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NOVA DOBA
6117 St. Clair Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio
(Tel. HENDerson 3889)

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

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DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Krasno opero "Marta" bo poslav na održ Slovenskega Narodnega Doma v Clevelandu v nedeljo 13. novembra. Dosedanje jesenske prireditve "Zarje" so občinstvo zavojile, zato bo tudi opera "Marta" posetnikom nedovljala.

Martinovo veselico priredilo Zvon, št. 70 JSKJ v Clevelandu v soboto 12. novembra zvečer. Na tej prireditvi so deločnički rojaki lahko prejavili krščevanje vina, 14. sklenite premira ter vlaganje in poraze letosnjih nadnih volitev.

Slovenski dom v naseljini Parrell-Sharon, Pa., vabi rojake na lovski banket, ki se bo vršil na večer 5. novembra in bo, kot poročajo, zajejega načaja in okusa, če se zajei ne temislijo.

Vrhovni zdravnik JSKJ, dr. J. Arch, ki je obenem vrhovni zdravnik SSPZ, se je predstavil na tednu zaradi odborove se S. S. P. Zvez. Mrs. Arch je istočasno mudila na objektu družini dr. A. Skurja Možina Drive v Clevelandu.

Na obisku svojih mnogoštih prijateljev v Clevelandu, je koncem preteklega in začetkom tega tedna mudil sobrat John Zigman iz Strabane, Pa., ki je bil na zadnji konvenciji zavolen v glavnih potornih odborov JSKJ. Z njim sta obiskali Cleveland tudi Mrs. Zigman in Miss Ludvik.

Mednarodna razstava, na kateri bodo zastopani tudi Slovenski, se bo vršila v mestnem avditoriju v Clevelandu od 19. do 27. novembra.

Pevski zbor "Jadrani" v Clevelandu priredi v nedeljo 6. novembra zanimivo opereto "Pri treh mladenkah" v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo Rd.

Preminja je v Clevelandu, Mrs. Mary Avsec, članica društva Jutranja zvezda, št. 127 JSKJ. Zapusča soprogata sine eno hčer.

V Buenos Airesu, Argentina, je pretekli mesec osnovala Zveza slovenskih izseljenških društev v Južni Ameriki. Njen Zvez je biti središče vseh slovenskih izseljenških društev v Južni Ameriki, ustanavljeni, druževati, izpopolnjevati in podpirati vsa tako društva. Glasilo Zvez je Slovenski Tednik, potom katerega se dajejo navodila pridruženim društvom, prireja poučne tečaje, predavanja in kulturne prireditve. List bo skušal družiti slovensko delavstvo in dvigati stanovske zvesti, da se bo organizirano uspešneje borilo za izboljšanje svojega gmotnega in prosvetnega položaja.

BO DRŽALO ALI PA NE

Paulina Roark in Ruben Boan sta se nedavno poročila v treh državah hkrati. Med, poročno ceremonijo sta namreč stala na mejniku blizu mesta Southwest City, Mo., kjer se križajo meje držav Missouri, Oklahoma in Arkansas.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

VOLITVE, ki se bodo vršile 8. novembra, ne bodo majhna reč. Izvoliti bo treba predsednika Zedinjenih držav, 35 senatorjev in 435 kongresnikov za zvezni kongres, mnogo članov državnih legislatur in 34 guvernerjev. V raznih državah bo poleg tega predloženih okoli 150 predlogov za nove postave, da jih volilci sprejemajo ali zavrejo.

NA KONVENCIJI Delavske federacije v državi Ohio so bile med drugimi predložene tudi sledeče važne resolucije: za zavarovanje za brezposelnost; za starostno zavarovanje; za omajitev oblasti raznih šerifov v delavskih sporih; za šesturno dnevno in petdnevno tedensko delo za vse zvezne in državne uslužbence.

POPOLNA FEDERALNA kontrola bančnega poslovanja je potrebna v tej deželi v svrhu protekcie vložnikov. Tako se je izrazil na sestanku ohjskih bankirjev John W. Pole, ki je bil nedavno odobren v Zedinjenih državah več vreleev, ki bi lahko preskrbovali s potrebnim vodo prebivalcev milijonskih mest.

Tako se nahaja v Floridi ogromen vrelec čiste vode, imenovan Silver Spring. Voda, ki poteka iz tega vreleca dnevno, bi popolnoma zadostovala za vse potrebe mesta New Yorka, ki ima sedem milijonov prebivalcev. Ta vrelec z izredno čisto vodo je videti kot precejšnje jeleno, iz katerega poteka reka Oklawaha. To je največji vrelec v Zedinjenih državah in mora na svetu.

POSKUSNO GLASOVANJE, katero vodi revija Literary Digest, kaže že vedno ugodnejše za predsedniškega kandidata Roosevelta kot za predsednika Hooverja, dasi so Hooverjevi glasovi nekoliko narasli. Od vrnjenih poskusnih glasovnic jih je bilo 56.19% označenih za Roosevelt, 37.33% za Hooverja in 4.84% za Thomasa. Doseđaj je bilo vrnjenih in sortiranih skoraj tri milijone poskusnih glasovnic.

PIVOVARNARJI se že resno pripravljajo za izdelavo 2.75 ali 3.2 procentnega piva, ki bo, po njihovem mnenju, dovoljeno že v decembarskem zasedanju konгрesa. Če bi bil naložen davek \$7.44 na sod 31 galon pive, bi to zneslo 3 centa na pint in bi se pričelo na drobno prodajo po 10 centov. Ta davek bi prinesel vladi okrog 400 milijonov dohodkov letno. V osmih državah, ki nimajo svojih lastnih prohibicij, postav, bi se lahko pritočil s prodajo boljšega piva, kakor hitro bi kongres dovolil. O prilikl splošnih volitev 8. novembra se bo v osmih nadaljnjih državah glasovalo o prohibiciji. To zimo bo zasedalo 43 državnih postavov in včini teh bo tudi prohibicijsko vprašanje prislo na razpravo.

CENA PŠENICE na chicagskem žitnem trgu je dne 27. oktobra padla na 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ centa za bušelj, kar je najnižja cena v ameriški zgodbini. Prodaja žita v naprej se je v tej deželi pričela leta 1861, ker so bile radi civilne vojne potrebne stalne zaloge žita. V sledenih 71 letih so se cene pšenice zelo menjale, toda nikdar niso šle pod 45 centov za bušelj. Večkrat se je prodajala pšenica po \$2.00 in za časa vojne celo po \$3.50 bušelj.

PREDSEDNIK HOOVER je izjavil, da će se razorožitvena konferenca, ki se zdaj vrši v Svici, razide brez uspeha, bo Amerika prisiljena povečati

STUDENČNA VODA

PROBLEMI PRISELJENCA

Prekinjenje stalnega bivanja
Vprašanje: Lani sem odšel v staro domovino z dovoljenjem za povratek (permit) in ostal sem tam deset mesecev. Moj prvi papir je od leta 1926 in bi rad zaprosil za državljanstvo. Ali bo moja odsotnost v inozemstvu težkočila mojo naturalizacijo?

Odgovor: Zakon zahteva neprekinjenje bivanja (uninterrupted residence) tekom petih let pred vložitvijo naturalizacijske prošnje. Odsotnosti od manj kot šest mesecev se ne smatra kot pretrgano bivanja. Ako je bil odsot v inozemstvu več kot šest mesecev,

Zanimivo je, da nobeno veliko ameriško mesto nima bližu dovolj velikega izvirka za potrebe svojega prebivalstva, dasi je v Zedinjenih državah več vreleev, ki imajo mnogo kriščenskih studencov, potokov, rek in celo vodopadov. Po velikih ravninah so pa studenci redkejši.

Plemenitaški naslovi

Vprašanje: Ali more človek, ki nosi dedni plemenitaški naslov, rabiti ta naslov, ko postane ameriški državljan?

Odgovor: Nikakor ne. Inozemski plemiči se morajo ob naturalizaciji izrecno odpovedati plemstvu in krščenskemu plemenitaškemu naslovu. Imamo slučaj, ko je bil državljanški plemenitaški naslov, ker je dotični državljan še nadalje rabil naslov grofa, barona ali sličnega.

Sodišča so bila mnenja, da je to dokaz, da dotičnik ni imel poštne namene postati državljan in je da dobil državljanstvo vsled prevare.

Jamščine za inozemske dijake

Vprašanje: Ali morajo inozemski dijaki, ki prihajajo v Združene države v svrhu študija, poloziti jamščine (bond), da ne ostanejo tukaj po dovršitvi študij?

Odgovor: Nedavni dodatek k priseljenškemu zakonu pooblašča vlado, da sme zahtevati bond

\$500 "v dvomljivih slučajih." Ta bond jamči, da dotičnik ostane tukaj le kot dijak in da se povrne domov po dovršitvi naukov.

Dekaz državljanstva ob volitvi

Vprašanje: Ali morajo naturalizirani državljan pokazati svoje državljanško spričevalo vsak čas, ko gre na volišče?

Odgovor: Popolen dokaz državljanstva se navadno zahteva od novih volilcev, in to le, ko se registrirajo kot volilci. Čim je njihovo ime vpisano v seznam upravičenih volilcev, ni treba nadaljnih dokazov državljanstva.

Ali celo starci volilci inozemskega rojstva morajo označiti dan naturalizacije, ko se registrirajo za bodoče volitve?

Inozemski dijaki v Zedinjenih državah

Vprašanje: Kaj je s to novo naredbo, ki preti inozemskim dijakom z deportacijo, ako iščemo zasluga, da se vzdržujejo? Kako je teh inozemskih dijakov?

Odgovor: Izvirne regulacije glede dela, dovoljenega inozemskim dijakom, so bile nekoliko spremenjene. Po sedanjih odredbah sme inozemski dijak prevzeti tako delo, za katere dobiva v zameno hrano in stanovanje. Ne smejo pa delati proti plači v prostih urah ali koncem tedna niti

OLJNA INDUSTRIJA

Oljna industrija, kot jo navadno imenujemo v tej deželi, je prav za prav petrolejno industrijo. Sirovo olje, ki se pridobi v izjemskih globin, je petrolej. Pri čiščenju tega sirovoga olja se izloči olje za mazanje (lubricating oil), ki tvori težji del petroleja, potem pa lažji gasolin in kerosin. Gasolin se v tem delu sreza, v pokrajini tam od Planine čez Zubukovje, del Sevnice in od Blance do Rajhenburga. Kar je takrat ostalo je dne 3. oktobra uničilo neurje s točo, ki je prihramelo od Zubukovja čez Rajhenburg, Videm, Zdole, Sromlje, Artiče, Pišce, Globoko, Brezice, del Bizeljske, Dobrove in Kapel in dalje preko Sotle na Hrvatsko. Najhujje so trpeli vinogradni, ki so bili po veliki včeli neobrani. Grozdje je bilo zbito na tla in jagode po blatu in vodi odplavljeni v dolino. Ajda na polju je bila uničena, istotako zelje, pes in repa. Na novo posejane nje so bile odprtne v zrahljana zemlja s menom vred odplavljenja. Vse sadje je bilo ali streseno na tla ali pa tako pobito, da ni več sposobno za prodajo. Toča je bila tako debela, da je pobijala opoko na strehah. Ko je po nevihti posjalo solnce, je bila vsa pokrajina bela od toče. Beda prebivalstva je nepopisna.

Petrolej je bil poznan že davno narodom, toda današnja poslova istega je še zelo mlada. Še pred par generacijami so rabili petrolej edino za zdravilo, posebno za zdravilo proti revmatizmu. Indijanci v tej deželi so smatrali petrolej za dobro zdravilo proti revmatizmu in beli nasejniki so jih posnemali. Sirovo olje ali petrolej so dobivali na gotovih studencih, kjer je plaval na vodi. Pridobivali so ga na način, da so razgrnili voljeno odoje po vrhu vode in ko se je napolnila s petrolejem, so jo očeli. Se leta 1820 so Američani smatrali petrolej za malovredno snov, ki je nazajala ter kazila vod v studencih in vodnjakih.

Leta 1826 je neki dr. Samuel P. Hidreth preročeval, da bo petrolej v bližnji bodočnosti razsvetljeval ceste ohjskih mest. Toda se dvajset let pozneje je se je petrolej rabil večinoma kot medicina. Sele leta 1849 so začeli sirov olje čistiti in pridobivati iz njega gasolin, svetilno olje in drugo. Prvi oljni vrelec v Zedinjenih državah je bil izvrtan leta 1859 v Titusville, Connecticut. S tem se je začela oljna industrija v Zedinjenih državah. Prvi vrelec je produciral komaj tisoč galon petroleja na dan. Deset let pozneje je znala petrolejna proizvodnja dosegla milijone sodov letno. Leta 1930 pa je bilo v Zedinjenih državah 300,000 oljnih vreleev, razstrešenih v 19 državah, ki so producirali poltretji milijon sodov petroleja in milijone kubičnih čevljev naravnega plina na dan.

V Zedinjenih državah je bil izvrtan leta 1859 v Titusville, Connecticut. S tem se je začela oljna industrija v Zedinjenih državah. Prvi vrelec je produciral komaj tisoč galon petroleja na dan. Deset let pozneje je znala petrolejna proizvodnja dosegla milijone sodov letno. Leta 1930 pa je bilo v Zedinjenih državah 300,000 oljnih vreleev, razstrešenih v 19 državah, ki so producirali poltretji milijon sodov petroleja in milijone kubičnih čevljev naravnega plina na dan. Ime petrolej izhaja iz latinščine in pomeni kameno olje. Petra pomeni skalo ali kamen, oleum pa olje. Petrolej se nahaja v zemlji ponekod precej plitvo, drugod pa tudi do 10,000 čevljev globoko. Znanstveniki izdajo, da se sirov petrolej izogni od ogromnih mas rastlinstva in živalstva, katerega so pogreznile naravne sile v davnih dobeh. Kemični laboratorij za izdelavo petroleja so tvorili silni pritisk zemeljskih plasti, vročina in se nešteči drugi činilniki.

ZLATO IZ ŽELEZA

Nemški kemist Ernst Adolf Krauss trdi, da je iznašel proces, po katerem je mogoče pridobivati pravo zlato iz navadne železne rude. Iz vsake količine železne rude je mogoče dobiti 1.03 procenta zlata. Iz ene toni železne rude se baje more po Kraussovi procesu pridobiti 10 kilogramov čistega zlata. Stroški pridobivanja znašajo 25 procentov vrednosti pridobljenega zlata. Nemški finančni minister je določil dva državna eksperta, da se prepričata o resničnosti Kraussovi trditev. Krauss je sprejel ponudbo in pogoje finančnega ministra in je baje pridobivanju državni ekspertom razložiti proces pridobivanja zlata iz železne rude.

V gradu na Tolstem vrhu, ki leži na vznožju večno zelenih tihih Gorjancev, je dne 9. oktobra umrl graščak g. Josip Ružič. Pokojnik je bil rojen na občotvem domu, v tolstovrški graščini pri Orechovici, l. 1873 ter obiskoval novomeško gimnazijo in se kot sin veleposestnika posvetil predvsem kmetijstvu in vinogradništvu. Ker si je hotel v tej panogi pridobiti

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

VSAK PO SVOJE

Prihodnji torek se pa udarijo za domovino in v sredo bomo šteli politične mrlje po bojnih poljanah in hrome race v političnem ločju.

Nekaj dni po volitvah bo velik hura in ugibanje, kaj vse bo in kako bo, toda kmalu se bomo prepričali, da je prav za prav ostalo približno tako, kot je bilo. Volilno razburjanje je kot oponjno vino, ki prijetno teče, dokler ga je kaj, koga zmanjka, se pa zopet nalivamo z near beerom, kamilicami in tavžentrožami.

Vsekakor bodo ameriške splošne volitve veličastna igra, v kateri bo morda sodelovalo 50 do 60 milijonov oseb. Zanimala bo najbolj vsled tega, ker bo resna igra, žaloigrna in burka, vse v eni izdaji. Glavni junakini igre bosta Depresija in Prohibicija. Razdeljenih bo mnogo dobitkov, med katerimi bodo "laufposi," berglje za hrome race, korita in lovorjevi venci najvažnejši.

Glavni namevi volitev je, da se nagradi z zaupanjem ali priznanjem tiste, ki so tega vredni, in da se razdeli brce in klofute po zasluzenju. Če svobodni državljanji te republike tega ne znajo ali nečeo storiti, naj posledice zapišejo za lastna ušesa. V deželah, katere vladajo diktatorji, bi ljudstvo z vsemi stirkimi zahvalil bogove za pravico svobodnih vol

"Nova Doba"

GLASILICO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lajšnica Jugoslovanske Katoličke Jednote.

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Narodne volitve

Prihodnji terek bomo imeli v Zedinjenih državah narodne ali splošne volitve. Ameriški narod bo izvolil predsednika Zedinjenih držav, vse člane poslanske zbornice ali zbornice reprezentantov in tretjino članov zveznega kongressa. V raznih državah Unije se bodo vršile tudi volitve članov legislatur, governerjev in drugih državnih činovnikov.

Slovencev nas je v Zedinjenih državah okoli četrt milijona, in s precejšnjo sigurnostjo lahko trdimo, da nas je 75 procentov ameriških državljanov. Naša usoda je tesno zvezana z usodo Zedinjenih držav, zato nam ne more biti vseeno, kdo dela postave za to deželo in kdo ima v rokah izvrsijočo oblast. Glas vsakega izmed nas je na volilni dan prav toliko vreden kot glas vsakega milijonarja. Bilo bi torej nepravilno in za našo inteligenco nečastno, če bi se sami oprali pravice soodločevanja pri upravi naše domovine in tem, da se ne bi udeležili volitev, češ, bodo že drugi opravili brez nas.

Pravila J. S. K. Jednote določajo, da mora biti naše uradno glasilo nestranksko, to je, da se ne sme vdinjati nobeni posamezni politični stranki, da ne sme nobene omaščevati in nobene protežirati. Člani naše Jednote pripadajo ali smoje pripadati različnim strankam, in ker vsi enako prispevajo za vzdrževanje svojega glasila, ne bi bilo pravilno in pošteno, da bi list propagiral kakšno gotovo stranko in s tem žalil druge člane, katerih mišljene se ne strinja z dotično stranko. Te smernice se je list držal od vsega početka in temu se imamo zahvaliti, da v naši Jednoti nimamo političnih prepirov.

V pravilih naše Jednote pa imamo tudi točko, ki določa, da spada med namene naše organizacije tudi gojiti med svojimi člani ljubezen do slovanskih narodov, posebno pa do naše nove domovine — Amerike. Ljubezen in prijateljstvo pa nima nikakega pomena, če se izraža samo v besedah; kazati se mora v dejanh.

Dežela, katero smo si prostovoljno izbrali za našo novo domovino in kateri smo prostovoljno prisegli zvestobo, nam mora biti prva na svetu. Ni s tem rečeno, da moramo brez pogojno hvaliti vse, kar je ameriško. Naša dolžnost je, da skušamo izpozнатi njene vrline in jih pravilno cenimo, obenem pa da skušamo izpozнатi njene napake in pomanjkljivosti in jih po svojih zmožnostih skušamo odpraviti ali zmanjšati.

Mi vsi smo po svoje pomagali k veličini te dežele z našim fizičnim delom, z našo varčnostjo, poštenostjo in raznimi gospodarskimi ustanovami, ki ne koristijo samo nam, ampak tudi ameriškemu narodu kot celoti. Po svojih skromnih močeh smo prispevali in še prispevamo k splošni ameriški kulturi. Toda naše delo za našo novo domovino s tem še ni končano. Če res ljubimo to deželo, moramo se zanimati tudi kdo dela postave dežele in kdo in kako jo upravlja. Ob prilikih mestnih, okrajnih, državnih in narodnih volitev se moremo udejstvovati tudi v tej smernici. Svojemu številu primerno lahko tu ali tam nekoliko pripomoremo, da se uprava dežele izboljša in da se sklepajo zakoni, ki bodo v največjo korist prebivalstva Zedinjenih držav.

Slovenskih volilcev v tej deželi je najbrže znatno manj kot 75 tisoč, in še ti so večinoma raztreseni širok te velike Unije. To je neznatna kapljica v morju 60 ali več milijonov volilcev te dežele. Kljub temu so ti naši glasovi dragoceni. Včasi par sto glasov ali samo par glasov odloči izvolitev dobrega ali slabega postavljajca ali uradnika.

Nova Doba kot glasilo J. S. K. Jednote ne priporoča svojim članom-državljanom, da naj volijo za to ali ono stranko, za tega ali onega kandidata. Priporoča pa jim, da pazno in inteligenčno študirajo situacijo, da čitajo tozadne razprave in poslušajo govorje od vseh strani, nãkar naj si na podlagi vsega tega napravijo svojo lastno sodbo in jo izrazijo z volilnim listkom na volilni dan. Volitve so zato, da volilci sami razmišljajo in po svoje sodijo, ne pa zato, da bi slepo drvili za to ali ono stranko.

V republiku kot je ta dežela odloča večina volilcev kakšna bo postavljaja in kakšna bo vlada. Manjšina se mora zadovoljiti s tako vladjo, kakršno izvoli večina, pa bila taka ali taka. In včasi odloči en glas, da se manjšina izpremeni v večino.

Ne omalovažujmo torej naših glasov, ne odrekajmo se pravici soodločevanja pri upravi dežele, katero pravico nam daje državljanstvo Zedinjenih držav. Ne izgovarjamo se, da bodo že drugi opravili za nas ali da kandidat, za katerega bi mi volili, itak nima prilike za izvolitev. Če bi vsi tako govorili ali misili, bi nihče ne šel voliti in splošna volilna pravica bi postala navadna farsa.

Vsi, ki smo ameriški državljanji, pojdimo dne 8. novembra na volišče in oddajmo svoje glasove za tiste kandidate, katerih izvolitev bi bila po našem mnenju v največjo korist občini, okraju, državi, ameriškemu narodu in človeštvu v

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani) vrže ali suni pred tebe naročeno jed, kot se vrže konju šop sena, pudeljnu kost ali prešiču buča. Nerodno je, da tako serviranje pri nas dvonozičih ne vzbuja sličnega teka in navdušenja kot pri prej omenjenih štirihogatih gentlemanih.

Če bi jaz imel kakšno besedo pri jerpergha preroka Mohameda, bi rezerviral deveta nebesa za dobre kuharice, deseta pa za dobre strežajke; sam bi se pa po vzgledu svetega Aleša zadovoljil s kamrico pod štemgami med tema dvema apartementoma.

Neki dopisnik tam med idiličnimi pennsylvanskimi griči vabi drage rojake k lovskeemu banketu, ki da bo prirejen na večer 5. novembra. Na banketu bodo servirani pravi zajci, katere so obljudili preskrbeti in darovati domači lovci. Lovci so velikodušni in pozdravljajo, če se jo odkrije in zdraviti v začetnem stadiju. Navedenih je bilo nad 8,000 ozdravljenih pri osebah, ki so imele to bolezem nad pet let. Po mnenju teh zdravnikov, bi se moral vsaka nad 35 let star a oseba dati enkrat na leto zdravniško preiskati. Rak zahteva vsako leto okoli 150,000 žrtev v Zedinjenih državah in Canadi.

Mussolini apelira na Ameriko, naj briše evropske dolgove. To je čisto logično, saj Evropa vendar krvavo potrebuje tedenar za novo oboroževanje in novo vojno.

Naravoslovci baje isčejo za kamero novo, bolj primerno ime. Če bi mene vprašali, bi jim lahko postregel z zbirko zelo izrazitih imen, ki jih naši dragi rojaki dajejo komarjem na poletnih piknikih.

V Sardijevu restavracijo v New Yorku, kamor navadno zahaja bolj odlična družba, je nedavno prikoračila cisto navadna stinrogata krava. Malo je pogledala po odličnih gostih, nakar je prezirljivo zamahnila z ušesom in odšla, ne da bi rekla buuu ali muu. Celo dobro vzgojena krava se ne mara pajdašti z vsoškim druščino.

Neka železnica v državi Ohio ponuja po znižani ceni na prodaj tovorne železniške vozove. Če so res ponici, jih morda ljudje pokupijo za božična darila svojim dragim.

Ameriški banditi so zopet enkrat pokazali, da nimajo enakih kolegov na svetu. V Crookstonu, Minn., so nedavno naskočili tamkajšno jetnišnico in zvezali stražnike, nakar so pobrali 500 dolarjev gotovine in zasegli veliko zalogu žganja, strojnic, pušč in drugega orožja, kar vse so komodno odpeljali na trucku. Daleč smo prišli. V Ameriki dandanes človek nití v ječi ni varen pred banditi.

Prijatelju, ki me je nedavno vabil v Kansas in namigoval, da tam solčne rože še vedno cveto, naj bo na tem mestu poveden, da za enkrat ne morem nikamor, če bi še tako rad. Saj se komaj vidim iz samih protestov, protiprotestov, posredovanj protestov in slične literatur. V teh resnih časih se ni za smukati okoli solčnih rož. Sicer pa pri kansaskih solčnih rožah nisem nikoli imel posebne sreče. Samo ena mi je bila svoječasno nekoliko naklonjena. Kako se je pisala, sem pozabil, vem le, da ime je bilo Nora; in morda je bila res malo!

A. J. T.

NATANČEN KOLEDAR

Koledar, ki je sedaj v rabi, sicer ni popolnoma v skladu s solčnim letom, toda ta razlika je tako majhna, da bo šele leta 5200 znesla en dan.

splošnem. Pri izbiranju in sodbi rabimo našo lastno inteligenco. Na ta način bomo pokazali svojo ljubezen do naše nove domovine, na ta način se bomo izkazali vredne ameriškega državljanstva in koristne člane človeške družbe.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

svojo vojno mornarico do moči, ki jo dovoljujejo dosedanj mednarodni dogovori. Ameriška vojna mornarica bi bila potem enaka najmočnejšim. Ameriški zastopniki na razočrtni konferenci skušajo prepričati svoje kolege, da je potreba radikalnega znižanja v ojnih izdatkov nujna, kajti ti izdatki najbolj težijo razne države in onemogočajo povratek prosperitet.

SPECIALISTI za zdravljenje raka, ki so nedavno zborovali v St. Louisu, so bili soglasno mnjenja, da je ta bolezem ozdravljiva, če se jo odkrije in zdraviti v začetnem stadiju.

Neki dopisnik tam med idiličnimi pennsylvanskimi griči vabi drage rojake k lovskeemu banketu, ki da bo prirejen na večer 5. novembra. Na banketu bodo servirani pravi zajci, katere so obljudili preskrbeti in darovati domači lovci. Lovci so velikodušni in pozdravljajo, če se jo odkrije in zdraviti v začetnem stadiju.

Listje, katerega ne rabimo za karkršnoli pokrivanje, naj se spravi v kah odročen kot vrtu, kjer se ga naj pusti segniti. Da listje hitreje gnije, je priporočljivo ga nekajko zmešati s prstjo in včasi z vojo politi. Dobro pregnito listje nam da najfinejšo listno zemljo kot gnojilo za vrtne rastline ali za trato.

Daljše (georgine) in kane lahko pustimo na prostem toliko časa, da začne padati močna slana. Predno začne zemlja zmrzovati, naj se izkopljejo gomoljike in dalj, stebla naj se porežejo tri ali štiri palce nad gomoljikami, nakar naj se jih pusti nekaj ur na solncu, da se osušijo, v slajdu slabega vremena pa naj se osušijo v kaksni garaži, drvarnici ali kjerkoli, kjer ne zmrzuje. Tako osušene gomoljike se nato spravi v hladni kleti, podobno kot se spravi za zimo krompir ali pesa.

STAR VETERANI zapada se še spominjajo Johnny Browna, ki je bil znan tudi pod imenom "Leadville Johnny," ki je pred deset leti dobil iz znanega "Johnny" rova v Leadville, Colo., baje za več kot 20 milijonov zlata in srebra. Brownova hiša v Leadville je baje imela v cementnem tlaku vdelane srebrne dolarje za dekoracijo. Johnny Brown je umrl leta 1922 na Long Islandu. Njegova vdova Margaret je preminala tudi v New Yorku. Mrs. Brown se je nahajala svoječasno na ponesrečenem parniku Titanicu, toda se je z velikim naporem redila.

V NEMČIJI se bodo vršile nove volitve za državni zbor, ki je bil nedavno razpuščen, v nedeljo 6. novembra.

REPUBLIKI Bolivia in Paraguay, ki sta že dalje časa v konfliktu zaradi spornega ozemlja El Gran Chaco, sta sprejeti posredovanje peterih nevrstnih držav. Posredovalci predlagajo premirje v Gran Chaco okrožju, demobilizacijo rezervnih čet v obeh republikah in splošno zmanjšanje stalne oborožene sile v obeh državah.

FRANCIJA namerava predložiti razočrtni konferenci v Genevi svoj poseben načrt. Po tem načrtu naj bi vse države zavrnile zmanjšale svoje oborožene sile, Zedinjene države pa naj bi z drugimi državami vredno zmanjšanje stalne oborožene sile v obeh državah.

Z. C., Ely, Minn.—Poslani dopis je polemične in politične vsebine. Take dopise priobčati v Novi Dobi pravila JSKJ ne dovoljujejo. Poleg tega je pod dopisom ime, kot ga ni najti v naslovniku pod navedeno "box" številko.

F. S., Cleveland, O.—V zvezno poštno hranilnico morete vložiti kakršnoki vsoto od enega dolarja do \$2,500.00. Vloga more biti le v celih doljarjih, ne v centih. Za vse vloge jamči vlada Zedinjenih držav. Urad poštno hranilnice se nahaja na glavni clevelandski pošti, soba št. 236, prvo nadstropje.

KRAVJI REKORD

Država Minnesota se ponaša s kravo Holstein pasme, ki je z ozirom na produkcijo mleka in masla posekala vse doseganje rekorda. Povprečno da 50 kvortov mleka na dan, iz katerega se more pridobiti 1,483 funtov sirovega masla na leto.

VRTNARSKI NASVETI

Suhu drevesno listje imajo marsikje navado sežigati, kar pa je velika potrata. Listje je zelo pripravno za pokrivanje endivije na vrtu, če jo hočemo vbeliti. Endivija seveda ne sme biti pre dolgo pokrita, sicer začne gniti. Suhu listje dalje lahko rabimo za zimsko kritje plemenitih vrtnic. Ko začne padati močna slana, je treba zakriti vrtnice, da ne pozebejo pozimi. Najboljše kritje zanje je suho drevesno listje, katero nekajko obtežimo z vejami, da ga veter ne odnes. Grmiči vrtnic morajo biti tako zakriti z listjem, da iz kritja gledejo le tanjši konci mladič, katere je treba spomladni itak odrezati.

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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.

FAMILY BUDGETS

Today, when prices of commodities have reached new lows, men wages to produce food, manufactured articles and the like have decreased correspondingly, the populace is penniless.

Every item of household, personal, business and other expenses are closely scrutinized for possible saving, for today a dollar is twice as hard to obtain than it was in 1929. In some extremely unfortunate cases there is no budget, since there is no income, and the family has to make the best of what it is given them through charity.

When the family budget was first introduced a few years ago, and little pamphlets first made their appearances in the books, the great majority of people were indifferent about their incomes and disbursements. Especially was this true among the Slovene people, who felt that any and all economies were already effected in the family, and further attempt to cut expenses was impossible.

In many cases our Slovene people were correct. Expenses were cut to the bone. But the idea of a family budget is to realize the expenditures, so that a family need not literally live for three weeks in a month and then spend money for sorts of unnecessary household articles the last week of the month, because a few dollars are left over.

However, part-time employment and decreased salaries forced the family head to take a piece of paper and pencil and start figuring on how a few dollars had to be stretched to meet needs. Then it dawned upon such people that a family budget could be made useful. Unlike during periods of prosperity, the few dollars must serve to feed and clothe the family, furnish heat and light. Hence, just so much money could be used to buy meats, vegetables, milk, and just so much money could be used for rent of the home and other items.

With the exception of not being able to save any money each month in this depression, the budget nevertheless served a good purpose. What the little pamphlets, informing people how to budget their comes, failed to accomplish, adverse economic conditions brought about.

LODGE ASSESSMENTS

One important item on the family budget is fraternal insurance. The scale of assessments does not slide with economic conditions, but remains stable. Hence the amount appropriated each month must remain the same. Fortunately, fraternal benefit insurance is kept to the lowest possible premium at all times, regardless of good or bad times.

As has been stated before in this column, lodge assessments paid monthly can be compared with savings deposits in the bank. In both cases money paid in is not actually spent, but merely invested.

When members of our S. S. C. U. become sick, disabled, or have an accident as provided in their certificates, part of the financial burden, and in some cases the entire expense, is provided by our Union. And when death claims one of our members, his or her dependents are given the death benefit insurance.

Although money is not easy to obtain today with which to meet all expenses, we must keep in mind the benefits to be derived in being a member of our S. S. C. U.

Health Officer and the Milk Business

In this day of modern inventions and modes of travel, and crowded living conditions, both solid and liquid, may build health or spread disease. The production and distribution of milk under sanitary conditions is therefore a matter of public concern. All divisions of the state—agricultural, extension, education and health—may contribute to the success of any program in behalf of better, safer milk for its citizens, but it is the health officials who are most responsible for efforts to safeguard communities.

They can inspect places where milk is produced, handled or distributed, but that does not prevent danger from diseased cows. Therefore, the health department must test the herds, but it is impractical to do this often enough to catch every infected animal before it has dispatched its germs to the dining table of countless families. And so the health department makes frequent laboratory examinations of samples of milk, but if, for instance, typhoid germs are discovered, the person who has the disease must be traced. Therefore, all individuals who handle milk need to have physical examinations, including laboratory tests. Only in this manner can the typhoid "carrier" be detected and prevented from the

COMMENTATOR

A GOOD REMEDY

Cleveland Slovene colony with its many National Homes has a number of dances and dramas scheduled every Saturday and Sunday evenings during the fall. On some occasions every available hall in the vicinity was rented out. All of which means very little profit or even going into the red for many groups sponsoring such entertainments.

Cleveland Journal in one of its recent editorials brought to the attention of its readers that there were "too many" conflicting affairs held by lodges, clubs, etc., on the same evening. John L. Jevitz Jr., member of SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, No. 66, SSCU, Joliet, Ill., noticed the Journal's editorial and hastened to inform us that in Joliet duplication of dances and the like is almost entirely eliminated. Here is what Mr. Jevitz Jr. has to say:

"Here in Joliet we have an organization called the United Slovene Societies of Joliet that has eliminated having more than one affair on the same day or night. It is a popular and growing organization, doing fine work in promoting other ideas and movements of benefit to the societies and the colony as a whole."

"SS. Peter and Paul Lodge is one of the originators of this harmonious organization, and my object and reason for writing to you is to have you and the local S. S. C. U. branches sound a call for such a movement in your Cleveland colony."

This is certainly a splendid suggestion to which all SSCU members in Cleveland should give plenty of serious consideration in mapping out plans for lodge's activities in the future.

What is your opinion?

Collinwood Boosters' Card Party and Dance

Cleveland, O.—Collinwood

Boosters Lodge, No. 188, SSCU, is holding a card party and dance Wednesday, Nov. 9, commencing at 7:30 p. m. in St. Mary's Church hall on Holmes Ave. Bunco, pinocle and sixty-six are some of the games to be played. Suitable prizes will be awarded. Refreshments shall be served free, and there will be plenty of eats for all guests in attendance. Dancing shall follow the card party. Music shall be furnished by the well-known accordion wizard—Tony Klun. Just think, folks, you can get all this entertainment for only 25 cents, the admission price. We extend a cordial invitation to members of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, and Betsy Ross Lodge, No. 186, SSCU. Here's hoping we will all meet Nov. 9. Don't forget.

John Laurich, Pres.

Author: And what did you think of my last joke?

Editor: Mighty glad to know it was your last.

they are getting milk of the same quality as before, and when officials survey and rate the different communities within a state, the same standard tests for all make just comparison possible. Whether or not the Standard Milk Ordinance is adopted, the public health status of the milk supplies of all municipalities should be surveyed and rated as frequently as practicable.

ATHLETIC BOARD OF S. S. C. U.

Chairman: F. J. Kress, 204 — 57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-chairman: J. L. Zorts, 1657 E. 31st St., Lorain, O.
Joseph Kopler, R. D. 2, Johnstown, Pa.
J. L. Jevitz Jr., 1316 Elizabeth St., Joliet, Ill.
Anton Vessel, 819 W. Birch, Chisholm, Minn.

Louis M. Kolar, Athletic Commissioner and Editor of English Section, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRIEFS

Two Slovenes attended the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association convention held in Cleveland last week. They are Misses Vida Kumse and A. Kodelja, both of Lorain and instructors at Lorain High School.

Among the last week-end out-of-town visitors to Cleveland were the following: Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Arch of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kumse of Lorain, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Zigman of Canonsburg, Pa. Dr. Arch attended the SSPZ supreme board's quarterly meeting in the capacity of supreme medical examiner, being also supreme medical examiner of SSCU. Mr. Kumse is member of Supreme Board of Trustees, SSCU, and chairman of that board beginning with Jan. 1, 1933. Mr. Zigman is member of SSCU Supreme Judiciary Committee commencing with the new year.

Seventy-five girls from the Chisholm (Minn.) High School reported for the girls' swimming team this year, an increase over the number reporting in any year. The reason is that Miss Anne Govednik of Olympic fame will participate on the school's team again.

Among the members of the team and candidates are found many Jugoslavs, as follows: Marie Scovich, Anne Dergantz, Bernadine Perko, Rose Vidmar, Jennie Previtz and Amelia Debak.

Miss Augusta J. Terbovec and Mr. Walter J. Guzik, two popular and active members of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, were joined in wedlock last Saturday morning, Oct. 29. Mrs. Guzik is a niece of Mr. Anton J. Terbovec, editor-manager of Nova Doba. Congratulations and best wishes for the future.

Jugoslavs will be represented at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Committed in charge held its first meeting recently to discuss preliminary plans. Jugoslav government will enter a display with works of prominent Jugoslavs such as Pupin, Tesla, Mestrovic and others lending much prestige to the entry. (Cleveland Journal.)

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Slovenes of Cleveland for the International Exposition to be held at the Public Auditorium, Nov. 19 to 27. Mrs. J. Zorman is chairman of the patrons' committee, and along with Mrs. F. Suhaolnik and Mrs. J. B. Mihaljevich and others, serving on various committees, will assure the Slovene exhibit of a successful participation.

Biggest of Snake Family

The world's largest snake is the reticulated python, found in the East Indies.

Export Majestics, No. 218

Export, Pa.—Here are a few lines that every member of Majestic Lodge, No. 218, SSCU, should read.

We cannot understand why our regular monthly meetings are not well attended lately. For this reason we want all our members to be present at our next regular monthly meeting to be held Nov. 17 at Bert Mercello's residence. This meeting will be patterned after a special gathering and will commence at 7:30 p. m. Members who have not attended at least one meeting out of three will have fines to pay.

Buddy Korach.

Thirty Historical Structures to Be Reproduced at Exposition

Reproductions of more than 30 structures, known the world over for their historical significance and beauty, will house the exhibits being arranged for the Cleveland International Exposition at the Public Auditorium Nov. 19 to 27.

Additions in the last week to the list of groups participating have raised the number of displays to 32, according to John H. Gourley, former recreation commissioner of the Forest City and head of the organization sponsoring the unique affair. Mr. Gourley has announced that he expects the total to reach 40.

"The Cleveland International Exposition might well have been named the 'World in Ohio,' for that is exactly what it will be," Mr. Gourley said. "Every nationality group of importance will be represented. I am confident that when the doors of the exposition open we will have not 32 but more nearly 40 exhibits."

"A building representing some famous structure of the Old Country is to be erected for each of the foreign language groups. Within these buildings will be a display of the arts and craftsmanship for which the various countries are noted. In most of them there will also be a restaurant, so it will be quite possible for visitors to 'eat' their way around the world."

"Our cosmopolitan city will occupy both floors of the main auditorium. Adjustments in the arrangement of the buildings are now being made to accommodate the additional groups who have signed their intention of participating."

Among the new exhibits will be one depicting the life of the American Indian, another ancient and modern African life and art and a third existence in Palestine.

History of Cigarette

The earliest reference to the cigarette occurs in literature in 1842 and 1843, where it is stated that cigarettes were smoked in France and Italy. Laurence Oliphant is generally credited with the introduction of the cigarette to English society. It did not become popular, however, until 1870.

Let Him Rough It

Harry: Now that your boy is going to college, you ought to buy him an encyclopedia.

Roy: Be darned if I do! Let him walk like I did.

Judge: Why did your wife hit you with a flatiron?

Victim: Because a neighbor borrowed her rolling-pin.

Pathfinder Lights

Gowanda, N. Y.—Success again crossed the paths of the Pathfinders, No. 222, SSCU. This time the large, spacious Slovenian Hall proved to be too small to adequately take care of the happy crowd that stormed the doors. Almost every available place was being occupied by a hilarious group. Of course, it was, as it should have been, because the music was being furnished by the Low-Down Stompers of WSRB, Buffalo. Dancing began at 8 o'clock and the party finally broke up at 4 in the morning. Nevertheless, there were still some who wished to keep right on dancing.

The Pathfinders wish to thank George Samson, who donated his services with accordion music while the orchestra was not playing. It would be hard and unfair to mention just a few names of members who did their share of the work to make this dance a success. Practically every member that could possibly be there was at one time or other a member of the kitchen crew or some other committee.

We were glad to note the great number of the Buffalo Big Four SNPJ crowd as well as members of other local lodges with us during this record attendance harvest dance. We hope that we may be able to return the favor in the very near future.

The door prizes were awarded to one of our own members, Sophie Stosh, and to Leander Russell of North Collins. Incidentally, Sophie has been awarded almost all the prizes we have given away since she joined our lodge.

The hall was fittingly decorated with its many-colored autumn leaves, as well as in Hallowe'en atmosphere with its black cats, skeletons and cornstalks. The most fun came in decorating the hall on Friday night. Mary Voncina brought down a large basket of grapes to be used as a part of the ornaments. However, Molly Klancer and Mary herself practically ate them all. Of course, we all helped. Frank Krall and Henry Zuzek didn't want to deprive the fair sex of their share, so they only took seven or eight bunches apiece. In the latter part of the evening the boys were treated to a real circus show—the girls had been throwing grape skins all over the floor and so they had to get down on their hands and knees and scrub. This will make a good act for some future dance.

Thus ends another chapter in one of life's happy moments. Don't forget our big gala night and good time party on Nov. 19. You have worked hard in 1932, but now let's end the year with one last big frolic. More details will be given soon.

Ernest Palic Jr.,
No. 222, SSCU.

Attorney: Don't worry, old man; you won't be convicted. The jury is bound to disagree.

Client: What makes you think so?

Attorney: Why, I've just discovered that two members of the jury are man and wife.

Curb Service

Pointing machine guns at windows of a Long Island bank, two bandits forced a clerk to throw out \$11,000. This is thought to be the first instance of bandits demanding curb service.

Tezak Florals Average 972 for Six Games

Joliet, Ill.—A fine crowd of SS. Peter and Paul Lodge, No. 66, SSCU, pin fans were on hand to pull for their lodge team, the Tezak Florals, Tuesday, Oct. 25, when the No. 66 champs hit the wood for 2932 to take three games from the Morris Florals. The opponents have a strong outfit, but playing against our boys they threatened in only one game—the second, 957 to 943. But what the champions did in the third game was just "maul 'em" to the tune of 1006 to 906.

For the six games played the brother florals have an average of 972. Their average for last year was 968. It looks very much like A. B. C. class of bowling.

TEZAK FLORALS		
Papesh	201	187 205
Ramuta	218	213 204
Korevc	208	219 194
Kubinski	213	148 224
Horwath	135	190 179
Totals.....	975	967 1006

MORRIS FLORALS		
Workman	213	211 197
Kearns	135	171 218
Nord	170	176 260
Lieberman	192	190 125
Hoffman	176	195 166
Totals.....	886	940 906

John L. Jevitz Jr.

Lorain Get-Together

Many SSCU members and friends from Cleveland and Lorain attended Mrs. C. Jacopin's get-together party held Saturday, Oct. 29, at her home at 1725 E. 32d St., in Lorain. The hostess certainly is a master in the art of entertaining guests, as all who attended the party (including the scribe) will agree. In fact, such excellent music, tasty refreshments and a superb hostess made guests feel reluctant to leave for home at the time of departure.

</div

"TENTH BROTHER"

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelic

(Continuation)

It came also to his mind how awkwardly he would, at times, feel in his new occupation. He knew that it is a penance teaching a stubborn dunce, especially if the parents are, in their too great love, convinced that the boy has a brilliant and good head. Also, Lovro Kvas was not very much used to move in the better class of society; the simple peasant's son was more solid in the old poets, Horace and Homer, than in the foolish bows and dry conversations of "the cultured society." Nevertheless, he was consoling himself with what Dr. Vencelj had told him about the Slemenice's family, and from the other side, he did not feel himself exactly repulsive, so as to feel afraid and trusted his natural and sufficiently cultured intellect and sense.

In this thoughtfulness Lovro Kvas had forgotten to watch where the side road was that leads, according to Peharček's description, to the Slemenice. Only after the sun had set, and after the people had begun to meet him oftener, it occurred to him that he had probably missed the right road.

"Is this the right road to the Castle Slemenice?" asked he of an old, wrinkled man who carried a bundle of crooked, uncultivated branches on his back.

"Wha-at?" dragged out the old man with a high-pitched voice, from which it could be judged that he was deaf.

Kvas asked once more.

"I cut the branches for brooms, for brooms!" replied the man.

"You do not understand me, dad! I should like to know how far is yet to the Slemenice, and where must I go to get there?"

The old man stared at him with his small eyes, and said, "Well, yes, that is right!" and slowly went his way.

If Lovro did not want to remain with his nag in the middle of the road, he had to ride on, although it seemed to him almost better to turn back because, judging by his watch, he thought that according to Peharček's words, he should have been already at the Slemenice if he had not missed the road. But just as if an evil spirit was playing pranks on him, right now there was not a person on the road. On the east the moon was already showing its full face.

After a short time he noticed a small boy with a basket in his hand, who was running toward him. The place was somewhat deserted, and the boy probably thought that this man in his dark top coat was one of those evil gentlemen who come foreclosing his father's property because of not paying the taxes, and for this reason he moved from the road to the meadow.

"Hey, boy, stop!" shouted the rider. "Where must one go to come to the Slemenice?"

But the barefooted boy, instead of answering, squeezed his cap under the arm and galloped away over the meadow as if all the devils were behind his heels.

Disgusted, Kvas began to bawl, and get angry with himself and the parents who so bring up their children. Now he espied a third person, and thought to himself (the third time one is likely to succeed): if I do not find our yet anything, then I will turn back and stay over the night in the first house that I will come to. A young girl with a basket on her head met him.

"Good evening, Micka!" Lovro greeted her and asked her the whereabouts of Slemenice.

"Oh, my God and holy Moth-

er!" replied the girl. "Why, you went over too far, about one hour and a half walking distance; have you not seen the tall pine tree, standing alone, and a small gravelled road? There you should have turned to the side. If you are going to ride slowly, we can go together, and I will show you the road. It will be just right, now I need not be afraid to go alone."

Lovro turned his horse, and slowly he traveled back with the girl. He asked her many a thing, and she told him of this and that while they were on their way, which we shall not put down here, because it would be of too little importance for a more serious reader. When they came to the mentioned pine tree, she explained to him from which paths he should keep away that he would come right.

"It is a little cloudy, if only God would grant that the moon would not hide behind the cloud, you will come all right."

"A-ha!" growled here a third voice, and Kvas noticed a queer looking man on the road, "a-ha, girl, I will tell to your fellow, that you are talking with others at night by the moonlight; poorly I will praise you, ha, ha, ha!"

"Are you Martinek?" said the girl. "Look, this gentleman goes to the Slemenice. You are going his way, too, and can easily walk with him."

But to Lovro she had whispered: "Do not be afraid of him, even if he is ragged, barefooted and ugly, and not in his right mind, but he is honest. He is the Tenth Brother; he knows the way well. Good night!"

CHAPTER II

He who knows the life, the actions and the motives, the thoughts and the convictions, as they were at one time, according to the tales of our old

Slovene fathers, who praise deaf and blind for the corrupt new world, will agree with me,

that forty or more years ago there was among our people a great deal more of poetry than in our withered present. Where does yet happen something unusual?

Who knows yet anything today?

Only some poor swindler comes yet, in order to dupe some person. So say our grandfathers. How long is already since there was heard anything about a Tenth Brother!

In former times there was occasionally found someone, who was born the tenth son of a mother and gifted with the unusual characteristics and abilities; wandering, as if driven by the divine predestination, from house to house, through the wide world, telling fortunes, showing hidden treasures, singing songs, and telling stories as no one else could. The people adored him, and liked to see him, and gave him food and shelter. It is true that there comes yet, occasionally, into some mountain valley, some ragged and dirty peripatetic, but whom we call, coarsely and ordinarily, a beggar, and who claims to be the Tenth Brother. But the world has become skeptical and less hospitable, and also our Tenth Brothers are not anymore those that they used to be of old. They know little—and as our fathers claim—are nothing else but swindlers.

But let us return to our travelers.

Silently walked the man, whom the girl has introduced to Lovro as the Tenth Brother, and the young man had enough time to observe this strange creature by the moonlight. He was a man of about forty years, but his back was already beginning to double up. He had on

himself nothing else but a shirt of the coarsest canvas, as a Slovene mother weaves it, long canvas trousers, at one time dyed black, but now already brown and under the knees very muddy and ragged; on his head crouched a broad-rimmed brown hat, tied over the head with a white thread. That his trousers were not continually sliding down, he had them tied with a pair of leather suspenders that were crossed on his back and ran over his shoulders. The evening air was quite cool, and to Lovro it seemed even cold, and yet the Tenth Brother walked barefooted. That no one would think that he did not have shoes, he carried them, tied with a vine, over his shoulders. A few times he glanced back at Lovro and observed him sharply. At this occasion Kvas saw a face that was entirely in accord with his clothing. The sunken cheeks displayed bones that gave to the whole face a rectangular appearance, and the wide nose proudly displayed the nostrils up into the air. Above the small gray eyes were brows grown together in the middle, but arrogantly twisting themselves high up on the forehead, of which very little could be seen because of the disheveled hair.

Although the girl had consoled him that he need not be afraid of the Tenth Brother, nevertheless, a strange sensation shot through Lovro when he found himself alone, at night, out on the deserted field, with such a strange person. But when he noticed, after a short while, a light in the distance, he felt a little more courageous and thought to himself, "What can he do to me? I should not be afraid of one alone!" In order that the time would go faster, he began to talk with him.

"How far is yet to the castle?"

"Before they will go to bed, you will be there!" replied the Tenth Brother with a voice that was all but pleasant.

"Mister, are you acquainted with the gentility at the castle?" asked Lovro further.

"Can you sing, my friend?"

Spark asked him.

"A little, but I do not sing now. You sing!"

Spark lifted his head toward the moon, opened his wide mouth, and began to sing hoarsely a coarse song.

"Ha, ha! Is this not a nice song about me, eh?"

"Did you compose this one yourself? Well, sing to the end! I have heard very few such songs."

"Just wait, my friend, this one and also many other songs will I sing for you, if we will look nice at each other at the Slemenice. I will tell you even your fortune, if you want, tonight yet. Only this I demand of you that you keep away from my enemies."

"Who is your enemy?"

"You will find this out, before it will be two or three days. At the Slemenice you will see him every day."

They came to a meadow. By the wayside was standing, in a solitary place, a dense linden tree extending its dense branches into the silent, beautiful moonlight night. On the west, from the hillock was visible through the foliage of the fruit trees, a pleasant small light. The castle's roofs were shining in the moonlight. The young man was enveloped by both pleasant and sad thoughts when he noticed his new lodger by strange people.

"Here under the linden tree sits often Manica from the castle, here I told her fortune," said the Tenth Brother.

"You do not know anything anyway," replied Martinek.

"Therefore, you must allow me that I, too, ask you a thing. How do you like me?"

So saying, the queer person looked at Kvas so sharply with his small, shining eyes that the young man was almost afraid. But he recalled his own foolish question, and so he lowered his eyes, and with a forced smile replied: "I like you quite well, and why not?"

"Well, I tell you, that you, too, are pleasing to me. You will, probably, think that this does not matter, but it is not so. Martinek Spak, the Tenth Brother, and by any other name that I could call myself, may yet come handy to you in the need, therefore, look him over good. Now I will tell you first that which you have asked me. What kind is the young lady? It is true that a young man, especially, if he is not so ugly—that a dog would bark at him—as they say that I am, likes to inquire about a girl, sooner than about an old woman, this is already an old truth. Manica from the castle and I talk together quite often. Perhaps, you have seen in the cities prettier girls, and, perhaps not. The lord and the lady are also very good, but all this you will see and experience yourself."

"Are you in this part of the country already a long time?" asked Kvas.

"Since my mother died," replied Spark, somewhat silently, to this question.

"Where is your home? How come that you are not wandering round the world since you claim that you are the Tenth Brother?"

"I am at home wherever there are good people, wherever they speak my tongue. It is true that I do not have my own place at some hearth, but I am not complaining because of this. If you do not believe that I am the Tenth Brother, you can leave it alone. Think as much as you want, but speak little, if you do not want that something happens to you. Now, keep quiet about this, and talk above some pleasant thing. I like jolly and happy people. Juhej, juhej!"

And just as if he had become an entirely different person he jumped up, took his shoes from the shoulder, threw them far away, and then ran after them. Kvas could not understand all this. "This one must be a little off his head," thought he to himself.

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"Oh, my God and holy Moth-

"CONTRIBS"

Fulfillment of an editor's dream would be an exact number of contributing articles each week, just so many words, no more and no less, and all nicely typewritten so that corrections could be made on the original.

The number of contribs vary each week. On some occasions the editor is just swamped with views and opinions of individual members. On other occasions correspondence dwindles to a mere handful.

Regardless of the amount of correspondence, the available space for the English section must be filled each week.

Lest members may receive the wrong impression, the editor wishes to inform them most emphatically that contributing articles are always welcome. In fact, this scribe would rather see a whole desk full of correspondence than one with meager number of envelopes, for it shows that the English-speaking members take an interest in their official organ and their Union.

Some lodges are represented in the New Era week after week; some on the average of two and three times a month. While still another group has a publicity man who considers it his duty to write about the lodge but once a month. A few lodges have an annual notice appearing notifying members of the annual meeting to be held sometime in December, and then nothing is heard from this group until the following December of next year.

A reader can judge how alive, active and "full of the spirit to get ahead" a lodge is, by noticing the number of contributing articles that appear in New Era. Lodges which are most active, which sponsor the most varying program during the year, are invariably the ones which will have several of its members report on what the lodge is doing. Where three or four members of the same lodge comprise the publicity committee, the work to be reported is divided between such members, so that two members will not report the same thing.

However, each lodge should have at least one reporter who takes it upon himself to see that news concerning his group is regularly reported in the official organ. And when dances, dramas, and other socials are sponsored by his lodge, the publicity man should make doubly sure that the members in that locality and vicinity are properly informed of the activities.

In other words, the lodge should make sure it is getting the right kind of publicity, and also that its activities are being advertised.

Members should take advantage of their official organ.

Editor.

APPENDICITIS

The first use of the word "appendicitis" cannot be dated, but was considered so rare and obscure a word in 1888 that it was not included in the New English Dictionary published in that year.

Fedora: You don't know Jack—last evening he was kissing all during the party.

Alicia: How do you know so much?

Fedora: Well, it all went on right under my nose.

Bayberry Candle Boon to New England Women

Candles in days gone by were an item of expense to be reckoned with in the gay courts of Europe, as many as 5,000 being used on grand occasions when the vast halls were to be filled with guests. From the demand the making of candles developed into quite an important industry and laws were passed regulating the size and adulteration of the materials to be used.

When the Pilgrims found themselves on the bleak shores of New England with few facilities for artificial illumination, says the New York Sun, other methods of lighting their homes had to be devised. At first, like the Indians, they used knots of pitch pine to light their cabins, but it was not long until the thrifty New England woman learned that by boiling the little gray bayberries that grew on the low windswept shores along the coast she could procure a wax which rose to the top of the kettle. From this she made the first bayberry candles.

Postage Stamps

Those who complain about having to pay 3 cents for a postage stamp are lucky not to have lived in the old days when it cost as much as 10 cents to send a letter in this country and 45 cents in England. Then there was small guarantee that a missive would reach its destination, and even if it did finally arrive there was no telling how long it would be on its way.

The "good old days" of American 10-cent postage were recalled the other day when the New York Supreme Court put a valuation of \$7,335 on a postmark issued in Baltimore in 1845 and signed by that city's postmaster, James Madison Buchanan. The court held that the \$200 that had been paid for the collection that contained this old-timer was too low.

However, this is not the first stamp by any means. In an old album in the possession of Charles Cohen, past commander of Vincent B. Costello Post of the American Legion, Washington, the former owner took occasion to comment on the fact that the bit of adhesive paper which now expedites our letter was given the laugh when first introduced by an English schoolmaster.

The postmark at issue in New York was a stamped impression. The adhesive stamp did not come into use in the United States until 1847, seven years after Great Britain had adopted it. Our first stamps were of the 5 and 10-cent variety only. They bore the heads of Franklin and Washington. Four years later the letter rate was lowered to 3 cents and, in 1883, to 2 cents, being raised temporarily during the World War.

Before the postage stamp was adopted, postal charges were much more moderate in the United States than in England. Our rates were 6 cents for 30 miles or less, 12½ cents up to 150 miles, 18¾ cents up to 400 miles, and 25 cents for every distance over that.

—Pathfinder.

DOPISI

Windber, Pa. pozarjam člane in članice na Radnik, št. 204 JSKJ, potovo pridejo na sejo, ki se vršila 18. decembra. Na tem redu dotične seje bo novega odbora za leto. Kdor ne bo prišel na sejo, plačal 50 centov v družbeno društvo je na redni seji 16. oktobra vzel v pretres, ki je bila poslana družbi potom okrožnic, ter je učelo, da naj tisto zadevo zadevi zidanja jednotine doma je naše društvo mnenja, naj se isti zgradi v ka-industrijskem mestu. To želež naših mladih — Pozdrav vsemu članu JSKJ!

Vinko Kinkela, članik društva št. 204 JSKJ.

Finleyville, Pa. Ustvo sv. Frančiška, št. 148 je zadnje čase začelo ne-pešati na članstvu. Vzrok je lahko najti. Ako bodo delavski razmere še ne-kasa trajale, ne bo več v tej niti delavskih organizacij podpornih društev. Res društvo št. 148 JSKJ ni še dosti članov, pač pa edka ni nikakega.

predsednik društva št. JSKJ opozarjam člane in te, da se bolj redno udele-društvenih sej. Saj dru-stje okoli 30 članov, na se-prije največ osem; več-pa niti dovolj članov, da bo-otvorili. Dolžnost vsake-dana je, da se vsaj na vsake-sesece udeleži vsaj ene seje. Še to ne bo zgodilo, se bo-pa poslužiti pravil JSKJ. pri društву člane, ki jih poznam, dasi sem na vsa-j. Torej, člani in članice, več zanimanja za društ-seje!

Za društvo Triglav, št. 147 J. S. K. Jednote:

Anna Sušman, tajnica.

Farrell-Sharon, Pa.

Pred nedavnim časom je bila v mnogih ameriških nedeljskih listih priobčena slika tukajšnje Carnegieje tovarne. Slika kaže, kako se vse kadi in kako da

s polno paro obratuje; bila je vzeta, ko so šli delavci od dela,

kako so kazali vesele obraz, kako so se odpeljali v svojih avtomobilih itd. Spodaj pa je bi-lo zapisano, da se je že vrnila prosperiteta. Ko so ljudje to či-tali, so se takoj napravili in vse

je hotelo in Farrell. Toda žal, ti-stega dela v tovarni je bilo sa-mo za en teden. Drugi teden je

bilo delo omemo na tri dni, s teh treh štihov pa so bili delav-

ci potisnjeni na en sam delovni dan v tednu. Tako je treba gle-dati, da li bo imel človek na pla-

čilni dan, ki pride na vsaka dva

tedna, enega ali dva šihta. Ljudje, ki so prišli za delom od

daleč, so razočarani in prosijo, da bi se jim dalo sredstev za od-

potovanje na prejšnja mesta. Tak je ta krivčni in zavožen-

kapitalistični sistem. Naši ro-

jaki k srči gori omenjeni čas-

opisni reklami niso šli na lima-

nice. V teh časih je že najbolj-

še, da ostane človek tam, kjer je.

Ne bo imel stroškov s po-

tovanjem, in če je za dobiti kakšno delo, ga bo prej dobil

domač delavec kot pa tuj.

Tukajšnji Slovenski dom bo večer 5. novembra pripravl vel-črejo za vse člane Doma in vse

člane naših društva. Vsi so

vabljeni, da pridejo v Slovenski

dom 5. novembra ob sedmi uri

zvečer. Večerja bo popolnoma brezplačna. Torej naj pridejo

vsi in privedejo tudi svoje dru-

žine s seboj. Slovenski lovski klub je obljubil, da bo vsak iz-

med lovec daroval enega ali dva zajca Slovenskemu domu v

vrhu priprave omenjene večerje.

Poleg tega bodo na progra-

mu tudi lovski storije; bomo

videli in slišali kdo zna najbolj lagati. Seveda, ako zajcev ne

bo doma tisti dan, ko jih na-

nike. To je res, toda naročil gle-

de doma jim nismo mogli dati, ker

se je razpravljalo v Novi Dobi

pol leta pred konvencijo o dru-

gih rečeh, toda o lastnem domu

ni bilo omenjeno nikdar prej.

Kako je to, da je konvencija od-

klonila nekaterim onemoglim

članom asesmentu, saj stara prava

veljajo še do 31. decembra 1932!

Nova pravila se bodo za-

čela vpoštevati še po novem

letu. — Obenem pozivljamo vsa

ostala društva, da se pridružijo

temu protestu.

Za društvo sv. Barbare, št. 79

JSKJ: Alojz Krevel, pred-

sednik; Anton Smol, taj-

nik; Karl Vehovec, blagaj-

nik. (Društveni pečat.)

Canon City, Colo. Člane in članice društva Tri-

glav, št. 147 JSKJ pozivljam, da

se kar mogoče številno udeleži-

prihodne seje, ki se bo vršila

v nedeljo 13. novembra ob

treh popoldne v navadnih pro-

storih. Na omenjeni seji bomo

razpravljali o važnih zadevah v

korist društva in Jednote. Kad-

ar je premajhno število članov navzočih, se ne more priti do

nikakoga zaključka. Na zadnji

seji, ki se je vršila 16. oktobra,

je razpravljalo o prireditvih

veselice v korist društvene bla-

gajne, pa smo odložili na pri-

hodno sejo. Torej so prošeni v

teh delavskih organizacij v Ameriki

zadnji leti, in naj se način urad

stvari ne spremeni.

Frank Kramar.

meravajo naši fantje obiskati, to sistem, po katerem bi se član

bo morda prišla na mizo 5. no- vember kakšna kokodajska ali po celo lisiča. (Samo, da ne bo mjav-mjav! Op. ured.) Torej, rojaki v tej naselbini, ne pozate prireditve 5. novembra!

Dne 12. novembra se bo vršila v Slovenskem domu zabava s plesom; istotako bo zabava s plesom dne 26. novembra. To bo ples "slabih časih," zato bodo pa tudi vstopnice po 25 centov za moške in po 15 centov za ženske. Rojaki in rojakinje so vabljeni, da posejajo omenjeni prireditvi. — Predvsem pa naj ne pozabijo na večerjo ali banket, ki bo popolnoma brezplačen in se bo vršil na večer 5. novembra. Tudi rojaki iz sosednjih naselbin bodo dobrodošli.

Frank Kramar.

Chicago, Ill.

Na redni mesečni seji društva "Zvon," št. 70 JSKJ, ki se je vršila dne 19. oktobra letos, smo razmotrivali glede protesta društva št. 44, Barberton, O., ter smo prišli do zaključka, da bi bilo vzdrževanje lastnega doma veliko dražje, kot pa znaša najemnina prostoroč. Živimo pa tudi v času negotovosti, inako bo šlo tako naprej še ne-kaj časa, bo združenje slovenskih organizacij v Ameriki zadeva, preko katere nam ne bo mogoče iti. Vsled tega se naše društvo pridružuje protestu zgoraj imenovanega društva in pozivlja glavni odbor JSKJ, da takoj prenehga z nadaljnimi prireditvami glede zidave jednotine hiše.

Na isti seji smo razmotrivali tudi glede poroštva glavnih uradnikov in sklenili, da se naj upoštevajo pravila.

Za društvo "Zvon," št. 70 J. S. K. Jednote:

John Gottlieb, predsednik; Joseph Bevcic, tajnik; Joseph Sustarich, blagajnik. (Društveni pečat.)

Auburn, Ill.

Na seji društva Naprednost, št. 158 JSKJ, ki se je vršila dne 16. oktobra, smo vzel v pretres zapisnik zadnje konvencije in razmotrivali radi pasivnosti, ter smo prišli do zaključka, da tako pasivnost članstvu nič ne koristi. To izvirok, ker mora član plačati vse nazaj, izvezniši za bolniški sklad, deležen pa je pri tem lahko zgodi. Z gradnjo naj se počaka, morda če časi so preslabi in se bo-je, da bo zgodilo, se bo

naši delavci od dela, kako so kazali vesele obraz, kako so se odpeljali v svojih avtomobilih itd. Spodaj pa je bi-lo zapisano, da se je že vrnila prosperiteta. Ko so ljudje to či-tali, so se takoj napravili in vse

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vabljeni, da pridejo v Slovenski

dom 5. novembra ob sedmi uri

zvečer. Večerja bo popolnoma

brezplačna. Torej naj pridejo

vsi in privedejo tudi svoje dru-

žine s seboj. Slovenski lovski klub je obljubil, da bo vsak iz-

med lovec daroval enega ali dva

zajca Slovenskemu domu v

vrhu priprave omenjene večerje.

Poleg tega bodo na progra-

mu tudi lovski storije; bomo

videli in slišali kdo zna najbolj lagati. Seveda, ako zajcev ne

bo doma tisti dan, ko jih na-

nike. To je res, toda naročil gle-

de doma jim nismo mogli dati, ker

se je razpravljalo v Novi Dobi

pol leta pred konvencijo o dru-

gih rečeh, toda o lastnem domu

ni bilo omenjeno nikdar prej.

Kako je to, da je konvencija od-

Kaj sta doživelja pred sto leti dva Slovenci v Ameriki

Dva Semičana, stara triindvajset in petindvajset let, krošnjarija, sta prepotovala pred približno sto leti del Nemčije. Tam sta se pa odločila za potovanje čez veliko lužo, nakupila raznega blaga in se vkrčala v Bremenu na ladjo, jadrino. Za prevoz s prehrano sta plačala 84 florintov. Iz Cincinatija, kjer sta se naselila, sta opisala v obširnem pismu svojcem potovanje in prve vtiske bivanja v Ameriki. Njihov prevoz čez morje je trajal polnih osem tednov in pet dni. Vsekakor je zanimivo citati o tem danes, ko preplovejo luksuzne morske palače morje v treh, štirih dneh in je še krajše potovanje po zraku vprašanje bližnje bodočnosti. Pisma, ki jih je objavila v nemškem prevodu takratna "Carniola" (l. 1840.), vsebujejo naslednje:

"V petek pred vnebohodom sta se vkrcala v Bremenu za Ameriko dva Semičana in se kot pobožna Kranjca priporočila Mariji v vsem svetnikom, da bi jima bili spremjevalci in pomočniki v sili. Že prihodnjem dan je nastal silen vihar, ki je trajal od sobote zjutraj do torka zvečer. Ob binkoštih je bilo lepo vreme, takoj nato pa je bilo morje tako viharno, da so že vsi obupali. Od 132 potnikov na ladji je bilo samo dvanajst delno zdravih. Tudi naša dva Semičana sta obolela, a sta bila čez dva dni zopet na nogah. Na dan sv. Trojice je postal morje zopet mirno in sta opazovala naša potnika v njem kaj čudne reči in živali. Še večkrat so bili silni viharji. Nekoč je bil vihar tako silovit, da so morali mornarji zviti jadra in je pri tem neki mornar padel v valove, ki so ga takoj zakrili. Ladjo je gnalo kakih dvesto milij nazaj. V soboto po Petrovem jim je prišla naproti ameriška ladja "Louis" in sporočila, da je zemlja blizu. V nedeljo na Urhovo so zagledali kopno in vrgli si dra. V ponedeljek so se izkrcali, prišli za dva dni in karanteno in nato nadaljevali pot z ameriško ladjo v New York, kjer so jih Amerikanci in Nemci veselo sprejeli.

Glede prvih vtiskov in življene v Ameriki sta pisala podjetja na Semičana nastopno: V New Yorku sva ostala dva dni. To mesto je zelo veliko in bogato. Samo parnikov je tristo, drugih jadrnic pa nad tisoč. Nato sva šla krošnjarij izven mesta. Kako hudo nama je bilo, ker nisva poznala nobenega človeka in se nisva mogla z nikomer razgovarjati, nikomur odgovarjati! Sedaj pa nekoliko o ameriški zemlji. Zemlja je zelo lepa in dinar živi tukaj bolje kakor pri nas gospodar, kmet boljše kakor pri nas trgovec. Tukaj ni nobenih knezov, grofov in baronov, temveč so samo mestni, kmetje in duhovniki. Tudi ni posebnih dajatev. Krošnjariji so svobodni, ne potrebujejo potnih listov in dovolilnic in smejo z vsakim blagom krošnjariji in tržiti izven mesta. Mnogo je Evropev, ki so se tod naselili. Tudi je tu nekoliko zamorcev, ne mnogo, ki so zelo prijazni.

Kmet nosi tu boljšo delovno oblike kakor pri nas gospoda. Plače dobiva hlapec 24 florintov na mesec, obrtnik 2 forinta 30 krajcarjev na dan. Čevljari, krožarji, zidar in kovač zaslužijo dnevno tudi 4 do 6 forintov. Tukaj ni vasi, kakršne so pri nas. Ako je le deset hiš skupaj, že veljajo za mesto. Velikih gozdov ni, kmetje so raztreseni in drug od drugega oddaljeni po četr, pol in eno uro. Dežela je zelo topla, sadja obilo, kakor hrušk, jabolk, breskev in še drugih vrst, ki jih pri nas ni. Funt sladkorja velja tukaj pet krajcarjev. Sadje se lahko povsod trga in uživa, vsak kmet ga ponuja. V začet-

ku nama je šlo zelo slabo, ker še nisva znala jezika; sedaj sva ga pa toliko naučila, kolikor ga potrebujeva za vsakdanji promet. Zdaj sva že enajst tednov tu in še nisva videla drugačnega kruha kakor belega, ki ga uživajo namazanega z maslom in medom. Kavo pijejo vsak meščan, kmet in delavec trikrat na dan, meso je pri vsaki jedi, ribe le ob petkih.

Trava rase više kakor pri nas žito. Žito raznih vrst se prideže tu z majhnim trudem. Ako bi tukaj delal kmet s svojimi posli šet let tako trdo in vztrajno kakor pri nas, bi imel vsega dovolj za vse svoje življenje. Živina se pase tukaj dan in noč brez pastirjev in ker ni tativ, ima lahko vsak kmet svoje orodje nezaklenjeno. Kmetje so tu bogatejši kakor pri nas graščaki. Kmet ima dvanajst in celo dvajset konj, osmedeset do sto glav goveje živine, sedemdeset do sto svinj, ki jih ni treba pasti, niti krmiti, ker se same pasejo po gozdovih. Kmetje imajo po petsto do tisoč, pa tudi do tritočesar oralov zemlje, ki se plača tukaj pri Cincinatiju po 2 forinta oral. Ako hoče kdo petsto angleških milij dalje naprej, dobi samski človek stošestdeset, ozenjeni pa šesto oralov zemlje brezplačno. Tukaj kujejo srebrn in zlat denar, imajo pa tudi papirnatega. Največji srebrni novec se imenuje dolar in ima veljavno 2 forinta, pol dolarja je 1 forint, najmanjši novec je eden in pol krajcarja ter se imenuje eno cento. Trikratna jed s prenočino velja 1 forint 45 krajcarjev, toda kaj je ta znesek v primeri z zasluzkom! Kmetje dajejo tudi preskrbo, kar je cenejše kakor v gostilnah.

Sporočava vam, da sva potovala iz New Yorka v Cilenijo, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Baltimore, Columbijo, Lancaster, Pittsburgh in še skozi razna druga mesta; dospela sva do mesta Mariete, odkoder sva se prepeljala, ker nisva mogla naprej peš, po vodi v dveh dneh do Cincinatija, dasi je mesto oddaljeno tristo angleških milij. Od New Yorka do Cincinatija znaša razdalja 772 angleških milij in prevladuje tod angleški jezik. Obleka je silno draga. Par škornjev velja deset do dvajset goldinarjev in tudi več, suknja petdeset, srajca štiri, hlače iz navadnega blaga dvanajst do osemnajst goldinarjev. Nedelje in prazniki se praznujejo z večjo pobožnostjo kakor v evropskih deželah. Take dni ni godbe in se ne opravlja niti najmanjšo delo. Počivajo tudi prevozniki, četudi je tovorjenje še tako nujno. Obstajajo razne verske sekte, vendor je povsod tudi krščanska katoliška vera in v vsakem mestu so tudi katoliške cerkve. Sporočava vam nadalje, da sva 3512 ur (milij) oddaljena od vas, namreč od Cincinatija do Semiča, in je tukaj osem ur pozneje dan kakor pri vas. Kadar imate vi noč, imamo mi dan in obratno. Amerika je natančno tam, kjer pri vas ob kresu zahaja sonce. Ladja, ki nas je pripeljala iz Evrope v Ameriko, je imela tovor 70,000 stotov in 132 oseb. — G. Friderik Baraga, misijonar, je odpotoval sedaj v Misouri, osemsto angleških milij odtod, da bo poučeval in izpreobračal divjake. R. D." (Po "Jutru.")

VZROKI NEZGOD

Največ smrtnih žrtev zahtevajo prometne nesreče, takoj za njimi pa pridejo padci. Mnogo ljudi se ubije ali smrtno poškoduje pri padcu na nerodnih ali slabovrazstavljenih stopnicah, pri padcu z lestem in celo v kopalni banji. Vedno večja raba električnih priprav tudi zahteva mnogo smrtnih žrtev. Mnogo oseb je bilo že ubitih od električne, ki so držale eno roko na vodni pipi, z drugo pa so skušale prizgati ali ugasniti električno žarnico. Funt sladkorja velja tukaj pet krajcarjev. Sadje se lahko povsod trga in uživa, vsak kmet ga ponuja. V začet-

Fr. Ž.:

Brezposelnost in modre besede

Križa in brezposelnost se resujeta s polno paro in ju rešuje modra beseda, govorjena in tiskana, kar je tako hvalevredno, Ni tajiti, nikakor ne, da se zadeva giblje dokaj razveseljivo. Marsikaka beseda nam že vzbuja radostno nado, da bodo slej ali prej vsi, ki so v krizi in brez posla, rešeni kakorkoli. Morebiti z draginjsko doklado in z rodbinski poviši in ne vem, ali so že prejeli prijave, ki da jih morajo izpolniti v točkah 1—11 in jih lastnorodno podpisati in morata za resničnost jamčiti s svojima lastnorodnima podpisoma tudi še druga brezposelnika, aktivna ali upokojena. Tako bi bil storjan pri korak, da v brezposelnosti pride vsaj red. Pa bo tudi brezposelnost koj nekolicu manjša, ko bodo brezposelniki zapošljeni s pisnjem prijav in zbiranjem potrdil in podpisov in jih bodo morali nositi kamorkoli.

In smo čuli in čitali še drugo modro besedo: naj poleg gospoda soprona ne služi še gospa soprona. Zasluzek obek zakoncev da ni v prid krizi in brezposelnosti nikakor ne. Nego naj služi le eden, sopron ali soprona, drugi pa ne doma dela gospodinjstvo. Pa si bosta prihranila služkinjo in bo lahko služkinja šla tja, koder je poprej poslovala soprona, če jo bodo marali, in bo potem pomagano vsem — mislim in želim, da bo.

Takisto je tako umestna beseda, da se naj zasebnim in javnim nameščencem strijejo plače in so tudi nameščenci zadovoljni. Oddehnili so se: Odslej nam ne bo več plačevati pufov in bo odslej trgovci in obrtniki lahko živeli, od cesar bodo hoteli. Kmet pa se bo valjal v blagostaju in se redil in redil, ker bo lahko vse pridelke sam snedel, ko ne bo nikogar, ki bi mu jih hotel zamenjati za zavrnene novice.

Brezposelnike bo vsekako veselila ta beseda in jim bo prinesla, ako ne kruha, pa vsaj toležbo, da se je tudi zasebnim in javnim nameščencem pristreljalo. Kajti je sneg prav za prav le škoda na cestah in strehah in dreju in obuvetu in zdravju in železnicah in prometu in živilskem trgu. Seveda, sleherna škoda nudi tudi zasluzek. To je res! Toda je zaradi načela obžalovati način! Ljubo nebo zmore marsikaj. Daljnje mu vzhodu je ljubo nebo naklonilo vojno. Vojna daje vsemu vzhodu posla. Ako bo ljubo nebo hotelo in se bo zavlekla, še mi na dalnjem zapadu bomo deležni njenih dobrat. Še nam se bo dvignil izvoz koruze, lesa, premoga, suhih češpalj, čebule in vojne industrije in bomo, ako Bog da, še vsi vojni dobičkarji, kar bi bilo tako želeti. Toda je kar razloga krščanske morale jaka obžalovati vojno in šipe in peči in sneg in se lahko primerjava tudi kakršnoki diplomatske zamere. Zato bi tudi ljubemu nebu priporočali zgolj modre besede.

Modrih besed ne bo nikdar biti nikakor ne!

N. pr. beseda zastran dvójne ga zasluzka.

Prav je in v redu, da se prepoje dvojni zasluzek. Nekateri na primer sede v pisarnah dan za dnem vesoljnih predpisanih osem ur, pa jih še ni dovolj in gredo in sede se preko teh osem ur v kavarni in sede še nadaljnje štiri ure ali osem ur ali vse noč in naporno in v potu svojega obrazza mlatijo tarok in služijo bridek peneze!

Ne rečem; nekateri so morebiti potrebeni. Tudi ako so, ne bom jih zagovarjal.

Toda so gospodje, ki očitno nimajo potrebe, in je nimajo pravčisto nič. Pa se le silijo v dvojni obrazu mlatijo tarok in služijo bridek peneze!

N. pr. je dr. Prešeren. Jako udobno je pokopan in preskrbljen. Pa vendar še služi in prodaja svoje pesmi, vsako leto družično izdajo. Mar je to prav?

In so še drugi. Sijajno se jim godi na onem svetu, s svojimi spisi pa ne lojalno delajo konkurenco živim brezposelnikom. In je žalibog tudi Cankar med njimi, ne vem, ali se to strinja z njegovim hlapcem Jernejem!

Ne vem, kolikor je vseh brezposelnikov, namreč živih. Njih število ni zanesljivo, dokler niso vložene prijave in bo vsaka prijava sponzorjana od dveh zanesljivih brezposelnikov in bodo pregledane in preteže. Toda naj jih je kolikorkoli — mrlči jih ne bi smeli odjetati kruhu! Mrlči so jaka socialno preskrbljeni. Mrlči

niti niso pozvani od katerekoli strani, da vloži brezposelnemu prijave. Zato naj oblast ukrene, da se takoj ukinje prodaja mrlčkih spisov. Spise naj pišejo zgolj živi brezposelniki!

Takisto so razni izumi mrlči še po smrti, in niti ne veš, ali splet pritrjujejo, da se na njih račun širi kriza in brezposelnost. N. pr. Edison in žarnica. Edison je mrtvev in preskrbljen in ne potrebuje žarnice. Vendar žarnica še dela v služi in ce ne bi bilo žarnice, bi lahko neštetni imeli dela in zasluzka, da iz petroleja ali česarkoli izumijo žarnico; in bi jo izumili ali je ne bi, tako ali tako, vsekakor bi bili zaposleni. To je tako umazano!

Ti v grobovih preskrbljeni buržuji silno škodujejo položaj. Pravijo, da so nesmrtni. Res so — toda ne bi smeli biti! Saj še za one ni kruha in posla, ki so živi. Zaradi teh nesmrtnikov in njih zbranih del in raznih izumov je toliko krize in brezposelnosti na svetu!

"Teden ste vi gospodar," je povzel prišleč čez čas, ko ga je prva osuplost minila. "Upam, da mi malo postrežete, kakor mi je vselej očeta Cruet. Jaz sem usmiljeni brat Fedat. Vsaki dve leti hodim tod okoli in pobiram milodare."

Kmetov obraz se je še bolj zmračil.

"Nismo imoviti," je zagordnil.

"Ne prosim vas denarja," je ugovarjal usmiljeni brat. "Na vodno sem se oglašil samo na krožnik juhe. Ali se srdite?"

Govoril je v narečju z nalogom, ki je zbuljal zaupanje. Iznenada se je zasmehal.

"Stopite noter," je rekel kakovor da mu je žal prejšnjih besed. "Vem, kdo ste; pripovedovali so mi o vas."

Odmaknil se je od vrati in zaklical:

"Felicit!"

Brat je stopil čez prag. Zagledal je žensko, koščeno in čemerino, z nemirnimi očmi. Ne mene se ža nepričazni sprejem, je gost dobrodošno pozdravil:

"Dobr dan, mamka! Toda dovolite: kako vam je ime?"

"Barquenois," je odgovoril mož. "Gospod brat bo z nama pri obedu," se je obrnil k ženi, zmanjšal se trudeč, da bi prikril zlovilnost.

Zena se je hotela opravičiti.

"Da sem vedela, bi bila . . ."

"Nikar!" je prijazno zavrnil gost. "Kar bo, bo dobro. Zelje ali repa, pa časa vode—evo, to je vse."

"Federic, pojdi na vodnjak po vodo, vedro je prazno."

"Na vodnjak!" se je začudil brat. "Ali ne hodite nič več na izvirek?"

"Minulo zimo je usahnili," je odvral Barsuenois. "Najbržje zaradi usedanja zemlje. Zato hodimo po vodo na vodnjak, več ko 50 metrov daleč."

"Vidite," je vzkliknil brat Fedat, "sam ljubi Bog me je poslal! Poiščem vam vodo! Gotovo je kje pod zemljo, nemara celo v bližini, na dvorišču, na vrtu."

"Morda!" je skomignil Barquenois in posilil obraz na rezaj. "Saj res, pravili so mi nekaj, da zname s paličico odkriti vodo."

Vzel je vedro in šel z njim.

"Hm," je menil brat in se obrnil k gospodinji, "vaš mož se mi vidi nekam čuden. Ali je bolan? Ne? Slaba letina?"

"Se ne preveč," se je izmaknil vprašanju.

"Rekli boste, da se vtikam v stvari, ki mi niso nič mar, je nadaljeval brat. "Toda glejte, povsod, kjer se oglasim, sem kakor domać; in moji nasveti niso ravno slabii."

"O, verjamem, gospod . . ."

"Človek ne sme biti slabe volje, to dobrì Bog zameri. Kaj mu je? Skrb? Ah, vse se prenese, samo da je ljubo zdravje . . ."

"Sistemno smo imeli," je zamrmlala. "In ne majhni. Čudim se le, da vam še niso ničesar povedali. Iz Saugevilla ste

Maurice Renard: CAROBNA PALICA

Lepega solnčnega opoldne v novembra 1912 je potkal na vrata skromne kmetije v okolici Soissona. Redovnik v obabljeni halji in velikih okovalih čevljih. Njegov obraz je bil veder in nasmejan in izpod gostih obrov so se mu veselo bliskale vranje črhe oči. Obril se ni bil že nekaj dni; ščetine, ki so mu poganjale po licu, ga niso delale baš lepega.

Ko ni dobil odgovora, je še enkrat trkal z gorajočo:

"Hej, očka Cruet!"

Vrata so se napol odprla. V večji se je pokazal nezaupljiv obraz.

Redovnik je snel svoj starinski klobuk in si ga začuden počkal nad glavo.