

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

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

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VOL. X. — LETNIK X.

DRUŠTVE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

PANAMERIŠKA CESTA

BODOČNOST AMERIŠKIH INDIJANCEV

HOJA ZA NOSOM

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

VSAK PO SVOJE

Petindvajsetletnico ustanovitev bo v nedeljo 12. avgusta proučilo društvo št. 94 JSKJ v Waukeganu, Ill., s piknikom, ki se bo vršil v Možinovem parku, in slučaju slabega vremena se proslava vršila v Slovenskem Narodnem Domu.

Tridesetletnico ustanovitev bo proučilo društvo št. 42 JSKJ mestu Pueblo, Colo., s piknikom, ki se bo vršil v nedeljo 12. avgusta na šolskem vrtu na dessemjerju.

V East Heli, Mont., se bo nedeljo 12. avgusta vršil piknik društva št. 43 JSKJ. Pred piknika: paviljon pri Petovi farmi.

V naselbini Presto, Pa., se bo nedeljo 12. avgusta vršil piknik društva št. 4 JSKJ, ki ima sedež v Federalu, Pa. Piknik, katerega posebnost bo "corn roast," se bo vršil na L. Kleveničevih prostorih poleg Slovenske dvorane.

V soboto 11. avgusta pridejo Waukegan, Ill., JSKJ baseball igralci iz Elyja, Minn., da se udeležijo v tekmi z JSKJ Booters. Igra se bo vršila na American Steel & Wire prostorih. Navzoč bo tudi pomožnik Louis J. Kompare.

Piknik priredi društvo št. 27 JSKJ v Diamondville, Wyo., v nedeljo 19. avgusta. Piknik se bo vršil pri Green Riverju.

V Moon Runu, Pa., se bo vršil v nedeljo 12. avgusta piknik društva št. 99 JSKJ.

Prvega septembra priredi društvo št. 149 JSKJ v Monongahelu, Pa. Piknik se bo vršil v F. Drenikovem parku.

Prvo nedeljo v septembru, to 2. septembra, priredi piknik društvo št. 26 JSKJ v Pittsburghu, Pa. Prostor piknika: West Grove, Etna, Pa.

Osemnajsta konvencija jugoslovenske Katoliške Konfederacije, ki ima svoj sedež v Indianapolisu, Ill., bo pričela zborovati 20. avgusta v Indianapolisu.

Vseslovenska manifestacija bo vršila v nedeljo 19. avgusta v mestu Farrell, Pa. K slovenski zvezzi spada tudi slovensko društvo "Sloga," št. JSKJ.

Zensko društvo št. 170 JSKJ v Chicagu, Ill., naznanja, da pred veliko veselico na večer 20. avgusta.

Piknik dramskega društva "Cankar" v Clevelandu, O., bo vršil v nedeljo 12. avgusta na Močilnikarjevi farmi.

Pevski zbor "Javornik" v Asbertonu, O., priredi svoj letnik v nedeljo 12. avgusta na Močilnikarjevi farmi.

Piknik delničarjev in delničarjev S. N. Doma v Lorainu, O., bo vršil v nedeljo 12. avgusta na Kosovi farmi. Slovenko občinstvo od blizu in daleč vladno vabljeno na poset.

Uredništvo Nove Dobe so pred tem posetili Mr. in Mrs. (Dalej na 2. strani)

PREDSEDNIK Roosevelt se je po večtedenskem pomorskem potovanju in po obisku Havajskega otočja vrnil na ameriški kontinent na naši severni pacifični obali. Ustavljal se je v državah Oregon in Washington, kjer si je ogledal več jezov na reki Columbia. Predsednik je izrazil upanje, da bodo jezovi dvignili blagostanje dotočnih okrožij, ker bodo konzervirali vodo za namakanje obširnih pokrajini in obenem pridurčali ceno električne sile za potrebe domov, industrije in podjetja. Po mnenju predsednika se bo v bližnji bodočnosti mnogo ljudi izselilo iz pregoročnjene vzhoda na naš severozapad. V enem svetihgovorju je predsednik tudi omenil, da bodo jezovi, zgrajeni in upravljeni od federalne vlade, služili kot merilo za ceno električne energije po vsej deželi, tudi tam, kjer so vodne sile v rokah privatnih interesov.

STAVKA klavniških delavcev v Chicagu, ki je trajala 12 dni, je bila zaključena z znatno zmago delavcev, kot zatrjujejo unijski voditelji. Redno zapolenim delavcem je garantirano 48 delovnih ur na teden, posebnim delavcem pa vsaj 40 ur na teden, kadar bodo znašali tedenski prejemki klavnic vsaj štiri tisoč želesniških vozov.

KONGRESNI odbor za preiskavo neameriških aktivnosti v Zedinjenih državah, ki zaseda sedaj v Los Angelesu, Cal., se bavi z ameriško fašistično organizacijo "srebrnosrajčnikov" (Silver Shirts). Ta organizacija ima baje na pacifični obali znotraj število članov, ki so oboroženi in vojaško izvezbani in katerih imen je spremeniti reprezentativno vlado Zedinjenih držav v fašistično.

IZ GLACIER narodnega parka v Montani je preteklo nedeljo zvečer predsednik Zedinjenih držav po radio govoril vsemu narodu o razsežnosti, slikovitosti in zanimivosti naših narodnih parkov. Izrazil je željo, da bi mogel vsak Američan poiskati poletnega oddih v razvedrila v teh parkih. Indirektno je tudi pozval premožnejše Američane, ki hodijo svoj denar zapravljati v inozemstvo, da naj bi si ogledali ameriške naravne krasote. Dejal je, da će bi Evropa imela toliko naravnih krasot, kot jih imajo Zedinjene države, bi jih hodili Američani gledati v velikih trumah.

Posebno zanimiv je bil tisti del predsednikovega govora, v katerem je poudarjal, da živimo zdaj v dobi velikih javnih zgradb, ki naj služijo blagostaju v sreči splošnosti. Izjavil je, da se je zvezna vlada morala vedno boriti in se mora boriti, da se danes, da ohrani naravno bogastva in lepote narodu. Sebične so vedno na preži, da bi ugrabilo naravno bogastva, ki spadajo narodu sedanje in bodoče generacije.

RAST PREBIVALSTVA

PAUL VON HINDENBURG, dolgoletni predsednik Nemčije, je po daljši bolezni umrl dne 2. avgusta na svojem posestvu v Neudecku. Rojen je bil v Poznanju, ki je svoječasno pripadal Nemčiji, zdaj pa tvoji del republike Poljske, ter je bil ob času smrti star 86 let.

Avtomobilska cesta, ki bo vezala ves ameriški kontinent, od Alaski, preko Canade, Zedinjenih držav, Mehike, Centralno in Južno Ameriko prav do Cape de Horns na najjužnejšem koncu republike Chile, je zadeva bližnje bodočnosti. Prečkanu je, da bi zgradba take ceste, v kolikor še ni zgrajena, stala okrog 165,000,000 dolarjev. To je na videz sicer ogromna vsota, toda danes, ko računamo z milijardami, je le malenkost, če računamo na vedno večji razmah avtomobilskega prometa in pa na gospodarsko važnost, ki bi jo imela ta cesta za ves ameriški kontinent.

Zgraditev avtomobilske ceste iz Zedinjenih držav do Paname bi stala okrog 55 milijonov dolarjev. Kongres je že sklenil, da se s pripravljalnimi deli začne in je v to svrhu določil en milijon dolarjev za tekoče fiskalno leto.

Sosedna republika Mehika se zaveda velike važnosti take ceste in je porabila že znatne vseote v to svrhu tekom zadnjih treh let. Zgrajenih je bilo več sto milij dobrih cest in nadaljnje se bodo gradile. Ze prve dobre ceste od meje Zedinjenih držav v notranjost Mehike so privabilni delavci že garantirano 48 delovnih ur na teden, posebnim delavcem pa vsaj 40 ur na teden, kadar bodo znašali tedenski prejemki klavnic vsaj štiri tisoč želesniških vozov.

Druge republike latinske Amerike, ki vidijo, kakšne ugodnosti prinašajo Mehiki dobre avtomobilske ceste, so navdušene za zgradbo panameriške ceste, toda večinoma nimačo niti kapitala niti potrebnih strojev za gradbo takega velikega projekta. Iz tega vzroka namerava vlada Zedinjenih držav stopiti v "partnership" z vladami Mehike in držav Centralne Amerike. Zedinjene države bi prispevale potreben kapital, potrebne stroje in drugi material, v kolikor ga ni mogoče nabaviti v krajinah, skozi katere bi vodila cesta. Zedinjene države bi tako doble dober trg za stroje in zaposlenih bi bilo pri gradnji tudi gotovo število delavcev, ki dandanes posebujejo dve tretjini originalne indijanske zemlje. Indijanci danes posedujejo le 47,000,000 akrov zemlje, od katerih 20,000,000 akrov tvori pustinja ali polu-puščava. Več kot stotisoč Indijancev je danes brez zemlje, brezhišnikov in siromakov, živečih od milostinje federalne vlade. Sistem parcelacije je uničil takozvan petorico civiliziranih plemen v Oklahomi: Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Creek in Chickasaw. Na jugozapadu so Navajo in Pueblo Indijanci, ki so ostali verni svojim plemenskim običajem. Brez parcelacije se nahajajo v mnogih boljšem stanju.

V južnoameriških republikah izgledi, da gradnjo panameriške ceste niso za enkrat še najboljši, toda tudi tamkajne vlade se že resno interesirajo za projekt.

Nobenih resnih zaprek ni za gradnjo ceste iz Zedinjenih držav preko Canade v Alasko. Canada ima že zdaj precej dobro cest in Pacific Highway, ki je od Vancouvera, B. C., veže z Mehikom. V Alaski bi bilo treba še zgraditi približno tisoč milij cest.

Panameriška cesta, kadar bo zgrajena, bo velikega gospodarskega pomena za vse države ameriškega kontinenta, poleg tega pa bo pripomogla tudi do boljšega medsebojnega izpoznavanja in prijateljskih sosedskih odnosov.

Priči, odkar so bili Indijanci pregnani v rezervacije v zapadnih državah, je "Big White Chief"—kot nazivajo predsednika Zedinjenih držav—jih povabil, naj pretresejo in odločijo o projektu, ki bo imel velik vpliv na njihovo bodočnost. Slove je za zakonski načrt (Wheel Howard bill), ki naj radikalno spremeni dosedjanje politiko federalne vlade napram Indijancem. Predsednik noče forsirati tega načrta skozi kongres, ačka Indijanci nedvomno ne podpirajo.

Da se pravilno oceni pomen predloženega načrta, treba je poznati sedanji položaj ameriških Indijancev.

Ko so bili leta 1871 naseljeni v rezervacijah v zapadnih državah, bile so jim dane zemlje na užitek "dokler bo trava rastla in voda tekla." Podeljenih jih je bilo 155,000,000 akrov zemlje. Postali so varovanci Zedinjenih držav. Njihov položaj je bil enak neodgovornim mladoletnikom. Brez dovoljenja indijanskega urada niso mogli sklepati pogodb, niti dobaviti v roke svoj denar, niti tožiti ali biti toženi.

Leta 1887 je kongres uvedel sistem parcelacije, po katerem je vsak Indijanec—moški, ženska ali otrok—dobil gotovo površino zemlje, navadno 160 akrov, ki jih je držal v zakupu za gotovo dobo, navadno za 20 let. Po tej dobi je Indijanec postal izključni lastnik in je mogel razpolagati z lastnino po svoji volji.

Svrha pri tem je bila, da se razbijajo plemensko življenje in pospeši individualna posest. Ta politika pa se je povsem ponosrečila. Skoraj brez izjeme je Indijanec izgubil svojo zemljo, ki jo je držal v zakupu za gotovo dobo, navadno za 20 let. Po tej dobi je Indijanec postal izključni lastnik in je mogel razpolagati z lastnino po svoji volji.

Tako je indijanska zemlja počasi prešla v roke belih ljudi naravnost zoper. Razume se, da se tu ne gre za nesnažnost, ampak za poseben duh popolnoma snažnih oseb.

Tudi mesta imajo vsako svoj poseben duh. Pariz baje diš po javorih in lesnem dimu, London diš po močvirjih in starih zaboljivih. Španija diš kot mešica oranžnega cvetja in lipovega lesa.

Nekateri zdravniki spoznajo

baje po duhu bolezen pacijentov. Dih za sladkorno boleznijo trpečega človeka baje diš nekako sladko; bolnik s kožno boleznijo diš po jesihu; bolnik z davico po kuhanem kislem zelju itd.

V jetniščih baje nekateri

pazniki po posebnem duhu uga-

nejo razpoloženje jetnikov. Je-

zen človek ima drugačen duh

zato, da je bolj razpoložen.

Profesor Kiesov trdi, da von

vpliva tudi na sanje. Mnogi lju-

dje zadržajo dim, močvirje

vodo ali gozdove na velike da-

ljave, čeprav jih še ne morejo

videti.

Civilizirani ljudje se navad-

no pozdravljajo s stiskanjem

roka ali s poljubovanjem. Mno-

go več ljudi na svetu pa se po-

zdravljajo z drgnjenjem nosov.

In ta način pozdravljanja mora

gotovo imeti kak vzrok.

Naš nosorej ne tako brez po-

mena, kot navadno mislimo.

HOJA ZA NOSOM

Nasvet, naj gremo za nosom,

navadno vzamemo za zafrakajo-

, dasi je čisto logičen, ker nos

je vedno spredaj. Pa je nasvet

tudi v drugem smislu popolno-

ma logičen, ker vonj ali voh je

za važen in dobro razvit čut.

Australski in drugi divjaki v

resnici hodijo za nosom, kadar

sledijo človeka ali živali. Njihovi nosovi so skoraj tako treniran

in občutljivi kot nosovi lov-

skih psov.

Znanstveniki pravijo, da voh

pri divjakih najbrž ni nič boljše

razviti kot pri civiliziranih lju-

deh, le da se mi bolj zanašamo

na vod in posluh in se ne meni-

mo dosti, kaj duhajo naši noso-

</

"Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

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Pomen reklame

Za uspeh vsakega podjetja je treba reklame. Ta se ravna po vrsti podjetja in po številnih drugih okolišinah.

Najbolj znana reklama raznih trgovin so izložbe. Grocer ima v svojem izložbenem oknu razstavljeni grocerijo, modne trgovine obleko, peki pecivo itd. To je tiha, pa učinkovita reklama. Nadaljnih vrst reklama je v slikah, v navadnih ali električnih napisih, v stenskih koledarjih, v plakatih in brošuricah, v oglaševanju na radio, v oglaševanju potom časopisov, revij itd.

Menda ni nikjer na svetu reklama tako razvita, tako pestra in raznolika kot v Zedinjenih državah. Američani so na reklamo tako navajeni, da je dvomljivo, da bi brez iste moglo kaj prida izhajati katerokoli podjetje. In, ker smo ameriški Slovenci del ameriškega ljudstva, velja to v prejšnji meri tudi za nas.

Prvi namen reklame je opozoriti občinstvo na kakšno potrebitino ali komoditeto. Nadaljni namen reklame pa je po možnosti pokazati občinstvu vse dobre strani oglaševanja predmeta. Najdražja in najboljše zamišljena reklama pa ne pomeni nič, če je občinstvo ne opazi ali se ne zmeni zanje. Šele, ko je vzbujena pozornost ali radovednost občinstva, je mogoče misliti na uspešnost pravega oglaševanja.

Naša J. S. K. Jednota je majhen del velikega ameriškega gospodarskega sistema. Na prodaj ima zavarovanje. Iz tega vzroka potrebuje reklame, kot vsako drugo podjetje. Ta reklama se vrši po različnih aktivnostih krajevnih društev, potom reklamnih napisov na zastorih raznih Slovenskih domov v tej deželi, včasi potom oglasov v raznih listih ali koledarjih, najbolj pa potom našega glasila Nova Doba.

Ko je 12. konvencija JSKJ sklenila ustanoviti in izdajati svoje lastno glasilo, je imela pred očmi dva namena. Najprej je hotela zasigurati članom točno obveščanje o vseh važnih ukrepih glavnega odbora in o splošnem gibanju organizacije ter obenem dati krajevnim društvom priliko, da na isti način obveščajo svoje člane o društvencih ukrepih in aktivnostih. Taka obvestila, jednotina ali društvena, dosežejo vse člane, ne samo tistih, ki posečajo društvene seje.

Drugi namen ustanovitve lastnega glasila je bila reklama za Jednoto. Da je bila te vrste reklama pravilno zamišljena, kaže dejstvo, da je Jednota v prvih štirih letih po ustanovitvi svojega lastnega glasila napredovala v številu članov mnogo več, kot kdaj prej v enakem časovnem razdobju.

Zrastla je samozavest članstva, ker se je zavedlo, da ni odvisno za objavljanja svojih drušvenih in jednotnih aktivnosti od nikake firme izven Jednote in da ima glasilo, ki mora zavzemati smernice, ki jih članstvo potom svojih zastopnikov na konvencijah določi.

Potom svojega lastnega glasila je članstvo JSKJ opozorilo slovensko javnost v Ameriki, da eksistira v tej deželi dobra podpora organizacija, ki se imenuje J. S. K. Jednota, organizacija, ki je tako močna, da izdaja svoj lastni list. Opozorila je slovensko občinstvo, da je ta organizacija finančno dobro stoeča in da je pri tem samo bratska podpora organizacija, ki ne vsljuje, pa tudi ne brani svojim članom nikakega verskega ali političnega prepričanja. Mnogi rojakov-nečlanov širom Amerike je potom Nove Dobe spoznalo, da ni J. S. K. Jednota nikar privesek, nikak "osebenek," ki bi bila odvisna za svoje oglaševanje od drugih publikacij, pač bile tudi najboljše. Mnogi so se takorekoč prvič pravilno seznanili z JSKJ in mnogi izmed teh so pristopili kot člani in ustanovili nova društva.

Naše glasilo, ki vsak teden rompa v približno 12,000 izvodih širom Amerike, je prišlo in še pride v roke mnogim nečlanom. In to je reklama za organizacijo. Vsaki izdaji našega glasila je gotovo nekaj direktno reklame za organizacijo, bodisi iz glavnega urada, od strani uredništva, od društva ali pa od posameznih glavnih odbornikov in članov v splošnem. Sama reklama pa bi postala pusta, dolgočasna in odbijajoča, posebno za nečlane, če ne bi bilo v listu nikakega drugega štiva. Zaradi tega prinaša list tudi razne novice, posebno novice iz slovenskih naselbin, ter poučne in zabavne spise in povesti. Taki spisi vzbujajo pozornost nečlanov, ki polagoma poleg istih opazijo tudi reklamo za Jednoto. Večkrat tudi člani sami opozorijo nečlane na take spise in jim takoj na lep način dajo priliko, da se pri tem seznamijo tudi z našo Jednoto.

Nova Doba si je tekom časa pridobila lepo število dobrih sotrudnikov in dopisnikov. Vsak dopis je zanimiv za rojake v naselbinah, odkoder je poslan; če je pa kolikor tolko splošno slovenskega pomena, je zanimiv tudi za rojake po drugih naselbinah. Veliko število dopisov dokazuje, da se člani in drugi rojaci zanimajo za list in s tem vsaj kolikor toliko tudi za J. S. K. Jednoto.

Urednik ne navaja tega iz vzroka, ker bi morda potreboval več dopisov za izpolnitve prostora v listu. Ne, dopisov je včasi še preveč za omejen prostor in dopisi mnogokrat povzročajo uredniku več dela, kot štivo, katero sam pravili. Klub temu pa želi urednik še več dopisov, ker to pomeni več zanimanja in več reklame za J. S. K. Jednoto.

Slovenske novice, ki se ne nanašajo na verske ali politične probleme, so iz vsake naselbine vedno dobradošle. Kdor je zmožen napisati kaj drugače zanimivega ali pa zabavnega, naj to nakloni čitateljem Nove Dobe. Razvedrilna potrebujemo vsi in naš narod v splošnem ljubi tudi nekoliko zdrave in dostojne šale.

Zelo razveseljivo je tudi dejstvo, da se je med mlajšimi člani pojavilo precešnjo število dobroih sotrudnikov in dopisnikov, ki se oglašajo v angleški sekciji Nove Dobe. Zanimivi in večkrat tudi zabavni so članki nekaterih naših mladih članov v Minnesoti, Pensylvaniji in Coloradu. Tudi ti so reklama za naš list in s tem direktno ali indirektno reklama za našo J. S. K. Jednoto.

Naša organizacija, kot vsako drugo podjetje, nima nikdar preveč oglaševanja. Zato, čast in priznanje vsem, ki na en ali drugi način delajo direktno ali indirektno reklamo za J. S. K. Jednoto!

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

nito samo zaradi Budweiserja in Schlitra. Mesto je izredno lepo in snažno, ima dobro urejan promet, prijazno prebivalstvo, lepa dekleta, krasne parke, idilično jezersko obrežje in, kar je najbolj čudovito, vzorno in pošteno mestno upravo in nezadolženo gospodarstvo. To zadnje pa se v teh časih lahko prišteva med sedmera čuda sveta.

Wisconsin je dežela sladkih delitev; tudi štiriperesne, ki nekaterim prinesajo srečo, so med njimi, toda jih je le bolj malo, kot povsod. V gornjem delu države se pozna suša. Pašniki so rjavji, koruza starejše generacije se nekako žalostno drži, mlajša pa je sočno zelenja. Beločrne krave, ki se pasajo po farmah v večjih čredah, so vidični rejene in zadovoljne. Ne pozna se jim suša. Mleksarska družba, ki dobiva mleko od teh Lisk, se lahko ponaša, da prinaša mleko zadovoljnih krav.

Zanimivo je videti, da prav tako krave mlekarice gazijo do kolen globoko po sočni paši, drugod pa glodajo rjave in žalostno plešaste pašnike. Torej tudi tu niso naravna bogastva enakomerno razdeljena, tudi pa se revščina in bogatija. Kdo ve, če bi se tudi za krave mogli uveljaviti NRA pravilniki!

V Pennsylvaniji sem se navedil zamujati vlake in tako sem srečno zamudil tudi tisti v Duluthu, ki ima od tam direktno zvezo na Ely. Druge nesreče pri tem ni bilo, kot da sem se moral iz Dulutha v Ely voziti z busom. Pa sem pri tej prilikai prisegel pri bradi preroke Mohameda in pri bradi pennsylvanski koze, da ne bom več zamujal vlakov, kajti z busi voziti se je buda pokorava. Zdaj vem, kakšni junaki ali pa mučeniki so tisti, ki se vozijo tisoč ali par tisoč milj z busi. Po mojih izkušnjah je najslabši vlak stokrat komfortnejši od najbolj luksuznega busa, pa naj se imenuje "Sivi pes" ali karkoli.

V okolici slovenskih naselbin v Minnesoti rastejo obširni gozdovi pravega oziroma podivanega pelina. Ko smo se bližali Evelethu, nas je že dobro miljo izven mesta pozdravil pelin. Oklica mi ni bila znana, toda po pelinu sem sklepal, da se bližamo neki slovenski naselbini. In res, privozili smo v Eveleth. To je malo, toda prav lepo mesteče, tako lepo, da nas je šofer busa navdušeno vozil okrog blokov v najrazličnejših vijugah. Opazili sem, da smo se mimo edine gasilske postaje peljali trikrat. Morda mestna uprava da šoferju kakšno napitnino, da potonka razkaže mestne lepote.

V Virginiji sem moral bus premeniti in tako sem se od tam do Towerja vozil za hrbti dveh starih in izredno kle-

petavih ženic. Saj spoštuje starost in jo odkritosčno prisoči sebi in vsem drugim, celo tistim, ki jih nimam rad.

Klub temu pa ne morem razumeti, zakaj se s starostjo ne posstarajo tudi jeziki. Moji sopotniki sta govorili glasno in jako razločno, prav kakor za broadcasting; tako so ju morali poslušati vsi sopotniki v busu, posebno pa jaz, ki sem sedel tik za njima.

Na celi približno 30 milj dolgi fronti sta obirali neko staro devico Marcelo. Opisali sta jo tako živo, da bi jo takoj po opisu spoznal, če bi jo srečal, cesar pa naj me očuvajo bogovi. Skusal sem misli obrniti drugam, da ne bi slišal tega obrekljivega kavkanja, pa ni šlo. Preveč glasno, razločno in s podudarki sta ženski trgali nešrečno Marcelo. Poskušal sem se zamisliti v bele minnesotske breze, ki so hiteli mimo nas, občudovati sem skušal pestre gozdne cvetke ob poti, misliti sem skušal na depresijo in zamrzljene banke, celo pennsylvanskimi kozi sem skušal posvetiti prijazno misel, pa ni šlo: vse je preglasovalo opravljanje klepetavih starih kavk, nad vsem so plavali grehi stare device Marcelo.

Vsaka ženska ima poleg slabih tudi kakšno dobro lastnost, le tista nesrečna Marcela nima, glasom opravljanja starih kavk, prav nobene. Same slabosti, slabe lastnosti in grehe, če je le polovico tistega res, kar sem slišal o nji, potem je bila svetopisemska Magdalena proti Marcelli prava svetinja, še predno je zapustila pot pregrehe in se spokorila. Ponoči se mi je še sanjalo o nji. O Marceli namreč, ne o Magdaleni. In skoro strah me je bilo.

Tako sem bil vpeljan v krasno deželo tisočih jezer, severnega sija in deviško belih brez v letošnjih pasjih dneh. Ni čuda, da se mi je skisal želodec, da se je ščemeralo vreme na dež in da je hladni dih od jezerja primoral gospodičine, zaposlene v glavnem uradu JSKJ, da so na dan 1. avgusta pritisnile na tisti čudotvorni gumby, ki pričara gorkoto v radiatori!

A. J. T.

IZOGIBANJE NA DESNO

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

rezervacijah. V bodoči Indian Bureau ne bo imel absolutno oblast nad Indijanci. Indijanci so leta 1924 postali državljeni Zedinjenih držav. Novi načrti za nadaljnje akcije. Nemeku ameriškemu časniškemu poročevalcu je dejal, da se je revolucion v Avstriji šele začela in da nacija ne bodo prej odnehal, dokler se Avstrija ne bo rešila Mussolinijevega vpliva, češ, da sedaj je Avstrija vladana iz Rima.

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V Zedinjenih državah se vsa vozila izogibajo na desno pri srečanju. To velja v glavnem tudi za pešce na mestnih pločnikih. V mnogih evropskih deželah se vozniki izogibajo na levo. V Angliji na primer še vedno velja pravilo izogibanja na levo. Izogibanje na levo je bilo v navadi tudi v tej deželi, dokler se ni razširil pravilo s takozanimi "Conestoga" vozovi. Pri vožnji s temi vozovi je voznik jezdil levega konja, zato je bilo izogibanje na desno bolj komodon. Temu vzhodu so sledila polagoma vse druga vozila in končno še pešci. Izogibanje na desno je tako dobro trajno domovinsko pravilo.

Dve knjige, eno o konzerviranju sadja, sočivja in mesa, drugo o perutinarstvu, nam je poslal na ogled Mr. Frank Lukan.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje s prve strani)

V NEMCIJI je kancelar in diktator Hitler takoj po smrti predsednika Hindenburga izdal proglašenje, da sta urada kancelarija in predsednika države združena. Na ta način je Hitler postal absolutni vladar Nemčije. Po določbah ustave bi moral postati predsednik dr. Erwin Bumke, predsednik vrhovnega sodišča, in obdržati to položaj toliko časa, da ljudstvo izvoli novega državnega predsednika. Teh predsedniški volitve pa ne bo; mesto tega se bodo dne 19. avgusta vršile posebne volitve, v katerih bodo volilci odločali, da li naj ostane urada kancelarija in državnega predsednika združena, kot je določil diktator Hitler. Splošno se sodi, da bo omenjeni dekret od volilcev odobren z veliko večino. Nekateri izražajo celo mnenje, da bo Hitler obnovil monarhijo in proglašil se za cesarja Nemčije.

V AVSTRIJI je ustreljenega kancelarja Dollfussa nasledil dr. Kurt Schuschnigg. Podkancler je postal princ Von Starhemberg. Revolta nacijev je bila strta in vladu nadaljnjevanje s "čiščenjem". Mnogo nacijev je bilo aretiranih, nekaj postreljenih in obešenih, več kot tisoč pa jih je ušlo preko meje v Jugoslavijo, kjer so jih jugoslovanski oblasti internirali. Tudi Jugoslavija ima veliko število vojaščev zbranega ob avstrijski meji. Vodja poraženih avstrijskih nacijev, Konstantin Kammerhofer, je bežal v eno obmejnih mest Jugoslavije, kjer baje delal načrte za nadaljnje akcije. Nekemu ameriškemu časniškemu poročevalcu je dejal, da se je revolucion v Avstriji šele začela in da nacija ne bodo prej odnehal, dokler se Avstrija ne bo rešila Mussolinijevega vpliva, češ, da sedaj je Avstrija vladana iz Rima.

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BODOČNOST AMERIŠKIH INDIJANCEV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

lila Arabec Abud Jakob in žena Albina rojena Novakova, ki imata dva mlađaletna otroka. Mož, ki je angleški državljan, po poklicu rentir, je živel do nedavnega v Jeruzalemu pod imenom Kartner Ratisbon Hous Albon, potem pa sta prisila z ženo v Selce pri Sv. Križu. Pred tedni pa sta imela z ženo Hud preprič in je Jakob Abud po prepriču neznanom odpotoval, pustivši ženo in otroka brez vsakih sredstev. Na podlagi ženine prijave so pričela oblastva sedaj moža iskatki. Vendar pri tem nimajo uspeha.

—

Koliko Jugoslovanov se rodijo dnevno. Po statističnih podatkih se v Jugoslaviji rodijo dnevno 1,300 otrok, umrje pa dnevno 1,000 otrok in odraslih. Največ otrok rode kmečke žene, žene obrtnikov, uradnikov in trgovcev. Najmanj otrok imajo žene intelektualcev, zlasti žene bogatih in dobro situiranih ljudi.

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Mesta se bodo prekrstila. Po pobodi Narodne odbrane se je zdaj pričel v Čipriji, Tuzli in Kuršumliji pokret domačinov, da se imena teh mest prekrstijo v staro srbska imena. Kuršumlija je čisto turško ime iz 17. stoletja, enakega izvora je tudi Čiprija (most).

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

Mortgages

Back in 1932, prior to the 14th quadrennial convention of our Union, some members advanced the idea of inserting in our By-Laws a provision to loan money on members' homes, and for security on the loan our organization would accept a mortgage on the property.

These members believed that our SSCU would be of great assistance during the trying times by investing its funds in members' homes, and what greater security could our organization ask for than a mortgage on real estate and buildings.

Fortunately, delegates at the last convention were informed sufficiently of this proposal to see the other side of the picture. What will our Union do in case of default on the mortgage? Will it evict its own brothers and sisters from their homes for non-payment of their obligations to the SSCU?" Such complications and obstacles were vividly portrayed on the convention floor, and the delegates very wisely decided to leave the mortgages on homes to local institutions, which are better fitted to appraise local property for its real value, and who are better equipped to handle the payments of interest and principal.

* * *

Last week I was shown a letter of eviction written by a fraternal organization (not a Yugoslav) to a family of six, a mother and five children. The father had died some years ago, leaving considerable mortgage on his home. The oldest daughter has been the only means of support since the father's death.

For the last three years this family has been unable to even meet the interest on the mortgage, much less the principal. During from hand to mouth, this group of six individuals realized that the day would come soon when they would lose their home. When the oldest girl, about 24 years of age, showed me the envelope containing the letter, she said with a smile: "Do you want to read some good news?"

After reading the first two paragraphs I glanced up and noticed her eyes full of tears. "What are we going to do?" she said.

She told me the whole story. How considerate the fraternal organization had been in not pressing the matter sooner . . . the property was mortgaged for more than it was worth . . . and that the organization holding the mortgage would be considerate on the deal . . . How she dreaded the day when they would be given the final notice . . . That she could not name the organization for taking the final step, etc. . . .

* * *

I could not help but recall the words of warning given out by user minds at our last convention when the matter of loaning money on mortgages was brought up. The foregoing incident was a good illustration of where the fraternal benefit organization had to be a severe master in order to maintain a good business policy. At that this organization was merely trying to salvage part of its investment. Who loses when a property is overvalued and a mortgage accepted in excess of its sale value? The members of the organization, of course.

If this case was the only one confronting the organization, members could well afford to donate to such a worthy cause. How many more similar mortgages have been accepted that just be taken care of by letters of eviction in the final analysis? And who can be the final judge of the real value of property that it can be appraised for its proper worth?

In a fraternal benefit organization like our SSCU, with branches scattered in various communities of the United States, appraisal of property must be made by local representatives, who, unintentionally, may overvalue the intrinsic value of the property.

Moreover, real estate and buildings today have a sale value below the actual cost of purchase and construction. We hear and read of so many defaults on mortgages given on homes because the taxes, interest on principal, maintenance, etc., exceed the rental income. In a case of that kind is the fraternal organization holding the mortgage going to continue to pay the rental income cost when the home is surrendered by the owner? If not, how is the organization going to protect its investment? Or is the organization going to sell the property at a price that will not even pay for the mortgage held on the property?

Unpleasant thoughts are these, but facts and figures never-

DERBY RACES

SHETLAND PONIES

Derby races were inaugurated by the Earl of Derby in England in 1780 and they are annual affairs at Epsom, Surrey, England, in which none of the three-year-olds race for a generous purse. The most important race at any track is sometimes called the Derby, the Kentucky and other American races are also held after that of Derby. British pronunciation—Derby—is derived from the spelling of Lord Derby's territory, Deorabi. Of late there has been a tendency in America to adopt the English pronunciation.

ENGLISH SECTION OF

Aviation

This may or may not be significant, but 75 per cent of the army pilots in crashes during their first attempts at carrying the air mail were young and recent graduates of the Army Flying School. Only four out of the sixteen involved in the crashes had had more than one year of actual flying experience since leaving their school.

But why worry about the future of the air mail—that is, if we believe as a group of technicians meeting in New York City recently predicted. As they see it we can look in the future for chains of air mail tubes, underground post offices, pneumatic messages, and even flying post offices.

You are all up in the air, so to speak, if you think Uncle Sam's embassy at Moscow is the only one equipped with an airplane. The embassies at London, Paris, Rome and Berlin all have their planes. Pilots of these crafts are usually the army or naval attaches. What are the planes for? Not for a quick means of exit by the ambassador in case of emergency, of course. Still they are available to that official and the members of his staff for emergency travel, and for inspection trips, etc.

We don't hear or read so much about it, but private airplanes for both business and pleasure are increasing more rapidly than the public realizes.

The Naval Advisory Committee for Aeronautics reports to the Navy Department that flying aircraft are in little or no danger of damage or destruction by lightning. According to this committee's findings the sudden and violent wind currents from thunderstorms offer a much greater hazard to all types of flying machines.

Passports are no longer needed for week-end trips between many European cities if a special round-trip (Friday to Tuesday only) airline ticket between them can be shown, according to a recent agreement by authorities. These tickets, serving a double purpose, are sold at a reduced rate and the flying services anticipate a big increase of business during the coming summer months.

An important part in airplane construction is played by the lowly cow. Milk, blood, bones and the hoofs are used to manufacture the glues which are big factors in plane construction. Hides are used for straps and lacings as well as for seat coverings. Hair comes in useful for padding and sound insulation.

Forest patrol by airplane was used in five of the eight national forest regions during 1933. A total of 498 flying hours was devoted to this work. In addition, planes transported 971 men and delivered 164,930 pounds of emergency equipment.

Small, cheap airplanes that can fold their wings and be used as automobiles will soon dot the air and highways, according to Prof. John W. Miller, associate professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington. Prof. Miller has designed and built an air craft of this type so designed that engine power can be transmitted to the wheels or propeller as desired.

—Pathfinder.

BRIEFS

Arrowhead Lodge, No. 184, SSCU, baseball team of Ely, Minn., will travel to Waukegan, Ill., the latter part of this week to play a game with Comrades, No. 193, SSCU, nine. The game will take place on Saturday, Aug. 11, at Wire Mill diamond and will start at 2:30 p.m. On Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3 p.m., the A's will engage in a game with St. Florian KSKJ Lodge team at South Chicago. St. Florian aggregation holds the present KSKJ title in the Midwest league. Last year this outfit took the national KSKJ title. While in South Chicago Arrowhead team will be guests of St. Florian KSKJ Booster Club. A reception and dance has been arranged for the visitors.

Lodge No. 40, SSCU, mushball team of Claridge, Pa., holds first place in the Claridge Mushball League for the first half of season play. Under the capable direction of Bro. John Regina, the local mushball team is coming along in fine shape. One of the leading factors responsible for the organization of the Claridge Mushball League is Rudy Jernina, also a member of the local SSCU unit. On Saturday, Aug. 25, the mushball team will hold a picnic at Claridge. Further details concerning the picnic will be announced in next week's issue of Nova Doba.

A popularity contest is scheduled for the Cleveland Triumvirate of SSCU Lodges' picnic to be held at Pintar's farm on Sunday, Aug. 19. This is the first picnic to be sponsored by the three English-conducted lodges of Cleveland, namely, George Washington, No. 180; Betsy Ross, No. 186, and Collinwood Boosters, No. 188. John F. Lunka, secretary of Betsy Ross, is chairman of the Triumvirate.

Mr. and Mrs. Progar and their two sons, Frank and Stanley, of Springdale, Pa., visited Cleveland last week-end and stopped at the Nova Doba office. Accompanying them was Miss Julia Dolence of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Spike of Cleveland. Frank Progar is well known to the Nova Doba readers for his column on "Ye Country Store" and the present series of articles dealing with life in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Stanley Progar, of "The Four Bachelors" fame, and one of the conductors of the funny story contest, promised to come out with another unique column for the readers of Nova Doba.

Al Mlinar, the Cleveland sandlot southpaw discovered by the Cleveland Indians of the American League, is coming along in great style at New Orleans, where he is pitching for the locals. To date he has won 16 games for the Pelicans, and according to Stuart Bell, sports critic of the Cleveland Press, Mlinar is certain to play with the Cleveland Indians next year. This will make three Slovanes connected with the American League; the other two are Joe Kuhel, first baseman of the Washington Senators, and Frank Doljack of the Detroit Tigers.

—Pathfinder.

The Sun and The Shadow

Salida, Colo.—The sun finally decided to give the Shadow a break. Early in the morning the sun comes out with nary a cloud in sight. What a break for me. I should have my day of fun. The first thing I do is go for a plunge in the swimming hole, and although the sun is my friend it gets very hot sometimes.

After my plunge I start to think of the Weasel. I decide to call on him and after some minutes of search I located him in a secluded spot all by himself. What could he be doing? Curiosity gets the best of me. (They say curiosity once killed a cat, and I think it will get the best of me some day.) So I edge in a little closer and lo! and behold! the Weasel is working on an automatic razor.

This automatic razor will have a gear shift, a twin ignition motor, and according to the Weasel it will also have knee action.

The other day I sneaked in on our secretary, Louis Tekavec. We talked for a while when Louis said: "I get up every day when the sun shines through my window." To which I said, "Boy, you must get up very early in the morning."

"Not exactly, you see, my window faces the west," replied Louis.

Now we will drop in on our president, Victor Glovan. What could he be doing? I hear the sound of a guitar, and much to my surprise I find Victor playing it. He sure is a good performer.

Next we visit Philip Botz, who can be found tinkering with his car any part of the day. Philip has one ambition—swimming. And since the Shadow, too, is fond of swimming he is often found with Philip in the ol' swimmin' hole.

As the sun is disappearing in the west I will not have time to sneak in on anymore of our members today. Hence we will have to wait until the sun gives me another chance, when we will visit others.

By the way, what has happened to the Young American Boosters of Walsenburg? We would like to hear from you once in a while.

Until you hear from the Shadow again keep boasting with Mt. Shavano Lodge for a bigger and better SSCU.

Albert Godec
(The Shadow),
No. 224, SSCU.

—o—
"What is your idea of a gentleman farmer?"

"He's a person," answered Farmer Corntassel, "who is so well fixed that he can waste profanity on a golf ball instead of on a mule."—Army and Navy Journal.

Lodge No. 94, SSCU, of Waukegan, Ill., will be observed next Sunday, Aug. 12, at Mozingo Park. Among the features scheduled for the day is a baseball game between the Comrades, No. 193, SSCU, nine and the local KSKJ outfit.

Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union (KSKJ) will hold its 18th regular convention this month at Indianapolis, Ind. The first meeting will commence on Monday, Aug. 20.

Saying It With Comrades

Waukegan, Ill.—After a prolonged "vacation" the SSCU Comrade Lodge is back once again in the spotlight with heaps of good news for the baseball followers and pleasure seekers. The local baseball nine has booked three important contests for the coming weekend, meeting the lake Forest Merchants, the Arrowheads of Ely, Minn., and the local KSKJ nine, respectively.

On Friday the Comrades will hook up with the Merchants at Lake Forest in a twilight melee.

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 11, the Comrade boys will be opposed by the strong SSCU Arrowhead nine of Ely, Minn. Wire Mill grounds will be the scene of the hostilities and will get under way promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Local members and baseball enthusiasts are especially invited to come out and witness the melee. Manager Joe Petrovic and his boys are hoping for a large attendance; a good game is assured. Come out and meet the Ely gang.

On Sunday, Aug. 12, the Comrades will face the strong KSKJ nine at the SSCU St. Roch's picnic. The game, as well as the picnic, will take place at the Mozingo Park, with the game getting under way promptly at 1:30 p.m. The St. Roch's Lodge will commemorate its 25th anniversary on that day and a very large crowd is expected.

Local officials are extending their cordial invitations to all members, their families and friends to attend the gala affair. Besides the KSKJ-Comrade contest, other sorts of games will be played for the young and old, together with dancing in the evening. Refreshments of all kinds will be at the disposal. So come out and spend an enjoyable day.

Let us remind you of the Ely-Waukegan baseball game at the Wire Mill diamond on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 p.m. Don't forget to come out and cheer the boys along.

John Petrovic,
Publicity-Business Manager.

Suggests a Way to Increase the Membership

Lodge No. 40 Holds First Place in Claridge Mushball League

Claridge, Pa.—Lodges who seem to make no headway in our membership campaign might consider the plan that we have adopted recently to add new enrollments.

At every meeting our president, Frank Supancic, would ask us to go out and enroll new members, and at every meeting we failed to bring along even prospects for membership. It seemed that no one knew how or didn't try very hard to persuade others to join.

Along came the Claridge Mushball League. One of our younger members, Rudy Jernina, was instrumental in having it organized. After some discussion our lodge (No. 40, SSCU) decided to enter a team in the league.

JUNKET

This word was originally applied to a banquet, or a picnic or excursion with feasting but it has now come to mean a trip at public expense by government officials to some distant post, territory or public works for the purpose, they claim, of investigating conduct or for inspection.

Congressmen, especially, have been noted in the past for their junkets to distant regions flying the American flag.

Byproducts of Corn

From the kernels of corn are derived yeast, gluten, dry and wet starches. Dry starch is used in making textiles, paper, confectionery, explosives, adhesives, colors and fireworks. Sugar is derived from the wet starch for use in dietetics, brewing, alcohol, fermentations, etc. Also, corn oil, soap, glycerin, salad and other oils may be derived from the germ in the corn.

A man may retain some composure when he harks to that ominous missing But he's almost a saint If he shows some restraint When he finds that his tire tools are missing.

We encountered a lot of difficulties in financing the team, but after some hard work we secured the necessary means with which to equip our team.

The Claridge Mushball League consists of six teams, four of which are sponsored by fraternal lodges belonging to SSCU, SNPJ, SCBF and the Order of the Owls. Since the formation of the league our SSCU unit enrolled four new members and three are to be proposed at our next meeting. SNPJ branch secured five; SCBF four, and the Order of Owls eight.

Thus a total of 23 new members for four local lodges, and mushball gets the credit.

A great deal more could be accomplished in the way of new enrollments for our Union if neighboring SSCU lodges would organize mushball teams and organize a SSCU mushball league.

Mushball is a clean, fast and an inexpensive game.

Slovene-conducted lodges as well as English-conducted units of our SSCU can place a team on the field.

SSCU HOLDS FIRST PLACE

Our lodge, No. 40, SSCU, holds undisputed first place in the Claridge Mushball League for the first half of the season of play, and at the time this is written it has four wins and no losses to its credit.

Come on, fellows, let's keep on winning and take first in the second half. Then we can take over the SNPJ in the playoff.

And don't forget the big "blowout" promised you, if you win the championship cup. The big sendoff is to be given by Bro. John "Whitty" Turk, who knows that we like to drink beer.

Our lodge mushball team will sponsor a picnic on Aug. 25. A good time is assured the guests. Those looking for some real entertainment should make it a point to be on hand.

Watch your next week's Nova Doba for more news of the picnic.

John Regina, Manager.

The Advance of Education in the Triple C

By Frank J. Progar, No. 203, SSCU, Springdale, Pa.

One phase in this Roosevelt camps, has become an important part of the educational curriculum, and has produced some lively sessions. Many educational advisers have made contacts with state colleges and universities and with high schools and libraries from which they gain books and lecturers for the camps. The lectures presented are based on current events, health, future occupations, ethics, politics, economics, etc.

In some instances students that left the high schools, and lacking just a few credits for the completion of the requirements for graduation, were, on approval of the high school board allowed to continue their studies in the camps and then report at the high school for their final examinations; a passing grade allowing them their well earned diploma. Thus one sees with what earnest endeavors the men sought their education.

The educational activities in the Civilian Conservation Corps were not merely confined to the classes sponsored by the camps. The men took advantage of the evening courses in the trade and commercial schools of nearby towns. In several cases men were transported some 30 to 40 miles. The members also availed themselves of the special reduced rates offered to the enrollees by the many correspondence schools throughout the country.

The lecturers, the friendly chats with the camp officials, and their personal experience while enrolled in the camps have convinced the members to the necessity of furthering their education. While it is true that some of the enrollees will forget the need for education on their release from the camps, others will follow the endeavor, if at all possible, on their return to their respective homes.

This increased enthusiasm for education is just another of the many valued returns from their enrollment in the camps that can be considered as an added asset to the monetary returns, although it is only the latter that the opponents of the camp project weigh in the balance. Education and specialization in this fast moving world is of prime importance today, and many of those who would have forgotten or laxed in the furtherance of their educational qualities or talents have found the camp studies an incentive to prod onward toward the ultimate goal in life—namely, success. Thus the Civilian Conservation Corps has served another purpose; a purpose that multiplied by the thousands and hundred of thousands will serve humanity collectively as well as individually.

The type of classes are not handed down to the members as in the public schools. But as heretofore mentioned, studies are selected from the opinion of the majority. An outstanding class is journalism, both in practice and theory (discussed in a later article), and others range from the three "R's" and spelling to geometry, trigonometry and business law. Those interested in the commercial field also have classes in business English, bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, public speaking, etc. The industrially inclined turn their thoughts to auto mechanics, engineering, woodwork, radio, drafting, surveying, etc. Such miscellaneous classes as economics, sociology, psychology, physics, chemistry, and even contract bridge have been organized in the camps. Debating, in many of the

An Excellent Idea

Bro. John Regina, manager of Lodge No. 40, SSCU mushball team of Claridge, Pa., makes a splendid suggestion in his article published elsewhere in this issue on how to increase the number of members in the local lodges.

He suggests active participation in sports, and mushball in particular to lodges situated in the neighboring vicinity of Claridge, Pa. He proposes a SSCU mushball league to stimulate interest in the work of our Union in Pennsylvania, and points out to new enrollments in his lodge as proof of what can be accomplished elsewhere.

As further proof of Bro. Regina's contention we have Arrowhead Lodge, No. 184, SSCU of Ely, Minn., who is backing a lodge hardball team. During the first six months of the membership campaign the Ely English-conducted Lodge enrolled 39 new members.

Pathfinders Lodge, No. 222, SSCU of Gowanda, N. Y. also sponsors a hardball team. During the first six months of the membership drive the Pathfinders enrolled 32 new members.

Here is concrete proof that members of our lodges can accomplish much in the membership campaign if they will but make the local branch sufficiently attractive to the younger set.

Members of other lodges can do likewise. The idea is worthy of a trial.

And let us keep in mind the attractive cash awards offered by our Union for enrollment of new members, as follows:

\$4.00 for each enrollment in a	\$2,000 death benefit.
\$3.50 "	\$1,500 death benefit.
\$3.00 "	\$1,000 death benefit.
\$1.50 "	\$500 death benefit.
\$1.00 "	\$250 death benefit.

\$0.50 for each new juvenile member enrolled.

The foregoing cash awards are payable three months after enrollment.

Collective cash prizes in the amount of fifty cents for each new member enrolled in either the adult or the juvenile department are to be shared by lodges who enroll at least five new members during this campaign.

Costs Less to See World's Fair

The World's Fair of 1934 at Chicago is approximately 30 per cent larger in exhibits and attractions than last year and costs approximately 20 per cent less to see.

From the experience of last year's operation of the Fair, an experience which no international exposition on this continent has ever before been able to make use of, the Fair management has increased the attractions of the exposition to a degree far beyond what the above percentage figures express.

Free entertainment is offered to the Fair visitors on an unprecedented scale, the entertainment ranging from thrills, excitement and science miracle shows to the finest symphony orchestra concerts that can be heard anywhere in the world.

In the new Lagoon Theater with its spectacle stage built over the water and 10,000 free water-side seats spectacular

vaudeville, animal acts, dancing and musical shows entertain the visitors with daily and evening shows. From this seating amphitheater are seen the diving and swimming championship contests. Amateur boxing and wrestling events are among the stage attractions.

Marvels performed by invisible rays and other scientific miracles are seen in daily and evening programs in the Science Theater in the court of the Hall of Science with accommodations for 10,000 spectators at one time.

More than fifty jungle-born lions, tigers and elephants are seen in daily shows in a steel-barred arena. This is the most spectacular wild beast show ever presented.

Outdoor concerts by the most celebrated military bands of the United States are given in the Court of States. The exposition resounds with the music of famous dance orchestras performing in different restaurants.

Supreme attractions for music lovers are the symphony concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the great free waterside auditorium built from Swift Bridge and the concerts in the Ford open-air auditorium given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

There are no finer or more

famous musical organizations in the world and this magnificient music is given free to Fair visitors.

There are 84 miles of exhibits to be seen at the Fair. There are 109 free exhibit buildings and major features.

There is an increase in the number of exhibits, which does not include the large additions and improvements to the exposition's own basic science display.

To the free entertainment programs must be added the many moving picture theaters, marionette theaters and robot performances offered by exhibitors.

There are 12 new foreign villages in the World's Fair of 1934, in addition to such con-

cessions in the Fair last year, making 16 in all. The villages are: the Spanish Village, the Italian Village, the English Village, American Colonial Village, Irish Village, Belgian Village, The Bowery—New York of the '90s, Hawaiian Village,

Streets of Shanghai, Mexican

Village, Dutch Village, Streets

of Paris, the Oasis, Black Forest Village, Swiss Village and

Midget Village.

Major additions to the exposition include: the 11-acre Ford Building and park; the Armour Building over the lagoon; the Swift Bridge and open-air theater; the Wilson & Co. Building, terrace and roof garden; the Hiram Walker Building and Canadian Club Cafe built over the lagoon; the Midway Palace; the Century of Progress Fountain, 670 feet long, larg-

est in the world in extent and in amount of water hurled in the air; the new Beach Midway along the lake shore of North Pier Island; the Farm Group of exhibits and lounge for agriculturists' meetings and conventions; the operating pottery building and exhibit; the new stream-line railroad trains; the wild animal arena; the Lagoon Theater and Science Theater; the new and elaborate formal garden and pavilion; the Venetian glass factory and other large additions to the Italian pavilion; Western Union Hall and others.

Seven new modern homes, completely furnished, equipped and ready to live in, representing the newest scientific and artistic ideas in home making, have been added to the exposition in addition to the group of homes—so great an attraction last year—which have been entirely re-equipped and refurbished.

The new aspect of the Fair of 1934 is given not only by the rearrangement of the grounds to make room for the additions of major features, but by the new color scheme and illumination. The color scheme of the gigantic and unique buildings is planned this year in zones giving opportunity for new illumination effects which are 50 per cent increased.

Thirty-seven miles of neon tubes contribute to the lighting effects of the exposition this year.

Cost of seeing all the 100 free exhibit buildings and features and 84 miles of exhibits is covered by the 50-cent gate admission for adults—25 cents for children under 12 years of age. Admission to every concession in the exposition grounds, including admission to all the villages, to every Midway amusement and including a motor boat tour of the lagoons, is \$13.15 for an adult. All the above, plus a \$3 observation ride in a dirigible balloon above the exposition and lake, a \$3 airplane ride and a half hour in a roller chair, costs \$19.65. The cost for a child under 12 years of age is approximately half these totals.

These figures have been carefully tabulated from official price schedules. Popular price restaurants and lunch stands are ample in number.

Up to July 1 the average expenditure for all purposes, ex-

clusive of gate admission, by

Goin' Places and Doin' Things

WITH LITTLE STAN

Ely, Minn.—Well, dear readers, many things have happened since I last wrote you, and I'll begin telling you all about them at once. I suppose you all wonder how it so happens that Little Stan is not writing much about the Gopher outfit these days. Well, it's like this, the Gophers are all on a vacation these days, some swimming, picking berries, working and ever so many other things, and no meetings will be held until fall. But, meanwhile, other SSCU lodges are as active as ever, and as Little Stan is your official reporter, why he'll tell you all about everything.

You know, folks, that music hath charm! I understand, at least Frances Koschak tells me, that they were the Shous sisters from Gilbert . . . Better come again sometime, gals!

In the evening we are very much pleased at the appearance of Dusty's Rhythm Rogues, who class themselves as a hot band from a cold country. Dancing began at 9, and large crowds were waiting without, but as soon as the music started, the whole gang came in, and as they did Dusty's Rogues certainly did get hot! Blues, scorching rhythm and beautiful waltzes were rendered to an appreciative dancing crowd.

We'll begin with the baseball game of the Arrowheads on the morning before their gigantic picnic. The Cloquet team, a flashy group of ball players, came to avenge an earlier season defeat at the hands

of the A's. Well, for a while it looked like it was going to be a defeat for the A's, as the sixth inning showed the paper hangers of Cloquet were leading 4 to 2. Albert Harri was doing the hurling, and it looks like he's back in form, as he went the route. Well, in their half of the ninth, the A's on a double, a single and an error scored two runs to tie the count and pushed the game into 10 innings. In the 10th the A's pushed across the winning run when John Grahek, giant first baseman, doubled, and a line drive and a costly error sent him in.

It was past noon when the crowds began heading for Sandy Point, the beautiful picnic grounds, about a mile from Ely. Beer, pop, ice cream and lunches were being served all day. Motor boats and canoes cruised the lake carrying romantic couples who just love

the water when they're riding in a canoe and other fellows who were getting in shape for the canoe races . . . All our supreme officers were there except Louis Kolar, who was very busy and was not able to come . . . And so the afternoon went flying by so fast that we all wondered where the time went. But we still have some place to go . . . and that is the beautiful pavilion where we hear Frankie

Ta-ra!

Well, folks, the moon is slowly sinking down the horizon. It's a beautiful moon, and I wish Betty Boop were here. We leave the pavilion where we see the millions of different colors and the music blending together . . . softly, slowly . . . fading . . . fading . . . into the sweet mystery of the night! So long, folks!

Stanley Pechavar, No. 2, SSCU

Carlson, the trombone artist, has a mean slide in that instrument . . . it actually makes your feet "itching to go yachting." And there's that piano personality, I don't know her name, but she really is good! And there you have them . . . Dusty Rhythm Rogues in the flesh!

Well, folks, the moon is slowly sinking down the horizon. It's a beautiful moon, and I wish Betty Boop were here. We leave the pavilion where we see the millions of different colors and the music blending together . . . softly, slowly . . . fading . . . fading . . . into the sweet mystery of the night! So long, folks!

Discussed at our last meeting and I believe it should have some effect on our members. At our last meeting it was decided that the next meeting will be held outdoors, the exact location to be decided later. However, rumors

have it that the next meeting to be held on Aug. 16 will take place in the mountains close to Estes Park, where a member has his cabins. Plans call for entertainment after the meeting, and just as soon as the entertainment committee comes forth with its decision we will start making final arrangements.

We must keep in mind that new members will not be secured unless we go after them. Let us try to make a good showing in the present campaign drive. Our Union offers a number of attractive cash awards for new enrollments. In every issue of Nova Doba the reader is sure to find some reference to the exact cash awards available to the members who go out and secure new members. Each member of Colorado Sunshine Lodge is requested to enroll at least one new member. I am sure that each member can reach this goal with but a little effort.

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Therefore, let's all buckle down to business and try to get to the top with some of our other lodges. There is little doubt that the month of August will witness an appreciable increase in new members; instead they utilize their spare time in undertakings that may do them harm.

Drive for new members was

Keep smiling with Colorado Sunshine Lodge, No. 201, SSCU. Frank J. Smole, Secy.

Younger Members Invited to Lodge No. 42 Picnic

Pueblo, Colo.—Economic depression played havoc with our junior organization, and comparatively few have written to the Nova Doba since the junior unit merged with the senior branch. However, I decided that time is about ripe for me to write again and see what can be done to rejuvenate the SSCU spirit among the English-speaking members.

On Aug. 12 our lodge, No. 42, is to hold a picnic to celebrate its 30th anniversary. The picnic will be held at St. Mary's

School grounds, better known as "Eilers."

As a member of our lodge, I thought I would call the attention of the English-speaking youth to our picnic. I am sure that they will find some real entertainment and fun by attending.

Bring your friends along and help make our venture a grand success. I will be there waiting and hoping to see all members present.

Picnic will begin at 12:30 p. m.

Agnes Knaufel.

Rado Murnik:

NA BLEDU

(Nadalevante)

"Res je, tvoja avtoriteta je močno omajana," jo je zbadal svak, "toda jaz ti ne morem pomagati. Kakor vidim, bi ti bilo celo prav pogodu, ako bi bila res ušla."

"Ves Bleđ se mi bo smejal!"

"Naj se le smeje, naj, in da se ti bo smejal še bolj, izjavim, da sprejemem gospoda Kalana za svojega zeta!"

"Živio mladi par! Živio gospod ravnatelj Jarnik!" je hrumele omizje. Prvi nama je čestital ravnatelj Kvapil.

Teta Brigita je odsumela vsa togotna domov. Spremil jo je svetnik Oven in nam povedal, da je od jezehtela.

Mi pa smo se še dolgo židane volje zabavali na plesišču in pri omizju. Gospod Zlatoust je vrtal s kazalcem po zraku, nam priporočal svojo veselo filozofijo in nas svaril, naj se nikdar ne vdajamo duhomorni žalosti!

Ko smo se vračali domov, je bežala predzorna sapa ko srebrna senca preko spavajočega jezera in nam prijetno hladila vroče glave. Na čelu Triglava je sijalo jutranje zlato. Že so peli pridni petelini in na vse grlo so nas ponočnjake zmerjali solidni blejski vrabci.

Debelata teta je odpotovala še tisto jutro s svojimi kovčegi, škatljami in škatljicami. Prisegla je, da je ne bo nikoli več nazaj na Bled, kjer so jo imeli tako hudo za norca. Ubogi Bleđ!

Drugo jesen sva se poročila Olga in jaz v cerkvici na Jezeru, malo pozneje pa Minka in Jaka. — Moj trmastni tast ni dodelal svoje "Zgodovine"; usmiljena bela žena je čudnega mučenika kmalu resila vseh posvetnih muh in muk. Bog mu daj večni mir in praznik!

* * *

Tako je pripovedoval priatelj Igor Kalan. Zahvalil sem se mu iskreno. Najina ladja se je bližala obali.

"Poglej, tamle so naši!" mi je dejal. Na bregu je stala mlada gospa in dva dečka, dva krepka dunajska Slovenca v mornarski obliku; mahala sta z belima robcema. Gospa Olga Kalanova je bila še vedno sveže lepa; posebno krasne so bile njene velike temnosive oči, ki je v njih gorel vesel in ponosen ogenj. Na bregu me je Igor predstavil in me povabil za drugi dan na obed.

Zopet sem sam.

Sam! Ali na veličastnih svobodnih planinah sije stotera krašota, kakor da je naglo bežeca poletna noč izgubila svojo diamantno pečo na samotnih skalnatih višavah, in nad jezerom in nad mano švigači vesele lastovke—vesele misli—in hvalijo slovenskega raja lepoto in mir!

— Konec —

Slavko Raič:

Anton Janša, znamenit slovenski čebelar

OB 200-LETNICI NJEGOVEGA ROJSTVA

Gorenjski kot naše ožje domovine se ne odlikuje le po svoji prirodni lepoti, ampak tudi potem, da je v njem tekla zibel mnogih mož, ki so s svojim delom in svojo besedo proslavili našo domovino, ki se jim je lepota pokrajine vtisnila v nihovo dojemljivo dušo. Ta kot nam je dal Prešern. Ali je le slučaj, da se je pesniški almanah, ki je v njem začel ta naš velikan saditi svoje "mokročeteče rožce poezije" in tem ustvarjati temelje naše umetne pesmi, zval "Kranjska Čebelica"? Ali, da so izdajali v Celiu "Slovensko Čelo" in v Celovcu "Slovensko Čelo"? To je dokaz, kako cenjenja je že od nekdaj pri nas čebela. Dolgo bi moral naštrevati, če bi hotel omeniti vse znamenite Gorenjece, pa naj omenim le Kumerdeja, ki je tudi v—sicer nejasni—zvezi z Janšo, Linhartu, Bleiweisom, "velikanu učenosti" Čopa, pa F. S. Finžgarja in med najmlajšimi Janeza Jalna.

Med temi imeni se blešči tudi ime našega slavljenca Antona Janša. Rodil se je na Breznici 20. maja 1734. O njegovi prvi mladosti ne vemo žal nič točnega. Gotovo je, da se je začel že zgodaj bavit intenzivno s čebelarstvom in da so bili na njegovi domačiji že od nekdaj dobri čebelarji z obsežno čebelarsko tradicijo. Sicer bi Janša ne bil mogel tako globoko prodreti v življem čebel.

Leta 1766 je bil Janša, kakor je razvidno iz aktov, že na Dunaju, in sicer se je vpisal na akademiji likovnih umetnosti v bakrorezno-risarsko šolo. Janšo, in tudi oba njegova brata, je gnala na Dunaj želja, da se izobrazijo v slikarstvu. Zanimivo je, kako je bil Janša zapisan v

se pa Janša ni zadovoljil in je izrazil družbi svoje tehtne posmiske, če, da noče biti polovičar, ampak se hoče posvetiti le slikarstvu ali le čebelarstvu, rajši bi sicer postal čebelarski učitelj, ker upa, da bo kot tak narod lahko več koristil. Pri slikarstvu pa je s privatnim delom zaslužil toliko, da je z vsem prišel na letnih 800 gld, pa tudi več. Če bi se torej pečal le s čebelarstvom, bi se mu dohodki znatno zmanjšali, utegnil bi pa izgubiti tudi posebno cesaričino milost, po kateri je bilo dočeno, da bo nekoliko let potoval po Italiji zato, da dovrši svoje slikarsko znanje. Po dveh letih bi torej zaostal v slikarski umetnosti in bi potem lahko ostal še—brez kruha. Zato je prepustil višji oblasti, naj odloči, kateremu poklicu naj se posveti.

In cesarica je odločila tako, da naj prejema v prihodnjem letih 600 gld in naj se bavi samo z razširjenjem čebelarskega nauka in da bo potoval kot čebelarski učitelj po vseh avstrijskih deželah. Kmalu je bil njejegov dekret izpopolnjen s tem, da mu je plača dovoljena "na vse žive dni." Smel si je pa še posebej kaj zasluziti s slikarstvom, samo da bi ne bilo čebelarstvu v kvar. In res se je bavil do smrti s slikarsko umetnostjo, in sicer ne brez uspeha.

Tako je postal Janša pravi in prvi državni c. kr. čebelarski učitelj v Augartnu, kamor se je preselil iz Meidlinga. Cesarica mu je bila zelo naklonjena in je naročila dvornemu svetniku Raabu sama ustno, naj se potegne za Janšo, kadarkoli bi potreboval pomoči. Leta 1773 je prsil na 19 let po Janševi smrti njegov "Popolni nauk" v slovenskem prevodu. Oskrbel ga je župnik v Grižah, Janez Golčnik, in je dodal še nekaj pribom.

Martin Kuralt, Janšev najzvestejši učenec in rojak, je bil leta 1807 priedel v Lwou na Poljskem svojo izdajo "Popolnega nauka," ki jo je imenoval "drugo." Prva je namreč posla tako hitro, da Kuralt ni nitve del za njo in je smatral skrito, da je drugo izdajo, za prvo.

Učeni Slovenec Kuralt je bil v Lwou predstojnik akademske knjižnice in javni učitelj čebelarstva, kar je zopet značilno in dokaz za to, kakšen ugled so uživali takrat Slovenci kot čebelarji.

Kako je Kuralt čislal svojega rojaka Janšo, vidimo iz njegovega zadržila, da se bo kot čebelarski učitelj držal naukov svojega učitelja Janše. "O čebelarstvu," pravi, "se je pisalo že toliko v vseh dobah in pri vseh narodih, pa od starega Aristotela, Virgilija in Plinija do Siraha, Krmitza in novih pisačev francoske "Encyclopédie méthodique" ne morem najti glede na ta nauk niti enega pisatelja, ki bi bil prekosil našega Antonia Janšo, prostega, a prirodi izredno nadarjenega kmetovalca."

V češčini je izšel najprej, l. 1775, izvleček Janševe druge knjige, kmalu nato, l. 1777, pa celoten prevod iste knjige.

Družba slovensko izdajo je začelo "Slov. čebelarsko društvo v Ljubljani" l. 1906, tretjo pa Jugoslov. knjigarna; obe je priredil nekdaj urednik "Slovenskega čebelarja" in zanimaliv čebelarski pisatelj Francišek Rojina.

Janša je brez dvoma duševni velikan med čebelarji. Poznal je že vse skravnosti iz življenja čebel, ki je nanje sedanjost tako ponosna. Janša je prvi učil, da se z rojem seli starata matica, in sicer nekolik dni poprej, preden se izvali mlada, razen če je stara odmrila, ali jo je mlada umorila, če zaradi slabega vremena ni mogla rojiti. Dobro je vedel, da zaleda matica vse celice, ne le čebelnih, ampak tudi trotovske, in je torej mati vse čebelne družine, da so čebele samice, tretje pa samci, ne pa, kakor so prej trdili Nemci, čebelam vodonosci. Točno je izpovedal, da čebele lahko preobrazijo v matico čebelno žerko, ako ni preveč stara, in da je ženski spol spočet že v jajčecu, ki ga

zneze v čebelno celico. Opazoval je, da se matica opremi v zraku in je prvi popisal v zraku v panji po oplemenitvi z znamenjem oplemenitve v zraku. Povedal je, da je to znamenje odigran trotov plemenil organ. Osirotelom panjem je dodajal na razne načine oplemenjene matice v matičnicah iz žice. Kar je povedal v svojih knjigah, drži še dane, po 160. letih, kakor pribito.

In tako je "kranjski kmet" odkril marsikatero skrivnost čebelne družine in je moral zatrati med Nemci zmotne, ki so nanje verovali njihovi izobraženi čebelarji in raziskovalci.

Ni torej čudno, da so Janšo imenovali že nekdaj "našega domoroda," vel'ga vojvoda in očeta čebelarstva in če je Navratni dejal, da je Janša ne le prvi čebelar v vsem cesarstvu, ampak celo kralj čebelarski v vsej Evropi in če je končno krstil njegov "Popolni nauk" za "Čebelarsko sv. pismo."

Zanimivo je tudi to, da so Nemci smatrali Janšo dolgo časa za svojega rojaka. Šele nedavno je znameniti čebelar Armbruster odkrito priznal, da je Janša bil rojen Slovenec. Kakšen ugled uživa med Nemci, se vidi iz tega, da mu namejavajo postaviti na Dunaju spomenik. Ali ga bo Ljubljana kdaj videla?

(Dalje prihodnjič)

— 0 —

Maks Hayek:

OPREDELITVE

Lenoba — naravno človeško stanje, ki ga notranja ali zunanjega sila žal prečesto prekine k delu.

Bolezni — popravljalnica narave, ki jo ostavljamo živi ali mrtvi.

Optimist — človek, ki precegneje resničnost.

Pesimist — človek, ki podcegneje resničnost.

Usoda — rezultat vsega tega, kar je bilo.

Ljubeznivost — dobrota, ki prihaja iz srca.

Dobrohotnost — dobrota, ki prihaja iz uma.

Fantazija — resnica v premem občilu.

Fantastaria — fantazija brez logike.

Ironija — moč nemoci.

Gnev — najzvestejši sovražnik našega življenja.

Telo — pametno domovanje običajno nespametnega človeka z nevialežno dušo.

Sobičnež — otočan na celini človeštva.

Altruist — slab trgovec s sijajnimi uspehi.

Pisatelj — mož peresa, ki je preparamet, da bi bil pesnik.

Komik — prijatelj človeštva, na po pameti.

ki ga je vzeti resno.

Kapitalisti — žrtve razmer.

Reveži — žrtve teh žrtev.

Ločitev — medsebojno maščevanje tistih, ki menijo, da so se precenjevali.

Zakon iz ljubezni — zakon iz nespamet, ki vodi v najboljšem primeru do srečnega zakonika.

Tiskana je tretja, povečana in izboljšana izdaja knjige za konzerviranje in izdelovanje raznih pijač

z dodatkom o "soljenju in sušenju mesa itd." Knjiga je v veličini 11x8½ palca in vsebuje na 76 straneh 274 receptov in načinov.

Cena je samo 60 centov s poštnino vred. Knjiga o kokoščini stane 75 centov. Za naročnino sprejemem tudi znamke po 3 centi.

Frank Lukancich, Box 6, Midway, Pa.

VAŽNO ZA VSAKOGA

KADAR posiljate denar v stari kraj;

KADAR ste namanjeni v stari kraj;

KADAR želite koga iz starega kraja;

rabitite kako pooblaščeno ali izjavite za stari kraj se obrnite na nas.

KARTE prodajamo za vse boljše parnice po najnižji ceni in seveda tudi za vse.

Potniki so z našim posredovanjem vedno zadovoljni.

Denarne posiljke izvršujemo točno in zanesljivo po dnevnem kurzu.

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