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NOVI SVIJET

(NEW WORLD)

PRVO I JEDINO NEODVISNO NARODNO RADNICKO GLASILO ZA JUGOSLAVE U NOVOJ ZELANDI.

25.912

FIRST AND ONLY INDEPENDENT NATIONAL LABOUR JOURNAL FOR JUGOSLAVS IN NEW ZEALAND.

GOD. I. (1ST YEAR)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

(No. 2.) BROJ. 2.

"BORBA ZA SLOBODU."

KNJIGA NA ENGLEŠKEM JEZIKU.

"THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF JUGOSLAVS."

IZDAO NARODNI BORIOC.

(Gosp. G. L. Skansi.)

Donosimo ove poblike iz nekih engleskih novina, koje su pisale dobro o nama potaknuti od našeg gosp. G. L. Skansi sa brošurom koju je izdao u problem aprila.

Gosp. Skansi prividjajući da je potrebito u ovo doba, kad se na mirovoj konferenciji nama o smrti života radi, da propagira što jače u Kolonijama Velike Britanije, izdaje i kujug sa 164 stranice pod imenom "The Fight for Freedom of Jugoslav" ("Borba za Slobodu Jugoslovena").

Kujigu što je g. Skansi izdao sadržaje prije da potaknisti The Serbian (Jugoslav) National War Aims Committee, skupštini izrađenoj u Londonu i Mansion House na 25. jula 1918. Dragi Đio, poglavate našem pretnjati (revoluciji) kako je donešeno u "Southern Slav Bulletin" Broj 38. Treći dio je napisao takoder veoma polvalno za narodnu propagandu i za našu obranu u ovoj zemlji.

Mi memamo dostatno prostora u ovom broju da prepišemo stogod iz njegove knjige da tako oni Englezi koji nisu čitali u njihovim novinama ili koji nisu čitali knjigu da moždučiti iz naših novina, ali čemo iznositi u buduću. Samo sada donosimo jedan mali dio pobraka iz engleskih novina da naši čitaoци možduči dati engleskem narodu, koji je oko njih na rabotam; da eti Također neka je naš narod na čistu tko radi i koji su naši pravi ljudi.

Koliko dozajemo gosp. Skansi je potrošio za izdanje ove knjige oko £150. (tri hiljade i šest stotina kruna) za narodno dobro i raspoložju je po svom Novom Zelandski i Australiji, svim novinama i javnim i istaknutim ljudima. Ovi cili trošak potrošio je g. Skansi iz svoga ţepa pak dozajemo da ona trojeca bandura još imaju obrazu raditi prama njemu. Istina je on ne obuhaja akovu vrst ljudi i da je sramotno da oni banduri nagovaraju naš narod protiv.

Citatje ovde što iznosimo ima još devedeset novina koju su pisale, pak sada neka reči banduri da su to oni prouzrokovali da se pise. Mi znamo da će da oni reći da mi radimo sa g. Skansi, ali nam je on iako i svaki drugi naš čovjek. Mi smo rekli da će mi raditi i sloboti one koji rade protunarodne podupiruti one koji se bore za narod.

Mi se dičimo spomenuti kako iz ovi članaka i listova koji su svili izneseni na javnost u engleskim novinama, piši dobro o nama potaknuti od našeg narodnog bora. Jedan pāse, ovako: Netom sam proterao vam knjigu uvidio sam slobodnu ruku koja pozna stvari. Ova će knjiga osteti teret sa Vaše narodnosti u Novoj Zelandiji.

"Drugi izjavljuje (Narodni Zastupnik) knjiga mi pokazuje pitanje jugoslovenske narodnosti, koja zaslužuje više nego samo prolazni pogled od nas na Nove Zelande uladeni srednjoevropskog pitanja."

Bilo bi puno prepisati sve na naš jezik ali će naš čitaoči i sami viditi iz engleskog pisanja.

Ovo sljedeće što iznosimo jest jedan dio narodnog rada što je g. Skansi poradio samo kroz ovo zadnje vreme, i to samo kroz jedan mjesec, a koliko je poradio krećeći godine da se može upozdrati sa našim narodnim boriocima u Londonu i u Demovini.

Preporučuju namu iz Londona da se svrnu tvrdno u g. Skansi i mi čemo tako i učiniti našu sto puta naši Banduri razaznati što on radi i vernjavši se i svim nas. Da nema ništa i da ne razaznaju što dobrí i pametni narodnici rade; naši narod u ovaj zemlji bio slobodan Držimo se u g. Skansi pak čemo biti bolje gledani u ovaj zemlji. Mi smo znamo neki dio koliko su oni Banduri za počinili i znamo da su svr naši narodni internirani po našim ljudima a ne po Englezima. G. Skansi zna svu njihove zločine ali on neće da se dira u njihovo zloči nego radi i napred i ulaga sve sile za narodni rad.

(Sljedeće komentiranje prenosimo iz engleskih novina. Pisima smo zamolili g. Skansi da nam ih posudi za našu narodnu propagandu pak nam nije moguo udjeliti nego neki mali broj, jer imu brzo izdati i drugu knjigu u kojoj će iznijeti mi englesku javnost što engleski javni ljudi o nama i našoj narodnosti pišu. Razumijemo da ako se povopne no rješi naše pitanje da što prije publicirano ove knjige biti sto prije kao pomoć našom narodnom propagandi. Knjiga će se zvati "British people about Jugoslavia".)

IZ ZASTUPNICKE KUCE.

New Plymouth,
April 22nd, 1919.

Dear Sir.—I have to acknowledge with thanks your book, "The Fight for Freedom." Let me compliment you on your very excellent typographical effort shown in the production of your book. I have not had time to peruse the literary side; but what I have scanned over shows me that the question of the nationality of the Jugoslavs deserve more than a passing glance from us New Zealanders, removed from the Mittel Europe situation.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. JENNINGS.

Consulat de Belgique,
Custom Street,
Auckland, 28th April, 1919.

Dear Sir.—I beg to thank you for the copy of your book "The Fight for Freedom." I have read this, I may say, with very great interest, and consider that at the present time it should be most useful in giving to Colonial readers especially, a just view of the Jugoslav position. I shall not fail to recommend it to my friends as the most helpful exposition of the case for the Jugoslavs I have yet come across.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
ALEX. M. FERGUSON,
(Consul for Belgium)

Vaile's Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland,
April 17, 1919.

Sir.—I have only had time to glance at your book, but have at once recognized the hand of a master. This book will strike the shackles off your race in New Zealand. I am pleased indeed to know its author.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. FLEMING.

"Kinkora,"
Remuera Road,
Remuera, N.Z.
April 22nd, 1919.

Dear Sir.—Please accept my thanks for the copy of "The Fight For Freedom," which you have been good enough to send me. The book is most interesting, and I trust the Jugoslavs will have full justice done to them;

Yours sincerely,
EDMUND MARONEY.

The "Manawatu Daily Times."
Monday, April 28th, 1919.

We are indebted to Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., for a copy of "The Fight For Freedom." This book, which has been edited by G. L. Scansie, deals lucidly and comprehensively with Jugoslavs and their fight for freedom. An attempt has been made to give a dispassionate narrative of the events which immediately preceded the formation of the new State of the Jugoslavs and Southern Slavs, composed of Serbs and Montenegrins, the Croats and Slovenes, who have been dominated by Austria-Hungary. Inspired by the principles enunciated by President Wilson on the rights of small nations to self-determination, they have placed their claim before the Peace Conference. The book deals with the whole situation, and will give to people in this remote corner of the earth a better grasp of the complexity of the questions which have assumed such vital importance at the Peace Conference. At the present moment the amicability of the Adriatic problem has assumed primary importance, and the latest cables have conveyed the impression that it is the keynode to the present situation and a rupture would sound the death-knell of the League of Nations. The book also deals with the position of the Jugoslavs in New Zealand, giving an impartial and unprejudiced summing up of the circumstances relating thereto. We strongly recommend this book to all who take an intelligent interest in these vital questions of the hour, and who would make themselves conversant with the true position.

THE JUGOSLAVS.
The "Otago Mail,"
Friday, May 3rd, 1919.

We have received from Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Auckland, a copy of "The Fight For Freedom of the Jugoslavs," a book of 164 pages, edited by Mr. G. L. Scansie. The aim of the compiler is to set forth the "political ideals of the Southern Slav," and interpret the "significance of the accounts which have occurred since the formation of the new Jugoslav State in relation to the final peace settlement." In order to do this, a number of original documents have been collected, enabling the reader to study the merits of the Jugoslav claims at first hand. Besides speeches given by public men, there are the proclamation issued by Prince Regent Alexander at the end of last year. The proclamation of the State of All Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and an official account of the occupation of the town of Trieste. Other matters dealt with include references to the treaties which occupy so much public attention at the present time. The dispute over the ultimate fate of Fiume, and the relations between the Italian and the Jugoslavs, give an additional interest to the book under notice, the study of which will enable the reader to understand much that appears vague when the only guide is the cable agent. Mr. Scansie has performed his task in a very capable manner, and deserves considerable credit for the handy form

in which he has arranged a mass of information upon a subject that is apt at times to puzzle the ordinary newspaper reader. Although no publisher is indicated on the title page, we understand that "The Fight For Freedom" will be purchasable in the ordinary way, and recommend all interested in the fortunes of Jugoslavia to secure a copy.

"The Auckland Star."
Saturday, May 3rd, 1919.

"The Fight for Freedom of the Jugoslavs," edited by G. L. Scansie, gives an historical account of the development of the Jugoslav movement in Britain and the claims of the Jugoslavs as an independent nationality. The author explains the position which the Jugoslavs have held under Austrian domination, and he mentions that, because of the large seaboard of their country, 75 per cent. of the personnel of the Austro-Hungarian Empire eclipsed the Jugoslavs seized the entire Austrian fleet, without bloodshed, and placed its control in the hands of the National Council of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The fleet was subsequently handed over to the American Admiral, to await the decision of the Allied Conference regarding its final disposal. For those who desire to obtain accurate information regarding the rupture which has taken place between President Wilson and the Italian representatives at the Paris Conference this book will be found very instructive.

"New Zealand Truth."
Saturday, May 3rd, 1919.

"THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM."

The Jugoslavs.

This paper has stood alone in New Zealand in its condemnation of the treatment of the Jugoslavs who have come under the shelter of the Flag in this country. The case for these oppressed aliens has now been stated in precise and dignified language by a representative of the race, Mr. G. L. Scansie, of Auckland, who has just issued a book, "The Fight for Freedom," in which he sets for the struggle of the Slavs for independence, proves their racial antipathy to the Austrians under whose dominion they were up to the time of the close of the war, and finally shows how the ambitions of Italy are calculated, if effective, to again bring these splendid little nationalities into thraldom. "It is not my function," says Mr. Scansie, "to inveigh against the New Zealand authorities, who doubtless, in forming an Alien Commission, intended the fullest justice to the whole of the non-British population, but in view of the fact that interment of the Jugoslavs did not commence until the eleventh hour it would be well to pause to consider how far the unfortunate incidents which have occurred are due to a resentment—perhaps an unwise and ill-considered resentment—on the part of the Jugoslavs of the attitude of the authorities, and to what extent the racial and importance that has been attached to them in certain quarters is disinterested. The fact is that throughout the duration of the war the Jugoslavs—mainly hard-working men—have conducted themselves as industrious and loyal citizens. Even in the days when the espionage scare was at its height the finger of suspicion was never pointed at them. Neither by act nor words, as a community, have they provoked mistrust, and the suggestion that at the end of 1918 they had suddenly become dangerous borders on the Isthmus. The Allied cause has ever been the Jugoslav cause, and recognition of this on the part of the representatives of the race in New Zealand is contained in the fact that many of them enlisted, and those who were unable to do so offered themselves for national service. The cessation of the publication of "Zora," the newspaper organ of the Jugoslavs, through the medium of which the Jugoslavs were able to place their position plainly before the public, gave the opportunity of those who were interested in discrediting the Slavs as a body to bring a general indictment against them on account of the utterances of a few recalcitrant pro-Austrians. Consequently, in spite of the fact that 95 per cent. had responded to the call for national service, it was deemed expedi-

firm for the new republic, and seems to be having the best of the argument against Italy, a timely book has been issued in Auckland, through Gordon and Gotch, by G. L. Scansie, editor of "Zora" ("The Dawn"), and organiser and president of the Slav-Serbo-Croatian League of Independence. The book is entitled "The Fight for Freedom of the Jugoslavs," and in it Mr. Scansie claims that the problem of the Jugoslav "is at the very hub of European concord and stability," and it has "the peculiar difficulties of a race whose martyred liberties have been suddenly reborn." The book certainly makes out a very strong case against Italy, which has been anything but tender towards the feelings of the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Croats, and the Slovenes, the Italians not helping towards the formation of the new republic desired by the 12,000,000 people who have won into freedom from the German and Austrian yoke as the result of the war. "Bluntly expressed (as one chapter begins), the Habsburgs saw in the Austrian debacle a golden opportunity for claiming a share of the empire of the Jugoslavs, and it is this move that President Wilson sets his face against the distress of the other members of the Big Four. The outlook looks brighter today.

"Manawatu Daily Times."
Thursday, May 1st, 1919.

THE JUGO-SLAVS.

This paper has stood alone in New Zealand in its condemnation of the treatment of the Jugoslavs who have come under the shelter of the Flag in this country. The case for these oppressed aliens has now been stated in precise and dignified language by a representative of the race, Mr. G. L. Scansie, of Auckland, who has just issued a book, "The Fight for Freedom," in which he sets for the struggle of the Slavs for independence, proves their racial antipathy to the Austrians under whose dominion they were up to the time of the close of the war, and finally shows how the ambitions of Italy are calculated, if effective, to again bring these splendid little nationalities into thraldom. "It is not my function," says Mr. Scansie, "to inveigh against the New Zealand authorities, who doubtless, in forming an Alien Commission, intended the fullest justice to the whole of the non-British population, but in view of the fact that interment of the Jugoslavs did not commence until the eleventh hour it would be well to pause to consider how far the unfortunate incidents which have occurred are due to a resentment—perhaps an unwise and ill-considered resentment—on the part of the Jugoslavs of the attitude of the authorities, and to what extent the racial and importance that has been attached to them in certain quarters is disinterested. The fact is that throughout the duration of the war the Jugoslavs—mainly hard-working men—have conducted themselves as industrious and loyal citizens. Even in the days when the espionage scare was at its height the finger of suspicion was never pointed at them. Neither by act nor words, as a community, have they provoked mistrust, and the suggestion that at the end of 1918 they had suddenly become dangerous borders on the Isthmus. The Allied cause has ever been the Jugoslav cause, and recognition of this on the part of the representatives of the race in New Zealand is contained in the fact that many of them enlisted, and those who were unable to do so offered themselves for national service. The cessation of the publication of "Zora," the newspaper organ of the Jugoslavs, through the medium of which the Jugoslavs were able to place their position plainly before the public, gave the opportunity of those who were interested in discrediting the Slavs as a body to bring a general indictment against them on account of the utterances of a few recalcitrant pro-Austrians. Consequently, in spite of the fact that 95 per cent. had responded to the call for national service, it was deemed expedi-

ent to introduce the element of compulsion. Perhaps there is nothing inherently wrong in compulsion for national home service any more than there is compulsory active service—although, let it be observed, compulsory national service for the Slavs alone may not be altogether unavoidable, but the whole business argues a lack of appreciation of the Slavonian temperament, which tends to create resentment where tact would have commanded cordial co-operation.

Every race and every community has its shirkers, and our own New Zealand not excepted, and I would earnestly appeal to the public not merely to decry a general condemnation of the Jugoslav in the Dominion, but steadily to bear in mind that local incidents have no general bearing upon the undoubted justice of the Jugoslavs' claims to recognise nationality and integrity of their territory." This is, as we say, a dispassionate statement of the case. It is amazing that the representatives of a people who went into the fighting line to defend the rights of "the little peoples" should have behaved towards this particular race as the New Zealand authorities have done.

The "Evening Post," Wellington,
May 3rd, 1919.

CASE FOR THE JUGO-SLAV.

"The Fight for Freedom." By G. L. Scansie, Editor. Gordon and Gotch, Wellington.

Mr. Scansie, editor of "Zora" ("The Star") and President of the Slovensko-Srbo-Croatian League of Independence, sets out in "The Fight for Freedom" the case for the Jugoslavs. Incidentally, he shows that the Jugoslavs of the Auckland district, although they were Austrians in a political sense, and were popularly known as such, were, on the contrary, anything but "aliens enemy" in race, sentiment, and sympathies. They took the earliest opportunity of renouncing all connection with Austria-Hungary, and this they did in a public manner by destroying the Austria-Hungarian flag in Auckland. Furthermore, many of their young men, according to Mr. Scansie, "served with honour and distinction in the New Zealand forces." In England the Jugoslav was recognized as an equal footing with Allied subjects. He pleads for tolerance and justice of the Jugoslavs in New Zealand on the ground that they are mainly hardworking men, conducting themselves as industrious and loyal citizens. "Even in the days when the espionage scare was at its height, the finger of suspicion was never pointed at them." Mr. Scansie puts down the Jugoslav of the world as 12,840,000, of whom 800,000 live as emigrants overseas. They consist of Croats, Serbs, and Slovaks, and form the compact population of Serbia, Montenegro, the Jugoslav provinces of the Austrian-Hungary (7,000,000), and the Italian district west of Gorizia, or Gorica. They have always desired to form an independent State and to lead their own national life free from all dominations. The Austrian-Germans and Magyars are their hereditary enemies. Mr. Scansie denies that the Jugoslavs have leanings to Bolshevism. While they are truly democratic, they are also nationalistic; but a strong Jugoslav State would be an effective barrier to the spread of Bolshevism southward.

The editor then furnishes in able collated form documents consisting of official records of the Jugoslav's War Aims Committee meeting held at the Mansion House, London, in July last; Prince Alexander of Serbia's proclamation of Christmas last at Belgrade, convoking the national (Serbo-Sloveno-Croat) Assembly; and much other official matter relating to the Jugoslav right to self-determination. The attitude of Italy towards the Jugoslav is described by Mr. Scansie as "claim-jumping." "The Italia (sic) suite" saw in the Austrian debacle a golden opportunity for claim-jumping, and by their conduct they have fanned the dying embers of Balkan-Jugoslav rivalry into fierce flame, which is dangerous to the long-dreamed settlement of Europe in sound lines of nationalism and a menace to the peace of the world." Mr. Scansie ably puts the vexed Adriatic question from the Jugoslav point of view. The whole work on the rather difficult subject of Jugoslav aspirations and rights is timely and has been very well done. It is a work of special interest at the moment when Italy is insisting on her Adriatic claims.

"Taumarumuni Press,"
Saturday, May 3rd, 1919.

THE JUGO-SLAVS.

A little book of much interest and usefulness, entitled "The Fight for Freedom" of Jugoslavs, has just been published in Auckland. The author is Mr.

G. L. Scansie, of that city, and the book is a nearly complete statement of the Jugoslav case, which at the moment transcends every other question in the world. The leading facts of the dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia over the future ownership of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast have been set forth on several occasions in "The Press," and we need not give them again here. Mr. Scansie writes, of course, entirely from the Jugoslav point of view, but his book is a very honest assembling of the facts relating to the birth of Jugoslavia, and of the leading historical documents connected therewith. We advise anyone who wishes to understand the Jugoslav case thoroughly, as everyone must wish to view of the lamentable crisis at Paris, to secure a copy of the book. (Auckland: Gordon and Gotch, Ltd.; Mr. Al Adams, Taumarumuni.)

"The Hawke's Bay Tribune,"
Friday, April 26th, 1919.

"The Fight for Freedom of the Jugoslavs," a volume setting forth the political ideals of the Southern Slavs, narrating the story of their contribution towards the overthrow of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, and interpreting the significance of the event which have occurred since the formation of the new Jugoslav State in relation to the final peace settlements, has just been published. The compiler is Mr. G. L. Scansie, of Auckland, and it contains a vast amount of information that will no doubt be read with considerable interest by the public of New Zealand."

The Magazine "Reason,"
April 29th, 1919.

"The Fight for Freedom of the Jugoslavs" is a collection of official pronouncements gathered and issued by Mr. G. L. Scansie in book form. Note that the secret treaty with Italy has been partly published, the translation of the documents as given by Mr. Scansie is considerably clarified. The Fight for Freedom by Jugoslavs has been a great national gamble. It is true that both Turkey and Austria, the ancient masters of the South Slavs, have lost the power to exert their will, but the policy of the Allies in instituting the Jugoslavs on the ground that they are mainly hardworking men, conducting themselves as industrious and loyal citizens. "Even in the days when the espionage scare was at its height, the finger of suspicion was never pointed at them." Mr. Scansie puts down the Jugoslav of the world as 12,840,000, of whom 800,000 live as emigrants overseas. They consist of Croats, Serbs, and Slovaks, and form the compact population of Serbia, Montenegro, the Jugoslav provinces of the Austrian-Hungary (7,000,000), and the Italian district west of Gorizia, or Gorica. They have always desired to form an independent State and to lead their own national life free from all dominations. The Austrian-Germans and Magyars are their hereditary enemies. Mr. Scansie denies that the Jugoslavs have leanings to Bolshevism. While they are truly democratic, they are also nationalistic; but a strong Jugoslav State would be an effective barrier to the spread of Bolshevism southward.

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Italy's claim to Dalmatia and Fiume rests on the flimsy fact that for a short period the Venetian Republic ruled in Dalmatia, and on the more substantial fact that certain Italian financial interests (in partnership with Anglo-French interests) are concerned. Dalmatia is a Jugoslav country, and if the Jugoslavs are entitled to reap the reward of the assistance to the Allies by breaking up Austria, then they should be permitted to retain their own lands. Fiume is the one port for most of Hungary and the Jugoslav territories, and in common fairness should be nationalized.

The documents published in this book by Mr. Scansie show that Italy was rather hostile to the Jugoslav idea, even going to the extent of sinking the warship *Viribus Unitis* after the Jugoslav sailors had revolted in the Austrian navy and seized the ships at Cattaro.

When it is recollect that Italy just missed being whipped by Austria in 1917, it is remarkable that the same Italy should now attempt to jump the claims of the Jugoslavs, who served the Allies' purpose well enough, and in common honesty are entitled to national freedom.

U mjestu Uruyo (British East Africa) stanovnici mogu se očiniti kada kupe ženu sa isplatom na rokove; ali se žena nedopusti da idje u muževu kuću dok zadnji rok nije potpuno isplašen.

CHAMPION
FLOUR!

(NAJ BOLJE BRASNO).

Jugoslavenski Prijatelj

jer nadize misnice

A misnice su sto trebaju

Za Svakog Radnika.

V. AUCKLAND.

"NOVI SVIJET"

(NEW WORLD)

(Weekly Paper)

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Odgovarajuci rednik, M. A. Ferri.

"Novi Svet" zalaže svakamo, gdje ima mesta u naselja, u svaki kraj Australije, Sjedinjenih Država Amerike, Kanade, Mexico, Južne Amerike, i Evropi.

"NOVI SVIJET."

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919.

INTERMENT.

CAUSING THEIR OWN CREDITORS TO BE INTERRED.

We have learned that two or three of a certain Jugoslav gang in Auckland are busy in causing the interment of all those Jugoslavs whom they do not like; those who do not side with them; those who take customers away from them; those who do not lend them any money, or those who dare to ask them to pay the money owing them. It is said that one of our fellows asked one of the gang to pay some money that he owed him, but instead of getting the money he was interred for a few weeks as a propagandist! Now there is another man to whom one of the gang owes about £200, and we learn that the police are after him. The authorities are being informed about this matter, and we are confident that the authorities will soon stop these appalling affairs. We would not be surprised if one or two of this gang before long find them-

selves behind lock and key, where they were before, and where they should be now. It appears that almost all of their own committee are against them, but are afraid to say anything for fear they may also be inferred or accused to be propagandists. These affairs are being cleared up, and we wish to state that those who respect the law need not be afraid of those men who are terrorising our people. These terrorists say that as soon as they can get permits they are going to Russia. They apparently intend to join the Red Guards in Russia, but we do not think the Bolsheviks would be so cruel as to employ them. There is evidently no scope for these men in New Zealand.

našim narodom upravljati onda bi se otpuštenje moglo zapeti kako se to juži govori, za godinu dana potla podpisuju mira, jer Pandurini triba haranaze.

Također ovakvi famozni ljudi pišu da su oni došli doga počinili, dakako da jesu. Odluka je "Armistice" podpisana od onda je internirano oko jedna stotina naših radnika. Petrić ili Petrić priznaje, da je on kroz ovo vreme bio Bandur i bez izjavljene na javnost Arambas. Simić je da pravo rečen još gori od Petrića (ako gori može biti) jer je on bio potpuni Arambasa, i on radi iz potaje a prid narod sklapa ruke kako svetae. Simić da je mogao dovesti svoga staroga prijatelja Hunskoga konsula da bude suđjene u njegovom rodu, bio bi to učinio, ali je on još bio interniran pak nije mogao, ali da bude u što bližoj vezi i da se nebi zaboravili, doveo je onoga prevejanca Hunskoga poslužnika, koji je do juče primio plaću od Austrije i koji je protiv našem ujedinjenju radio i koji radi i danas. Kad se sve ovo uzmre u obzir kako da neće narod uviditi kud oni pašu? Oni misle da je narod slišao put da neće viditi kako se naš narod tura u vodu samo za to da mu spruže ruku i reču da su ga oni izvaldili. Nemaju me baciti u vodu da me spasi.

See su ovo sramotna dila, kojima se Banduri diče da će oni raditi. Dostatno je same neka se oni ukloone pak odmaće biti narodu Sloboda. Oh! siromašni naš narode kakove ljude imaju. Oni naši koji su doma išli ogradjeni su im zepi:—"dajte nam svaki po pet silita" pita Miklavčić. Jedan koji nije htio dati govoru Miklavčiću kad je sutra dan došao opet skadat travarini "reci molimo te strazaru da bi želio peci u grad pokusat vestiti" a Miklavčić kaže, "a ti nisi da juće pet silita."

Baže njevaj kako su oni lipa za njih radili. Da nije bilo njih oni bili puščeni i sami jer nisu zločinci nego su od svoje dobre volje doma otišli; ali su oni izmislili kako će reći vojničkoj vlasti da će oni gledati nad njima i odvesti svaki po desetak u grad i ostricu im vunu pak sutra dan opet doći se svi ostrizu. Da nije ovo jedna velika smrtonosna. Kad naši ljudi idu du vlasti i govoru da će oni biti odgovorni va ove ljude da ih ispijima u grad puste, onda dakako vlasti misli da se nesmislu putisti sami, jer kad naši takovi sumnju imaju o svojima onda će biti zasigurno slabii ljudi. Takođe isto da državnom rabotom. Oni govore da će oni činiti da naš narod vrši zakone, i to su još kroz engleske novine izjavili neka narod misli da smo mi neki narod koji ne poštujemo zakone. Još piše da su oni došla potu učimili. Da je zlatni Petrić i Miklavčić pisali kroz novinu o nami. Boje bi stot puti bilo da nisu probudili "Black Watch" da o nami nako piše. Nije to, pisati, nego valja znati sto se piše. Ali ovi Banduri imadu obrazu da laž narodu svaki stvari. Pišu da su oni činili da uvedu Stara o nama dobro pise. Kako im neće naš radnik reći da laži kad Stara o nama dobro piše ima četiri godine. Najbolje bi bilo da reču da će oni doći do sporazumeanja sa Italijom, pak govor ova rezolucija mora da se prihvati. A kad je narod vidio da su mudri predsjednik zbilja govoru što je svak drža prige toga za šalu; onda pitka tko nije zate? Ne! Ne! Ne! Onda je postao metež i skupština se rasputila. Sutra dan je bilo tiskano u novinam da je rezolucija prihvavljena.

Evo dačko koliko obstrojci do istine: a tko bi i bio zadovoljen ovakvom Bandurinu kad svak zna koji su oni narodnjaci? Ovo je dakle bio uzrok, da se su velikom zahvalom od strane velikog broja radnika nekoliko narodnjaka javno kroz engleske novine protušovilo. Kažu u svojem cirkularu, da oni koji su potpisali protivu njima nisu bili na skupštini; ali dačko onaj koji nije bio na skupštini nezna kakva je pantomima bila? Žašto su oni izjavili i poslali na upravu da su oni izabrali narodnu vodstvu, koji da će raditi za naši narod u ovom zemlji kada to nije istina? Sto su namisili ovi Banduri? našim narodom to se sve zna. Mir se ima podpisati svakoga dana a onda, po pravu, naš bi narod imao biti sloboden; ali ako ovi Panduri slavi se pred Vladu da će oni s'

nasmim narodom upravljati onda bi se otpuštenje moglo zapeti kako se to juži govori, za godinu dana potla podpisuju mira, jer Pandurini triba haranaze. Zelio bi se to moguce manje govoriti obo ovomu, ali se nemože niskako da se ne kaže narodu na čemu je, per onda nebi bila novina za narod. Zelio bi znati zašto Banduri



