SSCU, Morley, Colo., successfully completed her studies for a nurse, and graduated with honors from the Corwin Hospital. She spent three years in her studies, dividing her time between the Pueblo Corwin Hospital and the one at Denver, and climaxed her efforts by passing the Colorado State Board examination. Miss Tomsich is one of the first Slovene nurses to be registered in the state of Colorado. She will enjoy a hard earned vacation by staying with her family during the Christmas holidays.

Please Remember

All contributing articles to appear in the Jan. 3, 1934, issue of Nova Doba must reach this office not later than Saturday, Dec. 30, 1933.

New Year falls on Monday, Jan. 1, ordinarily the deadline for the same week's issue, but as no deliveries of mail are to be made either on that day or on the Sunday preceding, the deadline necessarily had to be shifted to Saturday, Dec. 30.

Contributing articles that reach the Nova Doba office later than Saturday, Dec. 30, will appear in the Jan. 10 issue.

Editor.

Export Majestics

Export, Pa.—It is about time for me to return to the pages of New Era.

This article is to remind all members of Export Majestic Lodge, No. 218, SSCU, of the final meeting for the year 1933, which is to be held on Dec. 21, commencing at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

At this meeting we will have discussion of all affairs executed during the past year, a report of the standing of our lodge, and most important of all, election of officers for the year 1934. May I urge all members to elect capable officers for the ensuing year.

Let us co-operate for a bigger, better and stronger lodge in our sweet town of Export, and see to it that we are going to have a bigger and more successful year in 1934.

Don't forget the date: Dec. 21, meeting to commence at 7:30 p. m. sharp. All members please try and attend this final meeting of the year.

Please remember that all lodge assessments must be paid by the 25th of each month.

Bert J. Marcello, Sec'y.

The Largest Diamond

The largest diamond ever found weighed 3,024½ carats or 1¼. It was presented by the Transvaal government to King Edward of England. Later it was cut up and added to the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London. Diamond mining is recorded in India and China as far back as the first century. The world output each year at one time was valued at about \$80,000,000.

SHARE ALIKE

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay-day he gave his bride \$14 of the \$15 salary and kept only a dollar for himself.

But the second pay-day Smith gave his wife \$1 and kept \$14 himself.

"Why, John," she cried in injured tones. "How on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"

"Darned if I know," he answered. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."

Revenge at Last

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner: You have, your Honor. I gave your daughter singing lessons.

Judge: Thirty years.

Are you using your influence to increase the membership of your lodge.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

To all my brothers and sisters of South Slavonic Catholic Union, I extend my best wishes for A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

PAUL BARTEL, Supreme President S. S. C. U.

Were We There!

Ely, Minn.—The night is crisp and cold, a pale quarter moon is shining (moonlight already, Stan?), we gaze at the stars, and behold, a large Persian rug is floating serenely through the skies—but don't be alarmed; it's only Little Stan who comes to take you to our big Gopher and Sacred Heart meeting. So, put on your wraps and hang tight 'cause—here we go! The magic carpet speeds along—the sounds of people laughing and talking comes to our ears, and before we know it, we are at the U and I Bar, where we will mix a little business with pleasure.

Ah, just in time for the election results of the older members of the lodge—Joe L. Champa re-elected chairman for his twelfth consecutive term—that is a record to be proud of! Louis Perushek re-elected secretary, Stanley Pechaver (do you know him?) elected vice chairman, John Mehle re-elected "zapisnikar" and Joe Pechaver re-elected treasurer; and these fellows will carry on for our dear old alma mater. Lots of luck, boys!

The business is now over, the dance floor is cleared of all chairs. Ah, look who's here—none other than the Shepell sisters—they sing the popular Slovene song "Moj tovariš so mi pravili," amidst all the applause they sing "Honeycomb Hotel" in such a sweet way that—well—I hear that better times are coming! Next we have "The Harmonica Twisters," led by Mr. Lassi. They could certainly make those instruments talk! Starting the number, they play the Trio March—the

rhythm is very captivating, that's no kiddin' because you all saw how Mr. Klun was taken by the music. Those new steps were keen! We'll call on you again, Beeg Boy! Here's winking at you!

While the crowd is helping the Twisters cut down the old pine tree, let's you and I scout around. A hat is being passed around—yes, that's for the beer—it'll be here anytime now! We go toward the kitchen—we see Angela (Peaches) Pechek, the Marys Turk and Kuzma, the Seme sisters Louise and Mary, and Christine Belehar, all working together getting the lunch ready. The odor, sweet and appetizing, of sauerkraut and Polish sausage fill our noses. But hold on! It isn't ready yet! Here comes Mr. Seme and Mrs. Klun with the beer. John Crow (Frank Fyatel) is Johnny on the spot—his eyes are filled with a new light—result: we have our bartender for the evening! Frank Mrack and Johnny Hutar are "doing their part" also. All right, everybody, time to put on the feed bag! The clinking of plates, cups and forks tell us that the people are all through eating the delicious lunch—only they tell us that the Polish sausage was too small, not our faults, I assure you. Tsk! Johnny Hutar and Paswansick leave us, only to return in a few minutes. What, beer gone already! Well, another collection—another keg—that's how it was done—just like that! What a bunch!

Frankie Kramar is excited; yes, time to go to the last round-up! The good old caterpillar which never failed us yet pours out its musical feeling and it takes effect immediately—people begin to dance to the snappy polkas, couples whirl round and round 'n' round—stop me, somebody, I'm starting to go round, too! What, boys dancing with boys? Stop it! Don't you see any girls waiting to dance? Gosh, all girls dancing! Well, go ahead, boys!

Everybody dancing and nobody doing the dishes. Girls, girls, let's get the dishes done. (Stan, you're a viper!) Finally, the last dish is put away; everyone concentrates on dancing and beer. The weight added that evening must have been a ton—this is not official, however. While everyone is dancing, let me give you a few of the evening's highlights: Who is Paswansick? The Twisters vocalizing during lunch time.

The time goes quickly—couples are beginning to leave. Why, it's 1:30 a. m. already. Kramar plays his last number. The Magic Carpet's journey is over—it sails serenely away; soon it is gone and all that is heard is the sound of the people laughing—laughing—laughing until only a slight ripple of musical laughter is heard—and then silence—

P. S. The Gophers and little Stan join hands to wish you, the Editor, and everybody a Merry Christmas; will be back next week to wish you a Happy New Year!

Frank Jaklich,
No. 180, SSCU.

Stanley Pechaver,
No. 2, SSCU.

Harvey Gregory Prusheck

A Slovene Artist's Development

By A. J. KLANCAR

IV

According to the artist Prusheck himself, he has done over 900 different works. Prusheck has been exhibiting at the Chicago Art Institute with his fellow artists for 13 years. His works have already been exhibited in all the central Slovene communities in New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. In 1933 Prusheck had a second exhibition in Cleveland, O., and some fifty-eight oils, pastels, aquarels, woodcuts, charcoals, etc., were shown. This, however, was not a one-man show; the drawings of his pupils were given a conspicuous place in the exhibit. Looking these over, one could easily see what a love of beautiful color-designs he has instilled in his pupils.

For color-harmony is Prusheck's best painting quality. He considers color to be music, the life of a painting and the best means for him of expressing his purest emotions. His color symphonies are not so much the result of tireless experiment as they are of a natural love for brilliant coloration, which is truly a Slavic penchant. Goethe has said that architecture is "frozen music"; for me Prusheck's painting is chromatic music.

The oil painting, "Asters," is the best illustration of this musical quality in his work. "Asters" is a unique painting in more ways than one, for Prusheck has the distinction among American artists as the only painter who can do asters so finely, so delicately, so exquisitely. It is a riot of warm, soothing, luscious colors. Some critic has rightly said: "... It may be that Mr. Prusheck ... will find his simple style more suited to those little flowers pictures which he paints so well ..." But that was in 1925, when this critic's eyes had not yet been invited to that feast of luscious asters!

Another great achievement in Prusheck's art of 1933 is his monotype. This is a hand-print in oils. The monotype gives the artist the freest range for his imagination and the best chance of revealing his sense of the dramatic. One of his monotypes, "Print in Color," is a sincere original work which is highly prized by Prusheck and his fellow artists. Its process Prusheck will not divulge to anyone.

Besides these, Prusheck has interested himself in aquarels. A few years ago Prusheck had an exhibition of these in Chicago, where they were admired more with every new addition. These aquarels afford him some of his best color harmonies. Although these are unusually of a small size, they require too much concentration of subject to interest. A composition of yellow and bronze-colored fruit framed within a one-half square foot caused many who attended his last exhibit to regret that he had abandoned aquarels, so luscious was it. An artistic epicure's delight!

Next to his aquarels and pastels, Prusheck's woodcuts are the most popular of his small things. His are of the delicacy of Lynd Ward's, but they have an additional quality not to be found in the former's novels in woodcuts. Putnam, enchanted by one of Prusheck's wood-carvings, said: "... It is such carving as an European peasant might do. ... But here again, I am surprised to note in it the same rhythm, the same dynamism. And then I look at a colored wood-carving by the same artist. And there you have it." Perhaps Mr. Prusheck

will some day find time to give us "An Autobiography in Woodcuts"?

However Prusheck may have been influenced in the choice of subject matter in a later period of his artistic growth, he has remained original in his realistic-symbolic paintings. Here it is that we find that New Expressionism that I spoke of before.

As we have seen, his early interest was in naturalism. Having no academic training, Prusheck had to use the methods that his artistic instinct dictated. His subjects were trees and flowers and fruit; these he diligently painted in the purest, most natural colors. When he came to paint the life and scenes about him, he naturally dealt with them as his subjective nature dictated to him. Thus he gracefully emerged into subjective naturalism. This in turn was but a step in the direction of his abstract painting.

Generally, his symbolism is depressing, pessimistic, at times vague; and of late he has interested himself in a more critical reproduction of life's stormy weather. His interest in the struggles of the proletarian is indicated in more than one picture. As I have reiterated time and again, some of this symbolism is bizarre and fantastic—something that the American finds impossible to translate into English.

Several of these are still found in Prusheck's present collection; and he values them above all his other works. The most famous of these is the one entitled, "Struggle of Life." This one is worthy of special attention, for it reflects the artist's attitude toward the maelstrom of American life. Too, it is one of his very earliest abstract paintings, dating back to 1918 when he had not yet had a chance to show the Chicago art world what an original artist he is. Here the artist portrays in a free, beautiful blue an unknown face in the whirlwind of life. It is, of course, done in the manner of Vortex school of modern English art, a school which in itself has not survived the test of time.

How does an artist get his ideas? Prusheck's reply is seen in his "Soul of the Artist." The soul is embodied in a human shape; the artist's ideas are represented by images of beautiful women approaching from a distance the agonized soul of the artist in creation.

Perhaps the most enigmatic of Prusheck's paintings is the oil, "The Ring of the Guitar." A man whose face writhes with anguish and in whose hand is a summons to his judgment; a stringless guitar whose last sorrowful song still rings in his ears; and a strong blue coloring are the qualities by means of which Prusheck conveys to the spectator the helpless, hopeless horror of death.

What is also generally striking in these symbolic paintings is his fine use of lines of broken action, upon which Putnam has so much to say. Such lines symbolize an emotional activity and are the main source of Prusheck's dramatic power. As Putnam has pointed out this dramatic technique is best shown in the artist's "Struggle of Life." Prusheck is the first to have made extensive use of this method.

Today, Harvey Gregory Prusheck is an artist of many achievements and distinctions. He has not founded a school, but he has nevertheless been an influence in the formative periods of more than one Chicago artist. No one knows; one

Plant Drills Through Ice

A flower known to botanists as the "Soldana Alpina" of the Swiss Alps possesses a strange mechanism which enables it to drill its way through solid ice, so that thick beds of blue blossoms appear to be rooted in ice.

This plant, which Dr. Casey A. Wood, associate of the United States National Museum, describes in a recent report of the Smithsonian Institution, develops in the autumn thick leathery leaves, well provided with fuel, such as starch and protoplasm, for the coming winter. These lie flat upon the ground, expectant of the snow and ice sheet which may cover them to a depth of several feet.

When the spring arrives and the hot sun melts most of the snow and some of the ice, water trickles down the rootlets and arouses growth in the sleeping plant.

Internal combustion takes place within the floral tissues. The resulting heat melts the ice above the uprising flower buds, and the stem pushes its way upward. More water flows to the roots.

Increased activity is induced and finally the plant tunnels a passage to the air and sunshine.

So long as the heat given off from the growing stem and the buds is sufficient to prevent actual solid freezing of the parts, the soldanella is indifferent to the surrounding ice-cold temperature. It undergoes the usual transformation, is fertilized by early bees, and forms wonderful blue flower groups which look as if they were beds of bloom actually rooted in and growing out of a thick layer of transparent ice.

The leaves of the plant are now no longer thick and fleshy, but thin and papery. They have yielded up their carbon compounds as fuel to melt a tunnel in the ice, and the production of buds and blossoms on the flower stem above the mantle of ice.

only wonders and secretly hopes.

To be sure, some critics have found resemblance between his work and that of other more famous artists. Such similarities are, however, to be found in the works of any random two or three contemporary artists, and it is a truism to say that man is a creature of environment, subject to influences that he shares with his contemporaries.

Most of these resemblances come from the wide influence of impressionism; subjects used extensively first by Cezanne, and the technique of Van Gogh have become the common equipment of every modern artist. Perhaps one may be justified in calling Prusheck an eclectic artist, and one is inclined to describe his work as a melting pot of modern art, just as he himself is one of that melting pot of races, the United States. However, no one will deny that Modern Art itself is but the effervescence of the melting pot of medieval and Renaissance art.

Originality has been defined by Ben Jonson as the ability to better express the old ideas of others. Poe, who was accused by his contemporary critics of plagiarizing his famous poem, "The Raven," has said that originality is the ability to combine old ideas into new ones. Cezanne developed an old idea which Tinteretto had only used sparingly. Prusheck has made use of similar colors and forms because his nature would allow no others.

Graduating from a wild naturalism to an experimental expressionism, Prusheck has developed a taste for post-impressionist and cubist composition. He has fought against academic

Halibut Deep Swimmer

The halibut, the most valuable as a food source of the so-called flat fish, varies greatly in size from the so-called chicken halibut, which weighs from 10 to 20 pounds up to the largest type, which weighs as much as 600 pounds. The most usual type average around 50 pounds for the males and between 100 and 105 pounds for the females. They prefer cold water and usually lie deep, being caught at depths of 250 fathoms. When in pursuit of other fish, however, the halibut will often rise clear to the surface of the water and sometimes hit the pursued fish with its tail before seizing it and devouring it.

Anxious Patient: What are you giving me all those treatments for, Doctor?

Doctor: For loss of memory. Patient: I haven't lost my memory.

Doctor: I thought you had. You have never mentioned that bill of mine which has been running two years.

Jokester: Did you ever hear of such a thing as cold embers?

Dubb: No; there can't be such a thing.

Jokester: Yes, there is—November and December—they're cold, aren't they?

Mrs. Flynn: This neighborhood seems pretty noisy, Mrs. O'Brien.

Mrs. O'Brien: Yes, the only time there's any peace here is when the trucks go by and drown the noise.

Miggins, to postman: This package from Chicago came through in record time. How do you account for it?

Postman: It looked suspicious, and the boys thought it might have a time bomb in it.

influences; he never imitates or alters natural beauty in her serene or stormy moods; furthermore, he takes his colors from nature, pure and simple; in his color composition there is now nothing of the bizarre, for he does not care to create any illusions.

In spite of his sincere desire to avoid influences which may deteriorate his work, there are three notable borrowed qualities in it, qualities which one can observe in work of the most modern artists. They but make up the common heritage of the modernist.

Very obvious is his choice of compositions which were favorites of Cezanne. In fact Prusheck succeeds best with these subjects. Indeed, Prusheck's "Still Life," which won the Jenkins Prize in 1930, is strongly reminiscent of Cezanne's still-lives. Like them we do—perhaps not so much the flower-vase arrangement as his warm, rich color schemes. That is, after all, what the modern artist desires to achieve.

The black line outlining or modeling the paintings of the Fauvian who first used it to accentuate his rhythmic pattern, Prusheck modifies into a strong heavy blue line. The post-impressionists Gauguin and Van Gogh and the Fauvian Matisse all used this kind of rhythmic line.

Futuristic tendencies are also noticeable in Prusheck's paintings. With a true pioneer's spirit, Prusheck was one of the first American artists to use futuristic designs. His Indian rug motifs show this interest quite clearly. Some of his still-lives and flower pictures are other instances as showing these predilections. This interest he has admitted to be due to his great admiration for Picasso who is founder of the cubist

Flag Conversation Between Ships

A new international language for use on the sea has been devised and the flags that will make possible this language have been selected. The scheme will be ready for use in January, 1934.

It is said the first to find a way out of the difficulty of communicating from one ship to another was an admiral, an Athenian, back in the golden days of Greece. He arranged with his ships that when his purple cloak was flown as a banner the vessels were to turn together.

Whether for lack of cloaks of other colors to signal other maneuvers, or whether he became tired of the idea and just gave up is not known, but the fact remains no other advance was made in the sign language for centuries. During the Middle Ages fleet commanders raised or lowered sails or flags and these conveyed to the other ships certain simple instructions.

There were two signals which were understood by sailors of all nations and needed no further translation beyond the mere sight of the flags. These were the emblems of the Jolly Roger, which was a white skeleton on a black background, and a gay red flag. Either one was bad enough and struck terror to the hearts of seamen on peaceful merchantment, but of the two the red signal was the worst, for that meant a fight to a finish. The pirates on the ship flying the Jolly Roger might be expected to be reasonable in a fight, but not so those of the red emblem.

The first great step in the use of the flag language happened in 1788 with the publication of a system of signaling by flags in code to be used by ships of all nations. This 18th century system consisted of a list of words and sentences commonly used at sea. They were arranged alphabetically and each item given a number from 1 to 9,000.

A set of flags to designate 0 to 9 was devised and the messages were sent in this way. Nelson sent his famous message to the fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar by this system.

As there were but 9,000 words in this vocabulary and the spelling of words was a tedious process, some new means of increasing the language was sought. By making 18 alphabet flags and beside each word putting a code word of not over four letters a vocabulary of some 70,000 words was obtained. In 1855 an attempt was made to translate the English vocabulary into other languages. Its test did not come until the World War and then it was only about 50 per cent efficient. After the war a group of experts met in London and out of that meeting came the new foolproof language backed by 16 nations.

Beginning in January every warship and every merchant ship of any size will carry the new international code book and the new set of flags to be used in spelling out the code words. Twenty-six flags will represent the alphabet, and a series of 10 pennants will stand for numerals. Henceforth, in time of war there will be no excuse for ships not stopping and submitting to search when they are suspected of carrying contraband, incidents which occurred frequently during the World War.

—Pathfinder.

school. Matisse is another of his favorite painters. These two are his present sources of inspiration in life as well as in art.

"TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelc

With such thoughts coursing through his mind, Lovre forgot that he was riding to the jail. The carriage stopped, and the judge said, "Now we are home. Till the evening you come with me. I shall introduce you to my wife, but I shall not tell her why you came with me. I observed you carefully, and I am already glad that I shall have to ask you for apology. For this reason be my guest and not a prisoner for a short time till this affair clears up."

"Your honor, I thank you very much for your kindness. But for the present I should like to ask you only for the room which you promised me. I should like to be alone. I hope that I shall not need to stay very long by you, perhaps only so long till Marian will be able to talk, or perhaps not even that long. When I shall be cleared of all suspicion, I shall then avail myself of your kind invitation to become acquainted with your wife."

"Whichever you like best," said Mr. Mežon.

In such a manner came Lovre into jail. Once he was alone in his cell, he grew indignant. "So, this is justice?" thought he to himself. "After a foolish and superficial investigation they lock up an honest man, and never even think what all may come out of such a procedure. Who would have ever thought this morning that tonight I shall be sleeping in the neighborhood of common thieves?"

The supper, brought to him by the young maid of the judge, he barely touched. He asked for pen and paper, and began to write a letter to his friend in which he attempted to describe, with as much humor as possible, his jail and the reasons why he came in.

CHAPTER XXI

If toward evening anyone would have walked around Polesek, he would have seen an old man, wrapped in a dark coat, with a large fur cap on his head, and a heavy, long cane in his hand, as he quietly emerged out of the house, and with short and slow steps—as is habitual with old people—turned into the direction of the village.

Everyone who is acquainted around here would have recognized this nocturnal stroller as Mr. Piškov, or if we call him by his right name, Dr. Kaves.

Although the moon was shining brightly, yet it could be seen that the old man's eyes were of little use to him, because he was continually feeling the ground in front of him with his cane, and yet, here and there, he stumbled over the rocks which lie unbroken on the solitary road to Obrhek.

On coming near the village he stopped and bethought himself as to which way he should take in order to come right. On top of a hillock, where Krjavelj's hut was located, he noticed a light, and without paying attention to the path, he started to walk across the fields. On reaching the hut he stopped again, as if he was trying to decide whether to knock or not. At last he decided, and he knocked twice on the door with his cane.

The window opened, and Krjavelj stuck his thick head out. But, as if a snake bit him, he pulled it quickly in again.

If Doctor Kaves could have heard better, he would have heard how Krjavelj was jumping back and forth in the house and shouting in deadly fear: "Oh, Jesus and Saint Lucia! Help! — Oh, where is the holy water, holy water! And palm branch from Palm Sunday! The devil, the devil himself

came for you! He stands before the door, he is all black! Oh, Saint Lucia! Pray, pray, Martinek! The devil came for you! You must have forgiveness, to tell the priest some morning, and now the devil came for you!"

And when at last Krjavelj did find some holy water in a broken dish covered with webs, and a palm branch began to sprinkle through the window, shouting, "Devil, away! Devil, please go away! But the devil in front of the door did not care to go away, and continued to knock on the door.

Krjavelj, on seeing that incantations were of no avail, stooped into one of the corners and began to wail and loudly.

With difficulty, Martinek calmed Krjavelj so much that he could convince him that there was no devil outside either Lovre or Mr. Piškov. Krjavelj finally gave in to Martinek's pleading, and went to open the door. He took a broken dish with holy water, crossed himself, and then he ageously pushed back the door but quickly jumped back to his feet.

To his great consolation, Piškov, instead of the devil, stepped into the house. Martinek asked Krjavelj to go to bed, and leave the two alone in the room.

It is needless to say Krjavelj went out angry. "Oh, may the devil take you!" talked he to himself. He tried to catch his breath, watched the moon. "How I scored! If only nothing would break in me, because I'm breathing like a blacksmith's bellows! Let him come just more and scare me that I will fix him! And too, they chase me out just like a cat or dog! Whose house it anyway, mine or his? He's going right in, and tell me a piece of my mind!"

Krjavelj arose to go to bed, give a good bawling to Martinek and Piškov. But he changed his mind, and lay down again.

"Oh, why bother to mumble to he to himself, are all full of witchcraft anyway! None of them has blessing. The more you curse such people, the better will be."

He sat thoughtfully while. "But this," he began to say, "I will tell him tomorrow, once he is dead, he must be alone. I simply do not want to have him come back and the next world, and around my house at night he has something on his conscience, let him tell me why should I later lose because of him?"

In this manner Krjavelj loquized and looked at the moon, till Mr. Piškov came and quickly walked away. "No one can say that this has God's blessing!" murmured Krjavelj, as he looked at him. "Old as he is, and gallops like a young colt!"

And in truth the old man walked fast. His cane was of little use to him, and he stumbled.

The conversation which had with his son—the Tenth Brother—could not have been such that it would have hurt his heart; on the contrary, seemed to be very much disturbed. He often glanced toward the sky, clenched his hands, and a strange light came from his mouth; a light which was more like a flame from the depth of his soul.

(Continued)

