

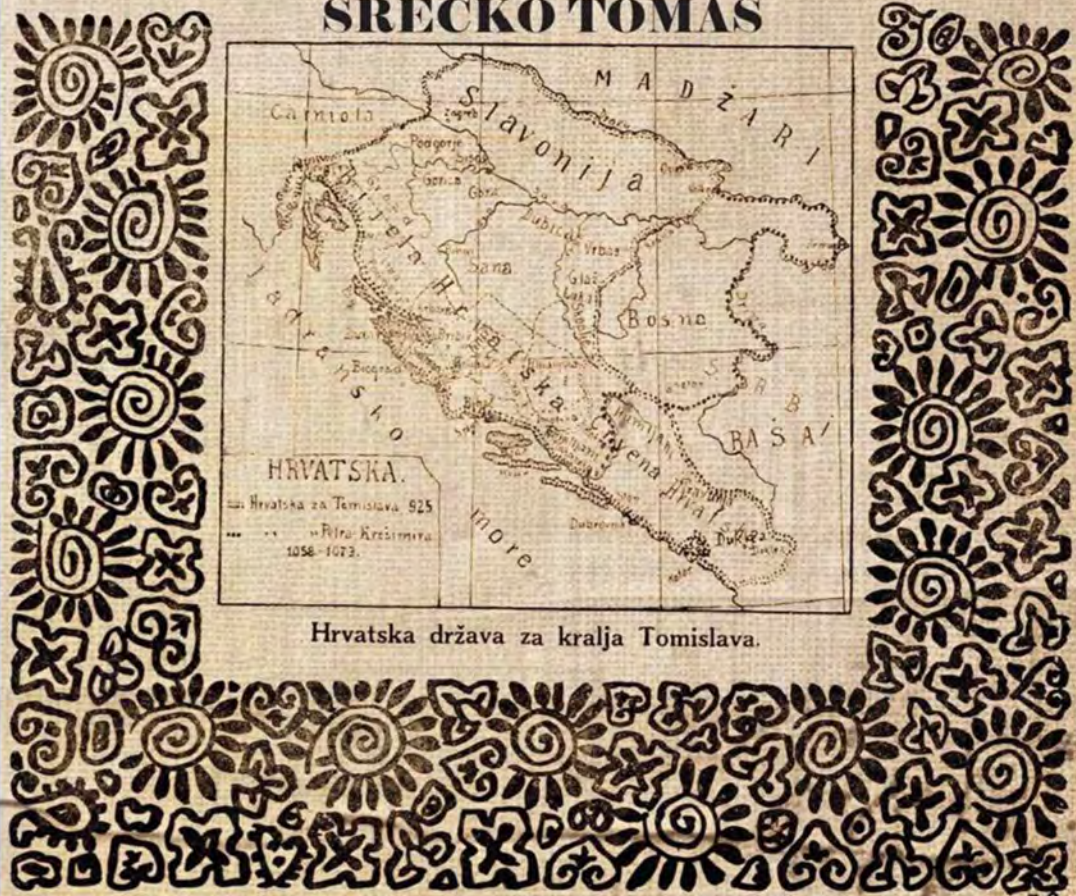
1000 KING TOMISLAV'S CROATIA

CELEBRATION OF THE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CROATIAN KINGDOM IN 1925 ACCORDING TO *HRVATSKI LIST*

SREĆKO TOMAS



Hrvatska država za kralja Tomislava.



KING TOMISLAV'S CROATIA
Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925 According
to *Hrvatski list*

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Publisher

Matica hrvatska – Ogranak Osijek

For the publisher

Ivan Trojan

Co-publishers

Muzej Slavonije Osijek
Državni arhiv u Osijeku
Družba „Braća Hrvatskoga Zmaja“
Slavonska udruga Hercegovaca u Osijeku

For co-publishers

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Krešimir Rezo and Srećko Tomas

Digitization

Državni arhiv u Osijeku

Editorial

Chief editor and editorial board

Reviewers

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Proofreading

Tena Babić Sesar

English Translation

Marina Tomas

Preparation and Printing

KREŠENDO obrt za grafičke usluge, owner Krešimir Rezo

Print Run

200 copies

This book was co-financed by the City of Osijek and the Osijek-Baranja County.

ISBN 978-953-242-187-3

CIP The record is available in the national collection catalogue of the Bukinet library system under the number 991005914939809366.



Osijek, December 2025

Srećko Tomas

KING TOMISLAV'S CROATIA

Celebration of the Thousandth
Anniversary of the Croatian
Kingdom in 1925 According to
Hrvatski list


maticahrvatska
Ogranak Matice hrvatske Osijek

Osijek, 2025.

*On the 1100th anniversary
of the Croatian Kingdom
and
in memory of
all Croatian defenders,
fallen for the Homeland,
whenever and wherever!*

Osijek, 2025

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EDITORIAL

The first ideas for celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom were published in 1899 by the Croatian newspaper *Osvit* from Mostar. The founding of the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon” in 1905 gave a real impetus to the celebration through its founders Emilij pl. Laszowski Szeliga and Velimir Deželić Sr., who already in 1906 set in motion the initiative that would be realised in 1925. The celebration was indeed held in all regions where Croats lived.¹ Mario Jareb described it in detail in his book *Kralj Tomislav kroz tisuć godina: kralj Tomislav između stvarnosti i mita te proslava tisućite obljetnice Hrvatskoga Kraljevstva 1925. godine i njezini odjeci do danas [King Tomislav through a thousand years: King Tomislav between reality and myth, and the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925 and its echoes to this day]* (Hrvatski institut za povijest and Družba „Braća Hrvatskoga Zmaja“, Zagreb, 2017). According to the book, “The first celebrations were those of a church character; on 8 May 1925 the Day of Catholic Youth was celebrated throughout Croatian lands in honour of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom.” Around 4,000 Croatian pilgrims, led by the Archbishop of Zagreb, Dr Antun Bauer, marked the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom with Pope Pius XI in Rome on 31 May 1925. During the second Croatian pilgrimage of the Croat Eagle Union to Rome, led by Dr Ivan Šarić, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, Pope Pius XI delivered an inspiring address on 18 September 1925, saying among other things: “In this Holy Jubilee Year when the whole Catholic Church dedicates itself ever more to the spiritual treasures of the holy Jubilee, here for the second time already Our dear sons from Croatia come to celebrate with Us two Jubilees: the general Jubilee with the rest of the Church, and their own great historical Jubilee in memory of that day when **Our predecessor John X, as you know well, raised Croatia to the rank of a kingdom.** We rejoice therefore to see you here, to greet you and to bless you in the house of your Father.”

Following the publication of Mario Jareb’s book, issued in co-publication with the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”, the Society initiated activities in 2022 that led to the proclamation of 2025 as the “Year of the 1100th Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom”. The Croatian Parliament did so on 14 March 2024 by unanimous decision, at the proposal of Matica hrvatska and the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”. Immediately afterwards, Matica hrvatska – Osijek Branch, the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”, the Dragon Table in Osijek and the Slavonian Association of Herzegovinians in Osijek began preparations to mark the anniversary in a dignified way. It was agreed that several projects would be submitted to public calls and tenders of Osijek-Baranja County and the City of Osijek. At the same time, archival and related material concerning the 1925 celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom began to be searched. It turned out that the State Archives in Osijek held virtually no material relating to the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom. Srećko Tomas therefore examined the 1925 issues of *Hrvatski list*. He found an extensive description of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Osijek in 1925, which unfolded over two days, 5 and 6 September 1925, when the central ceremony was held. He wrote about this in an article entitled “Kako je proslavljena 1000. godišnjica hrvatskog kraljevstva u Osijeku: Braća Hrvatskog Zmaja predlažu da Osijek 100 godina poslije jednako dostojno obilježi obljetnicu” [How the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom was celebrated in Osijek: The Brothers of the Croatian Dragon propose that Osijek mark the anniversary in equally dignified fashion 100 years later], published in *Glas Slavonije* on 4 February 2025. This mobilised numerous

¹ TOMAS, Domagoj. „Mađarska Milenijska obljetnica 1896. i Tisućita obljetnica Hrvatskoga Kraljevstva 1925.“, *Književna revija*, 65 (2025), no. 2: 11.

institutions, organisations, associations and individuals. It was suggested that, as far as Slavonia and Baranja were concerned, the central celebration of the 1100th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom should be held on 6 September 2025. This was accepted by county and city authorities. Matica hrvatska – Osijek Branch, in cooperation with the Slavonian Association of Herzegovinians, submitted a project entitled “Croatia kralja Tomislava – Croatia of King Tomislav”, which was approved by Osijek-Baranja County. The Slavonian Association of Herzegovinians also submitted the project “Pisanje i izdavanje knjige pod naslovom Croatia kralja Tomislava – Proslava tisućgodišnjice Hrvatskoga Kraljevstva prema *Hrvatskom listu*” [Writing and Publishing a Book Entitled King Tomislav's Croatia – Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom According to *Hrvatski list*], which was approved by the City of Osijek.



Figure 1. On the left are the founders of the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”, Emilij pl. Laszowski Szeliga and Velimir Deželić Sr., and on the right Pope Pius XI (pope from 1922 to 10 February 1939).

This required systematic and detailed research of all issues of *Hrvatski list* published in 1925. During this research it was noted that the social circumstances in the Kingdom of SHS at that time were very complex and politically tense. On several occasions *Hrvatski list* was subjected to persecution and harassment in various ways, including methods that can be described as criminal, on the part of state authorities and para-governmental organisations. According to the reports of *Hrvatski list*, the entire opposition press in the Kingdom of SHS was exposed to similar persecution. On this basis, all issues of *Hrvatski list* from 1921 to 1925 were examined, recording all persecutions of *Hrvatski list* as well as of other opposition newspapers.

It is known that “after 1918 the Croats in the new Yugoslav state community gradually lost all elements of statehood and political autonomy which they had previously preserved within Hungary, as confirmed to them also in 1868.”² This book presents data pointing to that development through the persecution of the Croatian and other opposition press, as well as through a detailed account of the socio-political situation in 1925. The situation was particularly

² TOMAS, Domagoj. „Mađarska Milenijska obljetnica 1896. i Tisućita obljetnica Hrvatskoga Kraljevstva 1925.“, *Književna revija*, 65 (2025), no. 2: 12.

aggravated by the public proclamation of the *Obznana* against HRSS on 1 January 1925. This came before the parliamentary elections scheduled for 8 February 1925. The *Obznana* was issued by the then Pašić–Pribićević government, and it meant the dissolution of a major party which at that time enjoyed enormous support among the Croatian people. This was followed by the arrest of HRSS president Stjepan Radić and his closest leadership and by court proceedings against them.



Figure 2. On the left the leadership of HRSS (HSS) – Dr Vladko Maček, Stjepan Radić, Josip Predavec (seated, from left to right), Dr Juraj Kmjević, Dr Stjepan Košutić, Eng. August Košutić (standing, from left to right) – who were arrested at the beginning of 1925 under the *Obznana* and tried for several months, and on the right their official counsel Dr Ante Trumbić, then a member of the leadership of the Croatian Community.

In addition, all HRSS organisations were dissolved, numerous city and municipal councils were dismissed, members and sympathisers of HRSS were arrested and beaten, Croatian professors and teachers were persecuted, grammar schools and other schools in Croatian areas were closed, the Croatian Sokol and its members were persecuted, and church dignitaries, priests and religious were harassed. The situation was best described by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* on 29 January 1925: **“The government measures against HRSS mean that an attempt is being made to break the neck of Croathood, either by forcing the Croatian people to submit to force and allow themselves, without resistance, to be outvoted in the elections, or by driving the Croats to despair, that is, into revolution, in order then to suppress them with blood and gallows. (...) Thus Yugoslavia stands before great and fateful events. To predict how this struggle will end is impossible.”**

In mid-1925, however, the situation changed and the Radical–Radić (RR) government was formed. HRSS abandoned its republican programme and accepted the monarchical social order and the Vidovdan Constitution. This led to a certain split within HRSS, which was renamed the Croatian Peasant Party (HSS), and the Croatian Community (HZ) broke off cooperation with HSS.

The overall social situation in the Kingdom of SHS in 1925 has therefore been researched in detail on the basis of *Hrvatski list* from 1925. All articles and information connected with the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom have been digitised, and all of this is presented in this book. We believe that this book will be of use to the scholarly, professional and wider public.

PERSECUTION OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS IN THE KINGDOM OF SHS FROM 1921 TO 1925 ACCORDING TO *HRVATSKI LIST*

Hrvatski list was published in Osijek from 4 January 1920 as the newspaper of the Croatian Community in Osijek. From issue 1 to issue 60 it appeared twice a week, then from issue 60 to issue 75 once a week, after which it became a daily newspaper, published every day except Monday. The responsible editor from the beginning until issue 7 in the second year of publication, 1921, was Lujo Vice.³ *Hrvatski list* was published until 14 April 1945 (issue 77 = 8442), when it ceased publication. From year 2, issue 282 (1921), the responsible, and then chief editor and responsible editor, were in turn Kerubin Šegvić, Tomislav Diklić, Josip Pavišić, Ivan Brkić, Ivan Grubiša, Dragutin Hofbauer, Matija Kovačić, Oto Rafajac, Franjo Babić, Kamilo Krvarić, and Zvonimir Benašić. The owner and publisher from the beginning until year 3, issue 59 (1922), was **the Committee of the Croatian Community**, after which the publisher was **the “Hrvatski List” Publishing Society** up to year 10, issue 36 (1929), and then, until year 22, issue 111 (1941), the publisher was **Josip Pavišić**.⁴ After Josip Pavišić, until the cessation of publication on 14 April 1945, the chief editor and director was **Kamilo Krvarić**. From the beginning of publication, *Hrvatski list* was printed at the Croatian Printing Institute Ltd, Osijek Branch, and from October 1920 it was printed at the Civic Printing House.⁵

According to the transcript of the document “Društvena pogodba” [Articles of Association], the “Hrvatski List” Publishing Society was founded in Osijek on 12 March 1922. The founders and signatories of the “Društvena pogodba” were five citizens of Osijek: Dr Franjo Papratović, Dr Vjekoslav Hengl, Viktor Frank, Dr Milan Čačinović, and Mijo Matijević. They undertook to assume all the assets and liabilities of *Hrvatski list* according to the inventory and balance sheets for 1920 and 1921, as well as all rights of joint ownership (publishing and issuing rights) that had been assigned to them “by the decision of the former Consortium of *Hrvatski List*”. The “Društvena pogodba” came into force on the day it was signed, that is, on 12 March 1922. They specifically undertook that “within 3 years, i.e. by 31 December 1924, they would pay the entire existing debt of *Hrvatski List* to the Civic Printing House Ltd in Osijek.” They also undertook that, after paying the existing debt to the Civic Printing House, any surplus income would be used exclusively for the expansion and improvement of *Hrvatski list*, and that they would not seek any remuneration for themselves. One provision of the “Društvena pogodba” should be particularly highlighted: **“The political line of ‘Hrvatski list’, in general national terms, can never be changed in such a way that it would be detrimental to the Croatian people, its name and its essential interests.”** It was emphasised that if, over time, such changes and divergences of opinion arose that it would be necessary to alter the political line of *Hrvatski list*, or it could **no longer “be maintained in the spirit and direction for which it was founded**, the newspaper must be discontinued, liquidation carried out, and **the net assets handed over to Matica hrvatska”**. A smaller management board was also

³ Catalogue. National and University Library in Zagreb. Accessed 12 October 2025. https://katalog.nsk.hr/F/19B8BD671V4TT45SMBA8Y6Q33RP4AQ1LGBDA722RYA27MVDIFG-39896?func=full-set-set&set_number=062986&set_entry=000015&format=999.

⁴ Catalogue. National and University Library in Zagreb. Accessed 12 October 2025. https://katalog.nsk.hr/F/A789XE633ASV57ADME9S517XJPAMHCR7XDCIXRP8KAG8DAQMJ2-20255?func=full-set-set&set_number=063233&set_entry=000014&format=999.

⁵ VINAJ, Marina. "Društvo za izdavanje Hrvatskog lista – najčitanijeg osječkog dnevnika", *Glasnik Arhiva Slavonije i Baranje*, Osijek, 2013, no. 12: 106 and 114 (99–116).

elected: Dr Franjo Papratović, Dr Vjekoslav Hengl, and Viktor Frank, with Dr Milan Čačinović as deputy.⁶

Hrvatski list thus began to appear after the First World War, at a time of drastic social change. In order to gain a better insight into this, the issues of *Hrvatski list* up to the end of 1925 were examined in greater detail, primarily as a source of data on the commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925, but also as a window onto the social circumstances in the Kingdom of SHS.

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* from 1921 to 1925

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* (*Hrvatski glas*) in 1921

After the ban on *Hrvatski list*, the management and editorial board came up with an innovative solution. They obtained permission to publish *Hrvatski glas* as the newspaper of the Croatian Community in Osijek, effectively a continuation of *Hrvatski list*. Issue no. 2 of *Hrvatski glas* from Sunday, 14 August 1921 (Figure 3), is preserved in the Library Department of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, but issue no. 1, unfortunately, is not. Evidence of the ban on *Hrvatski list* appears in that preserved issue in an article entitled “Zvanični organ velikog župana u Osijeku” [Official Organ of the Grand Prefect in Osijek]. It states that the Osijek newspaper *Straža*⁷ a few days earlier had written that the “Osijek Community members” had requested permission to publish *Hrvatski glas* and *Hrvatska svijest* instead of the banned *Hrvatski list*, as independent newspapers of the Slavonian Croats. *Straža* concluded: “We believe that the first newspaper, *Hrvatski glas*, should not be permitted, as the gentlemen are too loud and clear, but we would recommend to the authorities that they allow the publication of *Hrvatska svijest*.” Not without some surprise, the author of the text in *Hrvatski glas* states: “We truly did not know until now that *Straža* has the right to think or not think something on behalf of the authorities!!! But when it is also taken into account that *Straža* knows that we submitted applications for two newspapers, it clearly follows that it is the official organ of Virovitica County.” It adds that *Straža* should then tell the management of *Hrvatski list* to whom their premises were intended, from which they were to be evicted **within 72 hours**.⁸ It appears that the ban on publishing *Hrvatski list* included a provision that they must also vacate the premises within 72 hours!

Don Kerubin Šegvić wrote an article for the Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat* detailing how the ban on *Hrvatski list* came about on 30 July 1921. *Hrvatski glas* reprinted that article on 24 August 1921, but it was censored, with two sections of text missing. Šegvić noted that the ban violated the constitution because, within the first 24 hours after the ban, the state prosecutor's office was required to “bring the matter to court,” and the court had to issue a ruling within the next 24 hours. Otherwise, “the ban is considered lifted.” Since this was not done, *Hrvatski list* intended to resume publication, but was prevented from doing so. Grand Prefect Božić had sent guards to stop it. Several procedural and constitutional violations occurred, which Šegvić explains in detail, but the injustice and material damage to *Hrvatski list* persisted for a long

⁶ HR-DAOS-1429, Građanska tiskara Osijek, "Društvena pogodba", box 1; VINAJ, Marina; Knežević Križić, Ivana. "Hrvatski list – Osječki i slavonski zavičajnik", *Knjižničarstvo: glasnik Društva knjižničara Slavonije, Baranje i Srijema*, 28, 2024, no. 1: 86 (81–92).

⁷ According to the Catalogue of the National and University Library in Zagreb, *Straža* was a newspaper of the Radical Party published in Osijek from 1919 to 1930. URL: https://katalog.nsk.hr/F/FU4L75PG3U2C3C12H1ALYHA8FYCIUTTFPIVXKX7B9IYB6S9E5S-17654?func=full-set-set&set_number=065167&set_entry=000029&format=999, accessed 23 July 2025.

⁸ “Zvanični organ velikog župana u Osijeku,” *Hrvatski glas*, I (II), 14 August 1921, no. 2 (175): 1.

time. He particularly emphasized that the state prosecutor's office signed the ban on *Hrvatski list* on 17 August 1921, but it was enforced on 2 August 1921! He asked at the end who would compensate the management of *Hrvatski list* and its publishers.⁹

<u>Poljtarina plaćena.</u>		<u>Pojedini broj 2 K.</u>	
HRVATSKI GLAS			
GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.			
IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO OSIM Ponedjeljka i Dana Iza Blagdana	UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA KAPUCINSKA ULICA 7. TELEFON UREDNIŠTVA 7-10, UPRAVE 1-04	MJESNA I VANJSKA PRETPLATA: NA MJESEC K 40.— NA POL GODINE . . . K 200.— NA 7-1 MJESECA . K 125.— NA CELOJ GODINI K 400.—	
BROJ 1 (174).	OSIJEK, SUBOTA, 13. KOLOVOŽA 1921.	GODINA I. (II.)	

O zabrani „Hrvatskog Lista“.

— ČLANAK G. PROF. KERUBINA ŠEGVIĆA. —

ZAGREB, 12. kolovoza. (T. H. G.) Najveću senzaciju pobudio je članak g. prof. Kerubina Šegvića, narodnog poslanika, u jučerašnjem »Hrvatu«, u kojem se ilustrira postupak osječkog državnog odvjetništva i redarstvenog povjerenstva u pitanju zabrane izlaženja »Hrvatskog Lista« u protibli sa propisima člana 13. vidovdanskog ustava. Zaviđalo je općenito mišljenje i kod mjerodavnih faktora na Markovom trgu, da je zabrana postala bespredmetna, te da »Hrvatski List« i dalje može nastaviti svoje izlaženje. Upravna vlast nalazi se u velikoj neprilici, jer mora birati između svoga prestiza i odredaba ustava. — Ustav u članicima 138. i 13. konačno riješenje štamparskih krivica prepušta sudu. Svaka zabrana mora biti predana sudskoj vlasti, a ova mora u određenoj roku od 24 sata izreći svoju osudu. Ako je ne izreče, zabrana je dignuta. Da bi sud mogao izreći osudu, mora imati pri ruci konkretne krivice. U slučajevima zabrane »Hrvatskog Lista« i drugih hrvatskih listova, te konkretne krivice nisu ni označene, a još manje dokazane, pa je sud u nemogućnosti, da izreče svoju osudu. Prema tome te zabrane same od sebe otpadaju. Javnost očekuje, da će upravna vlast podučiti podrđene organe, da študu i tačno vrše ustavne propise članaka 13. i 138. o štampi.

„Hrvatski Glas“.

Usljedi neočekivane zabrane »Hrvatskoga Lista« osječki i slavonski Hrvati ostali su bez svoga organa, a Hrvatska Zajednica je predstavnicu hrvatskoga gradjanstva ove županije, kako su dokazali dosadani izbori.

Zabranom »Hrvatskoga Lista« u ovo kritično doba političkih i socijalnih kriza, ona je ostala bez glasila, koje je njoj sada potrebnije, nego li ikada prije. Ta je potreba još veća, ako se uvaži, da na sjednicama hrvatskih zastupnika od 30. i 31. srpnja stvoreni su veoma važni zaključci, koji se moraju putem javne štampe širiti, narod o njima upućivati, odvracati javnost od nepromišljenih čina, pomagati uzdržavanje javnoga mira, držati na okupu narodne sile

sa poslaničkim i sa ministarskim klupa, dotle sporazuma nema.

Ali mi imademo i drugih važnih zadaća. Moramo svoj narod držati uvijek budna i svijesna, moramo promicati njegove svakidne interese, braniti njegova prava, voditi kontrolu nad javnom upravom, registri-
rať vanjske i domaće događaje, pružati narodu zdravo štivo, odvracati ga od pogibeljnih soverzivnih zabluda socijalizma i komunizma, raščinjavati krilatice, kojima su narod varali prigodom izbora itd. itd.

Svaki Hrvat i prijatelj Hrvata, kojemu je stalo, da se u državi vlada demokratski da se vlada na temelju jednakopravnosti svih gradjana bez razlike imena, dapače i jezika, taj će poduprijeti naše glasilo.

Figure 3. Facsimile of the article title in *Hrvatski glas* from 13 August 1921.

Hrvatski glas from 26 August 1921 reprinted excerpts from an article by constitutional expert Laza Marković published in the Mitrovica newspaper *Srbija*. Marković stated that *Hrvatski list* was banned “by ministerial order on 2 August. Only after drawing Mr Pribičević’s attention in a ministerial council session to the fact that the court must rule on every ban did he subsequently order in Osijek: that old issues of the aforementioned newspaper be sought, and the matter be referred to the court afterwards. This procedure once again violated the constitution, which clearly stipulates: that the administrative authorities must refer every newspaper per ban to the court within 24 hours, and the court must issue a decision within the next 24 hours.”¹⁰ *Hrvatski glas* from 6 September 1921 supported L. Marković’s views by quoting part of his words: “This issue has not been clarified, and for that reason **the Osijek court approved the ban on *Hrvatski list* and thus accepted an interpretation of Article 138 of the constitution that cannot be sustained.** The same applies to *Slobodni čujmo*, whose ban was confirmed by the Zagreb court table, and to the Belgrade *Republika*.”¹¹

The Mitrovica *Srbija*, “which had immediately and decisively taken a position against Pribičević’s trampling of the constitution by suspending *Hrvatski list* and other Croatian newspapers,” wrote on 7 September 1921: “... the bans on the Osijek *Hrvatski list*, the Varaždin *Slobodni Gradjanin*, and the Zagreb *Novi Čujmo* did not originate from lower administrative authorities, but **directly from the Minister of the Interior, Mr Svetozar Pribičević.** When the Minister of the Interior now gives Mr Laza Marković such a

⁹ ŠEGVIĆ, D. K. [Don Kerubin Šegvić]. “Bezglavlje ili besavjesnost,” *Hrvatski glas*, 1 (2), 24 August 1921, no. 9: 1–2.

¹⁰ Glasovi štampe. Oko zabrane »Hrvatskog Lista«, *Hrvatski glas*, 1, 26 August 1921, no. 11: 2.

¹¹ “Pitanje obustave »Hrvatskog Lista«, *Hrvatski glas*, 1 (2), 6 September 1921, no. 20 (193): 2.

statement, he thereby admits that he violated the constitution with his decision.” It was emphasized that Minister Pribičević should also face sanctions for this.¹²

On 30 September 1921, the Royal State Prosecutor's office in Osijek banned the “publication and distribution” of *Hrvatski glas* on the grounds that it allegedly incited tribal discord. This was the second confiscation of *Hrvatski glas*. The Royal Court Table in Osijek confirmed that decision.¹³ The disputed article was “Između Hrvata i Srba nasmije biti sporazumljivanja” [There Must Be No Agreement Between Croats and Serbs]. The same issue published an article entitled “Kr. državno odvjetništvo i plemenski razdor” [Royal State Prosecutor's Office and Tribal Discord], explaining that the incriminated article does not incite tribal discord, but rather objectively criticizes the party and political delusions arising under the “radical-democratic coalition regime.” They concluded that these criticisms were made in an effort to correct certain political mistakes, not to worsen them.¹⁴

A memorial evening of Osijek Croats to mark the third anniversary of “the day of our liberation,” 29 October 1918, was scheduled for 29 October 1921 in the cinema hall Royal. However, the celebration did not take place “because Serbian Radicals brought a large crowd of peasants from the Osijek area with clubs and weapons before the memorial evening began.” The police refused to remove that group, so the city authorities, led by Mayor Vjekoslav Hengl, and leaders of various singing and cultural societies decided to postpone the memorial evening and the planned entertainment. The author of the text noted that he had learned from reliable sources that **the club-wielders intended to attack Mr Papratović's apartment, the editorial office of *Hrvatski glas*, and the Civic Printing House.**¹⁵

On 3 November 1921, the Royal Court Table in Osijek, at the proposal of the Royal State Prosecutor's Office, issued a decision banning the publication and distribution of *Hrvatski glas* from that date. The reason given was part of the article “Odgoj hrvatskog i odgoj srpskog seljaka” [The Upbringing of the Croatian Peasant and the Upbringing of the Serbian Peasant].¹⁶

The persecution of the Croatian press began with the suspension of *Hrvatski list* and the order to evict its management. The continuation of this was the persecution of *Hrvatski glas*. The editorial board of *Hrvatski glas* stated that the reasons given in the ban decision did not hold, as they had only presented facts that the “so-called Serbian gentlemen” were misleading and exploiting Serbian peasants, which does not mean “sowing hatred against the tribe,” i.e., the entire Serbian people.¹⁷

On 8 November 1921, *Hrvatski glas* was confiscated again, the reason being critical writing about the work of the Belgrade assembly. The same criticism of the assembly's work was made by the Belgrade press, but it was not sanctioned. The author of the text concluded: **“Whatever you do, you will not divert us from the path and position we have taken. You are sorely mistaken if you expect us to yield. (...) We are convinced that the time will come when those who persecute us today and do not allow us to say what burns our hearts will bitterly repent.”**¹⁸ These words seem prophetic from today's perspective. Regarding the mentioned confiscation, the editorial board of *Hrvatski glas* reported that it was their fourth confiscation in a relatively short time, confirmed by the Court Table in Osijek.¹⁹

Hrvatski glas from 13 December 1921 was also confiscated, with the explanation that “it incites hatred against the state as a whole.”²⁰ *Hrvatski glas* from 16 December 1921

¹² “Protiv obustave »Hrvatskog Lista«,” *Hrvatski glas*, 1 (2), 10 September 1921, no. 23 (196): 1–2.

¹³ “Druga zaplijena »Hrvatskog Glas«,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 1 October 1921, no. 41 (214): 1.

¹⁴ “Kr. državno odvjetništvo i plemenski razdor,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 1 October 1921, no. 41 (214): 1.

¹⁵ “Spomenvečer i komers osječkih Hrvata osujećen,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 30 October 1921, no. 66 (239): 3.

¹⁶ “Ponovna zabrana »Hrvatskog Glas«,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 4 November 1921, no. 69 (242): 1.

¹⁷ “Progoni hrvatske štampe i ustav,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 4 November 1921, no. 69 (242): 2.

¹⁸ “Jučerašnja zapljena našeg lista,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 10 November 1921, no. 74 (247): 1.

¹⁹ “Zapljenjena našeg lista,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 10 November 1921, no. 74 (247): 3.

²⁰ “Jučerašnja zaustava »Hrvatskog Glas«,,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 14 December 1921, no. 103 (276): 1.

published the decision on that confiscation.²¹ The same issue of *Hrvatski glas* published the State Prosecutor's Office decision on the confiscation of the newspaper from 15 December 1921.²² The court table confirmed that decision, the reason being the article “Što ih srđi” [What Angers Them] “because it incites hatred against the state as a whole.”²³

“Progoni 'Hrvatskog Glasa’” [Persecution of Hrvatski glas] is the title of an article on the front page of *Hrvatski glas* from 16 December 1921, discussing the very frequent persecution of the Croatian press, particularly in Osijek. It was noted that the same content was published by other newspapers throughout the country, including the Osijek newspaper *Die Drau*. Clearly, *Hrvatski glas* (i.e., *Hrvatski list*) was a special target of the state authorities. It states that state prosecutor Svetozar Tomić does not judge objectively, nor does the court table. It concludes: “All this proves that it is not the law, not the constitutional provisions that decide in the procedure of our state prosecutor, but **partisan arbitrariness decides, unquenchable hatred against us Croats decides, which directs all their actions.**”²⁴

The short piece entitled “Svetozar Tomić – policajac” [Svetozar Tomić – policeman], published in *Hrvatski glas* on 16 December 1921, is very interesting. It states that on Tuesday, 13 December 1921, in the Lower Town, State Prosecutor Svetozar Tomić was riding the tram “to attend the liturgy for the patron saint's day of the royal house.” At the stop near the Regimental Garden, he heard an elderly man calling out “Hrvatski glas.” When Tomić heard this, he jumped off the tram and aggressively accosted the old man, telling him he must not call out like that. The old man submissively said he did not know. That conduct of the state prosecutor scandalized the tram passengers because it was inappropriate, and the state prosecutor did not even introduce himself to the old man.²⁵

Kerubin Šegvić, who was a Member of the National Assembly in Belgrade and otherwise the chief editor of *Hrvatski list*, filed an appeal against the decision of the Osijek Court Table from 17 August 1921 banning the publication of *Hrvatski list*. On 17 December 1921, a letter arrived from the Osijek Court Table citing the decision of the Royal Ban's Court in Zagreb from 24 November 1921, which **lifted the ban on publishing *Hrvatski list***.²⁶ That suspension lasted as long as five months, causing great damage to *Hrvatski list*, especially that done by Grand Prefect Božić, who illegally ordered the eviction of *Hrvatski list's* premises within three days, before the court's decision. The Ban's Court among other things, stated: “that the suspension does not extend to **separable parts of the print that can be excluded and which contain nothing punishable.**” Thus, the state prosecutor and the Court Table in Osijek illegally confiscated entire issues of the newspaper. That was their arbitrariness, and the management stated that they would seek compensation for material damage and moral satisfaction.²⁷

²¹ “Zapljena od utorka osnažena,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 16 December 1921, no. 105 (278): 1.

²² “Opet zapljena,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 16 December 1921, no. 105 (278): 1.

²³ “Ponovna zaustava »Hrvatskog Glasa« sudbeno osnažena,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 17 December 1921, no. 106 (279): 1.

²⁴ “Progoni »Hrvatskog Glasa«,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 16 December 1921, no. 105 (278): 1.

²⁵ “Progoni »Hrvatskog Glasa«,” *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 16 December 1921, no. 105 (278): 1.

²⁶ “Obustava »Hrvatskog Lista« – dignuta,” *Hrvatski list*, 2, 20 December 1921, no. 281: 1.

²⁷ “Ipak pravda pobjeđuje,” *Hrvatski list*, 2, 20 December 1921, no. 281: 1.

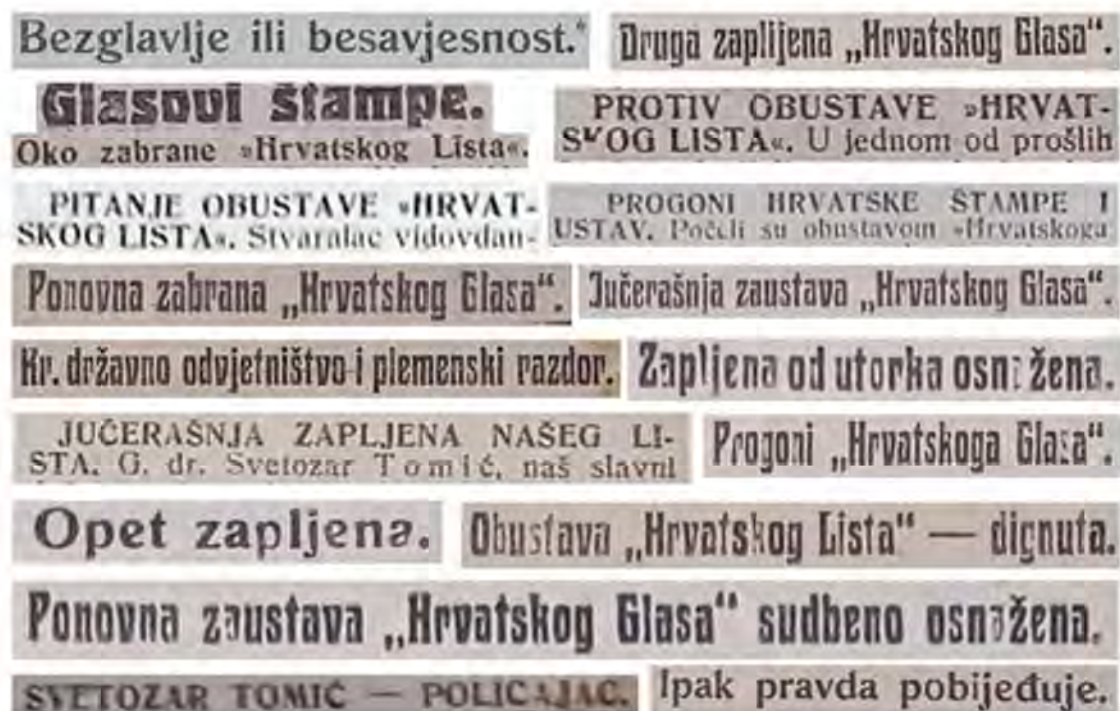


Figure 4. Facsimiles of titles of some articles relating to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1921.

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1922

The authorities in Vinkovci did everything to prevent the distribution and hawking of *Hrvatski list* in Vinkovci. On 27 April 1922, newsboy Ivan Bašić was arrested on the grounds that he did not have permission from the Vinkovci police. After obtaining permission, the deputy secretary of the railway police, Ljuba Marković, banned him from hawking at the Vinkovci railway station. Bašić was arrested again on 27 May 1922, and “the city police constable, Serb Milanović, told Bašić (...) that he would remain in prison for 14 days. Why? – he did not tell him.” The entrepreneur distributing *Hrvatski list*, Tadija Primorac, asked constable Milanović for an explanation of Bašić's arrest. He showed him the report by deputy commissioner of the railway police Marković. In it, Marković falsely claimed that Bašić had been selling *Hrvatski list* among soldiers at the railway station, inciting them to desert and disobey. Bašić was released only after 14 days and received no explanation for his arrest. After that, Primorac brought a new hawker to Vinkovci, Russian Nikolai Nikolaevich. However, deputy commissioner Marković threatened him with arrest if he continued selling *Hrvatski list*, so Nikolaevich gave up hawking. Another Russian, Vasilij Grečiškin, whom Primorac found in Vinkovci, then took it on.²⁸

On 23 August 1922, the Osijek police issued a circular notifying all newspaper administrations that only persons over 14 years of age could engage in newspaper hawking. They even found support for this in an obsolete Austrian law. In this way, they again sought to harm *Hrvatski list*, which concluded: “It is clear that no means is repugnant to them, as long as it can harm Croatia and Croatian aspirations.”²⁹

Issue no. 284 of *Hrvatski list* from 14 December 1922 was confiscated because of the article “Objekat izrabljivanja” [Object of Exploitation], which, according to the state

²⁸ “Sloboda štampe i osobna sigurnost,” *Hrvatski list*, 3, 28 May 1922, no. 132 (551): 2.

²⁹ “Kakovim se sredstvima služe protiv Hrv. Lista. Laćanje zastarjelog austrijskog zakona,” *Hrvatski list*, 3, 24 August 1922, no. 190 (609): 3.

prosecutor's office, "incites hatred against the state as a whole." The court table confirmed the state prosecutor's decision.³⁰

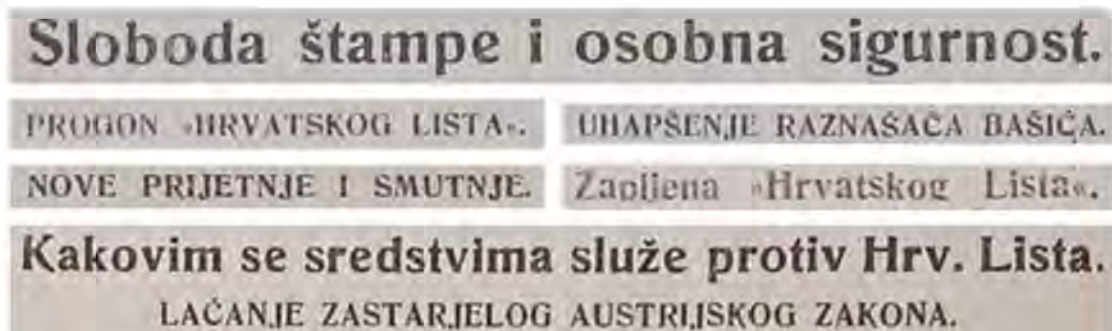


Figure 5. Facsimiles of titles of some articles relating to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1922.

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* in in 1923

Due to the article by Don Kerubin Šegvić entitled "Srpska državotvornost i hrvatsko republikanstvo" [Serbian State-building and Croatian Republicanism], *Hrvatski list* from 17 January 1923 was confiscated by decision of State Prosecutor Svetozar Tomić, confirmed by the Court Table in Osijek on the grounds that it "incites a great deal of hatred against the state as a whole."³¹

A special edition of *Hrvatski list* from Monday, 5 February 1923 reported a bomb attack on the Civic Printing House where the newspaper was printed. It stated that Orjuna members who arrived from Novi Sad on Saturday, 3 February 1923, carried it out, with the help of members of the Osijek Orjuna. *List* received a tip about the planned attack and reported it to the gendarmerie. The gendarmerie posted one guard each on Kapucinska Street and Šamačka Street in front of the printing house entrance, and one inside the printing house itself. However, the guards left their posts on Monday, 5 February 1923, before 10 a.m., when two men entered the printing house. At the time, machinist Ehrman and two typesetters were inside. One man fired a shot from a pistol at the machinist but missed, while the other left a bomb "between two rotary presses." Both attackers then fled through the back courtyard into Šamačka Street and onward toward the Drava. The bomb began to smoke, and the workers ran out of the machine room. After the bomb exploded, the entire building shook. Fortunately, the machines were almost undamaged in the attack, so one hour after the attack they printed the aforementioned special edition of *Hrvatski list*. They determined from the explosion that the bomb had flown out the window, bounced off the wall there, and fallen to the floor. Thus, the wall and windows were damaged. The author of the text wonders about the gendarmerie, which was informed that a bloody reckoning with *Hrvatski list* was being prepared, yet paid no attention to the suspicious characters seen on the streets of Osijek. They concluded: "What happened today to *Hrvatski list* can tomorrow on the street be[fall] any citizen."³²

Of course, *Hrvatski list* continued to write about the attack in the following days. On 6 February 1923, in an extensive article, it wrote that the "Genius of Justice" had saved "two defensive towers of Croatia," the Civic Printing House and *Hrvatski list*, from simultaneous destruction. The article was signed "Editorial Board of *Hrvatski list*. – Management of *Hrvatski list*. Directorate and Management of the Civic Printing House." It stated that the

³⁰ "Zapljena »Hrvatskog Lista«, " *Hrvatski list*, 3, 15 December 1922, no. 284 (700): 4.

³¹ "Zapljena jučerašnjeg broja »Hrvatskog Lista«, " *Hrvatski list*, 4, 18 January 1923, no. 14 (727): 1.

³² "Atentat bombom na našu tiskaru. Bomba eksplodirala među strojevima – a strojevi ostali neoštećeni. – Policija bila upozorena na opasnost," *Hrvatski list*, 4, 5 February 1923, no. 29 (742): 1.

“remnants of the conspiratorial bomb” were on display for inspection, and they soon planned to exhibit photographs of the damaged parts of the printing premises. They emphasized that they were continuing their work and that **“no crime or violence can or will divert them from working and fighting for the freedom and unity of the Croatian people.”** The article detailed how the attack was carried out and how the attackers fled. It added that Osijek was left at the mercy of organized criminals, without appropriate action from the Osijek gendarmerie. However, the Osijek citizenry was praised for being ready to provide help in various ways. They criticized the reporting of numerous pro-government newspapers, including the Osijek *Jug*, whose claim that members of the Croatian Community carried out the attack they called shameless. They further concluded: “Orjuna, whose intellectual leader is Svetozar Pribičević, Royal Minister of Internal Affairs, has the task at this election time to destroy all opposition editorial offices and their printing houses, and moreover, to intimidate and scatter Croatian voters with revolvers and bombs, and if possible provoke a civil war, which would be a reason to postpone the elections. And for that, the state authorities support those criminals.” Already on Saturday, 3 February 1923, two days before the attack, the Novi Sad *Vidovdan* had written: “The Novi Sad Orjuna considers it its duty to cure the Yugoslav people of this plague. As the Osijek *Hrvatski list* is the most repugnant and most shameless, its fate will be the first to be sealed. So God wills, so national justice wills, so it must be!” The state authorities neither in Novi Sad nor in Osijek reacted appropriately to this. They asked whether the police would be held accountable.³³

In *Hrvatski list* from 7 February 1923, there was again extensive writing about the attack on the Civic Printing House and the newspaper. They noted that the investigation by the Osijek gendarmerie had not yielded any results by then. Similar incidents occurred in Subotica and Novi Sad. However, that bomb had reverberated “as a signal for even closer and firmer unity among Slavonian Croats.” They expressed disgust at the reporting of the Osijek *Straža*, which claimed that members of *Hrvatski list* carried out the attack “to awaken their supporters from lethargic sleep with a bomb.”³⁴

In the article from 8 February 1923, *Hrvatski list* tells the Osijek police to drop the mask because, under all circumstances, the police tried not to find the attackers. They pointed to the fact that the Novi Sad *Vidovdan* on 6 February 1923 published that the attack on *Hrvatski list* occurred in the evening, while it happened in the morning. *Vidovdan* also wrote the following message to the editorial board of *Hrvatski list*: “If this lesson is not enough for (...) the nationalists will tear the heads off the traitors to the fatherland!”³⁵ Such headlines gave the police sufficient information to find those responsible for the attack, but as the article states, “only if there is no other directive and they do not want to find them.”

An eyewitness reported to the editorial board of *Hrvatski list* who was walking in front of the building of their editorial office and the Civic Printing House on Monday, 5 February 1923, after 9 a.m., just before the attack itself. The editorial board therefore concluded: **“This shows that the entire fascist gang was precisely informed and notified about the whole plan – only the poor and innocent police had no idea about it! I will gather more data – the time will come when this investigation will be conducted by another authority and not the current Osijek police. – Then the masks will fall!”**³⁶

³³ “Eksplodizija bombe u tiskari „Hrvatskog Lista“. Atentat koji je mogao uništiti nekoliko života. – Naš se rad nastavlja...,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 6 February 1923, no. 30 (743): 1–2.

³⁴ “Nakon zločinačkog atentata na „Hrvatski List“. Gdje su krivci? Istraga nije do sada dovela do nikakova rezultata,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 7 February 1923, no. 31 (744): 3–4.

³⁵ “Masku dolje: Osječka policijo! Nakon atentata na »Hrvatski List«. Fašiste nazivaju svoje djelo: našim halucinacijama. – Kako osječka policija hvata zločince? – »Vidovdanov« peh. – Mnijenja stručnjaka o bombi koju namijenše fašisti »Hrvatskom Listu«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 8 February 1923, no. 32 (745): 2.

³⁶ “Cijela osječka fašistička banda bila je o napadaju na „Hrvatski List“ točno izvještana. Policija koja niti što vidi niti što čuje,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 9 February 1923, no. 33 (746): 3.

Slavko Diklić, the chief editor of *Hrvatski list*, wrote an article on 10 February 1923 in which he states that he receives written notices every day, anonymous or signed, from friends warning him to be cautious and take care because his life is in danger. He also received threatening letters. He told such people that he has always believed in the principles he advocated and that he is not afraid, so they “must either kill him or must not touch him.” He recounted one telephone conversation in which he was threatened. He learned that the person who called and threatened him had been in the company a short time earlier with “Grand Prefect Dr Božić, Mr Živanović (the teacher) and Mr Vrga.” Therefore, he held Grand Prefect Božić responsible for that threat.³⁷

Graphic workers organized in the Union of Graphic Workers and Workwomen in the Kingdom of SHS protested against multiple attacks on various printing houses that printed newspapers not subservient to the state authorities. They emphasized that “completely innocent graphic workers” suffer in this way, and workers in the Civic Printing House in Osijek could have been killed by the bomb thrown into the machine room.³⁸

In the article “Natpis 'Živila sloboda štampe' kažnjiv. Jedna osuda iz godine 1923.” [The Slogan 'Long live press freedom' is Punishable. One Sentence from 1923], published in *Hrvatski list* on 29 March 1923, it was stated that *Hrvatski list* from 27 March 1923 had been confiscated. The management of that newspaper announced this to the public on their street notice board with the following slogan: “Današnji broj zaplijenjen. Živjela sloboda štampe.” [Today's Issue Confiscated. Long live Press Freedom.] After that, the director of the management, Josip Hartl, was summoned to Police Chief Tućan. He was informed that he had been fined 300 dinars for that act, convertible to 6 days in prison if not paid. The sentence was based on paragraph 11 of the “Imperial Order of 20 April 1854,” known as the Prügelpatent, which translates as the “**patent for thrashing.**”³⁹

On 6 April 1923, the Osijek State Prosecutor's Office confiscated *Hrvatski list*, a decision confirmed by the court table. The reason was the article by Don Kerubin Šegvić entitled “Hrvatska i Srbija kao savez država” [Croatia and Serbia as a Federation of States], specifically several passages from the text.⁴⁰

Hrvatski list from 17 July 1923 provided more information about its confiscation. The Court Table in Osijek confirmed the confiscation of the newspaper from Sunday, 15 July 1923, ordered by the State Prosecutor. The reason was certain parts of the article “**Govor predsjednika HRSS g. Radića na proslavi oslobođenja Bastille**” [Speech by HRSS President Mr Radić at the Bastille Day Celebration], because it “offends a member of the royal house, and incites considerable hatred against the state as a whole, as well as tribal discord.”⁴¹

Some **Orjuna** members took it upon themselves to confiscate *Hrvatski list*, although they had no authority to do so. One Orjuna member employed by the company “I. Schwarz i sin” seized a copy from a *Hrvatski list* vendor, claiming it was confiscated; this happened “in the inn ‘Kod Jelena’.”⁴²

On 15 July 1923, when *Hrvatski list* was confiscated, a newsboy entered an inn in the Lower Town to offer the newspaper to the guests. There was an **Orjuna** group led by Kolja Velendrić, who **took the remaining 4 copies from the boy**, telling him that the newspaper was confiscated. The boy started crying, so Velendrić wrote him a note that he had confiscated 4

³⁷ DIKLIĆ, Slavko, “Nakon atentata na „Hrvatski List“. Grožnje s fizičkim razračunavanjem. – Jedan upit na velikog župana dra Božića,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 10 February 1923, no. 34 (747): 4.

³⁸ G. Ž., “Grafičko radništvo povodom razbojničkih napadaja „Orjunaša“ na tiskare. Svaka akcija rada reakcijom,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 13 February 1923, no. 36 (749): 3.

³⁹ “Natpis 'Živila sloboda štampe' kažnjiv. Jedna osuda iz godine 1923.,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 29 March 1923, no. 77 (790): 3.

⁴⁰ “Zaplijena »Hrvatskog lista«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 7 April 1923, no. 83 (796): 4.

⁴¹ “Zaplijena »Hrvatskog lista«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 17 July 1923, no. 166 (877): 4.

⁴² “Opet zaplijena »Hrvatskog lista« po neredarstvenom licu,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 17 July 1923, no. 166 (877): 4.

copies, but then changed his mind and wrote that he had confiscated 14 copies. The author of the text in *Hrvatski list* wonders by what right a person not in the police service may confiscate newspapers being distributed. And not only that, but Velendrić wanted to harm *Hrvatski list* by writing that he had confiscated 14 copies instead of the actual 4, which the boy confirmed. The author of the text also noted that during a previous confiscation of *Hrvatski list* in Retfala, the postmaster had sent municipal gendarmes to **seize the confiscated newspaper from private homes**.⁴³

On Friday, 27 July 1923, around 9 p.m., two officers (Major Stanković and Captain Marković) came to the editorial office of *Hrvatski list*. With them were the Deputy Police Chief Omer Bira, six gendarmes, three detectives, and four policemen. They said they had come by order of Police Chief Tućan to conduct a search for “**carrier pigeons**.” The search lasted three hours. They examined everything, and notably read all manuscripts and incoming letters. They found nothing suspicious anywhere. The text concluded that the search was not about “**carrier pigeons**,” but rather that they wanted insight into their “secrets,” which did not exist, so they were disappointed.⁴⁴

Due to parts of the article “Dokle će srpski narod trpjeti radikale?” [How Long Will the Serbian People Tolerate the Radicals?], published in *Hrvatski list* from 27 July 1923, that newspaper was confiscated, a decision confirmed by the Court Table in Osijek.⁴⁵

The Osijek State Prosecutor's Office confiscated *Hrvatski list* from 4 August 1923 due to parts of the article “Hrvati i Srbi” [Croats and Serbs], as well as the articles “Balkanalija” [Balkan Shenanigans] and “Kako se zagrebačka špijunska afera izrodila u beogradsku” [How the Zagreb Spy Affair Degenerated into a Belgrade one]. The Court Table in Osijek confirmed most of the items listed by the State Prosecutor's Office in its confiscation decision, but lifted some bans.⁴⁶

On 6 August 1923, three Orjuna members attacked city councilor B. Šram and *Hrvatski list* collaborator Mr Pavišić. Orjuna member Eror, whom Šram recognized as the one who struck him on the head with a stick and **inflicted serious bodily injuries, was surprisingly released from gendarmerie custody**. The investigation was conducted in a way that favored the attackers, but Šram declared that he would not let the case be forgotten or covered up.⁴⁷

On 1 December 1923 in Đakovo, gendarmerie commissioner Tičar, two gendarmes, and one detective brutally attacked news vendor of *Hrvatski list* Franjo Bogdan. They tied one of his hands with a chain and the other with a rope. They stretched the chain and rope in opposite directions while **the commissioner savagely struck him on the neck and face until Bogdan fell to the ground. Then he knelt on his chest and began to strangle him**. Since Bogdan cried out loudly, many citizens gathered who, by threatening the attackers, managed to make them stop beating him and enabled him to escape. Note that the same Tičar had imprisoned Bogdan on 28 November 1923 for calling out “*Hrvatski list*” and then released him. The management of *Hrvatski list* filed a criminal complaint against Tičar and again requested permission for street sale.⁴⁸

⁴³ “Zar smo već tako daleko došli?,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 17 July 1923, no. 166 (877): 4.

⁴⁴ “Noćna premetačina u »Hrv. Listu«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 28 July 1923, no. 176 (887): 1.

⁴⁵ “Zaplijena »Hrvatskog lista«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 28 July 1923, no. 176 (887): 5.

⁴⁶ “Zaplijena »Hrvatskog lista«,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 5 August 1923, no. 183 (894): 4.

⁴⁷ “Istraga u stvari banditskog napadaja na gr. zastupnika g. Šrama i suradnika 'Hrv. Lista' g. Pavišića. Ptičica puštena iz redarstvenog pritvora. – Spisi će se mozebit predati državnom odvjetništvu. – Redarstvenici kao impresjoniste,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 10 August 1923, no. 187 (898): 4.

⁴⁸ “Zajednički napadaj redarstvenih organa na kolportera 'Hrv. Lista' u Đakovu. Redarstveni komesar ugrožava javni mir i poredak. Apaški napadaj u mračnoj ulici. – Razapeli ga... – Mrcvarenje svezanog čovjeka. – Narod protestuje. – Umakao linčovanju,” *Hrvatski list*, 4, 5 December 1923, no. 284 (995): 3.



Figure 6. Facsimiles of titles of some articles relating to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1923.

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1924

On the anniversary of the attack on the Civic Printing House in Osijek and *Hrvatski list*, 5 February 1924, the attack was described in detail with new insights, and photographs were published that further documented the event, taken by Osijek photographer Franjo Svirčević just one hour after the attack. The main realization was that **Orjuna members carried out the attack “with the criminal intent to blow up this bulwark of Croatian defense.”** They were extremely fortunate because no staff were harmed, and the damage to the printing house machines was so minor that they printed a special edition of *Hrvatski list* there the same day. It was regrettable that even a year after the attack, the perpetrators had not been caught, despite numerous indications pointed out by *Hrvatski list*. According to them, **members of the Novi Sad Orjuna carried out the attack, but in collaboration with Osijek Orjuna members** because “the connection between the attackers and Osijek Orjuna members was evident, as they had met before the attack.” They proudly reprinted the text from *Hrvatski list* of 6 February 1923 and emphasized: **“Our work continues! Until the imminent, complete victory!”**⁴⁹

⁴⁹ UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA »HRVATSKOG LISTA«; RAVNATELJSTVO GRAĐANSKE TISKARE D. D., “Godišnjica atentata na Građansku tiskaru d. d. i „Hrvatski list“. Zločinačko djelo „Orjuna“. — Pokušaj se izjalovio. — Jedan sat iza atentata, štampa se posebno izdanje na strojevima, koji su imali biti razoreni. — Pasivnost osječke policije. — Tko su atentatori?!” *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 February 1924, no. 29 (1046): 3–4.

Godišnjica atentata na Građansku tiskaru d. d. i „Hrvatski List“.

Zločinačko djelo „Oriune“. — Pokušaj se izjalovio. — Jedan sat iza atentata, štampa se posebno izdanje na strojevima, koji su imali biti razoreni. — Pasivnost osječke policije. — Tko su atentatori?



Prozor strojarnice izvana: Iznad prozora vidi se probijen zid i raskidana prozornica, na zemlji komadi zida i prozornice.



Prozor strojarnice iznutra: Iznad prozora odvaljen zid. Na polici vidi se nekoliko manjih dijelova bombe. Oklop bombe i oko 50 manjih komada predano je uz zahtjev policiji.



Strojarnica s osobljem, koje se u času atentata nalazilo u njoj. (Od desna na lijevo: strojar Ehrmann, ulagačica Schlott, pomoćnik radnica Ljubojević i pomoćnik radnik Rabel.)



Prilikom atentata po pripremanju otkrivanja.

Figure 7. Facsimiles of parts of articles relating to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* 1924–01.

The *Hrvatski list* issue from 8 April 1924 was confiscated, but the court table annulled this confiscation. However, the State Prosecutor “issued an order to the police not to return the confiscated copies to us until the Royal Court Table resolves his appeal.” The published text nevertheless states “that according to Article 13 of the Vidovdan Constitution, neither the police authorities nor the state prosecutor's office have the right to appeal or complaint against a court decision by which a ban is lifted or annulled.”⁵⁰ The court table, however, accepted the State Prosecutor's complaint and left the suspension of the *List's* publication in place until that complaint is resolved.⁵¹

Lawyer Dr Marko Leitner was sentenced to one day in prison because in the café Royal a policeman wanted to take away the confiscated issue of *Hrvatski list* from him, but he did not allow it.⁵²

The *Hrvatski list* issue from 4 June 1924 was confiscated by order of the State Prosecutor due to the article titled “Živila republika” [Long Live the Republic]. The court table did not confirm this decision, but noted that the State Prosecutor's Office announced an appeal.⁵³

⁵⁰ „Zapljena „Hrvatskog Lista“. Sudbeni stol zapljenu poništio. — Samovolja g. Tomića: ulaže priziv, — obustavlja sudbeno rješenje, — zabranjuje povratak zaplijenjene naklade.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 9 April 1924, no. 86 (1103): 2.

⁵¹ „Je li zapljena „Hrvatskog Lista“ dignuta ili nije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 10 April 1924, no. 87 (1104): 4.
„Novine u državi SHS nisu jednake pred zakonom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 June 1924, no. 150 (1157): 2.

⁵² „Osuđen zbog zaplijenjenog »Hrv. Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 28 May 1924, no. 125 (1142): 5.

⁵³ „Zapljena »Hrv. Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 June 1924, no. 131 (1148): 6.

The Royal Ban's Court in Zagreb confirmed the conclusion of the Court Table in Osijek, which did not confirm this confiscation. It was highlighted that this is "yet another slap in the face for Mr Tomić", and that "the management of »Hrvatski list« will sue him for damages."⁵⁴

The harassment of *Hrvatski list* was also carried out in various subtle ways. Thus, the post office in Bosanski Šamac often did not send its employee to Slavonski Šamac to pick up the *Hrvatski list* shipment from the train arriving from Osijek at 9 p.m., and it was then returned to Osijek.⁵⁵

Hrvatski list from 26 June 1924 pointed to the inequality of newspapers in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. It supported this by noting that the Split newspaper *Hrvatska riječ* was confiscated (and suspended) for reprinting several items from *Balkan*. On the other hand, *Primorski novi list* was confiscated and suspended for writing several criticisms of Pašić's speech in Bijeljina. Those words were carried by *Samouprava* and "other radical and independent press, yet no one suffered." *Hrvatski list* from 25 June 1924 was confiscated "due to news that appeared and was not confiscated in *Obzor*, *Zagreber Tagblatt*, etc." Finally, it was added that 90% of confiscations are annulled by courts, so it can be said that "arbitrariness of state prosecutors and police" is at work, with hope that the new press law should protect press freedom and equality.⁵⁶ The court table confirmed the confiscation of *Hrvatski list*.⁵⁷

Subscribers, commissioners, and news vendors of *Hrvatski list* frequently complained about irregular delivery of the newspaper. The management of *Hrvatski list* often complained to the Osijek post office directorate, but there was no improvement. The problem was therefore brought to the public with a request to the post office to improve the situation and to inform readers that the irregularity of delivery comes from the post office, not from the management of *Hrvatski list*.⁵⁸

The Osijek State Prosecutor's Office confiscated *Hrvatski list* from 25 July 1925, again "because these items incite both religious and ethnic discord." The editorial board concluded "that the confiscations of our newspaper are nothing but harassment from a sycophant, carried out to curry favour with his superiors and to cause us damage."⁵⁹

The harassment of *Hrvatski list* continued, particularly by postal offices. The management received complaints from several places that they were not receiving *Hrvatski list* or receiving it with delays. The latest complaint was from Đakovo. They established that shipments are delivered on time to the station post office in Osijek, but sometimes the newspapers lie there for up to two days.⁶⁰

In Slatina, on 26 July 1924 at the train station, district commissioner Naglić from Slatina, with the help of the municipal superintendent, illegally forced open the postal wagon, rummaged through all the mail, and seized all copies of *Hrvatski list* which had been confiscated that day. The management of *Hrvatski list* stated that by law, the post office should return confiscated newspapers to where it received them.⁶¹

Some subscribers and sellers of *Hrvatski list* in Nuštar and Vinkovci complained about irregular delivery, and the management of the newspaper stated that the reason lies with the postal services.⁶²

⁵⁴ „Dignuta zaustava »Hrvatskog lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 9 July 1924, no. 160 (1167): 5.

⁵⁵ „Šikanacija »Hrvatskog Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 6 June 1924, no. 132 (1149): 6.

⁵⁶ „Novine u državi SHS nisu jednake pred zakonom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 June 1924, no. 150 (1157): 2.

⁵⁷ „Zapljena »Hrvatskog lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 June 1924, no. 150 (1157): 5.

⁵⁸ „Pretplatnici »Hrvatskog lista« i pošta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 12 July 1924., no. 163 (1170): 5.

⁵⁹ „Jučerašnja zapljena »Hrv. Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 July 1925., no. 176 (1183): 6.

⁶⁰ „Šikaniranje »Hrvatskog Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 27 July 1924., no. 177 (1184): 6.

⁶¹ PUTNIK OČEVIDAC. „Kotarski pristav i »Hrvatski List«. Provaljuje bez dozvole u poštanski vagon.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 2 August 1924., no. 183 (1190): 4.

⁶² „Opet tužbe na poštu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 August 1924., no. 202 (1209): 6.

The *Hrvatski list* issue from 26 November 1924 was confiscated, with State Prosecutor Tomić justifying it due to certain items in as many as 5 articles. The newspaper's management noted that some parts were literally taken from certain Belgrade newspapers that were not confiscated.⁶³ It was regrettably noted that the court table confirmed this confiscation in full, except at two points, and the management of *Hrvatski list* was convinced that it should not have confirmed the ban on any item.⁶⁴

After the street sale of *Hrvatski list* was banned in Osijek from 29 November 1924, the management announced that the newspaper could be purchased in several shops, kiosks, and stores in the city: 20 in the Upper Town, 5 in Tvrdča, and 3 in the Lower Town.⁶⁵ However, besides banning street sale, the police confiscated *Hrvatski list* from regular newspaper sellers who sold up to 50 different newspapers. The newspaper's management stated: "This procedure is therefore a new illegality, which is obviously aimed at preventing the spread of our newspaper and causing it damage." Osijek police committed yet another illegality by confiscating a *Hrvatski list* leaflet that they wanted to distribute for free with a list of places where *Hrvatski list* could be bought. In conclusion, the management stated: "**»Hrvatski List«, which on every occasion, even in the worst times, stood firmly and immovably in defense of Croatian interests, will not now deviate one iota from its position, its efforts, and its struggle, even if the persecutions continue in even worse form.**"⁶⁶

The ban on street sale of *Hrvatski list*, as well as other Croatian newspapers such as the Vinkovci *Hrvatski branik*, continued, this time in Vinkovci. Vinkovci gendarmerie manager Mr Dimić did this on 28 November 1924. There, not only street sale, but also delivery to regular subscribers was banned, with the explanation that it could only be done by post. The management of *Hrvatski list* stated that such actions "suit the current rulers," but that "**the day of reckoning will come,**" and that those Croats are pitiful who "do not have enough character and courage to either refuse to carry out an illegal order or to leave their position."⁶⁷ *Hrvatski list* announced that it would appeal this decision.⁶⁸

Besides the street sale ban, the police also prohibited advertising *Hrvatski list* in Osijek cinemas. In Subotica, gendarmes beat a *Hrvatski list* vendor and threatened him that if he "shouted and sold »Hrvatski List« once more," he would get so many beatings that he would "be all bloody," that they would "imprison him for 14 days," that he would "have to suffer." The street sale ban of *Hrvatski list* also followed in Slatina and some smaller places.⁶⁹

The *Hrvatski list* issue from 5 December 1924 was banned from "publication and distribution." The reason given was the article "Posljednja opomena" [Final Warning] in its entirety because it "incites ethnic discord." The unsigned author of the article stated that this "article was reprinted word for word from the Belgrade *Novosti*," where it was not banned! The article further stated that in Koška, Tomo Kovačević, who was the president of the "Pribićević's Democratic Party" there, "**took all the newspapers from the *Hrvatski list* seller and burned them, because such newspapers must not be read in Koška.**" Municipal authorities in Koška also banned sellers from continuing to sell *Hrvatski list*. However, when this became known,

⁶³ „Zapljena »Hrvatskog lista«,“ *Hrvatski list*, 5, 27 November 1924., no. 285 (1292): 6.

⁶⁴ „Sije li i Gospodin Bog plemensku mržnju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 28. 11. 1924., no. 286 (1293): 5.

⁶⁵ „Čitateljima »Hrv. Lista« na znanje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 29 November 1924., no. 287 (1294): 5.

⁶⁶ „Progoni se nastavljaju. Nove protuzakonitosti i zulumi policije protiv »Hrvatskog Lista«. – Dužnost poštenih i svijesnih građana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 30 November 1924., no. 288 (1295): 5.

⁶⁷ „Nastavlja se. Vinkovački komesar zabranjuje kolportažu i raznašanje »Hrv. Lista« i »Hrv. Branika«. – Osječka policija zabranjuje trgovcima prodavanje »Hrvatskog Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 3 December 1924., no. 289 (1296): 5.

⁶⁸ „Progon »Hrvatskog Lista« u Vinkovcima. Kolportaža i ondje zabranjena. – Dapače i sam dostava u kuće pretplatnicima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 4 December 1924., no. 290 (1297): 5.

⁶⁹ „Progoni »Hrvatskog Lista«. Zabranjeno je besplatno dijeljenje letaka. – I objave su u kinu protudržavne. – U Subotici glade rebra i nosove.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 December 1924., no. 291 (1298): 5.

10 people immediately subscribed to *Hrvatski list*. After the street sale ban in Vinkovci, it was the same – **103 new subscribers signed up**.⁷⁰ The previously described ban by the State Prosecutor in Osijek was confirmed by the Osijek Court Table, although the Zagreb *Hrvat* published the identical article after the Belgrade *Novosti*, and those newspapers were not confiscated.⁷¹

The *Hrvatski list* of 7 December 1924 reported that the Zagreb *Hrvat* from 5 December 1924 had arrived in Osijek, containing the article for which *Hrvatski list* from 5 December 1924 was banned, while *Hrvat* and the original Belgrade *Novosti* were not confiscated. This was labeled as “arbitrariness of the State Prosecutor in Osijek.”⁷²

Sellers of *Hrvatski list* in Našice, Feričanci, and Gradište reported that street sale was also banned for them. The report ended optimistically: “Doći će sunce i pred naša vrata!” [The sun will come before our doors!].⁷³

After the street sale bans in Osijek and Vinkovci, *Hrvatski list* filed appeals to higher instances and sent copies to several ministers, requesting expedition and a just decision. Among them was Minister without Portfolio Dr Mate Drinković from the Croatian ranks. However, he publicly wondered why *Hrvatski list* was appealing to him while allegedly “scolding him ‘on dog's carts’.” The unsigned author concluded that “in cases of violated press freedom, one must intervene regardless of who asks and who is harmed, even a political opponent.”⁷⁴

Street sale of *Hrvatski list* was banned in almost all places in the Osijek district by 12 December 1924, with the latest bans in Đakovo and Bjelovar. Readers were encouraged to subscribe to the newspaper, with hope that the situation would change after the upcoming elections.⁷⁵ “For the entire area of the Đakovo district prefecture,” this was done on 9 December 1924. Furthermore, on 13 December 1924, street sale and “house-to-house delivery” of *Hrvatski list* was banned in the Garešnica district. Similarly, on 18 December 1924, street sale of *Hrvatski list* was banned in Virovitica, and vendors Jure and Pavo Šegota were arrested, with Jure released at 7 p.m. and Pavo held in prison. On the same day, 18 December 1924, hawking was banned in Daruvar as well.⁷⁶

The district prefect in Donji Miholjac on 6 December 1924 decided to ban street sale of *Hrvatski list* in the Donji Miholjac district “because with its writing it fans ethnic hatred and threatens public order and peace.” Similarly, the head of the gendarmerie commission in Bjelovar on 9 December 1924 banned street sale of *Hrvatski list* because it “fans ethnic hatred and in general writes provocatively and anti-state.”⁷⁷

In Požega and Pleternica on 20 December 1924, street sale of *Hrvatski list* was banned. It was also noted that Huzjak in Virovitica “imprisoned not only our news vendors but also

⁷⁰ „Progoni »Hrvatskog Lista«. Zapljena »Hrv. Lista«. – G. Tomić zaboravio zakon, a g. Perković, da je Hrvat. – I Koška ima svog drž. odvjetnika. – U Koški pale »Hrv. Lista«. – Vinkovci se listom pretplaćuju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 6 December 1924., no. 292 (1299): 4.

⁷¹ „Kr. sudbeni stol odobrava progone »Hrv. Lista«. Potvrda zapljene. – Ili u Zagrebu ili u Osijeku državni odvjetnici ne poznaju zakona.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 7 December 1924., no. 293 (1300): 2.

⁷² „Samovolja drž. odvjetnika u Osijeku. U Osijeku su drugi zakoni nego u Beogradu i Zagrebu“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 7 December 1924., no. 293 (1300): 3.

⁷³ „Zabrana se kolportáže »Hrv. Lista« proširuje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 10 December 1924., no. 294 (1301): 4.

⁷⁴ „Protiv »Hrvatskog Lista«. Dr. Drinković i »Hrvatski Lista.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 11 December 1924., no. 295 (1302): 2.

⁷⁵ „Progoni »Hrvatskog Lista.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 12 December 1924, no. 296 (1303): 6.

⁷⁶ „Progon se »Hrvatskog lista« nastavlja. Zabrana kolportáže u Garešnici, Virovitici i Daruvaru. – Hapšenje kolporteru.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 19 December 1924, no. 302 (1309): 4.

⁷⁷ „Progoni »Hrvatskog Lista«. Jer »uopće izazovno u protudržavno piše.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 13 December 1924, no. 298 (1305): 3.

several children,” and in Daruvar authorities did not allow distribution of newspapers to subscribers.⁷⁸

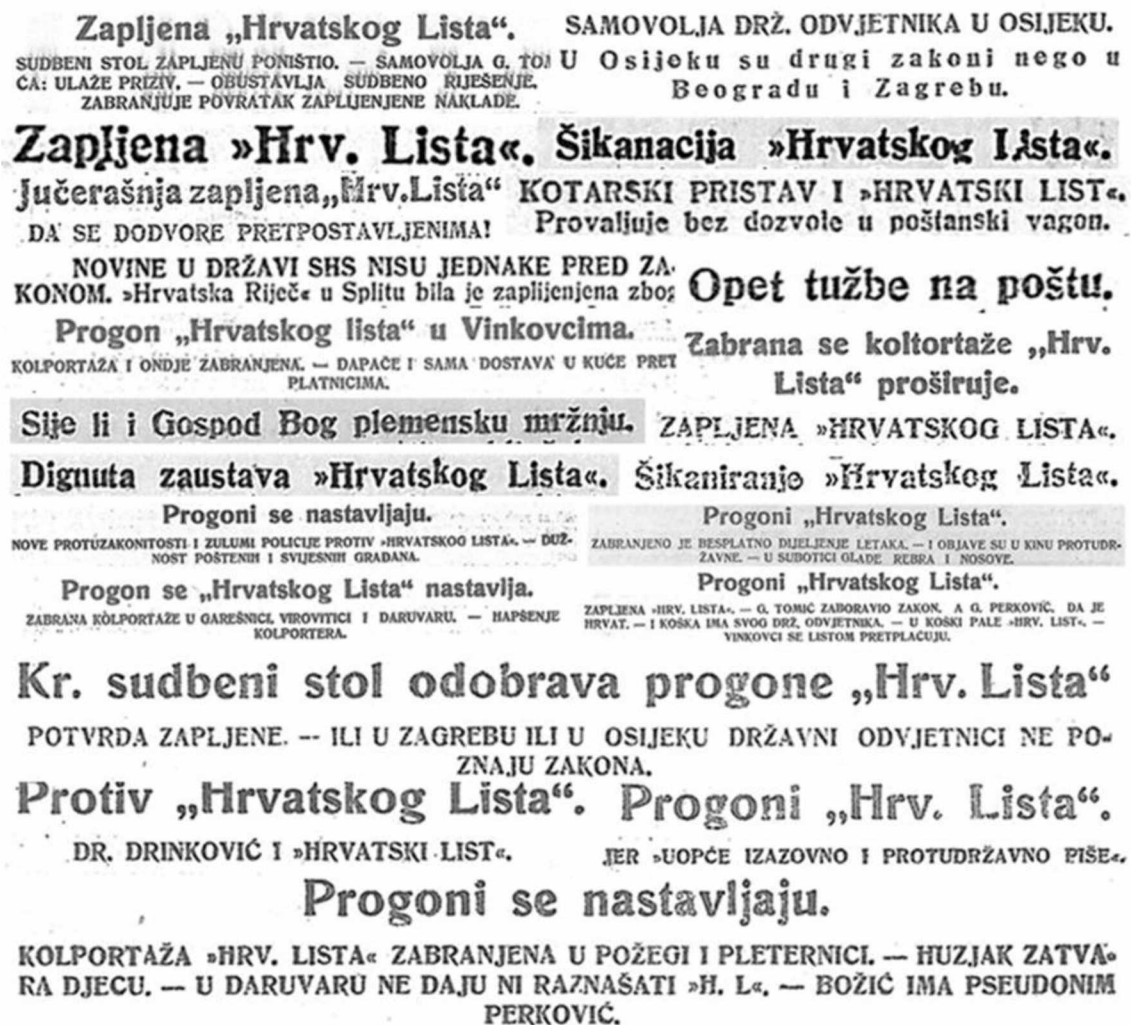


Figure 8. Facsimiles of titles of some articles relating to the persecution of Hrvatski list 1924-02

Persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1925

As part of implementing the *Obznana* against the HRSS in Osijek, on 2 January 1925 at 9 p.m., “Royal Government Commissioner Biro, accompanied by a strong gendarmerie guard,” arrived at the *Hrvatski list* editorial office with an order from Osijek gendarmerie chief Tučan to conduct a “thorough search, as there is well-founded suspicion that *Hrvatski list*, considered here not only the mouthpiece of the Croatian Community but also the HRSS, holds items in its premises that are HRSS property.” Based on this order, the *Hrvatski list* editorial and management, as well as the Civic Printing House, were blocked, and a search was conducted, but nothing suspicious was found.⁷⁹

⁷⁸ „Progoni se nastavljaju. Kolportaza »Hrv. lista« zabranjena u Požegi i pleternici. – Huzjak zatvara djecu. – U Daruvaru ne daju ni raznašati »H. L.«. Božić ima pseudonim Perković.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 21 December 1924, no. 304 (1311): 4.

⁷⁹ „Obznana u Osijeku. Premetačina u uredništvu »Hrvatskog lista« i Građanskoj tiskari. Premetačina kod članova vodstva mjesne organizacije HRSS. – Zapljena stranačke literature. – Bez uhapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 5.

Hrvatski list faced persecution in Petrijevci as well. On 3 January 1925, the municipal gendarme, on the order of municipal commissioner Škarić, confiscated 36 copies of *Hrvatski list* from Josefina Kraus's shop and banned her from further selling it under threat of arrest. At the same time, he arrested her son Artur and took him to the commissioner. On the way, he struck him three times in the neck with his fist and threw Kraus's daughter-in-law into the ditch. The commissioner questioned Artur and released him, threatening that he must not sell *Hrvatski list* in his shop or he would be arrested.⁸⁰

The Royal District Authority in Ilok banned street sale of *Hrvatski list* on 5 January 1925.⁸¹ In Bizovac, the newly appointed commissioner, former communist Bogdanović, seized all copies of *Hrvatski list* on 8 January 1925 and banned its sale.⁸² The new commissioner in Koprivnica banned sales of *Hrvatski list* in kiosks and bookstores from 10 January 1925.⁸³

The *Hrvatski list* issue of Sunday, 11 January 1925, was confiscated. The editorial board considered the confiscation unjustified, seeing it as persecution of *Hrvatski list* "which is a thorn in the eye of the rulers." The Royal Court Table in Osijek promptly confirmed it, leading to the conclusion that the court confirms everything the State Prosecutor finds "dangerous to the state."⁸⁴ Subscribers in Sveti Đurađ began receiving *Hrvatski list* late from 13 January 1925 because it was held at the municipality, labelled as "HRSS supporters."⁸⁵

In a management note on 13 January 1925, it was stated that they had three special editions on 12 January 1925. Two were related to current political events, and the third due to confiscation of *Hrvatski list*. They therefore omitted the confiscated items and printed a special edition.⁸⁶

The distribution of *Hrvatski list* in Čepin, Virje, and Đurđevac was banned from 16 January 1925. The anonymous author of the text noted that, although the distribution of *Hrvatski list* had been prohibited everywhere it existed, readers in these towns began subscribing to the newspaper. In doing so, they showed that they would not give up reading the paper, despite the authorities' intentions.⁸⁷

After the Osijek street sale ban, the management informed readers they could obtain the newspaper at 23 addresses in the Upper Town, 5 in Tvrđa, and 3 in the Lower Town.⁸⁸ The same text appeared in *Hrvatski list* on 7 February 1925.

On 20 January 1925, *Hrvatski list* was confiscated by the Osijek Royal State Prosecutor's office because certain "items incite tribal discord" and indirectly urge citizens to violently change the law. Regarding the first seized item, it was noted that it had been reproduced from the Belgrade newspaper *Demokratija*, and the Editorial Board asked, "How is it that these few lines are so dangerous in Osijek, but not in Belgrade?"⁸⁹ Nevertheless, the Osijek Court Table annulled most of the indicated confiscation, which the Editorial Board praised, though some items remained seized. The Editorial Board commented that this measure was taken so that compensation could not be claimed from the State Prosecutor's office, since the harm to *Hrvatski list* was caused by its own decision.⁹⁰

⁸⁰ „Progon »Hrvatskog Lista« u Petrijevcima. Zabranjeno prodavanje u trgovini! – Zlo Slavonije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 5.

⁸¹ „Progon »Hrvatskog Lista« u Iloku. Zabrana kolportaže.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 5.

⁸² „Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Bizovcu. Komesara ne će nitko da primi na koštu. – Osveta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

⁸³ „Koprivnica.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

⁸⁴ „Progon "Hrvatskog lista". Kr. sudbeni stol sve potvrđuje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 4.

⁸⁵ „Sv. Gjuragj 13. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 3.

⁸⁶ „Posebna izdanja "Hrvatskog lista".“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 5.

⁸⁷ „Još uvijek progoni "Hrvatskog Lista": Zabranjena kolportaža u Čepinu, Virju i Đurđevcu“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 5.

⁸⁸ „Čitateljima »Hrv. Lista« na znanje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

⁸⁹ „Zapljena »Hrvatskog Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 6.

⁹⁰ „Sudbeni se stol iskazaol!“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 5.

The Journalists' Association Management Board meeting on 23 January 1925 in Zagreb discussed *Hrvatski list's* complaint about police harassment. It was decided to discuss it at the extraordinary Main Assembly on 2 February 1925.⁹¹

Hrvatski list was confiscated in Osijek on 23 January 1925, fully confirmed by the court table. The reason was the front-page article "Falzifikatori" [Forgers] because it allegedly "**incites hatred against the state as a whole.**"⁹²

The confiscation of 25 January 1925 was also confirmed by the Osijek Court Table. On 27 January 1925, the editorial board clarified that **the words for which confiscation occurred were spoken** by, interestingly, a "**prominent radical.**"⁹³

In Zdenci on 26 January 1925, a *Hrvatski list* subscriber went to the commissioner to get his copy. **The commissioner verbally attacked and cursed him** but received one, then another "hot slap," which sent him stumbling back, while the subscriber took his copy of *Hrvatski list*. The republican correspondent asked "who authorized this youth to censor and confiscate a newspaper that has already passed harsh state censorship?"⁹⁴

The confiscation decision for 30 January 1925 was delivered to management only at 4 p.m. to prevent a second edition. All confiscated news appeared in Zagreb and Belgrade newspapers without confiscation there. It was concluded they wanted to financially destroy *Hrvatski list*.⁹⁵ The court table partially confirmed this confiscation.⁹⁶

Lazić, district head in Vinkovci, on 2 February 1925 orally ordered municipal clerks to instruct postmen not to deliver *Hrvatski list* to addressees. Only after the Croatian Reading Room formally protested to the post office and threatened lawsuit were all withheld copies delivered.⁹⁷

In Čepinski Martinci on 29 January 1925, Slavko Blažević and **two neighbours were reading *Hrvatski list*** outside. Suddenly **two rifle bullets hit the wall below the window**, followed by the shout: "There they are! Strike!" Attackers broke the gate, rushed the house door yelling "Open up and give what you were reading!" Blažević's wife threw the newspapers out the window and saw about **thirty "regime thugs** led by Nikola Brkić and Stevo Sekulić" in the yard.⁹⁸

On the second anniversary of the attack on *Hrvatski list* and Civic Printing House, an article described the attack but noted no one was held responsible. Authorities actually rewarded the attackers as they "became municipal commissioners, now attacking electoral freedom and citizens' freedom." The unsigned author concluded: "Hrvatski List endured **attacks, suspensions, confiscations, hawking bans**, and developed so much that today by reach and popularity it is among the top newspapers in the state." An illustration of the 5 February 1923 attack was published (Figure 9).⁹⁹

⁹¹ „Novinari protiv Wildera.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1339): 1.

⁹² „Zapljena »Hrvatskog Lista«. Ili: Ne govori o užetu u kući obješenjaka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1339): 5.

⁹³ „Zapljena »Hrvatskoga Lista«. Zaplijenjene riječi uglednog radikala.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 6.

⁹⁴ REPUBLIKANAC. „Zdenci, 28. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 3.

⁹⁵ „Zapljena »Hrv. Lista«, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 6.

⁹⁶ „Zapljena »Hrv. Lista« i sudbeni sto.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 7.

⁹⁷ „Progon »Hrvatskoga Lista«, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 3.

⁹⁸ „Razbojnički napadaj.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 3.

⁹⁹ „Druga godišnjica atentata na Gradansku tiskaru d. d. i "Hrvatski List": Orjunaški zločinci bacili bombu pod strojeve. – Atentat nije uspio. – Raširenost i popularnost »Hrv. Lista«. – Živjela sloboda štampe!“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 4.



Figure 9. Facsimile of part of an article from Hrvatski list of 5 February 1925.

From Donja Mahala, on 2 February 1925, they reported that the gendarmes had closed the village Croatian Reading Room, where they used to read Hrvatski list, but they requested that it continue to be sent to them, as they would read it even if it had to be on the street.¹⁰⁰

The Royal Gendarmerie Commission for the City of Osijek decided on 7 February 1925 to “prohibit the management of »Hrvatski list«, or »Civic Printing House« from displaying individual issues of »Hrvatski list« or any notices in the name of that newspaper for public reading on the bulletin board hung on the building where the editorial office and management of »Hrvatski list« are located (...) The management of »Hrvatski list« or »Civic Printing House« is therefore called upon to immediately remove the said board. At the same time, for public reasons, displaying any advertisements of »Hrvatski list« on 8 and 9 February 1925 in public places in the city of Osijek in the manner announced by »Hrvatski list« is prohibited.”¹⁰¹

The *Hrvatski list* from 8 February 1925, reported information from the Osijek newspaper *Die Drau* “that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, based on a decision of the ministerial council, issued an order to suspend interurban telephone traffic for private conversations and for **newspaper editorial offices** starting from Saturday, 7 February, at 5 p.m., until Monday, 9 February, at 8 a.m.” The deputy head of the Osijek post office, Banjeglav, also issued an order “that telegrams should not be delivered to recipients, and likewise that the *Hrvatski list* should not be dispatched by post, but that all of this should be held until Monday.” The Osijek police prohibited the *Hrvatski list* on Sunday evening, 8 February 1925, from issuing and posting in taverns and cafés notices about the election results, and ordered the removal of the advertising board from the street side of the building where their editorial and administrative offices were located. They noted the following: “**Indeed, we have not experienced such**

¹⁰⁰ „Čitat ćemo naš »Hrv. List« pa ma na ulici.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 4.

¹⁰¹ „Policija proti ploči »Hrv. List«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 7.

scandals even in the darkest days of the foreign Austro-Hungarian government.” It was emphasized that in enlightened states the procedure is exactly the opposite, meaning that during election times the number of officials is increased, “traffic services operate continuously with all possible facilitations, **especially for newspapers and the public**, so that reports arrive as quickly as possible and so that they learn about major public events as soon as possible. How much **obscurantism, savagery, and banditry must there be** in those who, at such times, deny the general public, millions of people, an elementary cultural right to learn the truth as accurately and as quickly as possible.”¹⁰²

Girls from Petrijevcı who were taking milk to sell in Osijek, returning home by train, found the *Hrvatski list* at the station and read it on the train. The gendarme who was on the train handed them over to two gendarmes at the station. They imprisoned the girl who was holding the *Hrvatski list* in her hand. Her father got her out, but he had to pledge that he would vote for the Radicals, which was only to get her out of custody.¹⁰³

During the dispersal of the crowd in front of the *Hrvatski list* editorial office on 9 February 1925, the police arrested Gustav Veselić, brother of the murdered Stjepan Veselić. Two workers who were standing next to Veselić protested because there was no reason for the arrest, and then the police arrested them too. They beat all three at the police station and then released them.¹⁰⁴

Authorities continued to persecute *Hrvatski list* even on election day, 8 February 1925, as it was confiscated. The reason was that articles were published containing a serious violation of public morals, namely inciting tribal hatred, as well as hatred against the state as a whole. The court abolished the confiscation of two items, but confirmed it for the third item. On election day, **“the Vukovar satraps also banned the distribution”** of *Hrvatski list*.¹⁰⁵

Radical newspapers, “the Cyrillic *Straža* and the German *Die Frau*, which had not been distributed until then,” were freely distributed in Osijek on 9 February 1925. However, when the *Hrvatski list* distributors began their work, they were immediately arrested and mistreated. Thus, the police arrested Ivan Bašić, a 54-year-old man incapable of heavy labour, and his son Mijo Bašić, “took away their money and newspapers, and in the building of the police commissariat beat them half to death with rifle butts.” The doctor diagnosed the elder Bašić with two broken ribs and an injury to his left arm.¹⁰⁶ The *Hrvatski list* distributor in the Lower Town of Osijek, Ivan Beljan, Sr., was also arrested on 9 February 1925 and detained.¹⁰⁷

Kamilo Krvarić, the manager of *Hrvatski list*, was arrested on 9 February 1925 because he refused to remove the advertising board from the building housing *Hrvatski list* without a written order. He was held in custody for three hours, after which the police chief sentenced him to three days in prison and released him, and Krvarić filed a complaint with the grand prefect.¹⁰⁸

Osijek police, citing a law passed 50 years earlier in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, ordered the post office on 12 February 1925 to suspend “all dispatch of *Hrvatski list* until further

¹⁰² „Ugasiše svjetlo, pa u mraku rade. Obustavljen telefonski i brzozjavni saobraćaj, te poštanski promet. – Zabranije objave »Hrv. Lista«. – Sablažnjivi napadaji na elementarno pravo prosvjećenog naroda. – Rade u mraku – a suditi će im se po danu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 1.

¹⁰³ „Figu a ne krugljicu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 3.

¹⁰⁴ „Teror policije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 5.

¹⁰⁵ „I na dan "izbora" progone "Hrvatski List". Pošta protiv slobode štampe. – Zapljena. – Obustava kolportaze u Vukovaru.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 4.

¹⁰⁶ „Policija kundači i prebija rebra. Jučer su policajci u zgradi redarstvenog povjereništva prebili dva rebra Ivanu Bašiću, kolporteru »Hrvatskog Lista.«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 5.

¹⁰⁷ „Uhapšenje kolportera Beljana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 5.

¹⁰⁸ „Uhapšenje upravitelja našeg lista.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 5.

notice.” The newspaper's editorial office stated that this law was unconstitutional, but the post office complied with the order.¹⁰⁹

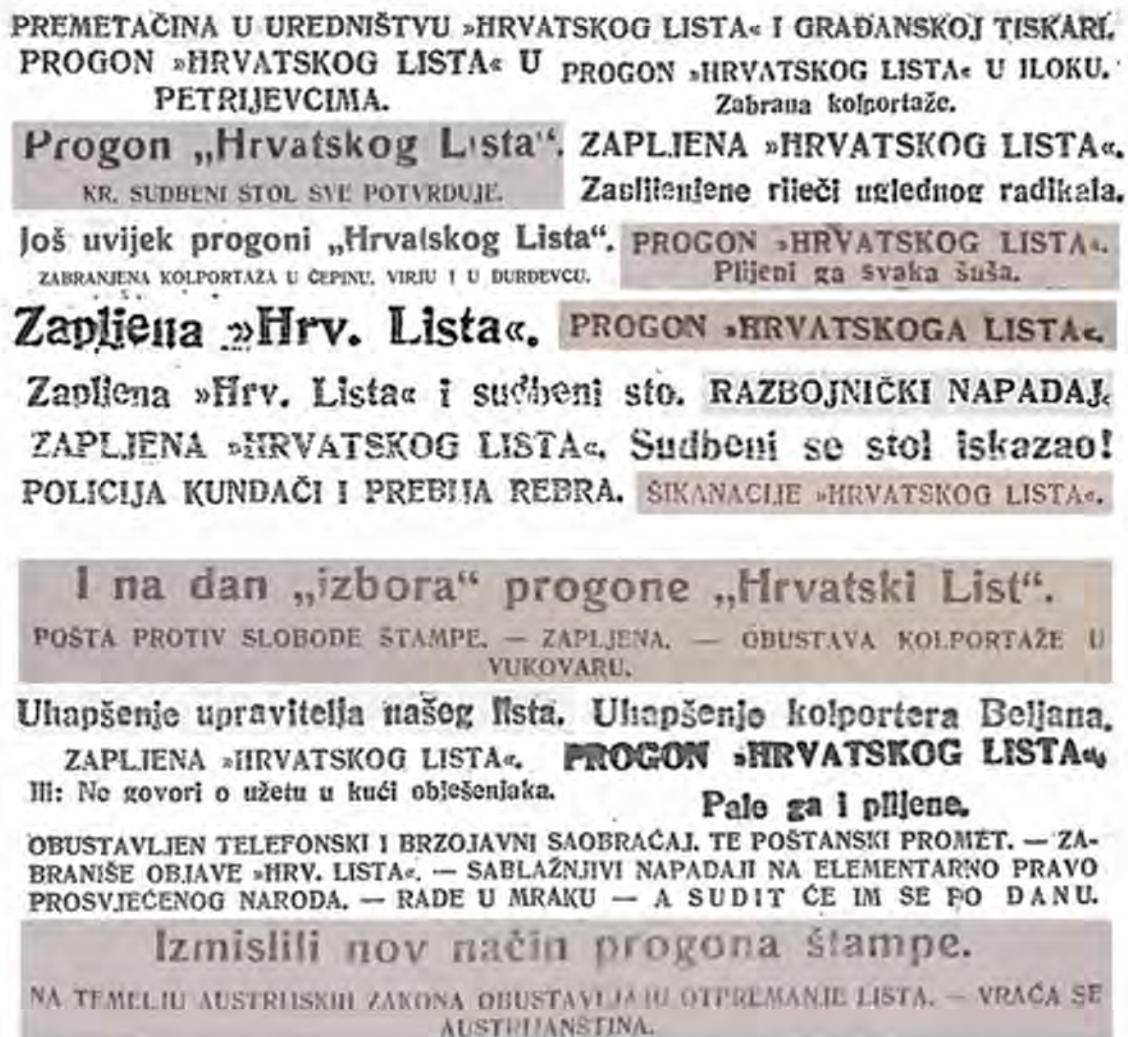


Figure 10. Reproductions of some article titles related to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1925-01.

In Dalj, the municipal authority required the *Hrvatski list* distributor to bring all copies to the municipality upon receipt, and the mayor confiscated all issues containing Dr Trumbić's speech at the Electoral Assembly in Osijek.¹¹⁰

The harassment of *Hrvatski list* continued as reported on 13 February 1925. Thus, subscribers from Feričanci reported that Commissioner Antun Falamić, a gendarme, was confiscating and burning *Hrvatski list* at the post office. The commissioner in Pakrac banned the sale of *Hrvatski list* even in tobacco shops. In Križevci, the commissioner was already removing *Hrvatski list* packages from postal boxes and destroying them. The postwoman in Darda was confiscating arriving copies of *Hrvatski list* on her own initiative. The newspaper's management concluded: “We leave it to the public to judge for itself the terms ‘equality,’

¹⁰⁹ „Izmislili nov način progona štampe. Na temelju austrijskih zakona obustavljaju otpremanje lista. — Vraća se austrijanština.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 3.

¹¹⁰ „Izmislili nov način progona štampe. Na temelju austrijskih zakona obustavljaju otpremanje lista. — Vraća se austrijanština.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 3.

‘freedom,’ etc. of today's regime, which appoints criminal, degenerate, and irresponsible types and rabble to responsible positions.”¹¹¹

In Našice, on 11 February 1925, all copies of *Hrvatski list* were confiscated at the train station and taken to the post office. It was reported that the ban was lifted at noon, and subscribers in Našice received the newspaper, but it was questionable when surrounding villages would get it.¹¹²

The distribution of *Hrvatski list* was banned again on 13 February 1925, while the radical newspaper *Straža* was freely distributed. This “forced” citizens to buy *Straža*, but most citizens did not fall for it.¹¹³

On Friday, 13 February 1925, by order of the Osijek police authority, the publication of *Hrvatski list* was suspended, which the Osijek Court Table confirmed. Therefore, starting from 17 February 1925, *Hrvatski glas* began to be published, also as the organ of the Croatian Community. Otherwise, *Hrvatski glas* had previously appeared from 13 August 1921 to 18 December 1921 after *Hrvatski list* was banned, after which *Hrvatski list* resumed publication until it was banned again.¹¹⁴

The second ban on publishing *Hrvatski list* followed on 13 February 1925, and the decision of the Osijek police authority was received by “the editorial office, management of H. L., and the Civic Printing House” that day at 4 p.m. The reason was that this printed matter “by its articles incites hatred against the state as a whole and tribal discord, and indirectly calls on citizens to change the Constitution and state laws by force, for which it has been stopped many times by the Royal State Prosecutor's Office, all of whose stops have been confirmed by the competent court.” The Royal Court Table in Osijek confirmed this decision on 14 February 1925.

The Society for the Publication of *Hrvatski list* informed all its subscribers about this by a special letter on 14 February 1925. However, **the Osijek police confiscated all these letters from Osijek deliverers and at the post office**, returning them only after intervention by the Society for the Publication of H. L., so these notices were distributed only on 15 February 1925. **A complaint** against the above court decision **was filed with the Royal Ban's Court** in Zagreb, by a decision of 24 November 1921, abolished the ban on the publication of *Hrvatski list*.¹¹⁵

After the attack on the Civic Printing House and the editorial office of *Hrvatski list* on 5 February 1923, the Osijek police authority issued permits to carry weapons, specifically for 10 revolvers for the printing house and editorial staff. However, on 13 February 1925, the Royal Police Commissariat for the city of Osijek refused to extend the permits for carrying this weapon and ordered it to be returned to the police.¹¹⁶

Hrvatski glas on 17 February 1925 explained the circumstances that led to the resumption of its publication. It was noted that *Hrvatski glas* had been temporarily suspended in 1921. Since *Hrvatski list* was again suspended on 13 February 1925, the Committee of Osijek Croats established a new Croatian publishing society and notified the Royal State Prosecutor's Office and police that they would begin publishing a new daily, *Hrvatska Zora*, as a non-party organ, on 15 February 1925. However, the Osijek police authority did not issue any decision on this notification, so publication of that newspaper could not begin. Therefore, *Hrvatski glas*, which had been permitted in 1921, resumed publication on 17 February 1925.¹¹⁷

¹¹¹ „Šikanacije »Hrvatskog Lista«, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 5.

¹¹² „Progon »Hrvatskog Lista«. Plijeni ga svaka šuša.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 5.

¹¹³ „»Straža« se kolportira.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 5.

¹¹⁴ UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA »HRVATSKOGA GLASA«; ODBOR »HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE« KAO VLASNIK I IZDAVAČ. "Hrvatski Glas"., *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 1-2.

¹¹⁵ „Kako je po drugi put ustavljen „Hrv. List“., *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 2-3.

¹¹⁶ „Oduzimanje oružja od osoblja »Hrvatskog Lista« i Gradanske tiskare., *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 3.

¹¹⁷ „Obnovljeni »Hrvatski Glas«, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 5.

The Royal Ban's Court in Zagreb, by a decision of 3 February 1925, abolished the ban on the publication of *Hrvatski list*. The Royal Ban's Court thus clearly and unequivocally established that *Hrvatski list* had been illegally suspended because, under existing press laws and the Constitution, a ban cannot be imposed on a periodical that has not yet been published and whose content is still unknown; only individual published issues can be stopped, and only due to content for which a ban is constitutionally permissible. The editorial office therefore wrote the following with enthusiasm: **“HONOUR TO THE BAN'S COURT! THERE IS STILL JUSTICE AND LAW IN CROATIA! (...)** It is the merit of the Royal Ban's Court that the authority of law and justice has been restored, and our concern will be to ensure that such cases of obvious violence and abuse of executive power do not recur. In this fierce struggle, with immense sacrifices, we persisted and completed it with complete success. No measures have broken us, nor will they break us, not even the worst ones against law and justice. They cannot and will not, because in such a struggle for the rights and interests of the Croatian people, our strongest strength comes from the pure conviction that we are on the right path, and our greatest support is provided by so many thousands of conscious Croats who are increasingly gathering around *Hrvatski list*. Let us not give in! Let us defend ourselves! Let us not yield anywhere! Let us work together! Right is stronger than injustice!”¹¹⁸ The Society for the Publication of *Hrvatski list* received the decision of the Royal Ban's Court from Zagreb on 4 March 1925, which abolished the ban on the publication of *Hrvatski list*.¹¹⁹ *Hrvatski list* was suspended on 13 February 1925, and this **suspension lasted a full 19 days**, as it resumed publication on 5 March 1925.¹²⁰

After consent was requested for the publication of *Hrvatska Zora* on 13 February 1925 and after the first issue of *Hrvatski glas* came out of print on 17 February 1925, the Osijek police banned the continued publication of *Hrvatski glas* and also refused and banned the publication of *Hrvatska Zora*. The following was stated in an editorial article: “The Osijek Royal Police Commissariat, in the matter of banning the publication of *Hrvatski Glas* and *Hrvatska Zora*, took the position that these newspapers should be considered a continuation of the banned *Hrvatski List*, so if these newspapers were published, it would circumvent the police and judicial ban on *Hrvatski List*. The police authority therefore holds that not only has *Hrvatski List* lost the right to publish, as it was confiscated several times, but that **this newspaper must perish without continuation and without successors**. The police authority has thus extended the ban on *Hrvatski List* to its editorial office and management, to the printing house, to its founders or publishers, and to the entire party, i.e., the Croatian Community in Osijek, **as if they too, with the ban on the publication of *Hrvatski List*, have completely lost the ability and right to publish Croatian newspapers, under any name and direction.**”¹²¹

At the extraordinary general assembly of the Zagreb section of the journalists' association in Zagreb, the chief editor of *Hrvatski list*, Ivan Brkić, “delivered a report on **the persecutions of the same newspaper in Osijek**, and the chief editor of *Sušački list* on the persecutions of the same newspaper in Sušak.”¹²²

The watchman of *Hrvatski list*, Marjanović, noticed a man's silhouette on the roof of the building on the evening of 12 February 1925 and fired three shots in that direction. The silhouette disappeared, and the next day they found several broken roof tiles. Notably, the

¹¹⁸ „I druga zabrana „Hrvatskoga Lista“ sudbeno ukinuta. Banski stol dne 3. o. g. dokinuo je zaključak osječke policije i sudbenog stola. - „Hrvatski List“ nastavlja izlaženje... *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 1.

¹¹⁹ „Dokinuće zabrane »Hrvatskog Lista«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 5.

¹²⁰ „Poslije 19 dana.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 5.

¹²¹ „Što je sa 'Hrvatskim Glasom'? Što je sa 'Hrvatskom Zorom'?, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 1-2.

¹²² „Novinarsko udruženje protiv progona štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 6

company had its weapons confiscated that same day.¹²³ This was evidently **an attempted attack on the *Hrvatski list* printing house.**

The 19-day ban on *Hrvatski list* caused great satisfaction among the public upon its resumption. One shop assistant decided to pay the subscription for *Hrvatski list* in advance for six months because of its return.¹²⁴

In an article titled “Kako kr. sudbeni stol u Osijeku prosuđuje redarstvene zabrane tiskopisa” [How the Royal Court Table in Osijek Rules on Police Bans of Printed Matter,] published in *Hrvatski list* on 8 March 1925, the court's handling of police bans against that newspaper and *Hrvatski glas*, issued by the same editorial office, as well as *Hrvatska Zora*, for which they had sought permission to publish, is analysed. Four police bans sent to the State Prosecutor's Office in Osijek were described; it did not forward them to the court table within the legal 24-hour period, so the court neither confirmed nor rejected them. The *Hrvatski list* editorial office therefore requested on 22 February 1925 that the court table issue executive certificates stating that these bans should be considered annulled. On 6 March 1925, they received “four decisions worded exactly the same.” These decisions stated that the Royal State Prosecutor's Office was not obliged to forward them to the court “because this is not a matter of banning publication or distribution of printed matter but a procedure under § 8 of the press law.” The article's author considers these decisions illegal, comparing them to certain court decisions in similar proceedings and citing constitutional provisions. The publishers of *Hrvatski list*, i.e., *Hrvatski glas* and *Hrvatska Zora*, therefore filed “**four COMPLAINTS with the Royal Ban's Court.**”¹²⁵

The authorities of the Kingdom of SHS found various ways to persecute the Croatian press. Thus, on 11 March 1925, the police came to the editorial office of *Hrvatski list* and demanded the manuscript of the article “Zajednica hrvatskih sudaca brani loše suce” [The Association of Croatian Judges Defends Bad Judges]. The editorial office was horrified by this procedure and distanced itself from such rummaging and police arbitrariness, as it hindered their work and caused great damage. They requested that all free press rise against such actions that the police could carry out daily. They stated that no justified reason for the search is visible in the warrant, as no possible high treason, espionage, etc., are mentioned. If this continued, it would lead to the suppression of the fundamental function and freedom of the press, as well as the personal freedom of journalists and newspaper contributors. According to the editorial office, this would reduce them “to the level of African savages.” They warned the authorities that they were mistaken if they thought they could intimidate and subdue the press.¹²⁶ The Administrative Board of the Yugoslav Journalists' Association considered on 12 March 1925 the complaint from the *Hrvatski list* editorial office regarding the police search that demanded the manuscript of the article “Zajednica hrvatskih sudaca brani loše suce”. It was decided to hand over this complaint to the executive board so that all Zagreb newspapers would address this case.¹²⁷ On 12 March 1925, the Osijek police summoned “four compositors and a typesetter” from the Civic Printing House for questioning related to finding the author of the article “Zajednica hrvatskih sudaca brani loše suce”. They learned nothing, and the editorial office received information that the police would summon readers for questioning, as they believed they should also know who wrote the article.¹²⁸

¹²³ „Pokušaj noćnog napadaja na tiskaru »Hrvatskog Lista«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 March 1925, no. 45 (1462): 3.

¹²⁴ „Odjek progona »Hrvatskog Lista«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 March 1925, no. 45 (1462): 3.

¹²⁵ „Kako kr. sudbeni stol u Osijeku prosuđuje redarstvene zabrane tiskopisa.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 March 1925, no. 47 (1464): 2.

¹²⁶ „Progoni opet počinju. Novi način gašenja štampe. – Policija traži rukopise.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 March 1925, no. 50 (1467): 1-2.

¹²⁷ „Novinarsko udruženje o premetačini u »Hrvatskom Listu«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 March 1925, no. 51 (1468): 1.

¹²⁸ „Policija nastavlja“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 March 1925, no. 51 (1468): 5.

The management of *Hrvatski list* received daily complaints about the authorities' actions toward subscribers to that newspaper. Some were afraid to send money by post and reported that they would deliver it in person. It was particularly problematic in Baranja, where *Hrvatski list* had not been received since 2 February 1925 because the authorities were holding it, threatening prison, etc.¹²⁹

Issue no. 18 March 1924 of *Hrvatski list* was confiscated on the grounds that it incited hatred “against the state as a whole, and sowing of tribal discord.” The same items in Zagreb press were not confiscated. The court table partially confirmed the confiscation, but the editorial office was most disturbed by the fact that different rules applied to some other newspapers than to *Hrvatski list*.¹³⁰

The Society for the Publication of *Hrvatski list* filed a complaint on 1 December 1924 against the decision of the Royal Police Commissariat for the city of Osijek of 27 November 1924 banning the distribution of that newspaper in Osijek. Only after a full four months, specifically on 2 April 1925, did the regional Grand Prefect Ante Perković decide on the complaint, confirming the attacked decision in its entirety. The management stated that this was unconstitutional because the constitution states the following: “The press is free. No preventive measure can be established that prevents the publication, sale, and distribution of writings and newspapers.”¹³¹

The management of *Hrvatski list* sent a complaint to the Royal Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs in Zagreb because they were receiving notifications from various sides about the irregular postal delivery of *Hrvatski list*.¹³²

Another confiscation of *Hrvatski list* occurred, according to the State Prosecutor's Office in Osijek, for the issue of 7 May 1925 due to the article titled “Beogradski konspiratori” [Belgrade Conspirators]. The *Hrvatski list* editorial office added that they were sorry the confiscation occurred due to an article written by a “respected Serbian politician and historian” and that “suspicion fell on it ‘of inciting hatred against the state as a whole’.”¹³³

In the article titled “Progon »Hrvatskog Lista« pred sudom” [Persecution of *Hrvatski list* Before the Court], the management of *Hrvatski list* stated that the Osijek police had, up to June 1925, **illegally taken away the distribution of *Hrvatski list*; suspended its publication; removed the advertising board from the management; fined and imprisoned the manager of *Hrvatski list*; conducted various searches; disarmed the entire editorial office and printing house staff; forcibly suppressed the publication of *Hrvatski glas* and *Hrvatska Zora*; and carried out a series of newspaper confiscations as well as the arrest and mistreatment of *Hrvatski list* distributors.** It was noted that this was not enough for the police, as a complaint was filed against **Dr Franjo Papratović** as the chairman of the Society for the Publication of *Hrvatski list*, against the then responsible editor **Ivan Brkić**, and against the manager of the Civic Printing House Ltd., **Gavra Szenci**, “for various press offenses.” The hearing before the Royal Municipal Court in Osijek began on 20 June 1925 against Franjo Papratović and Gavra Szenci for offenses under articles 7 and 15 of the press law because on 20 February 1925 they printed and mailed under envelope to all *Hrvatski list* subscribers a letter informing them why *Hrvatski list*, *Hrvatski glas*, and *Hrvatska Zora* had been suspended and what had been done to lift these bans. The Osijek police authority considered that the publisher and printer “**should also have submitted a copy of this letter to the police and the state**

¹²⁹ „»Hrv. List« u Vojvodini.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 March 1925, no. 50 (1467): 3.

¹³⁰ „Zapljena jučerašnjeg broja »Hrv. Lista«. G. Tomić plijeni ono, što je zagrebački državni odvjetnik propustio“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 March 1925, no. 56 (1473): 3.

¹³¹ „Progoni Hrvatskog Lista – kršenje ustava. Oblasni župan potvrđuje zabranu kolportaže.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 April 1925, no. 71 (1488): 2.

¹³² „Neuredno dostavljanje »Hrv. Lista«. Pritužba na ravnateljstvo pošte i brzjava u Zagrebu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 April 1925, no. 72 (1489): 4.

¹³³ „Zapljena »Hrvatskog Lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 April 1925, no. 72 (1489): 5.

prosecutor's office, and since this was omitted, it is prosecuting them and seeking punishment.” The accused defended themselves by stating that such letters are not required to be submitted to the police and State Prosecutor's Office because they are not printed matter, but business notices. The court accepted this and acquitted them under article 7 of the press law. Under another indictment, Franjo Papratović, Ivan Brkić, and Gavro Szenci were prosecuted under articles 8 and 9 of the press law because on 17 February 1925 they continued the publication of *Hrvatski glas*, “which on 19 December 1921 had been temporarily suspended by the publishers with reservation that they would resume its publication later. **The police and State Prosecutor's Office received notification of this.**” The accused presented evidence to the court and stated “that under the law they did not need to seek any new permits nor wait 8 days for them, but that they were entitled to resume publication of the properly registered *Hrvatski glas*.” However, the police forcibly stopped *Hrvatski glas* on the morning of 17 February 1925, **“and only afterward delivered the decision banning its continued publication”** to the publishers and printer. The court postponed this hearing due to the need to obtain all documents from the police and State Prosecutor's Office.¹³⁴

In Požega on 8 July 1925, *Hrvatski list* vendor Emil Novak was arrested and sentenced by the police authority to 14 days in prison. The reason given was alleged insult to Minister Pribičević and resistance to police organs. It was added that “anyone who knows old Novak cannot believe it. It must be a denunciation and persecution of *Hrv. List*.”¹³⁵

The Osijek county office on 21 July 1925 lifted the ban on the distribution of *Hrvatski list* **“which the police authority had banned 8 months earlier.”**¹³⁶

After the distribution of *Hrvatski list* had been banned several times, those newspapers reported on 28 July 1925 that the grand prefect of the Osijek region had lifted that ban on 21 July 1925.¹³⁷

The persecution of *Hrvatski list* did not exist only in Osijek but also in other places. This was also the case in Dubrovnik, where the management of that newspaper sent a man to distribute *Hrvatski list*. However, this was forbidden to him, and that ban was lifted, but according to information in *Hrvatski list* of 19 August 1925, the Dubrovnik grand prefect had still not given permission for distribution. At the same time, *Večernja pošta* and *Hrvatska riječ* were freely distributed.¹³⁸

“I loš zakon krše na gore” [Even Bad Laws Are Broken Worse] is the title of an article in *Hrvatski list* of 22 August 1925. The unsigned author writes that under the new press law no special permit is needed for distribution, but police authorities are creating problems for *Hrvatski list* distributors. They should namely issue a confirmation immediately after receiving the application, but they do not do so; instead, they create obstacles and ban the sale of *Hrvatski list* in some places.¹³⁹

Hrvatski list distributor Josip Matišić was arrested on 26 August 1925 in Županijska Street in Osijek around 7 a.m. because he did not have the distribution permit with him; he had accidentally left it at home. **The policeman poked him with a baton on the way to the police station and in the guardhouse itself.** He was in custody until 10 a.m., when it was established that Matišić had the permit. A complaint was filed against the policeman who beat Matišić.¹⁴⁰

Even after the so-called “R-R government – the Radić-Radical government” was established on 18 July 1925, a kind of persecution of the Croatian press continued. It was stated

¹³⁴ „Progon »Hrvatskog lista« pred sudom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 June 1925, no. 131 (1548): 6.

¹³⁵ „Uhapšenje prodavača »Hrv. lista« u Požegi. Presuđen na 14 dana zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 July 1925, no. 157 (1574): 5.

¹³⁶ „Dignuta zabrana kolportaže »Hrvatskog lista«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 July 1925, no. 146 (1563): 5.

¹³⁷ „Slobodna kolportaža »Hrvatskog lista«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 July 1925, no. 161 (1578): 5.

¹³⁸ „Zabrana kolportaže »Hrvatskog lista« u Dubrovniku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 August 1925, no. 179 (1596): 5.

¹³⁹ „I loš zakon krše na gore.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 August 1925, no. 182 (1599): 5.

¹⁴⁰ „Uhapšenje kolportera »Hrvatskog lista«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 August 1925, no. 186 (1603): 6.

that at the beginning of October 1925 *Hrvatski list* “had to wait for hours” to get a telephone connection to Belgrade, unlike private conversations, which were immediately allowed. From Subotica, through which the telephone connection to Belgrade was made, *Hrvatski list* was told that private conversations must be completed first, and only then would newspapers come. They characterized this in *Hrvatski list* as supreme neglect of the public press and appealed to the minister to remove such stepmotherly treatment of Osijek press.¹⁴¹

Hrvatski list began publishing on 24 October 1920. It was launched by “a group of Croatian patriots with very modest means” and became a sensation. It stood “**resolutely in defence of the Croatian name, the Croatian character of the city of Osijek, and for justice and equality for all citizens.** With great ‘boldness it defended with all fervour from the rabid Yugoslav attacks all our citizens of any nationality’.” Therefore, “all dark forces invested their strength jointly and individually to destroy it.” State authorities also did this. *Hrvatski list* experienced terrorist attacks with bombs and revolvers on the newspaper's property, as well as on its founders and editors. Yet they succeeded in ranking among the front lines of Croatian journalism and “performed a great national and cultural task in the city of Osijek.” Conclusively, the editorial office stated the following: “Celebrating the fifth anniversary of our newspaper, **we celebrate the progress of Croatian consciousness.** Strong, with deep roots in the native soil, for whose defence and honour we have fought and will continue to fight, we with clear brows, strong spirit, and proud continue further on the path we have always boldly taken. **We have won, we are winning, and we will win!**”¹⁴²



Figure 11. Reproductions of some article titles related to the persecution of *Hrvatski list* in 1925-02.

¹⁴¹ „Zapostavljanje štampe“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 October 1925, no. 226 (1642): 5.

¹⁴² „Naša petogodišnjica“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 October 1925, no. 235 (1651): 5.

Persecutions of other press from 1921 to 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

Persecutions of other press in 1921

The Subotica *Neven* noted that they were not free to write what was printed in Belgrade and Zagreb newspapers. Their grand prefect had namely censored some texts that were allowed in other newspapers, so they stated they would seek satisfaction from the authorities in Belgrade. However, the unsigned author of the text in *Hrvatski list* sceptically noted that they were mistaken in hoping for justice from Belgrade, since those injustices come from Belgrade.¹⁴³

Zagreb newspapers *Jutarnji list* and *Hrvat* were confiscated in their entirety on 19 July 1921. The reason was an article in *Jutarnji list* titled “Hrvatsko gledište” [The Croatian Viewpoint], which reprinted an interview with one of the most prominent Croatian politicians whose name was not given. The confiscation was carried out “due to one drastic statement about the Croats' struggle for their individuality in this state.” *Hrvat* reprinted the same article and was also confiscated.¹⁴⁴

In Zagreb on 22 July 1921, after the blessing of Minister Drašković's body¹⁴⁵, demonstrations were held. It was reported that a “group of Dalmatians, some Slovenian railway workers, and a group of Bosnian radical students gathered to demonstrate in Zagreb.” They went through Zagreb streets with shouts against communists and separatists, and the cry “Down with Croats!” was often heard. They demolished the doors and windows of the *Hrvat* building, with estimated damage of 10,000 crowns. They took the entire confiscated print run of *Hrvat* from officials and burned it on Jelačić Square with a Croatian flag. It was added that the Serbian Radicals shouted: “Damn their Šokac mothers, they'll remember what Serbs are like!” They wanted to demolish *Jutarnji list* too, but the police prevented them. They stole a gold snuffbox worth 12,000 crowns from a restaurant.¹⁴⁶

Wherever press with a Croatian affiliation appeared, it was attacked in the Kingdom of SHS. Thus, in Split on 11 August 1921, the editor of *Hrvatska riječ*, Mr Slavko Rudo Bačinić, was ambushed and attacked. When the police arrived, the attackers fled, and no one was arrested.¹⁴⁷

Hrvatski glas of 17 August 1921 published a letter from Subotica stating that Subotica residents felt a void after *Hrvatski list* was suspended but joyfully accepted its successor *Hrvatski glas*. The correspondent added that newspaper copies of the “Budapest newspaper *A Nap*, organ of the Hungarian Catholic party,” were confiscated in Subotica. The reason given was its tendentious writing about conditions in Vojvodina. According to the article, this

¹⁴³ „Progon hrvatske štampe u Subotici“, *Hrvatski list*, 2, 8 January 1921, no. 5: 2.

¹⁴⁴ „Progon štampe. Zaplijena »Jutarnjeg lista« i »Hrvata«. Uzrok zaplijene.“, *Hrvatski list*, 2, 20 July 1921, no. 162: 1.

¹⁴⁵ According to: „Drašković, Milorad“. *Hrvatska enciklopedija, online edition*. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2013–2025. Accessed 22 July 2025, <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/draskovic-milorad>: „Drašković, Milorad, Serbian politician (Polom near Gornji Milanovac, 29 III 1873 – Delnice, 21 VII 1921). Member of the Independent Radical Party, later leader of the Democratic Community and Democratic Party. Minister in several coalition governments: for economy 1906–10, for army 1915 (during Serbian retreat through Albania), and interior minister in SHS government 1920–21. Author of the Obznan [Proclamation] that placed the CP and workers' organizations outside the law. After an unsuccessful assassination attempt on him in Belgrade, he withdrew from the government, but was killed a few days later by A. Alijagić.“

¹⁴⁶ „U srcu Hrvatske gazi se hrvatstvo. Demonstracije protiv komunista u Zagrebu. – Spaljenje hrvatske zastave. – »Rašica« predvodi. – Demoliranje »Hrvata«. – Poviči: »Dolje Hrvatima!« i »Majku im šokačku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 2, 24 July 1921, no. 166: 1.

¹⁴⁷ „Napadaj na urednika »Hrvatske Riječi«“, *Hrvatski glas*, I (II), 14 August 1921, no. 2 (175): 3.

Hungarian newspaper wrote to the Baranja Croats (Bunjevci and Šokci) the same as the Novi Sad Great Serbian newspapers, namely that the Baranja Croats remained faithful to their Hungarian homeland. They drew data from the democratic *Narod* and radical *Bačvanin*, as well as Belgrade's *Balkan* and *Novosti*. The article also noted that many Bunjevci and Šokci from the so-called Bačka Triangle had moved to Vojvodina because the press stated that this occupied Hungarian area would be abandoned. They were relieved by Pribičević's statement that the so-called Bačka Triangle would not be abandoned for the time being.¹⁴⁸

Constitutional expert Laza Marković gave an interview to the Mitrovica newspaper *Srbija* regarding the ban on *Hrvatski list*. He said, among other things, that *Hrvatski list* was banned “by ministerial order on 2 August. Only after drawing Mr Pribičević's attention in a cabinet meeting that the court must decide on every ban did he subsequently order in Osijek: to seek old issues of the mentioned newspaper and then refer the matter to the court retrospectively. This procedure violated the constitution once again, as it clearly stipulates: that the executive authority must refer every newspaper ban to the court within 24 hours, and the court must decide within another 24 hours.”¹⁴⁹ *Hrvatski glas* of 6 September 1921 supported L. Marković's views by quoting part of his words: “This issue is not clarified, and because **the Osijek court approved the ban on *Hrvatski list*, I have received an interpretation of article 138 of the constitution that cannot hold.** The same with *Slobodni čujmo*, whose ban was confirmed by the Zagreb Court Table, and with the Belgrade *Republika*.”¹⁵⁰

The Mitrovica *Srbija*, “**which had decisively taken a stand immediately against Pribičević's trampling of the constitution by suspending *Hrvatski list* and other Croatian newspapers,**” wrote on 7 September 1925: “... **the ban on the Osijek *Hrvatski list*, the Varaždin *Slobodni Građanin*, and the Zagreb *Novi Čujmo* did not originate from lower executive organs but directly from Interior Minister Mr Svetozar Pribičević. Now that the interior minister gives such a statement to Mr Laza Marković, he thereby admits that with his decision he violated the constitution.**” It was emphasized that Minister Pribičević should also face sanctions for this.¹⁵¹ In the same issue of *Hrvatski glas*, it was published that on 13 December 1921, Zagreb's *Hrvat* was confiscated and its type sealed, so the second edition could not come out. The editorial office, like with *Hrvatski list*, did not receive timely notice of why the confiscation occurred.¹⁵²

The State Prosecutor's Office in Sarajevo confiscated the Christmas issue of *Hrvatska sloga* on Christmas Day. The reason given was a section from the quoted speech of Fr. Jakov Pašalić and the article “Osvrt na kongres radikalne stranke” [Review of the Radical Party Congress]. It was added that they saw nothing controversial in those articles and were dismayed by the decision of the state prosecutor's office in Sarajevo. They commented that this was done to inflict great material damage on that newspaper, “**an excellent defender of Croatianhood in Bosnia,**” thereby weakening it. They concluded that “**all their violence and all persecutions will not destroy the Croatian press, behind which stands the entire Croatian people today.**”¹⁵³

¹⁴⁸ „Pismo iz Subotice. Subotičani i »Hrvatski list«. – Posljedice nevaljale štampe. – Bajski trokut. – Izbori.“, *Hrvatski glas*, I (II), 17 August 1921, no. 3 (176): 3.

¹⁴⁹ „Glasovi štampe. Oko zabrane »Hrvatskog Lista.«“, *Hrvatski glas*, 1, 26 August 1921, no. 11: 2.

¹⁵⁰ „Pitanje obustave »Hrvatskog Lista.«“, *Hrvatski glas*, 1 (2), 6 September 1921, no. 20 (193): 2.

¹⁵¹ „Protiv obustave »Hrvatskog Lista.«“, *Hrvatski glas*, 1 (2), 10 September 1921, no. 23 (196): 1-2.

¹⁵² „Jučerašnji »Hrvat« zapečaćen.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 14 December 1921, no. 103 (276): 1.

¹⁵³ „Nečuvevi progon hrvatske štampe.“, *Hrvatski list*, 2, 31 December 1921, no. 289: 2.



Figure 12. Reproduction of article titles related to persecutions of other press in 1921.

Persecutions of other press in 1922

Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat* of 12 June 1922 was confiscated due to the leading article describing “magnificent manifestations at Mirogoj and Šestine.” However, before the confiscation, 15,000 copies had been sold.¹⁵⁴ On the same day “around 2 a.m., a small **fascist group**” **smashed two display windows** at the *Hrvat* management building in Preradovićevea Street “with shouts: ‘Long live the king!’”¹⁵⁵

The editorial office of the Subotica newspaper *Hirlap* was demolished by twelve “Yugoslav fascists.” They cut the telephone wire of one editorial member who was on the phone and yanked the receiver from his hand. Two of them pointed revolvers at him and ordered him to the corner, then **took all newspapers, editorial books, and printing materials**. They even tore down two pictures of the king that were in the display window, took them away, and threw them out. The police arrested only one of the attackers, who identified himself as a contributor to the Novi Sad *Vidovdan*. The unsigned author in *Hrvatski list* noted that this was the result of the centralization policy pursued by the then government, especially Minister Pribičević.¹⁵⁶

Newly appointed Head of Zagreb Police Boško Pavlović caused an incident at the end of October 1922. He came to the Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat* demanding a positive article about him. He was told that the Zagreb *Pokret* could write such praise about him, upon which he began smashing shelves at desks shouting that no one would insult him. He was told that no one insulted him but merely directed him to the “fascist *Pokret*,” and he pulled out a pistol pointing it at the gathered editors shouting that he would shoot. He didn't do it, but on leaving he telephoned the chief editor of *Hrvat* Peršić and told him that “he must print praise about him, or else **he would settle with him personally**.”¹⁵⁷

Zagreb newspaper *Slobodna tribuna* on 30 November 1922 published an article warning “the citizenry not to fall for fascist provocateurs and Pribičević's paid agents (...) because they have the task to cause unrest on 1 December and thus prevent the agreement action.” Surprisingly, the State Prosecutor's Office confiscated this article. Afterward, “Zagreb fascists” demanded that *Slobodna tribuna* publish a statement stylized by them that glorified them. The editors refused, and then a savage attack on the *Slobodna tribuna* editorial office occurred. Those “Zagreb fascists,” led by Messrs. Anđelinović and Živković, carried out the attack, while their colleagues surrounded the entire building. Anđelinović conducted the attack with a whip, with which he struck one person on the head. They also smashed tables in the editorial office.

¹⁵⁴ „Zapljena »Hrvata«. Rasprodano 15.000 primjeraka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 3, 13 June 1922, no. 132 (551): 1.

¹⁵⁵ „Napadaji na upravu »Hrvata«. Polupana dva izloga.“, *Hrvatski list*, 3, 13 June 1922, no. 132 (551): 1.

¹⁵⁶ Lj. „Divljački napadaj fašista na uredništvo "Hirlapa" u Subotici“. *Zar se ovako »nacionalizira«*“, *Hrvatski list*, 3, 2 September 1922, no. 198 (617): 2.

¹⁵⁷ „Debut novog šefa zagrebačke redarstvene straže u uredništvu "Hrvata". Makedonija je izgubila krasan egzemplar“, *Hrvatski list*, 3, 29 October 1922, no. 246 (635): 4.

After the police arrived, four attackers were arrested, including Anđelinović and Živković. Anđelinović got 14 days, Živković 3 days in prison, while the others were released.¹⁵⁸

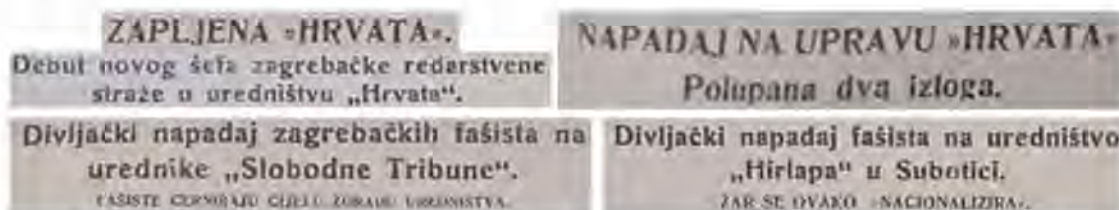


Figure 13. Reproduction of article titles related to persecutions of other press in 1922.

Persecutions of other press in 1923

On 29 December 1922, an assassination attempt was carried out on the editorial office of the Split *Novo doba*. A bomb was thrown through the window of their editorial office, **killing the valuable clerk Ivana Bonačić**. This was the greatest loss for *Novo doba*, and it should be noted that the bomb smashed tables, the typewriter, damaged the floor, cabinets, and clothing in the cabinets, as well as damaged the editorial walls, with all glass shattered. The perpetrator was Stevo Suić from Gjula in Banat. He was a border and financial guard. During questioning, he admitted throwing the bomb but thought no one was in the room. He also stated that he thought it was the editorial office of *Život*. He wanted to destroy their machines and equipment because *Život* had written mockingly about him and he thought that newspaper was anti-state.¹⁵⁹ *Hrvatski list* of 27 February 1923 published an article about the court process in Split against the attacker on the administration of *Novo doba*, Stevan Suić, when one clerk was killed. With the help of witnesses, it was proven that the attacker committed the crime deliberately and aware that there were several people in the editorial office when he threw the bomb inside.¹⁶⁰

A criminal attack on the editorial office of *Dél-Bácska* in Novi Sad was carried out by **a group of six masked, revolver-armed Orjuna members**, while at the same time several other revolver-armed young men occupied the previous editorial premises, which had become unusable due to a previous bomb attack. In the editorial office, dissatisfied with the newspaper's writing, they overturned a table and scattered chairs. **One Orjuna member hit chief editor Slezak on the head with a chair and gave him several strong blows with fists. Slezak fell unconscious to the floor with a concussion.** Contributor Pupić suffered a serious head wound. Another hit parish priest Sutö, who was there, with a chair, but he managed to block the blow with his hands. **They tore up all manuscripts, smashed electric bulbs, and splattered the walls with ink.** The attackers were not found, and the article questions why there is no reaction from journalists' associations. The Zagreb section of the Journalists' Association shamefully remained silent "when the *D. Volksblatt* editorial office was destroyed; remained silent when a bomb was thrown at the *Dél-Bácska* editorial office, remained silent when a bomb was thrown at the *Novo doba* administration, and remained silent shamefully even when a gang attacked the directors of *Sl. Tribuna*."¹⁶¹ Several days after the robber attack on the *Dél-Bácska* editorial office in Novi Sad, when **Chief Editor Dr Slezak was mortally wounded**, Orjuna members

¹⁵⁸ „Divljaški napadaj zagrebačkih fašista na urednike "Slobodne Tribuna". Fašiste cerniraju cijelu zgradu uredništva.", *Hrvatski list*, 3, 6 December 1922, no. 277 (693): 4.

¹⁵⁹ „Bomba bačena u administraciju "Novog Doba" u Splitu. Nevina žrtva zločinačkog djela.", *Hrvatski list*, 4, 4 January 1923, no. 3 (716): 3.

¹⁶⁰ „Atentat na administraciju "Novog Doba" pred porotnim sudom u Splitu. U eri obračunavanja s bombom. – Atentator je svjesno u nakani da ubije bacio bombu." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 27 February 1923, no. 48 (761): 3.

¹⁶¹ „Zločinački napadaj na redakciju Dél-Bácska u Novom Sadu. Novinarska društva sramotno šute." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 24 January 1923, no. 19 (727): 3.

in Subotica carried out **a robber attack on the printing house of the Hungarian newspaper *Hirlap*. They damaged all composing machines, with damage amounting to 4 million crowns.** The probable reason for the attack was that this newspaper published “a notice ironically accompanying the arrival of Novi Sad fascist Jevđević, who was said to have previously been involved in procuring prostitutes and was then trading in ‘patriotism.’”¹⁶²

Hrvatski list of 1 February 1923 published that the Belgrade *Pravda* had written a few days earlier that the editor of the Zagreb *Hrvatski borac*, Joe Matošić, should be “deported to his birthplace.” Matošić was from Zadar, which then belonged to Italy. The Zagreb *Hrvat* of 31 January 1923 wrote that Matošić had Kingdom of SHS citizenship, regardless of being born in Zadar, and could not be easily deported to another country. On the same day, **Joe Matošić was arrested, as was *Hrvat* management clerk Mr Nazor. Additionally, the Police Directorate banned the distribution of the weekly *Hrvatski borac* because its writing allegedly threatened public order and peace.**¹⁶³

Related to the attack on the printing house of the Hungarian newspaper *Hirlap*, *Hrvatski list* of 1 February 1923 noted that the damage had risen from the previous estimate of 4 to 6 million crowns. The unsigned author stated that the nationalist newspaper *Princip* in Subotica printed a message to the *Hirlap* editorial office in which Mr Jevđević, well-known editor of Novi Sad's nationalist newspaper *Vidovdan*, threatened revenge because they wrote about the mentioned attack, suspecting him of involvement. The *Hirlap* editorial office requested protection from the police, but they refused. It was also noted that the Novi Sad *Vidovdan* **learned details of the Subotica attack before the Subotica public.** They described that crime as a deserved and just punishment. *Vidovdan* also threatened all other editorial offices in Vojvodina with the same fate, and all printing houses that they would destroy if they printed *Hirlap*, *Dél Bácska*, and other newspapers with similar editorial policies.¹⁶⁴

The unsigned author in *Hrvatski list* of 15 February 1923 wrote: “At the same time as **Orjuna villains most perfidiously claim that we planted the bomb under our machines worth millions ourselves**, thinking to achieve some effect against us with this insane insinuation among the masses, **they continue their criminal destruction of others' property elsewhere, when they were unlucky with us.** This time the printing house of St. Cyril in Maribor suffered, but the villains were caught, so in this case they cannot use **the lie that the owners of the St. Cyril printing house destroyed their own machines themselves.**” It was further described how it happened. It was said, among other things, that Orjuna members on 10 February 1923 “...broke into the St. Cyril printing house, where the newspapers of the Slovenian People's Party *Straža* and *Slovenski Gospodar* are printed. **Five intruders stayed as guards at the watchman's lodge, threatening him with death if he called for help. The others went to the machine room and completely ruined the large machine on which newspapers are printed, and in addition destroyed three smaller machines. They cut the drive belts into small pieces, and then disappeared into the night. The damage cannot yet be properly estimated, but it amounts to millions.** The damaged machine parts will need to be ordered from German factories, and until then work in the printing house will be carried out to a very small extent.” The police caught all the attackers, which the article particularly points out to the Osijek police, who arrested no one for the attack on *Hrvatski list* and the Civic Printing House in Osijek.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶² „Bjesomučne orgije "Orjune" u Subotici. Šteta od 4 milijuna kruna. "Orjuna" nastavlja izvršavanjem svog plaćenog zanata: demoliranjem tuđe imovine." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 31 January 1923, no. 25 (738): 3.

¹⁶³ „Progoni "Hrvatskog Borca". Urednika hoće da šupiraju u Zadar. – Uhićeni urednik »Hrvatskog Borca« i administrator »Hrvata«. Zabrana kolportaže." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 1 February 1923, no. 26 (739): 1.

¹⁶⁴ „Atentat na redakciju "Hirlapa" u Subotici. Orjunaška furda putuje besplatnim željezničkim kartama na odredišta svoje zločinačke eksploatacije." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 1 February 1923, no. 26 (739): 3.

¹⁶⁵ „"Orjunaši" nastavljaju razaranjem tiskara. Provala u tiskaru Sv. Ćirila u Mariboru." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 15 February 1923, no. 38 (751): 2.

The Zagreb *Hrvat* of 14 February 1923 was confiscated due to one part of the leading article titled "Zašto ćemo glasovati za HRSS" [Why We Will Vote for HRSS] and some other notes in that issue.¹⁶⁶

The Belgrade *Republika* also experienced a search of its editorial premises on 21 February 1923. The **police confiscated "40 copies of the Republican Party's proclamation to the people."** *Republika* had published that proclamation two weeks earlier, and the police had confiscated it, but the court annulled that confiscation. Despite this, the police took those proclamations. Otherwise, the police frequently searched the editorial office with the aim of finding some "secret" documents on the basis of which they would ban the Republican Party's activities.¹⁶⁷

An attack was also carried out on the German printing works in Novi Sad where *Deutsches Volksblatt* was printed. It happened in the night of 10/11 March 1923, when **three bombs were thrown into the printing house.** Machines were damaged, a section of the wall was blown out, and windows were destroyed. Everyone was horrified by this attack, even Belgrade's *Balkan*, emphasizing that it was **the work of "Orjuna" and "Serbian shame."**¹⁶⁸

Author signed with initial B. reported from Sarajevo to *Hrvatski list* that the "HRSS organ" *Niša pravda* was confiscated on 16 March 1923. The management had prepared a second edition, but Sarajevo **Orjuna members destroyed it by breaking into the "Islamic Printing House," completely demolishing it.** Those same Orjuna members threatened the citizenry with death if they voted for HRSS. The text's author concluded: "...Croats in Sarajevo and Bosnia have closed ranks even tighter and unanimously support HRSS. **Indignation against the fascist rabble is indescribable.**"¹⁶⁹

Hrvatski list of 20 March 1923 reported a news item from Belgrade's *Balkan* of 18 March 1923, according to which the Union of Graphic Workers in Zagreb discussed several attacks on printing houses that professionally do their job and are not involved in party struggles. They concluded that the attack on the printing house of *Deutsches Volksblatt* was the work of "Orjuna" and that *Vidovdan* and those organizations would no longer print. They added: "If Orjuna tries anything against typographers, they will boycott all Orjuna newspapers throughout the state, and hold accountable even those who pay Orjuna..." They concluded that typographers thereby protected the reputation of the entire country as a state of law.¹⁷⁰

Croatian National Youth in Vukovar issued a statement regarding the savage attack by Osijek Orjuna on the editor of their newspaper *Gvozd* in Vukovar, Franjo Gruber. They told the robbers: "**We were Croats, we are Croats, and we will remain Croats.** Whoever doesn't like that should at least keep quiet, as long as he is in our country." They demanded that the Osijek Orjuna provides the names of the attackers, because if they didn't, they agreed with such acts. In that case, they concluded: "From that moment we know where we stand, and we will act accordingly." The statement was signed by president Eduard Švager and secretary Ivan Vuković. The *Hrvatski list* editorial added that, unlike the Osijek Orjuna who hides, the Novi Sad Orjuna publicly boasts about their deeds in their newspaper *Vidovdan*. Thus, under the title "Suffering of Hanuš Leader Gruber," *Vidovdan* wrote: "**Osijek Orjuna caught Hanuš and beat him so badly that he had to be carried to Vukovar.**" In conclusion, the *Hrvatski list* editorial noted that it was sad that someone boasts about such actions, adding: "But that gang

¹⁶⁶ „Zaplijena »Hrvata". *Hrvatski list*, 4, 16 February 1923, no. 39 (752): 5.

¹⁶⁷ „Premetačina u redakciji beogr. "Republike". Akt koji se ne može motivirati. – U potjeri za »tajnim« dokumentima." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 18 February 1923, no. 41 (754): 5.

¹⁶⁸ „Atentat s bombama na tiskaru "Deutsches Volksblatta" u Novom Sadu. Tri bombe od kojih su dvije eksplozivne, a jedna je zatajila." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 14 March 1923, no. 61 (774): 2.

¹⁶⁹ „Plaćenička rulja orjunaca demolirala "Islamsku tiskaru" u Sarajevu. Čitavo Sarajevo uz HRSS. – Policija se drži sasvim korektno. – Ogorčenje pučanstva protiv banditima." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 18 March 1923, no. 65 (778): 3.

¹⁷⁰ „Prvi odgovor na atentate "Orjune" protiv štamparija. Jedna važna odluka novosadskih tipografa." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 20 March 1923, no. 68 (781): 5.

is mistaken if it thinks all this will be forgotten. **The Croatian people have remembered it all well.**¹⁷¹

Hrvatski list of 16 May 1923 announced that the main hearing against Don Kerubin Šegvić and Joe Matošić, accused “of writing well-known articles in *Hrvatski borac*,” and against Bogdan Kralj, as responsible editor of *Hrvatski borac* who included the mentioned articles, would begin on 7 June 1923. The Ban's Court released Joe Matošić to defend himself from freedom.¹⁷² Before the hearing itself before the court in Zagreb, Zagreb's *Hrvat* noted that this court was not competent for the incriminated act, but that a jury should judge. Great interest prevailed in Zagreb for this trial.¹⁷³ All three defenders, Dr Maček, Dr St. Košutić, and Dr Stožir, requested that the senate be changed because it was not as originally determined, but the court did not accept it, nor the lawyers' proposal to appoint a jury along with the councillors. Therefore, the lawyers left the courtroom. The judges posed suggestive questions to the accused, against which they protested and refused to answer. Thus, the hearing was interrupted at 13:30.¹⁷⁴ In the continuation of the hearing, Šegvić's lawyer Kovačević asked him what he meant in the article when he wrote “**unprecedented fraud**” because of which the Croatian people came into “**horrible bondage**” in which they “**suffer injustice and tyranny.**” Šegvić clarified that **the fraud was in the “Corfu Declaration” which guaranteed equality to both Croats and Slovenes** and that the constitution would be adopted “by a qualified predetermined majority.” He concluded that exactly **the opposite happened in reality because a hegemonistic policy was being pursued.** Regarding injustices and tyranny, Šegvić said: “**...if Croatian citizens, only because they are Croats, are imprisoned, beaten, and killed, and the state authorities do nothing to prevent it?**” He also marked **the punishment and beating of Catholic parish priests when they hang the Croatian flag next to the state flag.** He equally characterized **the actions of Orjuna, which terrorizes people's representatives, and the state authorities support them.** Orjuna criminals remained unpunished, even though **they attacked “every prominent Croat, and destroyed printing houses and editorial offices in Novi Sad, Subotica, Split, Osijek, Dubrovnik, and Sarajevo.”** He also pointed to the fact that “unqualified and incompetent people occupy positions for which they are not suited, while capable and qualified ones, because they are **Croats and do not make the sign of cross with three fingers, are excluded...**” In the end, Šegvić concluded that the **injustice and tyranny was also this lawsuit being conducted against Croatian journalists.**¹⁷⁵ At the hearing held on 18 June 1923 “against Prof. Šegvić and others,” an unusual case occurred. Namely, while examining the accused Joe Matošić, he was asked to comment on the article titled “**Pad prijestolja i slom Jugoslavije**” [Fall of the Throne and Collapse of Yugoslavia] and he said he didn't write it, but suggested “that those to whom His Majesty King Alexander spoke those words found in the mentioned article be heard.” After that, council member Đermanović appeared as a witness refuting Matošić's claims. The defense proposed that council member Đermanović be excluded as a judge because a witness cannot be a judge. However, the court

¹⁷¹ „Hrvatska narodna omladina u Vukovaru povodom divljačkog napadaja na urednika "Gvozda". Priznanja novosadskog »Vidovdana«." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 15 April 1923, no. 90 (802): 2.

¹⁷² „Rasprava protiv hrvatskih novinara. Djelo »Hrvatskog borca«." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 16 April 1923, no. 115 (802): 1.

¹⁷³ „Hrvatski novinari pred sudom. Djelo »Hrvatskog borca«. – Danas počinje rasprava protiv prof. Šegvića i drugova pred zagrebačkim sudbenim stolom." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 7 June 1923, no. 132 (843): 1.

¹⁷⁴ „Rasprava protiv prof. Šegvića i drugova. Obrana napušta sudnicu. – Optuženici ne odgovaraju na postavljene upite." *Hrvatski list*, 4, 8 June 1923, no. 133 (844): 1.

¹⁷⁵ „Kaznena rasprava protiv profesora Kerubina Šegvića i drugova u Zagrebu. Što je optuženi u svom članku razumijevao pod »nečuvenom prevarom« uslijed koje je hrvatski narod došao »u grozno sužanjstvo« u kom trpi nepravdu i zulum?" *Hrvatski list*, 4, 12 June 1923, no. 136 (847): 3.

refused!¹⁷⁶ The hearing “against Prof. Šegvić and others” continued on 20 June 1923. The State Prosecutor in his speech emphasized that Šegvić's guilt was proven because he admitted writing the article “Pozdrav hrvatskom borcu” [Greeting to the Croatian Fighter] and the same was established for Matošić and Kralj. Defender Stožir refuted the state prosecutor's claims.¹⁷⁷ The final hearing “against Prof. Šegvić and others” was held on 22 June 1923. The defenders at the end of their speeches appealed “to the Croatian conscience of the judges” and demanded the acquittal of the accused. After that “...Mr Dušan Đermanović said: Thank God, that appeal to conscience does not concern me, because I am a Serb.”¹⁷⁸

In Zagreb on 30 July 1923 around 23:00 on the street, **a group of Orjuna members attacked “a servant from the management of *Hrvatski borac*.”** They took him to the Management building, forced him to unlock it, tied him to the bed, and began their orgies: **“smashed all the furniture, destroyed books and manuscripts, and did not spare even the toilet itself.”** They took 1,275 dinars, and since they failed to set fire to the editorial office, they **opened the water taps and let water into the management and editorial premises.** The servant “recognized the wrecker Anđelinović” among the attackers. Neighbours heard the noise and tried to call the police from Ilica Square, but there was not a single policeman, although there were usually two there. Therefore, the robbers calmly departed.¹⁷⁹

The Zagreb *Hrvat* on 13 September 1923 told the land administration in Zagreb “that the last confiscated issue of *Hrvat* was sent to England, so it can be seen how confiscations are done in Zagreb and what is being confiscated.”¹⁸⁰

Kerubin Šegvić, who was a people's representative, **was called for questioning on 14 September 1923 “because of the proclamation to the voters of Virovitica County in which he recommends them to vote for HRSS.”** The information author added was that this proclamation had previously been confiscated in *Hrvatski list*.¹⁸¹

Hrvatski list of 16 September 1923 reported that on 15 September 1923, distribution of Zagreb's *Hrvat* was banned.¹⁸²

The Zagreb *Slobodni dom* of 3 October 1923 was confiscated, “because of a note reporting that distribution of the main organ of the Croatian Community *Hrvat* in Zagreb was banned, because it wrote truthfully and objectively about one matter.”¹⁸³

Virovitica newspaper *Virovitičan* came out on 8 November 1923 in a special edition. It carried the Croatian Community's election proclamation titled “Croatian fellow citizens!” calling on the citizenry to “fight for city autonomy against radical violence, lawlessness, and corruption.” However, **city commissioner Huzjak confiscated the entire print run of *Virovitičan*,** justifying it as inciting hatred against the state and tribal discord. The report from Virovitica noted, however, that the article mentions neither the state nor tribes. It is said that

¹⁷⁶ „Rasprava protiv prof. Šegvića i drugova. Član sudbenog senata kao svjedok.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 19 June 1923, no. 142 (853): 6.

¹⁷⁷ „Rasprava protiv prof. Šegvića i drugova. Konačni prijedlozi optužbe i obrane.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 21 June 1923, no. 144 (855): 1.

¹⁷⁸ „Rasprava protiv prof. Šegvića i drugova. Interesantna izjava votanta Đermanovića.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 23 June 1923, no. 146 (857): 5.

¹⁷⁹ „Divljačka provala u upravu »Hrv. Borca«. Orjunci napadaju i vežu na ulici poslužnika uprave. – Uništen cijeli namještaj. – Neuspjela provala u blagajnu. – Iz ručne blagajne odnose 1275 dinara. – Redarstva nema. – Famosni Anđelinović na djelu.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 31 July 1923, no. 178 (889): 1.

¹⁸⁰ „»Hrvat« i njegove zaplijene. Neka zna svijet, kako je kod nas.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 14 September 1923, no. 215 (926): 5.

¹⁸¹ „Progon Kerubina Šegvića. Zbog proglašenja izbornicima županije virovitičke.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 15 September 1923, no. 216 (927): 5.

¹⁸² „»Hrvat« je zabranjena kolportaža. Odluka redarstvenog ravnateljstva u Zagrebu.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 16 September 1923, no. 217 (928): 6.

¹⁸³ „Zapljena »Slobodnog doma«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 4 October 1923, no. 232 (943): 5.

this confiscation caused general dissatisfaction in Virovitica, and they hope that the Court Table in Osijek will annul this confiscation.¹⁸⁴



Figure 14. Reproduction of article titles related to persecutions of other press in 1923.

Persecutions of other press in 1924

According to information in *Hrvatski list* of 16 January 1924, the Frankists announced posters that they would soon publish *Hrvatsko pravo* instead of the banned newspaper *Pravaš*.¹⁸⁵

In Kopačevo in Baranja, the correspondent of the Subotica *Hirlap* was arrested. His letters were stopped at the post office, read by gendarmes, and torn up.¹⁸⁶

The Zagreb Court Table annulled the suspension of the Zagreb *Pravaš* on 21 March 1925.¹⁸⁷

A report from Vinkovci dated 10 April 1924 stated that the police commission in Vinkovci confiscated the Vinkovci newspaper *Hrvatski branik* on 10 February 1924 “due to three passages in the leading article, in which the justified criticism and protest against the betrayal of Rijeka is expressed.” The court table annulled this confiscation on 12 February 1924.

¹⁸⁴ „Progon štampe uoči gradskih izbora u Virovitici. Očita zloraba uredovne vlasti.“ *Hrvatski list*, 4, 9 November 1923, no. 262 (973): 1.

¹⁸⁵ „»Hrvatsko Pravo«. Frankovci u režimskoj službi“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 16 January 1924, no. 13 (1030): 1.

¹⁸⁶ „Teror u Baranji. Protest subotičke novinarske sekcije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 21 February 1924, no. 43 (1030): 5.

¹⁸⁷ „Obustavljena zabrana izlazenja »Pravaša«. Jedna interesantna odluka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 21 March 1924, no. 69 (1076): 1.

However, State Prosecutor Tomić, at the same session, made **an oral proposal** to suspend the same issue of *Hrvatski branik* due to passages in the same article reprinted from the Osijek weekly *Slobodni reporter* of 2 February 1924. Interestingly, the State Prosecutor did not confiscate *Slobodni reporter* at that time, and even more interestingly, the court accepted Tomić's oral proposal and banned that issue of *Hrvatski branik* because, with the content of the passages to which Tomić orally referred, it “incites tribal discord.” Such a court decision is unbelievable because, according to “provision § 7 of the criminal procedure law on press matters, according to which the State Prosecutor must first **notify the newspaper in writing** of the carried-out suspension and then request confirmation... again in written form from the court table.” The text's author wondered where legal certainty is in this, and the management of *Hrvatski list* recommended that they report this case “in writing to the Royal Ban's Court and the Royal State Chief Prosecutor's Office in Zagreb.”¹⁸⁸

Hrvatski list of 27 April 1924 published a short report on the confiscation of the latest issue of the Vinkovci *Hrvatski branik*. The reason given was the inclusion of excerpts from Trumbić's article published in *Hrvatski list*, *Hrvatska riječ*, and *Jutarnji list*. Thus, double standards.¹⁸⁹

The unsigned author of the text states that almost every issue of the Belgrade *Republika* is confiscated by the police, only for the court to then annul that decision. This caused injustice and damage to that newspaper.¹⁹⁰

A report from Vukovar dated 3 and published on 4 June 1924 states that in “recent times **on three occasions**,” the gazette of the Croatian Community in Vukovar, *Srijemski Hrvat*, was confiscated. The court table confirmed only one of those confiscations. They presumed it possible that District Prefect Pajo **Georgijević** did not even propose the other two confiscations to the court. It was further stated that Georgijević, when the latest issue was already typeset, sent the editorial office a ban on distribution of that newspaper, as well as the humoristic *Kišobran*. For that ban, reasons were given that the correspondent said “**do not hold**,” and this caused great material damage to both newspapers.¹⁹¹

The Split *Hrvatska riječ* was suspended on 18 June 1924 by decision of the police chief “due to the communiqué from the opposition bloc session in Zagreb and reprinting certain passages from Balkan, because it thereby undermines the reputation of the state.” The unsigned author added that lately *Hrvatska riječ* **had been confiscated as many as 11 times**. However, the Supreme Court annulled most of them. In the end, it was added that the authorities want to leave Croatian lands without free Croatian press, concluding: ““Do what you want, regime supporters, but you won't get your way for as long as you wish.”¹⁹² Instead of the suspended *Hrvatska riječ*, *Hrvatska sloga* began publishing from 23 June 1924.¹⁹³

The Sušak *Primorski novi list* was confiscated on 21 June 1924, but not only that – one of the editors, journalist and writer Nikola Polić, was taken into custody at the Court Table in Ogulin.¹⁹⁴

Hrvatski list also wrote about the persecution of Croatian press on 24 June 1924. It stated that after the ban on *Hrvatska riječ* in Split, they received a letter saying “that apparently **no**

¹⁸⁸ „Živila sloboda štampe! Kako osječki državni odvjetnik g. Tomić usmene zapljene predlaže – a kr. sudbeni stol usmene prijedloge uvažuje. Senzacionalna zapljena »Hrvatskog Branika«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 11 April 1924, no. 88 (1105): 2.

¹⁸⁹ „Zapljena »Hrv. Branika«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 27 April 1924, no. 100 (1117): 9.

¹⁹⁰ „Borba beogradske policije i suda na račun »Republike«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 21 May 1924, no. 119 (1136): 1.

¹⁹¹ „Kotarski predstojnik u Vukovaru nastavlja progon hrvatske štampe“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 4 June 1924, no. 130 (1147): 4.

¹⁹² „Progon hrvatske štampe u Dalmaciji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 20 June 1924, no. 144 (1151): 2.

¹⁹³ „»Hrvatska sloga« u Splitu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 24 June 1924, no. 147 (1154): 1.

¹⁹⁴ „Reakcija u akciji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 22 June 1924, no. 146 (1153): 2.

newspaper bearing 'Croatian' in the title will be allowed anymore "because every such name spreads hatred toward the state as a whole."¹⁹⁵

Hrvatski list of 26 June 1924 pointed to the inequality of newspapers in the Kingdom of SHS. It substantiated this by noting that Split's *Hrvatska riječ* was confiscated (and suspended) for reprinting several passages from *Balkan*. On the other hand, *Primorski novi list* was confiscated and suspended for writing several criticisms of Pašić's speech in Bijeljina. Those words were reprinted by *Samouprava* and "other radical and independent press, yet no one suffered." *Hrvatski list* itself was confiscated on 25 June 1924 "due to a news item that appeared and was not confiscated in *Obzor*, *Zagreber Tagblatt*, etc." In the end, it was added that courts annul 90% of confiscations, so it can be said that "**arbitrariness of state prosecutors and police**" is at work. There was hope that the new press law would protect press freedom and equality.¹⁹⁶

The Court Table in Ogulin annulled on 27 June 1924 the State Prosecutor's order to place the responsible editor of *Primorski novi list*, Nikola Polić, in investigative custody, so he was released. *Sušački novi list* was suspended after two days of publication by police decision with the explanation that the contributors remained the same as in *Primorski novi list*.¹⁹⁷

The persecution of other Croatian newspapers continued. Thus, *Hrvatski list* reported on 2 July 1924 that Šibenik weekly ***Dalmatinski Hrvat* was confiscated for three consecutive weeks** "due to completely innocent articles." The court annulled all three confiscations, but **its further publication was banned. Its chief editors Mr Medić and Miho Jerinić were imprisoned.** The author in *Hrvatski list* concluded "that this Pašić-Pribičević regime is more threatened by their persecution of Croatian press than by the writing of all opposition newspapers."¹⁹⁸

The grand prefect in Karlovac demanded from the editorial offices of *Primorski novi list* and *Sušački novi list* that they issue a statement that they would no longer write in the spirit of *Primorski novi list*, after which their publication would be allowed. It was concluded: "Of course, the editorial offices of the banned newspapers will not comply with this attack on press freedom."¹⁹⁹

According to a report from Nova Gradiška dated 16 July 1924, signed by Novogradišćanin, District Prefect Maljković sentenced Dr Milovan Žanić, editor of *Graničar*, and the printer of that newspaper, M. Bauer, to 14 days in prison each. The reason was one advertisement that Žanić posted in the *Graničar* display window located in M. Bauer's house. The advertisement referred to the ban on the "Pentecost protest assembly in Zagreb due to the Trbovlje bloodshed," sent by the *Jutarnji list* editorial office. They saw it as "disseminating false news, and even calling for rebellion." The advertisement was printed in *Graničar* and some Zagreb publications. That issue of *Graničar* was confiscated, but the confiscation was annulled by the Court Table in Požega and the Ban's Court in Zagreb. The same advertisement in Zagreb newspapers was not confiscated. However, Žanić's and Bauer's appeal was rejected, and they were taken into custody on 17 July 1924. Novogradišćanin concluded: "Nevertheless, neither this sentence will break Žanić nor the struggle that the Croatian people are waging against the current regime. The Croatian people will survive this too, as they have survived all similar attacks on their existence so far. So much for the Democrats and Radicals, as they bear equal responsibility for all this." Note that several parts of this article have blank paper, likely due to confiscation of those text parts.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁵ „Progon hrvatske štampe.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 24 June 1924, no. 147 (1154): 2.

¹⁹⁶ „Novine u državi SHS nisu jednake pred zakonom.“ *Hrvatski list*, 5, 26 June 1924, no. 150 (1157): 2.

¹⁹⁷ „Veliko ogorčenje radi progona opoz. štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 5, 27 June 1924, no. 151 (1158): 1.

¹⁹⁸ „Progon hrvatske štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 5, 2 July 1924, no. 154 (1161): 4.

¹⁹⁹ „Ataka na slobodu štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 5, 6 July 1924, no. 158 (1165): 7.

²⁰⁰ NOVOGRADIŠĆAN. „Politički progon protiv dra Žanića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 25 July 1924, no. 175 (1182): 2.

Belgrade newspaper *Balkan* of 30 July 1924 was confiscated due to the article “Federalisti u Davidovićevoj vladi” [Federalists in Davidović’s government] because it incidentally mentioned the queen’s name. In political circles, the opinion prevailed that it could soon be banned if it continued its scurrilous and pornographic writing.²⁰¹

Three Orjuna members attacked Selinger, the chief editor of the *Osijek Die Drau*. This happened the day after that newspaper published an unfavourable article about Orjuna. Two attackers were arrested, and the third was being sought.²⁰² In the same issue of *Hrvatski list*, it was clarified that this attack occurred on 2 August 1924. On that day, three attackers burst into the *Die Drau* editorial office. One approached Selinger and asked him “how he dared to publish an article in which (...) the sins of the Pašić-Pribičević government are expressed more drastically” and attacked him “with an elastic rod made of ox tendon,” hitting him on the head. Selinger, unarmed, managed to snatch the “rod” from the attacker, defend himself, and even push all three out. Then the attackers began to flee. Selinger’s son managed to catch one and handed him “to the policeman, who **recorded his name and released him.**” Based on that, two attackers were arrested who claimed they didn’t know the main attacker.²⁰³ Related to this case, the same issue of *Hrvatski list* gave a short report that on 4 August 1924, “Bira the clerk” released those two bandits, and they publicly said: “**As long as the police are in our hands, Orjuna is still master of Osijek!**”²⁰⁴

Before the district court in Split, the responsible editor of Split’s *Hrvatska riječ*, Vlaho Raić, was sentenced to three months in prison for several political articles written in that newspaper, in which he defended the policy of “Hrvatsko narodno zastupstvo” [Croatian National Representation] and its president Mr Radić.²⁰⁵

The Zagreb *Hrvat* of 16 and 17 December 1924 was confiscated, once due to the unconfiscated proclamation of the Serbian Republican Party, and the second time due to Lovreković’s audience.²⁰⁶ *Hrvat* was confiscated again on 27 December 1924 due to the article “Difamiranje hrvatskog naroda” [Defamation of the Croatian people.] Interestingly, the Zagreb State Prosecutor confiscated in that article “the praise expressed for French Prime Minister Herriot,” which is very strange.²⁰⁷ After the strange confiscation of *Hrvat*, on 30 December 1924 “police burst into its editorial office and conducted a search for weapons.” They didn’t find any.²⁰⁸

²⁰¹ „»Balkan« bi se imao skoro zabraniti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 31 July 1924, no. 181 (1188): 6.

²⁰² „Kult volovske žile među samostal. dek[m]okratima. Orjunaški trolist provaljuje usred dana u redakciju »Die Drau«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 August 1924, no. 185 (1192): 3.

²⁰³ „Napad na redakciju »Die Drau«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 August 1924, no. 185 (1192): 6.

²⁰⁴ „Orjuna i redarstvo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 August 1924, no. 185 (1192): 6.

²⁰⁵ „Progon urednika »Hrvatske Riječi«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 17 December 1924, no. 300 (1307): 3.

²⁰⁶ „Zapljene »Hrvata«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 18 December 1924, no. 301 (1308): 7.

²⁰⁷ „Čudnovata zapljena »Hrvata«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 28 December 1924, no. 308 (1315): 1.

²⁰⁸ „Policija u zagrebačkom »Hrvatu«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 31 December 1924, no. 310 (1317): 1.

Protest subotičke novinarske sekcije.
PROGON HRVATSKE ŠTAMPE U DALMACIJI. »HRVATSKA SLOGA« U SPLITU.
PROGON UREDNIKA »HRVATSKE RIJEČI«. Zaplijena »Hrv. Branika«.
ČUDNOVATA ZAPLJENA »HRVATA«. POLICIJA U ZAGREBAČKOM »HRVATU«.
PROGONI HRVATSKE ŠTAMPE. Orjuna i redarstvo.
ORJUNAŠKI TROLIST PROVALJUJE USRED DANA U REDAKCIJU »DIE DRAU«.
»BALKAN« BI SE IMAO SKORO ZABRANITI ATAKA NA SLOBODU ŠTAMPE.
KAKO OSJEČKI DRŽAVNI ODVJETNIK G. TOMIĆ USMENE ZA-
PLJENE PREDLAŽE — A KR. SUDBENI STOL USMENE PRIJEDLO-
GE UVAŽUJE.

SUD PONIŠTIO PROGON ODG. UREDNIKA SUŠAČKO REDARSTVO OPET OBUSTAVLJA
»PRIMORSKOG NOVOG LISTA«. NOVINE.

KOTARSKI PREDSTOJNIK U VUKOVARU NASTAVLJA NOVINE U DRŽAVI SHS NISU JEDNAKE PRED ZA-
PROGONOM HRVATSKE ŠTAMPE. KONOM. »Hrvatska Riječ« u Splitu bila je zaplijenjena zbog

SVE HRVATSKE NOVINE U DALMACIJI BORBA BEOGRADSKJE POLICIJE I SU-
OBUSTAVLJENE. DA NA RAČUN »REPUBLIKE«. MI obični

Premetačina u prostorijama Hrvatske Zajednice i „Hrvata“ u Zagrebu.

Figure 15. Reproduction of titles of some articles related to persecutions of other press in 1924.

Persecutions of other press in 1925

Regarding the publication of the *Obznana* and its entry into force on 2 January 1925, *Hrvatski list* reported that a search was conducted in the premises of Zagreb's *Hrvat*, from where “various worthless newspaper correspondence” was taken, while in Split the editor of *Hrvatska riječ* was arrested.²⁰⁹ In addition, *Hrvatska riječ* had its publication suspended under the state protection law. A search was also carried out in the premises of *Hrvatsko kolo*, but without results.²¹⁰

In Vinkovci on 3 January 1925, a search was conducted at the chief editor of *Hrvatski branik*, Velimir Pakacija, as well as at the responsible editor Ivan Grubiša and printer Matičić.²¹¹

Police arrested Kerubin Šegvić as early as 2 January 1925, but due to illness he was transferred from custody to the hospital on 3 January 1925.²¹² However, Kerubin Šegvić was brought back into custody on 4 January according to an order from Belgrade and transferred to Split on 5 January.²¹³ According to the indictment against “Kerubin Šegvić and others,” submitted by the Split State Prosecutor's Office to the investigating judge, the incrimination was writing, publishing, printing, and selling the daily *Hrvatska riječ*. Unbelievably, for all three main defendants, a death sentence or hard labour up to 20 years was proposed.²¹⁴

²⁰⁹ „Obznana objavljena. Uapšenje dra Vlatka Mačeka, Josipa Predavca i dra Jurja Krnjevića. Premetačine u stanu dra Lorkovića, dra Bazale, dra Srkulja i drugih. Premetačina u prostorijama Hrvatske Zajednice i »Hrvata« u Zagrebu. U Zagrebu i Beogradu ovi se progoni smatraju neozbiljno i šaljivo.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 2 January 1925, no. 2 (1319): 1-2.

²¹⁰ „Provađanje Obznane protiv HRSS.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 1.

²¹¹ „Provađanje Obznane po Slavonije.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 4.

²¹² „Stanje uhapšenog Kerubina Šegvića.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 1.

²¹³ „Uhapšenje g. Šegvića.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²¹⁴ „Kerubin Šegvić i drugovi predloženi na smrtnu kaznu. Sloboda štampe balkanskog tipa. Državni odvjetnik tuži na temelju Obznane, koja nije zakon, Šegvića i drugove. – Tužba je predana sucu istražitelju. – Split pred interesantnim procesom. – Nečuveni progon novinara i slobode misli.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 March 1925, no. 55 (1472): 4.

The trial in Split for this case began on 21 March 1925. Šegvić stated that he did not feel guilty and explained in detail that he had long worked toward establishing a common state, but **on the principles of equality for Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes**, and that he did not write critically to destroy that state, but to eliminate individual irregularities and improve the situation.²¹⁵ The hearing ended, with the verdict announcement expected on 5 April 1925.²¹⁶ The verdict was announced on 5 April 1925. The court sentenced Šegvić and Raić to three months each, and worker Kesić to one month, while the others were acquitted. Investigative custody was credited to Šegvić and Raić's sentences, so both were immediately released.²¹⁷

Hrvatski list of 1 January 1925 contains information on the persecution of Croatian press. It noted that *Slobodni dom* of 31 December 1924 was confiscated "even though there was nothing inside for which newspapers are confiscated." It concluded "**that the authorities are only interested in persecuting Croatian press.**"²¹⁸

Police banned distribution of the Sušak *Novi list* on 4 January 1925.²¹⁹

From Nova Gradiška it was reported that police seized all copies of *Graničar* from 5 January 1925, although that issue had not been confiscated.²²⁰

Police in Subotica arrested 20 people associated with *Hirlap* on 6 January 1925. In Međimurje, District Prefect Vuković banned publication of *Međimurski Hrvat*, published by Juraj Žnidarić, member of the dissolved HRSS party.²²¹

Dr Adolf Uršić, lawyer and editor of the weekly *Hrvatsko jedinstvo*, received a decision from the Varaždin police commission on 8 January 1925 "by which, due to the *Obznana*, further publication of the weekly *Hrvatsko jedinstvo* is suspended." On the same day, **police searched writer Miroslav Krleža**, editor of *Književna republika*, but found nothing. In Subotica, six detainees were handed to the court on 8 January 1925, including *Hirlap* editor Karlo Havasz.²²²

Police in Zagreb on the evening of 9 January 1925 sealed the premises of the *Slobodni dom* editorial office.²²³

Gendarmes continued searches in villages around Nova Gradiška. Two gendarmes were seriously wounded by rifle shots in the village of Beli Brig. The assumption was "that a fugitive from Gradiška prison wounded them." Mate Malinar, manager of Stara Gradiška prison, was suspected of belonging to HRSS, so a "commission from the Ministry of Interior" came to investigate. Searches were conducted "throughout Srijem at HRSS committee presidents and members. All more active HRSS members were imprisoned and not interrogated." The *Obznana* against HRSS was brutally enforced in the Sisak area as well. Searches were carried out at prominent HRSS members, including Dr Šuperina, local HRSS president, and other officials. In Sisak on 8 January 1925, a search was conducted at the editor of Dr Mijat Lončarević, and in the printing house where that newspaper was printed. Afterward, **the police chief banned publication of *Hrvatski glas***. Grand Prefect Perković, district head Huber, commissioner Lazić, and lawyer Živković in Nova Gradiška initiated new persecutions on 8 January 1925 "which began with **the suspension of *Graničar***."²²⁴

²¹⁵ „Kerubin Šegvić i drugovi pred sudom. Senzacija za hrvatski Split. – Obznana. – Preslušavanje Kerubina Šegvića. – Njegova obrana. – Za ideju sporazuma i socijalne pravde makar i na vješala.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 March 1925, no. 61 (1478): 2.

²¹⁶ „Završen proces protiv don Šegvića.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 April 1925, no. 71 (1488): 1.

²¹⁷ „Konac jednog skandaloznog procesa.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 April 1925, no. 72 (1489): 2.

²¹⁸ „Zapljena »Slobodnog Doma«“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 January 1925, no. 1 (1318): 3.

²¹⁹ „Zabrana kolportáže.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²²⁰ „Samovolja policije.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²²¹ „Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 7.

²²² „Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

²²³ „Zatvoren Hrv. seljački dom.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

²²⁴ „Premetačine i hapšenja po Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Zabrane listova.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

By 10 January 1925, Ladislav Sviben, president of the HRSS organization in Ogulin and responsible editor of the banned *Hrvatski seljak*, was arrested. Further “**arrests, searches, and newspaper suspensions**” were carried out throughout Dalmatia. Thus, “**all three Croatian newspapers in Dalmatia**” were banned: *Hrvatska riječ* in Split (two guards with fixed bayonets stood day and night in front of its closed and sealed premises), *Hrvatska domovina* in Dubrovnik, and *Dalmatinski Hrvat* in Šibenik. Editors and other editorial members were arrested. Along with several peasants from the Šibenik area, Miho Jerinić, editor of *Dalmatinski Hrvat*, was arrested. Dr Žanić began publishing a new weekly *Slobodni graničar* in Nova Gradiška. The newspaper was properly registered, but when it came out, **police began confiscating it** without a decision on that measure.²²⁵ The Court Table in Požega annulled the district prefect's decision from Nova Gradiška on the suspension of *Graničar* on 13 January 1925.²²⁶

Owner of *Slobodni dom* Stjepan Radić and responsible editor Mr Herceg requested the court table to declare the ban on that newspaper's publication null and void. The court rejected this petition on 21 January 1925, because it concluded that “**the ban is not justified at all and does not exist under the law.**”²²⁷

The Court Table in Zagreb rejected the complaint of the *Hrvat* management “regarding **the removal of distribution**, stating that **the court is not competent to make a decision in that matter.**”²²⁸

Niko Medić, former responsible editor of *Dalmatinski Hrvat* in Šibenik, was sentenced to two months in prison for one article, while editor Miho Jerinić was acquitted.²²⁹

The Ban's Court in Zagreb annulled the confiscation of the Croatian peasant calendar *Božićnica* for 1925 because the State Prosecutor's Office did not act according to law when it ordered the confiscation three months after printing, not within 24 hours as prescribed by law.²³⁰

After a search in Vukovar, police on 4 January 1925 closed the printing house and editorial office of *Srijemski Hrvat*. The printing house was opened on 6 January 1925 by decision of the grand prefect, while the *Srijemski Hrvat* editorial office remained closed because it was connected to HRSS. The editorial office filed a complaint with the court table.²³¹

²²⁵ „Opća navala režima na hrvatske organizacije.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 1.

²²⁶ „Progon "Hrvatskog lista". Kr. sudbeni stol sve potvrđuje.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 9.

²²⁷ „Sud ne priznaje zabranu »Slobodnog Doma«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 7.

²²⁸ „Kolportaža »Hrvata«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 7.

²²⁹ „Sudjenja u Šibeniku.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 7.

²³⁰ „Banski stol je poništio zapljenu »Božićnice« za god. 1925. U obrani zakona“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 4.

²³¹ „Vukovar, 7. siječnja; Vukovar, 8. siječnja.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 4.

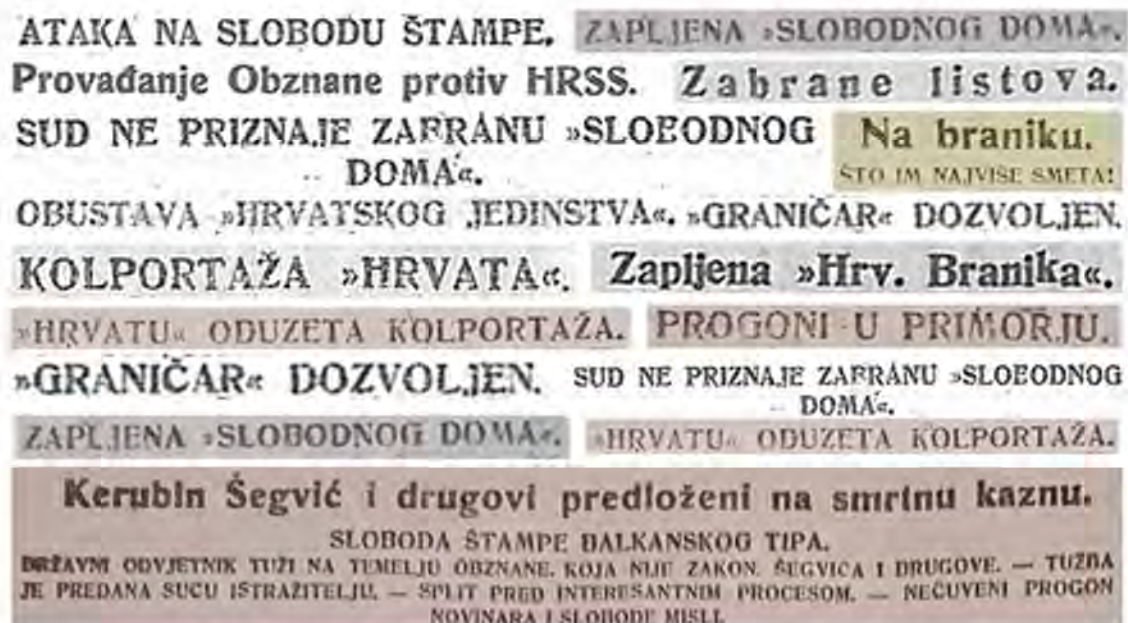


Figure 16. Reproductions of titles of some articles related to persecutions of other press January 1925.

Vinkovci's *Hrvatski branik* was suspended two days after the *Obznana* against HRSS was published, with the explanation that it was HRSS's gazette and constantly spreads hatred against the state as a whole and incites "tribal discord." The editorial office of that newspaper announced that *Hrvatska straža* would start publishing from 13 January 1925. The editorial office and management of *Hrvatska straža* appealed "to all conscious Croats (...) not to forget their most endangered press in our Srijem."²³² However, its publication was banned on the same day.²³³

Croats from Sisak, Petrinja, and Glina launched a new weekly *Hrvatske novine* after state authorities suspended the previous *Hrvatski glas*, with the first issue published on 10 January 1925.²³⁴

By government order, the Ljubljana newspaper *Domoljub*, the peasant gazette of the Slovenian People's Party, was suspended, and the suspension of the main organ "Slovenec" was being prepared.²³⁵

The district prefect in Prelog issued an order on 14 January 1925 to the post office "not to deliver the Zagreb *Hrvat* to subscribers but to confiscate all shipments."²³⁶

The Zagreb *Hrvat* had its distribution rights revoked on 17 January 1925. It was stated that this was done "because it writes tendentiously and inappropriately, thereby endangering public peace and order," and the same was done to Zagreb's *Večer*.²³⁷ The same issue published information that Sušak's *Novi list* had its distribution rights revoked for Kastav and Rab.²³⁸

²³² „Obustava »Hrvatskog branika«. »Hrvatska straža«. – Apel na pretplatnike.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

²³³ „Progona štampe u Vinkovcima. I »Hrvatska straža« zabranjena.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

²³⁴ „Prvi broj »Hrvatskih Novina«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 5.

²³⁵ „Progoni u Sloveniji.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 7.

²³⁶ „Nezakonitosti jednog predstojnika.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 7.

²³⁷ „»Hrvatu« oduzeta kolportaža.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

²³⁸ „Progoni u primorju.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

The Royal Court Table in Požega annulled the ban on publishing the Nova Gradiška weekly *Graničar*. However, the first issue published after the suspension was banned by police on 17 January 1925 on the order of district head Huber, but without a decision.²³⁹

Police in Zagreb banned distribution of the newspaper *Novosti* on 17 January 1925 “because its tendentious writing endangers peace and public order.”²⁴⁰ That police order in Zagreb was revoked by telegram on 19 January 1925. This revocation followed after Chief Editor Šlegl telegraphed a protest to the king.²⁴¹

Sarajevo newspapers *Pravda*, *Jugoslavenski list*, and *Večernje novosti* received a letter from the police directorate banning their distribution from 20 January 1925. However, when the grand prefect learned of it, he immediately annulled that ban.²⁴²

The Vinkovci police were notified on 20 January 1925 of the publication of a new weekly *Vinkovačke hrvatske novosti*, so they proceeded to search the printing house where *Hrvatski branik* was printed. They found nothing.²⁴³

The local Croatian Community (HZ) organization in Vinkovci requested permission for the third time to publish the new weekly *Vinkovačke hrvatske novosti* instead of the banned *Hrvatski branik*. However, police denied permission for the third time on 23 January 1925 because the weekly would be printed in Mr Matičić's printing house, who was an HRSS supporter.²⁴⁴

In Vukovar, *Srijemski Hrvat* was banned, so a new weekly *Srijem* would start publishing from 31 January 1925 as “the organ of the Croatian Community.”²⁴⁵

The Split court annulled the ban on publishing *Hrvatska riječ*, which would resume publication from 25 January 1925.²⁴⁶

In Zagreb, police conducted a search on 28 January 1925 in the premises of the communist *Radnička borba* and found nothing. At the same time, a search was carried out in the apartment of that newspaper's editor, Dr Ante Ciliga, but also without results.²⁴⁷

Slobodni dom was published again on 28 January 1925 and, with the help of distributors, the entire print run sold out in half an hour. Police then banned its distribution and subsequently confiscated it.²⁴⁸

The court in Ljubljana annulled the police ban on publishing *Domoljub*, but despite that, police confiscated that newspaper again on 28 January 1925, and even blocked the printing house “so that not a single copy reaches the public.”²⁴⁹

At the end of January 1925, the commander of the Dubrovnik gendarmerie, Lieutenant Odžić, came to the editorial office of the local newspaper *Slobodna riječ*. He demanded that the responsible editor change the direction of writing, especially not to attack the gendarmes. The editor refused.²⁵⁰

Police in Vukovar banned the publication of the first issue of the new weekly *Srijem* on 31 January 1925. The publishers considered this unlawful and protested to the police chief, who threatened to imprison them if they published the newspaper.²⁵¹

²³⁹ „Dignuta obustava »Graničara«. Huber ga dalje zabranjuje.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 5.

²⁴⁰ „Nastavljanje policijskih progona.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 7.

²⁴¹ „Poništena zabrana kolportaže.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 1.

²⁴² „Zabrana kolportaže sarajevskim dnevnicima.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 1.

²⁴³ „Opet premeću“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 3.

²⁴⁴ „Progon štampe u Vinkovcima. Bez novina“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 5.

²⁴⁵ „Progon štampe u Vukovaru. Novi tjednik.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 5.

²⁴⁶ „»Hrvatska riječ« u Splitu ponovno izlazi.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 5.

²⁴⁷ „Policija premeće »dokumente«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 7.

²⁴⁸ „Policija premeće »dokumente«.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 7.

²⁴⁹ „Policija u Sloveniji prkosi.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 7.

²⁵⁰ „Žandar određuje smjer pisanju lista.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 5.

²⁵¹ „Progon štampe u Vukovaru. I »Srijem« zabranjen.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 6.

Despite the annulment of the publication ban on *Slobodni dom*, police in Zagreb notified the editorial office on 3 February 1925 "that they will not allow distribution."²⁵² It is quite certain that police would not do this without government support.

The first issue of the weekly *Republikanski blok radnika i seljaka* was published on 3 February 1925 in Osijek. The responsible editor was Milan Vargović, a tailor's assistant. The State Prosecutor's Office suspended the first issue due to the leading article, and police seized copies from cafés and kiosks.²⁵³

Split police banned three issues of *Hrvatska sloga* in Split by 3 February 1925. At the same time, a third indictment was raised against the chief editor. The *Hrvatska sloga* editorial board sent a protest to the Journalists' Association "about this unprecedented persecution of Croatian press."²⁵⁴

In Zagreb on 6 February 1925, *Hrvat* had its distribution rights revoked for Međimurje, and in Koprivnica it was confiscated from all inns. In Zagreb on 6 February 1925, according to the wishes of the Union of Graphic Workers in Yugoslavia, it was decided to convene as soon as possible a session of the highest forum of graphic workers and employers, the tariff commission, which was to take a stance on **the increasingly frequent persecutions of the press.**²⁵⁵

Sarajevo Radicals, celebrating their election victory, broke windows at the editorial offices of *Jugoslavenski list*, *Večernja pošta*, and the Muslim *Pravda*. Otherwise, in the Sarajevo district "**police and military dispersed voters everywhere during the elections.**"²⁵⁶

In Split, police banned the local press from publishing different reports on the conducted elections than those provided by the government.²⁵⁷

The Court Table in Ogulin annulled the last two confiscations of *Sušački novi list* on 11 February 1925.²⁵⁸

Sušački novi list was confiscated on 12 February 1925 due to Ljuba Davidović's statement and news from Belgrade that the entire opposition would move to abstention.²⁵⁹

In Belgrade on 12 February 1925, a search was conducted in the editorial office of the peasant newspaper *Selo*, and police blocked the *Novosti* editorial office, where a search was also expected.²⁶⁰

The main attack by authorities in Sarajevo targeted *Pravda*, the organ of JMO. Thus, it was frequently confiscated after the elections, and this repeated in April 1925. *Pravda* had literally reprinted an article from the Easter issue of Zagreb's *Hrvat* titled "Kampanja protiv Reis-ul-uleme" [Campaign Against the Reis-ul-ulema], which was not confiscated, but the State Prosecutor confiscated *Pravda*, which the independent court also confirmed. The correspondent noted that "conquered colonies are treated differently in Belgrade, since **Bosnia and Herzegovina are still Belgrade's colonies,**" unlike the rights and freedoms that apply to the "mother-country."²⁶¹

The royal police commission in Zagreb issued permission on 21 April 1925 for *Slobodni dom* to resume publication. This decision followed "a visit by the president of the Croatian

²⁵² „Policija u Zagrebu ignorira sudsku odluku.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 1.

²⁵³ „Novi list.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 7.

²⁵⁴ „»Hrvatska Sloga« triput izišla i triput zabranjena.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 7.

²⁵⁵ „U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

²⁵⁶ „Veseli radikali lupaju prozore.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

²⁵⁷ „Sprečavanje štampe u širenju izbornih rezultata.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

²⁵⁸ „Pliječenje novina po Primorju.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 7.

²⁵⁹ „Ponovne zapljene nezavisne štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 7.

²⁶⁰ „Premetačine u redakcijama.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 7.

²⁶¹ „Sloboda štampe u Bosni i Hercegovini. Kolonija i »majka – zemlja.«“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 April 1925, no. 81 (1499): 3.

Peasant Club, Mr Pavle Radić, to the police director Dr Janko Bedeković.” This came after the new political orientation of the Radić supporters, as the *Obznana* targeted HRSS, while the new HSS party was not burdened by it. Therefore, *Slobodni dom* received permission to resume publishing from 22 April 1925.²⁶²

The president of the Sarajevo district court, Navratil, continued persecuting the free press in May 1925. Several issues of the Catholic weekly *Nedjelja* were confiscated, and its further publication was banned “solely due to attacks on Pribičević's anti-Catholic school policy.” In addition, *Pravda*, JMO's gazette, “was confiscated due to the statement that **among the newly elected candidates for the state council there is not a single Croat or Slovene,**” and the entire article titled “Stari zavjeraš” [Old Conspirator] reprinted in full from *Republika*, where it “is freely read,” was confiscated.²⁶³

The cathedral chapter of Vrhbosna began publishing a new weekly *Križ* instead of the banned *Nedjelja*, but the State Prosecutor confiscated the first issue on 13 June 1925.²⁶⁴

After the ban on *Pravda*, JMO leadership launched a new weekly *Glasnik J.M.O.*, but the first issue was confiscated on 4 July 1925, and its publication was also banned.²⁶⁵

The newspaper *Srijemski Hrvat*, published by the Croatian Community in Vukovar, frequently faced persecutions. This is evident from the information titled “Dignuta obustava »Srijemskog Hrvata«” [Suspension of Srijemski Hrvat Lifted]. According to that information, the Osijek Royal Court Table annulled on 11 July 1925 the ban on publishing *Srijemski Hrvat*, which **Vukovar police had imposed six months earlier.**²⁶⁶ The first issue after the ban came out on 29 July 1925.²⁶⁷

Before and after the elections on 8 February 1925, the Zagreb *Hrvat* had its distribution banned. Its management submitted a new request on 6 August 1925 for distribution permission. However, the new Zagreb police chief rejected the request, explaining that the ban decision was made by the ministerial council, which only it could annul. The ministerial council, however, rejected *Hrvat's* request. The article expressed particular regret over the fact that this was at the request of HSS official Pavle Radić. The article noted that *Hrvat* had repeatedly helped HSS with its headlines when it was in opposition and did not expect such ingratitude. This was commented on with the folk saying: **“When the gypsy became emperor, he first hanged his own father.”**²⁶⁸ At that time, Pavle Radić, with the entire HSS, was a member of the new RR government, so he obviously acted according to the government's common stance.

Hrvat on 21 August 1925 denied the regime press news about that newspaper's suspension. It was noted that the new press law was adopted with the intention of banning publications of the Croatian Community, and among them, Zagreb's *Hrvat* was the biggest thorn in the side of the then authorities. The entire regime press writing was toned to announce the demise of “Community press, first and foremost Zagreb's *Hrvat*.” Surprised by *Hrvat's* denial, the radical *Vreme* published it under the title “Zadnji naponi Hrv. Zajednice” [Last Efforts of the Croatian Community].²⁶⁹

²⁶² „Sutra izlazi ponovno »Slobodni dom«. Redarstveno ravnateljstvo je dalo dozvolu za izlaženje.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 April 1925, no. 83 (1499): 3.

²⁶³ „Opet progon štampe. Pašić i Pribičević i »izazivanje« na vjerski i plemenski razdor.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 May 1925, no. 115 (1532): 4.

²⁶⁴ „Još uvijek progon štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 June 1925, no. 126 (1543): 4.

²⁶⁵ „Sloboda štampe u Bosni i Hercegovini. Opet zabranjen opozicioni list. – Radi izvještaja o skupštinskim sjednicama.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 July 1925, no. 143 (1560): 3.

²⁶⁶ „Dignuta obustava »Srijemskog Hrvata«“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 July 1925, no. 148 (1565): 5.

²⁶⁷ „Ponovno izlaženje »Srijemskog Hrvata«. Prvi broj izlazi 29. o. mj.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 July 1925, no. 162 (1579): 5.

²⁶⁸ „Kako silna vlada RR udara po slobodnoj opozicionoj stranci.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 August 1925, no. 171 (1588): 2.

²⁶⁹ „Na braniku. Što im najviše smeta.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 August 1925, no. 182 (1599): 1.

Persecutions of Croatian and Slovenian press existed in Istria under Italian rule as well. Thus, prefect Umberto Ricci warned the editor of *Goriška Straža*, Poldo Kemperle, at the end of September 1925 for the first time, and if the prefect warns an editor twice, the editor can no longer sign the newspaper and must request approval for a new editor from the authorities, which of course can be delayed as long as desired. Notably, that newspaper was confiscated fifteen or more times. Its main crime was condemning the denationalization of Croats and Slovenes, especially in schools.²⁷⁰



Figure 17. Reproductions of titles of some articles related to persecutions of other press 1925-02.

Srećko Tomas

²⁷⁰ „Progon naše štampe u Istri. Onaj koji osuđuje režimska nasilja »stavlja na slab glas ugled vlade.«“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 September 1925, no. 214 (1631): 3.

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE KINGDOM OF SHS IN 1925 ACCORDING TO *HRVATSKI LIST*

Hrvatski list began its 1925 publications with a mild dose of optimism. Thus, in its first issue for that year, the front-page article titled “Veličanstvena manifestacija hrvatstva u Hrvatskoj zajednici u Zagrebu” [Magnificent Manifestation of Croatianness in the Croatian Community in Zagreb] was published.²⁷¹ This was a gathering held on 31 December 1924, one of the largest assemblies of the Croatian Community in the pre-election period. The emphasis was on joint action in the elections of the Croatian Republican Peasant Party (HRSS) and the Croatian Community. This was intended to counter the general centralization coming from Belgrade. In the same issue, the article “Izjava dra Trumbića u »Hrvat«” [Dr Trumbić's Statement in Hrvat] was also published. Trumbić stressed that at the formation of the Kingdom of SHS, it was expected that everyone in it would have “equal rights and equal share in power,” but this did not happen; instead, “all positions from top to bottom were filled exclusively by Serbs.” In reality, this meant that all regions outside Serbia were annexed to the Kingdom of Serbia. Trumbić concluded that unity and joint action in the elections and afterward were necessary to avoid Serbian hegemony, which could only be prevented by free elections, not the violent ones conducted by the then-government.²⁷²

The second article, titled “Reakcija je na uzroku” [The Reaction Is in Retreat], published on the front page of the first issue of *Hrvatski list* in 1925, also exuded a dose of optimism. It offered a view of the socio-political situation in the Kingdom of SHS during 1924, with a touch of mild optimism for 1925. The introduction stated that 1924 had seen a desperate struggle between “corruption and reaction” on one side and “progressive and honest parties and citizens” on the other. For most of the time, the Radicals held power, yet retained influence even when in opposition. It was said of Pribičević that he served the Radicals so that blame for numerous acts of violence could be pinned on him. An interesting observation was that the National Assembly served the Radicals merely as a mask for the outside world. Nevertheless, it was noted that the arrival of Croatian representatives in the assembly forced the Radicals to dissolve it and call new elections. The article concluded by stating the greatest wish of the citizenry: to “free themselves in 1925 from Radical-Pribičević tyranny and corruption, which they will achieve if on 8 February they unitedly and freely cast their votes for the opposition parties.”²⁷³

However, it was not a case of “the reaction in retreat,” as a blow struck like thunder from a clear sky – publicly announced by the *Obznana* against the HRSS on the evening of 1 January 1925. The election date for the National Assembly in the Kingdom of SHS was already known: 8 February 1925. Naturally, the *Obznana* banning the HRSS – a party enjoying massive support from the Croatian people, along with its entire membership – placed outside the law at this critical pre-election time caused tectonic disruptions in the socio-political relations of the Kingdom of SHS. Since 1925 was also designated as the year of the thousandth celebration of the Croatian Kingdom, social circumstances significantly influenced the preparations and execution of that celebration. The Osijek daily *Hrvatski list* diligently followed these social developments, primarily in Slavonia, Srijem, and Baranja, but also across the entire state. Here, those views are summarized for the whole of 1925.

²⁷¹ „Veličanstvena manifestacija hrvatstva u Hrvatskoj Zajednici u Zagrebu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 January 1925, no. 1 (1318): 1.

²⁷² „Izjava dra Trumbića u »Hrvat«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 January 1925, no. 1 (1318): 7.

²⁷³ „Reakcija je na uzroku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 January 1925, no. 1 (1318): 1.

Pre-election, election, and post-election terror of the Pašić-Pribičević government according to *Hrvatski list*

The *Obznana* against HRSS and other persecutions according to *Hrvatski list*

The main wave of terror commenced with the publication of the *Obznana* protiv HRSS. Its text was handed to journalists on the evening of 1 January 1925 by “Minister of the Interior Boža S. Maksimović.” The accusation was that the HRSS, both in its aims and methods, had adopted “foreign, anti-state, communist propaganda.” It was stated that President Stjepan Radić, together with August Košutić, had in Moscow “registered their party for admission to the Peasant International, even though he knew very well that the Peasant International was a creation and organ of the communists.” It was added that the HRSS had formally become a member of the Peasant International on 27 June 1924. It was emphasized that in this way the HRSS had set for itself “anti-state, communist goals.” It was claimed that the HRSS had thereby achieved cooperation with the Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia, banned on 11 July 1924. Particular emphasis was placed on Stjepan Radić's statement that the Soviet government had promised him aid if he were threatened. Cited as anti-state activity was “the secret departure of HRSS Vice-President Dr Vlatko Maček on 13 September 1924 to the Soviet embassy in Vienna, clandestinely at night,” which August Košutić also did on 2 October 1924. Furthermore, Stjepan Radić and the HRSS were accused of collaborating with the so-called Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization in Bulgaria and its president Todor Aleksandrov, with the aim of “violently detaching Southern Serbia from the administration of our Kingdom.” The HRSS was also accused of propagating that “soldiers are not obliged to fulfill their military duties and that the army is unnecessary.” In this way, it was said, the HRSS had committed a series of crimes “by solidarizing with foreign enemies of our state and its integrity.” On the basis of all this, Minister Maksimović proposed to the Council of Ministers that it adopt the following decision:

1. **That the HRSS be immediately dissolved, as by joining the Peasant International it had become a constituent part of the Communist International.**
2. **That henceforth all assemblies, conferences, and any activities of this party be banned, as well as the publication of all its publications, books, and newspapers.**
3. **That the provisions of Article 18 of the Law on the Protection of Public Safety and Order in the State be most strictly applied to the HRSS.**
4. **That all archives, newspapers, publications, and documents of the HRSS be immediately seized.**
5. **That criminal proceedings be simultaneously initiated against the HRSS leadership.**

Minister Maksimović's exposed proposal was unanimously approved at the Council of Ministers held on 23 December 1924. Minister Maksimović told journalists that the *Obznana* would take effect immediately, i.e., on 2 January 1925. Otherwise, “the creators of the *Obznana* were: Ministers Pribičević, Maksimović, and General Trifunović.” In Zagreb, searches were simultaneously conducted in the private apartments of Dr Lorković, Dr Bazala, Dr Stjepan Srkulj, Dr Pernar, National Assembly deputy Trnjar, Dr Vlatko Maček, Dr Krnjević, and at Josip Predavec's in Dugave near Zagreb. However, nothing was found. Furthermore, a search was carried out in the premises of the Croatian Community, from where, despite Ivan Perišić's protests, all documents and the entire archive were taken away. A search was also conducted in the premises of the newspaper *Hrvat*, from where “various worthless newspaper correspondences” were taken. A thorough search at the Seljački Dom in Zrinjevac began early

in the morning of 2 January 1925 and was still ongoing by noon. By then, Dr Vlatko Maček, Dr Juraj Krnjević, and Josip Predavec had been arrested. In Split, the editor of *Hrvatska riječ* was arrested, and in Sarajevo, a search was carried out at the director of the Croatian Central Bank.²⁷⁴

Hrvatski list of 3 January 1925 described in detail the implementation of the *Obznana* against the HRSS. The searches in Zagreb, as listed, began in the night of 1/2 January 1925 at two o'clock. In Zagorje, Dr Stjepan Košutić was arrested in the afternoon of 2 January 1925. From Sarajevo came information that searches had been conducted “at merchant Raguž, at director Nestorović of Konjevoda, in the premises of the Croatian youth, and in the HRSS premises”. In Split, there were searches and arrests as well as bans. Searches were conducted in the apartments of Dr Josip Brkić, president of the Croatian Community, Dr Damjan Sokol, chief commissioner of the HRSS for Dalmatia, Dr Cuzzi, Dr Vukušić, president of the Croatian youth, and lawyer Dr Ivan Bilić's apartment. All were taken to the police and interrogated all day. **A search was also carried out at the editorial office of *Hrvatska riječ*, and its publication was suspended under the law on state protection.** A search was also conducted in the premises of the *Hrvatsko Kolo*, but that search, like the others mentioned, yielded no results. Several Croatian youths were arrested but released along with the others in the evening.²⁷⁵

Under the title “Država SHS, obznana i Savez naroda” [Kingdom of SHS, the *Obznana* and League of Nations], *Hrvatski list* published an article on 3 January 1925 stating that the “sinister thirteenth PP government in these six years” had resorted “only to methods à la rifle butt, club, violence, prison, money, plunder, fraud, Marković protocol, the *Obznana*, law on the protection of public safety, etc.” The author believed that with the *Obznana* the Radicals could not solve “neither state nor any national issue,” and “they can dissolve one party, but if the entire people are in that party, then they cannot even do that.” **Minister Maksimović's statement that he was working “especially for the benefit of the Croatian part of our nation”** was characterized as cynical. The true intention of the Radicals was to intimidate and dissolve their greatest opponent with the *Obznana* and thus secure victory in the 8 February 1925 elections by force and lawlessness. The accusation that the HRSS and Stjepan Radić were communists was called ridiculous by the author, noting that a number of European politicians had gone to Moscow and made various agreements with the Bolshevik government. Finally, it was stated that the League of Nations would need to take a position on this government step, since the Kingdom of SHS was a member of that League, and only democratically organized states could be members of it.²⁷⁶

As part of the implementation of the *Obznana* against the HRSS in Osijek, four searches were already carried out on 2 January 1925. The first was in the apartment of Dr Stjepan Hefer, secretary of the local HRSS organization, where summonses for meetings and party correspondence were seized. Searches were also conducted in the apartments of Dragutin Zimmer, president of the county HRSS organization, and Ljudevit Zimmer, vice-president of the local HRSS. In the evening of 2 January 1925 at 9 p.m., “Royal Government Clerk Biro, accompanied by a strong squad of gendarmerie guard,” arrived at the editorial office of *Hrvatski list*. They came with an order from the head of the Osijek gendarmerie Tućan to conduct a “comprehensive search, as there is well-founded suspicion that *Hrvatski list*, which here is considered not only the mouthpiece of the Croatian Community but also of the HRSS, keeps in

²⁷⁴ „Obznana objavljena. Uapšenje dra Vlatka Mačeka, Josipa Predavca i dra Jurja Krnjevića. Premetačine u stanu dra Lorkovića, dra Bazale, dra Skulja i drugih. Premetačina u prostorijama Hrvatske Zajednice i »Hrvata« u Zagrebu. U Zagrebu i Beogradu ovi se progoni smatraju neozbiljno i šaljivo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 2 January 1925, no. 2 (1319): 1-2.

²⁷⁵ „Provađanje Obznane protiv HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 1.

²⁷⁶ „Država SHS, Obznana i Savez naroda.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 1-2.

its premises items that are the property of the HRSS, which was dissolved by order of the Minister of the Interior on 2 January 1925, and whose items must therefore be seized". On the basis of this order, the editorial office and administration of *Hrvatski list* as well as the Civic Printing House were blocked, and a search was conducted, but nothing suspicious was found.²⁷⁷

In addition to Dr Maček, Dr Krnjević, and Dr Predavec in Zagreb, engineer August Košutić was arrested on 2 January 1925, while the Peasant House was monitored by a large number of policemen and detectives.²⁷⁸

According to the *Obznana*, HRSS president Stjepan Radić was also supposed to be arrested, but by the end of 2 January 1925, this had not happened. The *Zagreb Agramer Tagblatt* reported a rumour that there was a special room with a secret entrance in the building of Hrvatski seljački dom and that Stjepan Radić was supposed to be in it.²⁷⁹ On 2 January 1925, news circulated in Belgrade corridors that arrests based on the *Obznana* should be temporarily suspended "to give Jalžabetić and others a chance to break away from Radić". Obviously, such rumors were spread to cause a split in the HRSS ranks.²⁸⁰

In Zagreb on 2 January 1925, the news that Šurmin and Drinković had pushed and signed the *Obznana* was commented on with great indignation. It was noted that they were "satellites of the violent government".²⁸¹

Quite interesting is the public proclamation of the Democratic Party by Ljubomir Jovanović, issued in Belgrade on 2 January 1925. Regarding the *Obznana* against the HRSS, it stated that it had no basis "either in our constitution or in the laws, so it is therefore gross lawlessness against an entire political organization. The HRSS cannot be identified with Bolshevism either in its political or economic views on state organization, because it is composed of 98% peasants. **From a national and state perspective, the *Obznana* represents the destruction of state unity and national unity.**" Furthermore, the Democrats said that the government had all the material cited in the *Obznana* back in May 1924 but did nothing about it. They therefore considered it government political maneuvers to gain a majority in the upcoming elections. In conclusion, they stated that the time would come when the government and its executors would answer for such lawlessness.²⁸²

In connection with the *Obznana* against the HRSS, searches continued in Zagreb on 3 January 1925 as well. Thus, one was conducted at National Assembly deputies Basariček, Pavle Radić, and Dr Buć, but without results. Indeed, at engineer Košutić's, one revolver was found, for which he was sentenced to two months in prison and a fine of 1000 dinars. When the police began interrogating Dr Maček and the others, all of them demanded to see the warrant on what basis they were arrested and invoked parliamentary immunity. In Stjepan Radić's apartment, letters were found that had already been published in *Slobodni dom*. The police also seized "a silk-bound edition of Lenin's works" that Stjepan Radić had received as a gift during his stay in Moscow. In Zagreb, 15 members of the Croatian workers' youth were arrested, and the police treated them brutally. In Nova Gradiška, a search was conducted at HRSS county organization president Berić and secretary Beneš, and searches continued in the villages around Nova Gradiška, but all without results. A search was also conducted at lawyer Dr Uršić in Varaždin, but without results. In Varaždin, a search was further conducted at former HRSS treasurer

²⁷⁷ „Obznana u Osijeku. Premetačina u uredništvu »Hrvatskog lista« i Građanskoj tiskari. Premetačina kod članova vodstva mjesne organizacije HRSS. – Zapljena stranačke literature. – Bez uhapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 5.

²⁷⁸ „Pet uhapšenih.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

²⁷⁹ „Gdje je g. Radić? Zidanje Skadra u »Hrv. seljačkom domu«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

²⁸⁰ „Cijepaj se, inače te hapsim.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

²⁸¹ „Sateliti nasilne vlade.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

²⁸² „Komunike Demokratske stranke. Lična odgovornost za progone pada na izvršioce.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

Gregl, without results, while in the villages around Varaždin, flags, books, and generally everything found at the peasants' homes was seized. In Subotica, a search was conducted at HRSS leaders, but without results. For National Assembly deputy Predavec in Dugave, after his arrest, PP regime supporters set fire to the stable, but the fire was quickly extinguished.²⁸³

According to the *Obznana*, a search was conducted in Vukovar on 3 January 1925 in the apartment of Ladislav Grčević, president of the local HRSS organization, and secretary Đuro Lovrić, but without success. Nevertheless, both were taken for interrogation at the gendarmerie. A search was also carried out in the apartment of National Assembly deputy Pavel Hauch, without results. In Virovitica, there was a search at National Assembly deputy Bartolović and six members of the local HRSS organization, where newspapers and calendars were taken. A search was also conducted at Dr Žmegač, president of the local Croatian Community, where two issues of *Hrvatski sokol* and two issues of *Glasnik sokolskog društva* were seized; a search was carried out at Mate Pavelić, elder of the Croatian Sokol, both in his shop and apartment, but nothing was found. Vinkovci was not spared searches either. The targets included Mate Takšić, president of the county HRSS organization, secretary Sremčević, member Mate Gajić, chief editor of *Hrvatski branik* Velimir Pakaci, Matija Došen, president of the local Croatian Community organization, responsible editor of *Hrvatski branik* Ivan Grubiša, and printer Matičić. Old issues of *Hrvatski list*, *Slobodni dom*, and *Hrvatski branik* were seized. In Požega, a search was conducted at Slavko Tomić, merchant and industrialist, secretary of the local HRSS organization, who was placed under strict supervision. Searches were conducted at three Valpovo residents: secretary of the local HRSS organization Josip Sladić, and members Andrić and Klema, where only newspapers were seized.²⁸⁴

In Satnica on 27 December 1924, president of the local HRSS organization Adam Mađarević, vice-president Stjepan Svinjarević, and member Josip Mađarević were arrested. They were taken to the municipal headquarters in Petrijevci and placed in prison. Gendarmes, led by commander Krivokuća, beat them trying to force them to admit speaking against the army. They admitted nothing and were then taken to the district office in Valpovo; since nothing could be proven against them, they were released on 4 January 1925.²⁸⁵

Searches and arrests were also carried out in Đakovo on 3 January 1925. These took place in the house of Dragan Devčić, president of the local HRSS, vice-president Đuro Turkalj, and secretary Franjo Carević, and although nothing was found, they were taken to prison. They further conducted a detailed search of the Croatian Reading Room in Đakovo. They found nothing except a picture of Stjepan Radić, which they seized. It was added that the police had a lot of work because “gendarmes conduct searches, and buy Radić's pictures and cart them to prison on wagons.” In Donji Miholjac on 3 January 1925, lawyer's clerk Dr Majcen, member of the HRSS board, and craftsman Staklenac, president of the local HRSS organization, were arrested, and 75 Croatian peasants were arrested throughout the county. Three days after the arrests, no one had been interrogated. Gendarme sergeant Opačić from Đurđenovac broke into the house of Marijan Vrabac, president of the local HRSS organization in Donja Motičina, on 3 January 1925. Although he was not at home, he removed his wife from the room and then conducted a savage search. Since “he found nothing, he arrested 75-year-old Marijan's father, Mata Vrabac, and after **chaining him**, drove him through the village in his shirt to Đurđenovac, where he still remains in custody.” Searches in Vinkovci were also conducted on 3 January 1925, targeting prominent HRSS and Croatian Community supporters: Mate Takšić, president of the local HRSS, Sremčević, secretary of the local HRSS, Mate Čaić, county HRSS member, Matija Došen, president of the Croatian Community. Našice was not spared searches and arrests either. A search was conducted at Dr Franjo Benešić, president of the local HRSS organization

²⁸³ „Progoni i bezuspješne premetačine nastavljaju se.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 1.

²⁸⁴ „Provađanje Obznane po Slavoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 4.

²⁸⁵ „Batiranje seljaka. Na krivu optužbu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 4.

in Ilok, but nothing was found. In Dalj, thorough searches were conducted in 14 Croatian and German houses, but without success. Then, in the house of peasant Papulić during lunch, Prof. Maslarić from Osijek was arrested on the explanation that the gendarmerie had intercepted at the post office "a letter that Prof. Maslarić had written to a local peasant, allegedly political." Furthermore, the president of the local HRSS in Aljmaš, who was in the municipal prison, was taken to the court in Osijek. The search in Šag was conducted in the premises of the local HRSS, where a membership list, flag, and 800 K in cash were seized, and they were threatened not to agitate for HRSS anymore. From Šaptinovci it was reported that last Christmas (1924), gendarmes from Klokočevci conducted searches in all houses and "confiscated the 1925 *Božićnica* calendar." In Bizovac on 3 January 1925, searches were conducted at Vinko Stanić, president of the local HRSS, then at Mijo Kovač, secretary of the local HRSS, and members Nikola Kolarić and Ivan Mihaljević. At Stanić's they found "a beautiful banner of the local HRSS organization," and at some *Božićnica* and *Slobodni dom* issues, which they seized. In addition, they took away hunting rifles from Stanić, Kovač, and Mihaljević, although they had "weapon permits", and from Stanić and Kovač they also took revolvers for which they had official permits.²⁸⁶

Anton Gelenšer, aged 66, sent a letter to *Hrvatski list* describing how he was abused on 3 January 1925 by the gendarmerie guard at the fairground in Osijek, without reason. He was heading in the evening to the sugar refinery where he had been called to work. At the intersection of Beogradska Street and Vukovar Road, a gendarme stopped him, and when he said he was going to work at the sugar refinery, the gendarme called him a liar and took him to the guardhouse. There, he beat him with his hands, banged his head against the wall, and struck him with his stick until it broke. Gelenšer wrote that he had been lying at home for three days due to the injuries sustained. He obtained a medical report from Dr Lazarus and, learning that the gendarme was named Prokić, stated that he would sue him in court.²⁸⁷

In the Šibenik area, more than 600 peasants were arrested on 4 January 1925 under the *Obznana*, including Miho Jerinić and organization president Šime Zenić. It was noted that a manhunt was ongoing for other HRSS supporters and that the authorities would erect barracks for all those arrested.²⁸⁸

At the Democratic Party conference in Belgrade on 5 January 1925, president Davidović delivered a very sharp speech against the *Obznana* and criticized the government measures against individual HRSS members, for which collective responsibility was demanded, contrary to all legal provisions.²⁸⁹

Under the title "Kratke izborne vijesti" [Short Election News], *Hrvatski list* on 6 January 1925 reported on the implementation of the *Obznana* against the HRSS in the Sarajevo district. Membership lists were found in the archives of individual organizations, including 14 officials and several employees. A proposal was sent to the relevant ministries to act accordingly. Additionally, a list of retired HRSS members and persons holding some concession who were HRSS members was sent to the Ministry of the Interior. According to police opinion, pension payments could be suspended and the validity of all concessions to HRSS members revoked.²⁹⁰

The *Obznana* against the HRSS was implemented in the Županja district as well. They took from the people the 1925 *Božićnica* calendar and *Slobodni dom*, as well as "banners that our girls and women made and embroidered with gold".²⁹¹

²⁸⁶ „Obznana u Slavoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 3-4.

²⁸⁷ „Zločin u redarstvenoj straži na sajmištu. Redar zlostavlja nevina čovjeka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 5.

²⁸⁸ „Barake za uhapšenike.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²⁸⁹ „Konferencija demokratske stranke.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²⁹⁰ „Kratke izborne vijesti. Sarajevo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 4.

²⁹¹ „Obznana u granici. Ostade narod bez kalendara. – Turci i Obznana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 5.

Hrvatski list of 6 January 1925 reported that the Democratic Party, led by Ljubomir Davidović, had sharply risen against the *Obznana* proclaimed against the HRSS, and on 8 January 1925 it described this more extensively. Davidović's words were highlighted that this ***Obznana* was unconstitutional, illegal, a great shame for the state, and a grave mistake.**²⁹²

Under the title “Telefonske vijesti” [Telephone News], *Hrvatski list* of 6 January 1925 reported on further searches and persecutions. Thus, HRSS members Vojković and Trnjak in Zagreb were taken to the police on 5 January 1925, interrogated, and released. The search at Dr Nikić, public notary and National Assembly deputy of the HRSS, was conducted on 5 January 1925 in his apartment in Brod in his absence, and nothing was found. In Delnice, lawyer and former minister Dr Ivan Krnić was arrested on 5 January 1925, along with him the parish priest Bujan and several citizens. They were taken to the Ogulin court where they were interrogated and sent home. In Gospić, bank clerk Josip Kolaković, merchant Nikola Kolaković, and peasant Nikola Busija were arrested after searches at their places, but without results. HRSS candidate Dr Lončarević was interned in his apartment in Mitrovica after the police conducted a search, without success. HRSS leaders in Subotica were interrogated at the police on 4 January 1925 after searches of their apartments. All were released, except three peasants and student Ivan Polić. In Metković, searches were conducted at HRSS supporters on 4 January 1925. From Vicko Kovačević, county Metković electoral lists and 210 resolved decisions of the Metković county court on voter registrations were taken. Dr Trumbić submitted an appeal on 5 January against the decision to dissolve the HRSS, on behalf of president Radić, vice-presidents Dr Maček and Predavec, and secretaries Dr Krnjević and Košutić. It was said that Dr Trumbić thoroughly refuted all claims from the dissolution decision.²⁹³

Searches were conducted in Požega on 3 January 1925, pursuant to the *Obznana* against the HRSS, in the apartments of these HRSS members: Stjepan Ilijašević, city deputy, Bartol Vlastelić, city deputy, Luka Ilijašević, merchant, Slavko Tomić, merchant and industrialist, Ivan Oremović, innkeeper, and Đuro Volf, merchant and member of the Croatian Community. **All of them were forbidden to leave the house in the evening.** In Virovitica, ruthless searches were conducted at Franjo Guth, Toma Terzić, Antun Schiesler, Josip Polović, Franjo Bakić, and Pavao Markovinović. *Božićnica* calendars from 1923 and 1924 and several issues of *Slobodni dom* were seized. From Donji Miholjac it was reported that all arrested on 7 January 1925 were released, and only “presidents and secretaries of the HRSS were sentenced to 5, and Dr Majcen to 6 days in prison under **the imperial patent**, because they were members of banned societies and organizations.” In addition, **the grand prefect of the Osijek district ordered the dissolution of all municipal councils in the Donji Miholjac county.** The commercial council in Donji Miholjac was also dissolved, and notary Pavo Šimić was appointed commissioner. In the Gornji Miholjac area on 3 January 1925, Josip Enderović, president of the local HRSS in Novak, and Mato Varga, president of the local HRSS in Bakići, were arrested and taken to Slatina. Numerous searches were also conducted at HRSS and HZ supporters, but without success. In Feričanci, notary Mijo Grigić conducted searches at all prominent HRSS and HZ supporters before the gendarmes arrived. He collected several issues of *Božićnica* and a membership list. Gendarmes and municipal police in Đurđenovac broke into the apartment of Valenko Sulimanac, president of the local HRSS, and since they found nothing, they demanded that he hand over the “documents” himself. He replied that he carries everything in his head, so let them smash his head and there they will find documents and records.²⁹⁴

Stjepan Radić was handed over to the Court Table in Zagreb on 6 January 1925. All documents and materials in the case against Dr Maček and others were handed over to the State

²⁹² „Davidović protiv Obznane i nasilja. Obznana je neustavna, nezakonita, golema sramota za državu i teška pogreška.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 2.

²⁹³ „Telefonske vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

²⁹⁴ „Odjeci Obznane u Slavoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 3-4 and 7.

Prosecutor's Office in Zagreb, as was the complaint against Stjepan Radić. In Stubica, Vladimir Radić, Radić's son, was arrested on 6 January 1925 and his whereabouts are unknown. Peasants from surrounding villages wanted to prevent the assembly of Pribičević's independent democrats in Trg kraj Ozlja on 6 January 1925. The police wanted to prevent the peasants from coming, but they were pushed toward the Kupa. Then the police used weapons and killed one peasant, seriously or slightly wounding several peasants. According to information from the "most reliable source," the government found "several dark characters" who for money took on the task of accusing some persons from the HRSS leadership of offering them money to "kill some Serbian politicians." Throughout Lika, pursuant to the *Obznana* against the HRSS, "massive arrests" were carried out and terrible terror reigned in the villages. The police in Subotica arrested 20 people associated with the newspaper *Hirlap*. The leadership of the Hungarian party and election candidates were arrested, of whom 15 were released, while the election candidates were kept in custody. In Zagreb on 6 January 1925, a search was conducted at Stjepan Kranjčević, member of the main HRSS board, but nothing was found. The court in Varaždin on 7 January 1925 issued a decision annulling the previously confirmed list of Blaž Šalamun. Another list with carrier parish priest Matica was submitted to the court. Since parish priest Matica was not an HRSS member, it is expected that the court will confirm that list, just as it is expected that the Ban Court will annul the Court Table's decision on the annulment of Blaž Šalamun's list. In Međimurje, the authorities began on 7 January 1925 dismissing officials who were HRSS supporters, without pensions, and especially hunting teachers and notaries. Among other things, district governor Vuković banned the publication of *Međimurski Hrvat*, which was published by Juraj Žnidarić, member of the dissolved HRSS party. The Bulgarian radical newspaper *Radikal* commented after the dissolution of the HRSS that "the Croatian people remain and continue to fight, for they know that victory is closer and more certain the fiercer the struggle." Dr Spaho strongly protested against the *Obznana* over the HRSS **"because the entire Croatian people were thereby placed outside the law. This is actually a declaration of war on the Croatian people."** The police in Belgrade conducted a search in the hotel room of National Assembly deputies Rude Bačinić and Pavle Radić in the Petrograd hotel, but nothing was found.²⁹⁵

Following the opposition bloc session in Belgrade, a letter was sent to the President of the National Assembly. It was emphasized that during the arrest of HRSS leaders, the immunity of National Assembly deputies had been violated, against which they protested most energetically. A proposal was made for the elections that the Croatian Community should put forward joint lists, with HRSS candidates on them. It was stressed that the then-government from the beginning of the election campaign "trampled all constitutional and legal guarantees of unimpeded expression of the people's will at the polling stations. Acts of violence and lawlessness followed one after another: as if a state of emergency had been declared over the country." It was particularly emphasized that the *Obznana* against the HRSS was a brutal abuse of the state protection law and "a monstrous high treason trial is looming" because the "dissolution of a great party that gathered around half a million voters in the previous elections" was underway. The letter was signed by Davidović, Korošec, Spaho, Pavle Radić, and Nastas Petrović.²⁹⁶

In Daruvar, searches were conducted up to 7 January 1925 "at county HRSS organization president Mr Klasić and many 'harmless' Croats." At the bank, they conducted a search at bank clerk Egon Lovinčić, who was otherwise a reserve officer and not an HRSS member but of the HZ, but that did not bother the police. They even illegally took away his

²⁹⁵ „Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 7.

²⁹⁶ „Opozicioni blok protestuje protiv gaženja osnovnih prava građana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 1.

revolver, which he legally had as a reserve officer. Upon Lovinčić's complaint, district governor Kosina nevertheless returned the revolver to him.²⁹⁷

Even the Sarajevo newspaper *Narod*, the mouthpiece of Bosnian Serbs, spoke out against the *Obznana* against the HRSS.²⁹⁸

Peasants from Sveti Đurađ, Stjepan Sklizević, Petar Petrović, and Tadija Veselovac were returning in two carts from the fair in Osijek. In Valpovo, municipal clerk Dojkić stopped them and ordered them to go before the municipality building. He got into the cart with Sklizević, while the other two escaped by cart. In front of the gendarme barracks, the gendarmes saw that Sklizević was not guilty and let him go. After that, Dojkić ordered the peasant to drive the cart into the municipal courtyard. He locked Sklizević in prison and left the cart and horses in the courtyard all night. The next day Sklizević was released from prison, but his horses got cramps from the cold. Thus, even the horses fell under the persecution of the *Obznana*.²⁹⁹

**Velikansvena manifestacija hrvatskog
u Hrvatskoj Zajednici u Zagrebu. Reakcija je na uzmahu.**

Obznana objavljena.

Uhapšenje dra Vlatka Mačeka, Josipa Predavca i dra Jurja Krnjevića.

**Premetačine u stanu dra Lorkovića, dra Bazale, dra Srkulja i drugih.
Premetačina u prostorijama Hrvatske Zajednice i „Hrvata“ u Zagrebu.
U Zagrebu i Beogradu ovi se progoni smatraju neozbiljno i šaljivo**

**Provađanje Obznane protiv HRSS.
Država SHS, obznana i Savez naroda.**

Obznana u Osijeku.

**PREMETAČINA U UREDNIŠTVU »HRVATSKOG LISTA« I GRAĐANSKOJ TISKARI.
Premetačine kod članova vodstva mjesne organizacije HRSS. — Zapljena stranačke literature. —
Bez uhapšenja.**

**PROVAĐANJE OBZNANE PO SLAVONIJI. BARAKE ZA UHAPŠENIKE.
Davidović protiv Obznane i nasilja. Odjeci „obznane“
OBZNANA JE NEUSTAVNA, NEZAKONITA, GOLEMA SRAMOTA ZA DRŽAVU I TEŠKA PO- u Slavoniji.
GRESKA.**

**Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS.
Opozicioni blok protestuje protiv gaženja
osnovnih prava građana.**

Figure 18. Facsimile of some article titles related to the *Obznana* against the HRSS 1925-01.

²⁹⁷ „Premetačine u Daruvaru. Bivši »königlich ungarischer Husaren-Wachtmeister« Joca Vlainić »na delu«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 3.

²⁹⁸ „Bosanski Srbi o »Obznani«. Pisanje sarajevskog »Naroda«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 4.

²⁹⁹ „I konji pod Obznanom. Napadaj na mirme seljake.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 5.

Zagreb police issued a public statement on 8 January 1925 stating that immediately after the fall of the Davidović government³⁰⁰ they had placed the Croatian Peasant House building in Zagreb under the strictest surveillance. They discovered that Radić's family was in Zagreb, and "HRSS leaders were coming to the house building, so it was concluded they were holding conferences with Mr Radić." In Zagreb on 8 January, lawyers Josip Košutić, Ivan Lorković, and Rikard Flegler were arrested and escorted under heavy guard to the district office in Stubica. Arrested Radić's son Vladimir Radić was brought from Stubica to Zagreb police on 7 January 1925. It was explained that he was suspected of going to Stubica after his "father's arrest to seek connections with the HRSS organization." Stjepan Radić was interrogated at the Court Table in Zagreb on 8 January 1925. The accused HRSS leaders appointed Dr Ante Trumbić as their defense counsel. Dr Adolf Uršić, lawyer and editor of the weekly *Hrvatsko jedinstvo*, received on 8 January 1925 from the Varaždin gendarmerie commission a decision "by which, in view of the *Obznana*, the further publication of the weekly *Hrvatsko Jedinstvo* is suspended." The court in Varaždin also annulled the second list with carrier parish priest Matica, although he was not an HRSS member. In Kostajnica, searches were also conducted in the homes of prominent Croats, such as at Sokol elder Dr Josip Mašek and others. Interestingly, the leader of those searches was "Žarko Dragojlović, county veterinarian and Orjuna president." Large searches were conducted in Senj, led by district governor Mraović, who "broke into the city municipality building and dispersed all deputies, dissolved the council, and appointed physician Pavešić as commissioner," while one gendarme was detained "for shouting 'Long live Radić'." In Petrovaradin, 8 HRSS supporters were arrested by 8 January 1925 and taken to the district office in Ruma. Unsuccessful searches were also conducted in Ljubljana, and "in Gornja Radgona, republican Roman Bende was arrested because he submitted a candidate list for the Maribor district." An unsuccessful search was conducted in Drniš at National Assembly deputy Marko Goreta, but the police arrested him and took him with 16 HRSS supporters to Drniš prison. In Drniš, the Croatian Peter's Field Reading Room [Hrvatska petropoljska čitaonica] was also closed because it had lent premises to the HRSS. In Novska and surroundings, prominent people were arrested. National Assembly deputy Dragutin Kovačević ended up in prison with other HRSS supporters. A number of Koprivnica residents were arrested and interned in the night of 8 January 1925. In Nova Gradiška, a search was conducted at Dr Koch, president of the Croatian Sokol, without results, but all HRSS presidents in the Novigrad district received 14 days in prison, justified because they were stubborn in arrangements. Police conducted a search on 8 January 1925 at writer Miroslav Krleža, editor of *Književna republika*, but found nothing. After the government session in Belgrade on 8 January 1925, Interior Minister Maksimović gave "Zagreb police the directive to continue arresting HRSS members, and if they find good grounds, to act against the 'Croatian Community' as well." From 7 January 1925 in Belgrade it was known "that the alleged letter from Todor Aleksandrov to Mr Radić was a forgery." That letter had been known to the government two years earlier, "and it was composed by one radical deputy from Southern Serbia." This was testified by some student from "Southern Serbia." The arrested leadership of the Hungarian party in Subotica was released on 8 January 1925, and six were handed over to the court, including *Hirlap* editor Karlo Havasz.³⁰¹

In Privlaka on 6 January 1925, a search was conducted at peasants Marijan Penlić and Adam Jurić, where a *Božićnica* calendar from 1913 and the law on the electability of National Assembly deputies were seized.³⁰²

³⁰⁰ It was on 6 November 1924.

³⁰¹ „Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

³⁰² „Privlaka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 4.

Three city officials were dismissed from service in Virovitica on 8 January 1925 without reason. They were Josip Majtanić, city notary and former city municipality manager, Vjekoslav Filipović, and Ante Ečer.³⁰³

The government undertook a series of illegal and violent measures to secure a majority in the 8 February 1925 elections, but the *Hrvatski list* editorial office considered the most barbaric the offer to arrested HRSS members in Vojvodina that they would be released if they stated they had not signed the HRSS electoral list.³⁰⁴

The HRSS electoral list in Subotica was duly submitted to the court table on 7 January 1925. However, the police demanded that the list be brought to them, which was done by “referent, Serb Gabrić.” After that, the police “persecuted the signatories, forcing them with threats and beatings to withdraw their signatures.” Some succumbed “to that bandit terror,” and since the list proposers were in prison, they could not complete the list.³⁰⁵

Hrvatski list received an extensive letter from Bačka Palanka, dated 6 January 1925, describing various regime violence in Vojvodina. It was stated that vandalism exceeded all measure and that “a man is no longer safe for his life or property, and there are no protests, one cannot complain to anyone unless he wants to be swallowed by the darkness.” According to the correspondent, this had lasted for years, “**but the last and this year were even more terrible, because today they have risen against the entire people who do not breathe radically.**” Thus, the district governor deputy in Bačka Palanka, Kargotić, “with police and revolver in pocket, and club in hand,” went around Bačka Palanka and surrounding places, threatening and beating “forcing” people to vote for Radicals in the elections. The letter detailed several such cases, as well as Kargotić’s corruptibility.³⁰⁶

Dr Majcen and five other arrested Donji Miholjac residents were sentenced to 5 days in prison, and on 9 January 1925 they were interrogated at the district court, while it was planned that on 10 January 1925 they would be sent to the Osijek court table prison.³⁰⁷

In Našice, on the eve of Epiphany, Gj. Simić, Stj. Hripko, and Dragan Pavošević were arrested as leading figures of the local HRSS. They took away their “beautifully embroidered Croatian tricolour.” After one day they were released, but told “they would be responsible if anything happens.”³⁰⁸

Searches were conducted in Čepin on 4 January 1925, at Andrija Toth’s, secretary of the local HRSS, and Mr Ivanović’s, treasurer of the local HRSS, where electoral lists and old newspapers were confiscated from them. A search was carried out at Alojz Kralih’s, president of the local HRSS, on 6 January 1925, and a Croatian flag was seized. Rifles were taken from all of them, although they possessed weapons permits.³⁰⁹

In Sarajevo, the District Court refused to certify the electoral list headed by Gjuro Djaković, a former communist national representative. The police additionally arrested five individuals who had submitted the list, and three more citizens were detained, while Djaković was unavailable.³¹⁰

³⁰³ „Progon gradskih činovnika u Virovitici. Otpušteni.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 5.

³⁰⁴ „Jedno besprimjerno nasilje kod izbornih listina. Iznudenim izjavama poništjuju izborne listine.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

³⁰⁵ „Sudnina listina HRSS u Subotici.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

³⁰⁶ „Besprimjerena režimska nasilja u Vojvodini. Radikalni su organi izgubili svaku mjeru. Vandalizam sreskog »podnačelnika«. – Progon Mađžara i Nijemaca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 2.

³⁰⁷ „Dr. Majcen i drugovi predani sudu. Bit će sutra otpremljeni u Osijek.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

³⁰⁸ „Uhićenja vodstva HRSS u Našicama. Uhićeni su pušteni na slobodu, ali su proglašeni taocima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

³⁰⁹ „Hapšenja u Čepinu. Samo im je do hrvatskih zastava i pušaka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

³¹⁰ „Hapšenje nezavisnih radnika u Sarajevu. Progoni zbog predavanja liste.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

In Virovitica, on 8 January 1925, Josip Polović, president of the local HRSS organization, along with councilors Šisler, a mason, Šisler, a farmer, and Marković, were arrested, while 15 peasants were brought in from surrounding villages.³¹¹

In Banja Luka, “the police broke into almost all Croatian homes. They even confiscated dictionaries. HRSS secretaries Komarica and Viktor Gutić were arrested but released after lengthy interrogations.”³¹²

Subotica police arrested law student Pota, an HRSS member in Subotica, on 8 January 1925, charging him with political offenses under the *Obznana*. Five more peasants were arrested, and the investigating judge released one after questioning.³¹³

Hrvatski list on 11 January 1925, continued reporting on the implementation of the *Obznana* against the HRSS. It stated that in Veliko Trgovišće, the president of the county HRSS organization was arrested, while all municipal committees around Klanjec were dissolved. National representative and HRSS vice-president Karlo Kovačević was released in Zagreb on 10 January. Also on the same day, Vladimir (Vlatko) Radić, son of Stjepan Radić, was released. No items were found during searches of HRSS supporters in Ogulin, but Josip Zrno, president of the organization in Zagorje, and Ladislav Sviben, president of the organization in Ogulin and chief editor of the banned newspaper *Hrvatski seljak*, were still arrested. Throughout Dalmatia, “arrests, searches, and newspaper suspensions” were carried out. Editors along with other editorial members were arrested. By 10 January 1925, the state prosecutor's office received Dr Brkić, president of HZ, Dr Bulić, former HZ president, Dr Cuzzi, member of the local HRSS board, Dr Sokol, president of the local HRSS, Pavo Britvić and Vinko Bogdan, HRSS officials in Sinj, Stipo Kastelan, parish priest in Gata, and Don Lujo Klarić, parish priest in Blato. In addition to several peasants from the Šibenik area, Miho Jerinić, editor of *Dalmatinski Hrvat*, and merchant Perčec were arrested. In Imotski, Dr Mile Vuković was arrested. Searches were also conducted in Omiš.³¹⁴

Starting from 3 January 1925, police in the Mitrovica and Šid districts continued daily searches at the homes of prominent Croats in accordance with the *Obznana* against the HRSS. Searches were conducted at Dr Lončarević's, an electoral candidate, Luka Švajberić's, president of the local HRSS, Fridrich Foitin's, a carpenter, Kozmanović's, a farmer, Šinjor's, a farmer, Wagner's, a philosopher, and Ivan Juketić's, secretary of the HRSS organization. All searches were fruitless.³¹⁵

Up to 9 January 1925, acting in accordance with the *Obznana* against the HRSS, Ivan Pintarić from Orahovica and Mandić from Duzluk were detained in Orahovica, while searches continue at the homes of some HRSS supporters.³¹⁶

On the basis of the *Obznana*, in the Sarajevo county up to 10 January 1925, “court clerk Ivan Vokić, whose name appears on the list of Radić's party as box keeper, was dismissed from service. He submitted a complaint to the state council regarding the unjustified dismissal from service.”³¹⁷

The proceedings under the *Obznana* against the HRSS were completed in Mostar by 10 January 1925. After numerous searches, several individuals were sentenced to prison: Dr Bariša Smoljan, former national representative, for 10 days; Nikola Precca, HRSS list candidate, for 8 days; Derviš Hadžioman, HRSS list candidate for 8 days, and Dr Rade Smoljan, HRSS list

³¹¹ „Virovitica, 8. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

³¹² „Banja Luka, 9. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

³¹³ „Nova hapšenja u Subotici.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

³¹⁴ „Opća navala režima na hrvatske organizacije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 1.

³¹⁵ „Blagodati »Obznane« u Mitrovici. Dnevne premetačine kod svih istaknutijih Hrvata.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

³¹⁶ „Obznana u Orahovici.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

³¹⁷ „Sarajevo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

candidate, for 5 days in prison. In addition, throughout Herzegovina, “arrests of several prominent HRSS supporters were carried out, especially in Ljubinje, Ljubuški, Nevesinje, and Konjic.”³¹⁸

All municipal councilors in Orahovica, Croats by nationality, nine in total, received a decision on 9 January 1925 that they had been dissolved. Some were HZ members, others independent councilors. In contrast, nine Serbian councilors remained members of the municipal council. **This undermines Interior Minister Maksimović's statement that the *Obznana* was not aimed at the Croatian people, but only at the HRSS.**³¹⁹

State-builders accused Radić and the HRSS of defeatism and anti-militarist propaganda in the army. However, after the announcement in *Narodne novine* on 7 January 1925, which ordered the pursuit of 87 military deserters from the Klasić municipality in the Glina county – all Serbs – an unsigned author in *Hrvatski list* on 11 January 1925 asks who is responsible for Serbs not wanting to serve in the army and sarcastically adds whether Radić and the HRSS will be charged for that.³²⁰

In Laćurak in Sarmia, “Milan Mladenović, who is responsible for countless punishable acts (...) organized bands to terrorize Germans, HRSS supporters.”³²¹

Nikola Matijević had worked in Nova Kapela for a full 15 years up to 9 January 1925 as a municipal clerk. He worked to the satisfaction of the people and his superiors. However, he was dismissed without stating a reason.³²²

It has already been described that some Croats in Donji Miholjac were arrested, and *Hrvatski list* on 11 January 1925 states that on 10 January 1925, Dr Ivan Majcen, a lawyer's clerk, and peasants Adam Torjanac, Lovro Staklenac, Žiga Azenić, Stjepan Lebinac, Jozo Bockovac, Mato Matasić, and Lovro Zvocak were handed over to the State Prosecutor's Office in Osijek.³²³

In *Hrvatski list* on 11 January 1925, under the title “Telefonske vijesti” [Telephone News], several cases of brutal searches, mistreatment, and arrests are again reported. Thus, HRSS supporters arrested in Petrovaradin on 10 January 1925 were handed over to the Novi Sad District Court for further proceedings. Rector of the University of Zagreb Dr Ladislav Polić provided a legal interpretation in Zagreb's *Hrvat*, “in which he challenges the decision of the Varaždin Court Table to annul the HRSS lists.” According to him, that decision exceeds the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities altogether, and once certified, the lists must be valid and cannot be annulled further. The Belgrade government sent a statement to the foreign press on 10 January 1925 “stating that many arrests resulted from the abuse by police organs, as the government issued orders only for the arrest of prominent HRSS members.” This was an obvious retreat by the then-government, but only towards the foreign public. In Sisak, by 10 January 1925, 28 HRSS presidents and officials arrested in Sisak and surroundings were in prison. They were tried for 14 to 30 days in prison and fines of 250 to 500 dinars each. Peasants arrested in Kustošija and brought to Zagreb will be released on 11 January 1925. From Šibenik, it was reported on 10 January 1925 that the Croatian Club there had been closed, and among the first names on its list was that of the then “Royal Minister Dr Mate Drinković.” Although there was great discontent against Pribičević at the government session on 10 January 1925, he and Pašić, along with the war minister and police minister, were preparing new regulations for arresting HRSS supporters.³²⁴

³¹⁸ „Mostar.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

³¹⁹ „Šta su napravili u Orahovici. Istjerali Hrvate iz općinskog zastupstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 5.

³²⁰ „Je li i za ovo g. Radić kriv?“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 2.

³²¹ „Laćurak.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 3.

³²² „Opet jedna uciviljena porodica. U Novoj Kapeli.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 5.

³²³ „Uhapšenje g. dra Majcena i drugova.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 5.

³²⁴ „Telefonske vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 7.

In Negotin on 10 January 1925, the archive of the Democratic Party's club was seized, and "all Đoka Popović's organizations in the county district were dismantled" to create the impression that the *Obznana*'s provisions had been extended to that party as well.³²⁵

Hrvatski list was published on 12 January 1925 as another special edition containing the report from the meeting of the Council of the Croatian Community held on 12 January 1925 in Zagreb. A public statement was issued from the meeting. It particularly emphasizes **protesting against the violent and unfounded dissolution of the HRSS, which is not based on any law, not even the one on state protection**. This referred to the famous *Obznana* of 29 December 1920 and the Law on the Protection of Public Safety and Order in the State, adopted on 2 August 1921.³²⁶ Their real goal was not the alleged Bolshevism of the HRSS, but rather **removing that party from the upcoming electoral process**, as it had received plebiscitary support from the Croatian people in previous elections. The Croatian Community recommended unity of the Croatian people in that statement, and it did so on behalf of the HRSS as well, since it "accepted it before being dissolved by the police." At the end of the statement, the Croatian people were urged to persist "**unyieldingly in their legal struggle,**" and they would "achieve victory of all their rights."³²⁷

The Croatian Community's electoral list, sent from Zagreb to Varaždin on 11 January 1925, was seized by the police after they learned of it; they broke into Dr Uršić's apartment and took the list.³²⁸

Dr Ante Adžija, national representative and former public notary in Grubišno Polje, was arrested and brought to the police prison in Zagreb on 12 January 1925.³²⁹

Stjepan Čanadić from Baranjsko Petrovo Selo ran a small store in the village. A few days after the *Obznana* against the HRSS was announced, "without any reason, the village mayor came to his wife, **took the trade license**, and issued an order **to close the store immediately**." Čanadić had received no explanation for this violent act by 10 January 1925. The municipal clerk orally told him that **as a Radić supporter, he could not run any business**. Additionally, he and several other peasants in Baranjsko Petrovo Selo were told to report to the gendarmerie station three times a day and were forbidden from leaving the village.³³⁰

Under the *Obznana*, in Novska, Nikola Ovanin, HRSS national representative, Dragutin Herceg, president of the county HRSS organization, Stjepan Balić, secretary of the county HRSS organization, and one more peasant from Novska were detained. After serving six days in custody, they were brought to Požega on 12 January 1925 and handed over to the custody of the court table.³³¹

Zagreb police appealed to the court table on 12 January 1925 to annul the HRSS candidate lists for Zagreb county, which the court refused.³³²

³²⁵ „I Demokratska stranka pod Obznanom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 7.

³²⁶ According to: „Obznana“. *Hrvatska enciklopedija*, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2013.–2025. Accessed 18 August 2025., <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/obznana>: "Obznana, government decree of the Kingdom of SHS of 29 December 1920 banning the legal activities of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. It was issued after the unexpected success of the CPY in the elections for the Constituent Assembly in November 1920 (with 200,000 votes and 58 seats, it was the third strongest political party by strength) and social unrest that had not yet fully subsided after World War I. Its provisions were tightened by the adoption of the Law on the Protection of Public Safety and Order in the State (2 August 1921)."

³²⁷ „Muževna i rodoljubna poruka vijeća "Hrvatske Zajednice" hrvatskom narodu. Mirno i neustrašivo na izbore!“, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 12 January 1925, no. 12 (1329): 1.

³²⁸ „Redarstvena nasilja u Varaždinu. Policija otmilje listu H. Z.“, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 12 January 1925, no. 11 (1328): 1.

³²⁹ „Uhapšenje dra Ante Adžije.“, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 12 January 1925, no. 12 (1329): 1.

³³⁰ „Seoski knez oduzima obrtnicu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

³³¹ „Požega, 12 January.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

³³² „Sudbeni stol zagrebački protiv nasilja policije.“, *Hrvatski list*, , 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 2.

In Požega on 13 January 1925, searches continued at the homes of these HRSS and HZ supporters: Teodor Filić, pharmacist, Milan Nikšić, mechanical engineer, Dr Leon Cirakija, lawyer, Filipović, landowner, Hrvojević, clerk, Milinković, city secretary. The justification was that they were either HRSS or HZ supporters. A search was also conducted at Armin Kohn's, a landowner, because he was secretary of the Sokol Equestrian Club and a HZ member.³³³

A HZ supporter clerk from Bjelovar wrote to *Hrvatski list* on 11 January 1925 about how on 10 January 1925, a peasant from Severin was traveling for business to Bjelovar. He was walking the village road and was stopped by a gendarme patrol from Bjelovar before the village of Novoseljani. They demanded all his documents and questioned his intent to go to Bjelovar. Finally, they objected why he wasn't taking the main road, and he replied it was shorter that way, and they barely let him go. The letter notes that such patrols are set up around Bjelovar because "Mr Wilder held a meeting of his faithful in Bjelovar that day, so the gendarmes had to occupy all roads into the city to prevent peasants from coming."³³⁴

In *Hrvatski list* on 13 January 1925, under the title "»Izborni« glasnik" [Election Herald], several more government activities under the *Obznana* against the HRSS were reported, all related to elections, so the *Hrvatski list* editorial team evidently decided on the title "»Izborni« glasnik". Thus, innkeeper Jozo Švab in Lipovljani had his innkeeper license revoked and the inn sealed, while he was arrested because he was "elder of the Croatian Sokol in Lipovljani." The *Hrvatski list* editorial office in Osijek reported the following: **"We learn from the most reliable source that certain district heads are ordering all municipalities and gendarme stations to immediately report which residents – theirs, of course – need military weapons, which will then be distributed to them."** In Đakovo on 11 January 1925, citizens were called by drum to hand over weapons. Of course, this did not apply to "organized Radicals." In Đakovo, merchant Ante Pavličić was arrested, although nothing was found at his place. On the order of the district headquarters in Đurđevac, a search was conducted on 11 January 1925 at the homes of Miško Kolar and Ivan Pinturch in Podravske Sesvete. The search was carried out by gendarmes from Pitomača. In Retkovci on 11 January 1925, "gendarmes conducted a strict search at Nikola Amlerinac's, president of the HRSS organization, and at merchant Ivan Ištoković's." About 150 *Božićnica* calendars and some *Slobodni dom* newspapers were seized. After that, searches were conducted in Perkovci at Šime Debelić's and Mate Nedeljković's. On 8 January 1925, in front of Mijo Birtić's house in Gorjani, gendarmes waited for his neighbours to leave him, then searched their homes, and returned to Birtić's. They found nothing but took him into custody solely because he was the local HRSS president. The next morning, they sent Josip Šain to the district court due to his HRSS connections. Prominent inhabitants of Budrovci, Marko Budrovac and Fabac Ručević were arrested on 9 January 1925 without anyone knowing why.³³⁵

On the request of the Grand Prefect of the Sarajevo region, on 11 January 1925 the president of the Supreme Court suspended three Croatian judges on the grounds that they were HRSS members.³³⁶

City constable Dokić in Osijek attacked carpenter's assistant Viktor Penkula without any reason on Široka Street on 11 January 1925. He took him to the Lower Town police station, abusing him along the way, and to justify his actions to the public, shouted that he was a Bolshevik, Radić supporter, and thief. He was held in custody for one day and then released, but "so badly beaten that he could not get out of bed."³³⁷

³³³ „Progoni u Požegi. Nema kraja ni konca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

³³⁴ ČINOVNIK, PRISTAŠA HZ, „Kako se čuva pan Wilder! Žandarske patrole ne puštaju seljake u grad, dok žalosni pan Wilder obdržava skupštinu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

³³⁵ „»Izborni« glasnik.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3-4.

³³⁶ „Suspendovani sudije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 4.

³³⁷ „Policija zlostavlja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 5.

Under the title “Telefonske vijesti” [Telephone News], among other things, it was reported that eight HRSS supporters from Petrovaradin were released from Novi Sad prison on 13 January 1925; that the court table in Split on 12 January 1925 confirmed investigative detention against Mr Sokol, HRSS president, due to a meeting in Solin; that Radicals killed the local Democratic Party leader, merchant Milutinović, in Kruševac on 12 January 1925.³³⁸

In Sarajevo, Dr Dragutin Turković, senior advisor at the district court, and judge Stjepan Jeličić were suspended by telegraphic order from Belgrade. The reason was connected to the *Obznana* against the HRSS. Dr Turković was described as “an ardent patriot and Croat,” who during the war had helped Serbs in several investigations to save them “from persecution by Austrian authorities,” exposing himself to dangers, which the authorities did not take into account.³³⁹

Under the title “»Izborni« glasnik” [Election Herald], *Hrvatski list* of 14 January 1925 published the following: In the Slatina district on 6 January 1925, gendarmes conducted searches in the village of Miljevci but found nothing, yet arrested Pera Tuljak, local HRSS president, and “bound and mercilessly beating him” drove him to the station in Nova Bukovica, where the district chief sentenced him to 8 days in prison without explanation. Searches for “certain anti-state books and documents” were carried out across Syrmia. Thus, on Orthodox Christmas, 7 January 1925, “a mob of drunken people led by Milan, Vojo, and Rade Čizmić went through the village of Bingula, and with music and wild shouts, smashed windows in Croatian, Slovak, Hungarian, and German houses, tore out window frames, and shot at houses.” Forty-three houses were damaged, with estimated losses of 30,000 dinars. In addition, Andrija Đurik from Bingula was beaten. Radicals in neighbouring Erdevik threatened to do the same there. From Požega came information on 13 January 1925 that HRSS national representative Nikola Ovanin and comrades, brought from Novska, had been released. Recognition is given to independent judges. Police inspector Marković appointed a new detective in Požega, who on the first night detained Ivan Franjić, Lovreković's district candidate, some royal lieutenant, and a state detective, “all because of a night disturbance.” The detective was immediately **dismissed for his “Bolshevik and Radić-style understanding of his service.”** The head of the railway station in Beli Manastir, Josip Žagar, who spoke only German during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, converted to Orthodoxy after the war and began mistreating his subordinates. He dismissed many from service and is protected “by good connections with a traffic department chief.” He is also known for **not allowing**, as station chief in Nova Kapela during a Croatian Sokol celebration, a train to depart with a Croatian flag flying.³⁴⁰

Under the sarcastic title “PP režim nastavlja jačanjem hrvatskih redova” [PP regime Continues by Strengthening Croatian Ranks], *Hrvatski list* on 14 January 1925 reported, among other things, that the HZ organization vice-president was arrested in Varaždin and taken into custody, that national representative and HRSS leadership member Filip Lakuš was arrested in Ivanić Grad on 13 January 1925, that strong terror of the then-government prevailed in Velika Gorica, but despite that, Pribičević's independent democrats suffered fiasco everywhere.³⁴¹

The municipal council in Nova Gradiška was dissolved again. Grand Prefect Perković issued decisions to twelve councilors elected on the Croatian Community list, barring them from municipal council elections for three years, without any explanation. Gavro Lazić was appointed commissioner, marking the sixth year that Nova Gradiška had no lawful representation. In the editorial of *Obzor* on 13 January 1925, it was stated “that the *Obznana* against the HRSS was a death sentence for this government, one violent and reckless act.” In Zagreb, Josip Djelić, treasurer of the Croatian Peasant Cooperatives, was arrested on 13 January

³³⁸ „Telefonske vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 7.

³³⁹ „Suspendirani.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 5.

³⁴⁰ „»Izborni« glasnik.“, *Hrvatski list*, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 5.

³⁴¹ „PP režim nastavlja jačanjem hrvatskih redova.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 9.

1925 but released after interrogation. In Zagreb political circles, it was considered legally impossible to revoke voting rights, and even less possible to annul entire lists, as applying the *Obznana* to the HRSS could not affect any candidate lists.³⁴²

Hrvatski list on 15 January 1925 published an article titled “Dva velika politička događaja” [Two Major Political Events]. The first was the Zagreb Court Table's decision **annulling the Ministerial Council's ruling on applying the state protection law to the HRSS**, and the second was the Resolution of the Croatian Community Council from 12 January 1925. This resolution informed the public that **the Croatian Community was authorized to speak on behalf of the HRSS while it was under the *Obznana***, as the HZ had accepted the HRSS before it was dissolved by police. They would thus jointly participate in the 8 February 1925 elections.³⁴³

On 6 January 1925, twelve peasants from Otok were imprisoned in Vinkovci county prison for 14 days because they brought horses for inspection to Privlaka instead of Otok. They were released on 13 January 1925 without serving the full sentence. It was speculated they agreed to vote for Radicals at the elections, hence the early release. A search was conducted on 12 January 1925 at city senator Dr Josip Fulanović's in Vinkovci, without results, like the previous ten searches.³⁴⁴

In Nova Kapela, escaped convict Stevo Benković killed one gendarme and wounded another; authorities blamed Radić supporters. Gendarmes then detained over 30 people, beat them in the municipal prison, and took them to Nova Gradiška prison. Nineteen-year-old Blaž Matačić suffered the worst treatment. After his father complained to the captain, who ordered an investigation, gendarme sergeant Momčilović ordered him jailed again, abused him further, and sent him to county prison, where he remained on 12 January 1925, on grounds that he – can you imagine it – “cursed God.”³⁴⁵

On 10 January 1925, gendarmes brutally beat 65-year-old Josip Jakovac, local HRSS president, in Punitovci, with corporal Čongić particularly involved. Searches were also conducted at Valentin Šuvalić, Fabe Poljarević, and merchant Kraljek, where an American flag was seized. All were arrested and sent to Đakovo. On 13 January 1925, the municipal clerk in Sveti Đurađ broke into the Croatian Peasant Reading Room with gendarmes, confiscating all books and newspapers. In Retkovci, student Šima Begović was arrested for allegedly inciting people to beat forester Brkić, who neglected the forest to campaign for Pribičević in villages.³⁴⁶

National representative Rudo Bačinić was arrested in Belgrade on 14 January 1925 at the request of the Split State Prosecutor's Office and sent to Split. Filip Lakuš, former national representative and HRSS list candidate for the Virovitica district, was brought to Virovitica on 14 January 1925 because he held a meeting there on the day the *Obznana* was announced, unaware it had come into force. On 14 January 1925, many HRSS supporters from Knin and Promina were still imprisoned in Knin. A large number of Zagreb youths were arrested on charges of plotting an assassination against Pribičević. **Although nothing was proven against them, all were sentenced to 10-14 days in prison**, while Petar Kurtić and Marko Ožanić received 10-year expulsions from Zagreb. HRSS treasurer in Zagreb Šerif Kosmić was arrested “because he handled some treasury duties after the HRSS dissolution.” **In the Tikveš district**, Nastas Petrović's electoral list was rejected. **Over 1,000 people had been arrested** there by 14 January 1925. The district chief threatened “that anyone working for Nastas Petrović would be declared a Macedonian activist and shot.” **Orjuna members attacked Sokol Equestrian Club**

³⁴² „PP režim nastavlja jačanjem hrvatskih redova.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 9.

³⁴³ „Dva velika politička događaja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 1.

³⁴⁴ „Oko Vinkovaca. Svega pomalo za savremenu razonodu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 3.

³⁴⁵ „Opsadno stanje u Novoj Kapeli. Zatvaranje nedužnih. – Kapetan kao policajac.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 3.

³⁴⁶ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 3.

member Belak near the café Narodna kavana in Zagreb on 14 January 1925, inflicting multiple head wounds; police arrested the attacker only after public intervention.³⁴⁷

Merchant Ante Pavličić, arrested in Đakovo on 9 January 1925 under the *Obznana* against HRSS, was sentenced by the district authority to 8 days in prison for being an HRSS supporter and handed over to the district court on communism charges.³⁴⁸

The Sušak district governor Mr Srčan summoned municipal clerks, foresters, and innkeepers, ordering them to campaign for the PP regime or lose their jobs and innkeeping concessions. Sušak was the only city in Primorje still having its municipal council. Searches and house raids were conducted in Primorje under the *Obznana* against HRSS, but nothing was found anywhere.³⁴⁹

In Ivankovo on 14 January 1925, following complaints by Mate Benković and Josip Kulm, Đuka Kurdipić, M. Benković Sr, Antun Janković, Živko Kockarević, Josip Antolović, Kuzma Kockarević, Ivan Klajić, and Marko Barišić were detained and taken to Vinkovci for complaining about former minister Popović at a meeting.³⁵⁰

In Krndija on 14 January 1925, gendarmes arrested five peasants, including Johan Henzlmann, deputy district candidate for Sombor district. After beating them, four were released, but the injured Henzlmann was carted to Đakovo. National representative Nikola Ovanin was released from Požega custody on 14 January 1925 after questioning. The Croatian Workers' Cooperative in Dubrovnik, existing for 40 years, was closed on 14 January 1925 for engaging in HRSS politics. Its seized property was valued at one million dinars.³⁵¹

Municipal clerk Ivan Šajatović in Nova Gradiška was suspended on 15 January 1925 by telephone order from Požega; Jaša Milojević, described as a thug, was appointed. In Nova Kapela, clerk Ivan Cerić was suspended on 15 January 1925 without explanation, a few days after clerk I. Matijević's dismissal.³⁵²

On 15 January, the last Croatian officials in Zagreb police, Stjepan Vukovac and Dr Babić, were removed and transferred to Karlovac district, while Dr Vragović went to Zagreb.³⁵³

HRSS and HZ electoral lists were certified everywhere in Zagreb, but in Vojvodina only in Velika Kikinda and Sombor.³⁵⁴

³⁴⁷ „Usprkos potpunog neuspjeha, vlada nastavlja progone.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 7.

³⁴⁸ „Papučaski šegrt i obznana. Uhapšenje đakovačkog trgovca Pavličića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

³⁴⁹ PRIMORAC. „Iz Hrvatskog Primorja. Kako kortešuje sušački kotarski upravitelj Srčan. – Primorski gradovi, osim Sušaka, nemaju općinskih zastupstava. – Obznana u Primorju. – Skandalozni način službene agitacije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 2.

³⁵⁰ „Svetislav Popović-Dečf ne da da mu tko prigovara. Hapšenja u Ivankovu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 4.

³⁵¹ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 4.

³⁵² „Progon općinskih činovnika. Suspenzije u Novoj Gradiški i Novoj Kapeli.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 5.

³⁵³ „Odstranjivanje Hrvata.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

³⁵⁴ „Listine HRSS i HZ.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja
HAPŠENJE ZAGREBAČKIH PRAVNIKA Dr. TRUMBIĆ, BRANITELJ OKRIVLJENIH
HRVATA, PREDSTAVNIKA HRSS.

SLUŽBENA FANCUSKA ŠTAMPA O PRILIKAMA U HRVATSKOJ.

»Le Quotidien« naziva Obznanu aktom sile.

BLAGODATI »OBZNANE« U MITROVICI.
 Dnevno premetačino kod svih istaknutijih Hrvata.

NOVA HAPŠENJA U SUBOTICI. OBZNANA U ORAHOVICI.

ŠTA SU NAPRAVILI U ORAHOVICI I DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA POD
Istjerali Hrvate iz općinskog zastupstva. OBZANOM.

Muževna i rodoljubna poruka vijeća
„Hrvatske Zajednice“ hrvatskom narodu.
Mirno i neustrašivo na izbore!

Usprkos potpunog neuspjeha, vlada nastavlja
progone.

Iz hrvatskoga Primorja.

KAKO KORTEŠUJE SUŠAČKI KOTARSKI UPRAVITELJ SRČAN. — PRIMORSKI GRADOVI, OSIM SUŠAKA,
 NEMAJU OPĆENSKIH ZASTUPSTAVA. — OBZNANA U PRIMORJU. — SKANDALOZAN NAČIN SLUŽBENE
 AGITACIJE.

Figure 19. Facsimile of selected article headlines related to the Obznana against the HRSS, February 1925.

The entire Belgrade regime press poured all possible insults on Zagreb judges, solely because they issued a just and lawful verdict in the case of the accused HRSS leaders. Besides them, courts across Croatia and Slavonia released all those charged under the "Obznana." In contrast, the Supreme Territorial Court in Sarajevo – staffed by Radicals – was cited. The Mostar District Court had sentenced priest Ilija Đuković from Konjic to 6 months in prison for raping his friend's wife at gunpoint and infecting her with a venereal disease. Although investigative detention was mandatory given the crime, he was released on Lazica Marković's intervention, and the Sarajevo Supreme Court cleared him of all guilt.³⁵⁵

In Voćin on 15 January 1925, under the *Obznana* against HRSS, searches were conducted at prominent HRSS supporters' homes, although the organization did not exist there. Several *Božićnica* calendars, issues of *Hrvatski list* and *Slobodni dom*, and Stjepan Radić's *Svjetska povijest* (printed 1905) were confiscated. The Serbian municipal clerk and Croatian treasurer were also dismissed because they had "gotten along well" in 10 years of work. They were replaced by "some Orjuna thug," who filed a complaint against the Croatian Sokol to the Slatina district head. Serbian peasants were told to sober up and not vote for Radicals. Ruling Radicals were said to be "re-forming Serbian combat units and distributing military weapons again." It concluded: "There will never again be Yugoslav Sokol in Voćin; the Croatian Sokol brothers guarantee it."³⁵⁶

³⁵⁵ „Kakovi su ovo suci? Pitamo državotvornu gospodu u Beogradu, osobito dra Lazicu Markovića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 4.

³⁵⁶ „Stigla »Obznana« i u brda. Naši Srbi-seljaci se otreznjuju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 3.

A *Hrvatski list* correspondent from Subotica, signing as Zagorac, sent an extensive article on 18 January 1925 titled “Subotički okružni sud je već unaprijed osudio gosp. Radića i cijeli hrvatski narod” [The Subotica District Court Has Already Convicted Mr Radić and the Entire Croatian People in Advance]. It noted that Stevan Pavlović, former judge in BiH, was appointed president of the Subotica District Court, who then changed “court stamps and forms from Latin to Cyrillic.” Zagorac described the illegal procedure in certifying the HRSS list, submitted on 31 December 1924 but annulled only on 14 January 1925 – law required action within 24 hours. Police **detained 140 signatories** and began imprisoning (with beatings) those admitting they signed. Seeing this, others denied signing, enabling forgery charges against the proposers. On that basis, the court issued a decision **rejecting the electoral list headed by Stjepan Radić**. The justification given was the *Obznana* issued against the HRSS, its dissolution, and the prohibition of its activities.³⁵⁷

Under the *Obznana*, three Slovaks also fell victim. Mid-January 1925, they were traveling by cart from Kukujevac station toward home. In Bingula village, armed Vasa Nedić blocked their cart, preventing passage. They begged him to move, but he delayed, cursing them with “Radić's mother.” He eventually let them go. They filed a criminal complaint. It was concluded: “**Local Slovaks face terrible terror from Radicals to prevent voting for Dr Maček's list.**”³⁵⁸

At the session held on 21 January 1925, **the Supreme Court in Sarajevo annulled the suspension of judges** deprived of liberty under the *Obznana* against the HRSS: Dr Turković, Dr Jeličić, Dr Vilfan, and Dr Pilipović.³⁵⁹

In connection with the *Obznana* against the HRSS, searches were conducted in Zavidovići at prominent Croats' homes, including local committee president Hafiz Hasan Odžekić, but without results. Radicals in Zenica also ordered searches at Zenica Croats' homes. Although nothing was found, Jozo Štark, Pavo Kolar, and Boško Čobančić were imprisoned. Even the Zenica mining administration acted “on orders from radical councils,” dismissing three Croatian workers – Jozo Štark, Ivo Tomas, and Grga Obdalja – without reason.³⁶⁰

Under the title “Slavonija pod Obznanom” [Slavonia under the *Obznana*], it was reported that a search was conducted in Petrovaradin on 22 January 1925. Citizens hung *Božićnica* calendars on backyard doors, which police clerk Anojčić and police easily collected. **Clerk Franić arrested 14 people in Tovarnik on 18 January 1925, including one woman.** He forced them to sign they would not vote or would vote for Pašić. When peasants refused, he took them to Šid district; as they boarded the cart, “they cheered for Radić and Croatia and sang patriotic songs, joined by all men and women in the village.” Retkovci clerk Alković was suspended. **In Voćin, over a hundred locals were struck from lists and lost voting rights.** Sikirevci hunters joined the Radicals to save their rifles but promised to vote HRSS anyway. Punitovci local HRSS committee members Jozo Jakovac, Valentin Šuvalić, and Fabo Poljarević were sentenced in Đakovo on 22 January 1925 to three days each “for Bolshevism.” In Ivankovo, the municipal commissioner threatened police and foresters with job loss if they did not join Radicals. Bizovac municipal commissioner sentenced peasant Ivan Mihaljević to two days for being a *Hrvatski list* correspondent.³⁶¹

Vukovar merchant and local HRSS secretary Đuro Lovrić, arrested the day after the *Obznana* and held in Vukovar county court custody, was transferred on 28 January 1925 to the

³⁵⁷ ZAGORAC. „Subotički okružni sud je već unaprijed osudio gosp. Radića i cijeli hrvatski narod.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 4.

³⁵⁸ „Obznana i Slovaci. Radikal Vasin »očenaš«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 6.

³⁵⁹ „Poništena suspenzija.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 3.

³⁶⁰ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 3-4.

³⁶¹ „Slavonija pod Obznanom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 3.

Osijek Court Table prison. The local HRSS president, arrested with him, was to be brought to Osijek but remained in Vukovar due to serious illness.³⁶²

In Modruš-Rijeka county, after the *Obznana*, 25 agrarian supporters were imprisoned by 29 January 1925, including the Veljun organization president.³⁶³

The Bara municipal council was dissolved on 28 January 1925 by Pero Stanisavljević – Čarug, uncle of criminal Jova. He was implementing the *Obznana* “as harshly as possible.”³⁶⁴

In late January 1925 in Podravska Moslavina, gendarmes tried to arrest peasant Ivan Andrašević for being a republican. He wasn't home, so they slapped his wife and **beat two horses in the stable with pitchforks – so severely, presumably under the *Obznana* – that both died.**³⁶⁵

In Čadavica, **treasurer Matija Matešić was arrested immediately after the *Obznana*.** Osijek court released him, but **the district head had him rearrested on the train home and held until at least 2 February 1925.**³⁶⁶

County head Mešterović in Brod, under the *Obznana* against HRSS, notified election committee presidents (appointed by state committee!) Dr Nikić, Dr Markotić, Dr Crnčić, Dr Krpan, judicial councilor Hoka, and clerk Laskar on 6 February 1925 that they were relieved of “poll president duties at polling station (N).” They will appeal to the state committee.³⁶⁷

Hrvatski list on 7 February 1925 vividly depicts how the PP government imagined **“love, unity, equality, and peace in the Kingdom of SHS.”** The illustration shows Croatian peasants pulling a plow held by a Serbian peasant, flanked by two armed Serbian gendarmes.³⁶⁸

Judicial clerk Urbiha from Vinkovci was appointed election president for Ivankovo by the state committee. He began elections on 8 February 1925 at 8 a.m., but around 9 a.m. received a telegram from district head Lazić ordering gendarmes to immediately drive Urbiha back to Vinkovci. Urbiha drew up a record of this and continued conducting the elections. Around noon, the district clerk Zaninović arrived from Vinkovci, took his seat as clerk, and summoned the gendarmes, orally ordering them **“to force Urbiha out of the polling room.”** The gendarmes entered the polling room with their weapons, but Urbiha told them that they were not allowed to enter the polling room armed and immediately drew up a record of this. However, when the commander of the gendarmes ordered them **“to use their weapons,”** Urbiha stated that he should be replaced by the officially appointed deputy and left the room. The district prefect Lazić arrived around 5:30 p.m. and shouted at the municipal commissioner for not conducting the elections, appointing him as the chairman of the electoral committee. The conclusion was as follows: **“And these are called – lawful elections.”**³⁶⁹

Prominent Vukovar citizens Grčević and Lovrić were released from Osijek prison on 10 February 1925. **They served 39 days,** arrested as main Vukovar HRSS officials the day after the *Obznana* announcement.³⁷⁰

³⁶² „Pod Obznanom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 5.

³⁶³ „Teror u modruško-riječkoj županiji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 7.

³⁶⁴ „Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Barama. Čarug provodi Obznanu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 5.

³⁶⁵ „Konji pod Obznanom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 4.

³⁶⁶ „Čemu sud?“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 4.

³⁶⁷ „Teror u brodskom kotaru. Skandal s predsjednicima izbornih odbora. – I suci pod Obznanom!“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 3.

³⁶⁸ „Izborni program PP vlade.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

³⁶⁹ „Tri predsjednika biračkog odbora u jedan dan. Majstorluk financa Lazića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 3.

³⁷⁰ „Pušten iz zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 6.

IZBORNI PROGRAM PP VLADE.



Figure 20. Facsimile of the illustration from *Hrvatski list*, 7 February 1925.

The Petrijevcı municipal commissioner, sued by villagers for stealing HRSS ballot box balls, began arresting men and women on 10 February, continuing on 11 February. He held them in custody, had them beaten, then released them in the evening.³⁷¹

District head Broz in Garešnica ruled on 2 January 1925 to dissolve the HRSS, noting that anyone joining thereafter would be sentenced to death or 20 years of hard labour, and failure to report such would mean up to 20 years of hard labour. He punished 20 people from Tomašica “for holding a reliable meeting in the village on 13 December 1924, collecting 1,045 dinars for the HRSS election fund.” Each was sentenced on 15 January 1925 to 14 days of prison and 500 dinars fine. Similarly, 8 people from Garešnica were punished for the same “offense” to 8 days and 400 dinars (shorter perhaps due to less money collected). Around 100 Croatian peasants from Šid and vicinity were imprisoned by 14 January 1925. Release conditioned on signing for Radicals, which they refused. In Novi Jankovci on 13 January, a search at Živko Grgić found “a book his son received as top student in the first grade of public school 15 years earlier,” i.e., 1910, with Franz Joseph portrait; gendarmes took the young man to municipality and brutally beat him. Further searches at Stipe Jozić, Nikola Dikonić, Marko Marković, Steve Lučić, Marin Dikonić, and Antun Marković yielded only *Hrvatski list* issues. The “clerk” in Cerna summoned people to his office, urging them to join Radicals.³⁷²

³⁷¹ „Nasilja zločinca komesara Škarića. Hapsi ljude i žene, bije ih, a uveče pušta opet kućama.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 2.

³⁷² „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 3.

Police took over Virovitica district court prison supervision, where 17 HRSS supporters were held. A brawl erupted between the court keykeeper and police; prison yard chickens belonging to the police sub-station attendant were stolen at night, feathers found “at the ruins of a house occupied by a policeman.”³⁷³

State-founders conducted searches and hunts on “suspicious” Radić supporters across Šid county, especially Croatian villages Lipovac, Kukujevci, Ilača, Batrovac, Morović, and Tovarnik on 5-6 January. They seized only old *Danica* and *Srce Isusovo* calendars, as well as brochures *Moral na austrijskom dvoru* and *Smije kršćanin biti socijal-demokrata*. Owners were escorted to prison overcrowded Šid with “our peaceful peasants.” On Epiphany, 14 people from Tovarnik – including merchant Pukleša and one fearless Croatian woman – were brought; en route to custody, peasants on the cart sang “Još Hrvatska nij' propala” and “Lijepa naša domovino”.³⁷⁴

Gendarmes in Krndija arrested parliamentary candidate peasant Ivan Heinzlmann, “seizing a beautiful Croatian flag,” which they wrapped around him “so the gold-embroidered coat of arms was on his chest.” They hung Radić's portrait on his back and paraded him through the village. One arrested man carried *Slobodni Dom* on a stick, another an American flag. While beating arrestees with rifle butts and slapping their faces and mouths, gendarmes shouted: “Here's your republic!” In Gorjani, **they slapped Heinzlmann unconscious**. Gendarmes threatened to kill him unless he supported Pašić's German candidate Täubel. He was sentenced to 14 days prison.³⁷⁵

In Bračevci near Đakovo, by 16 January 1925, agrarian Hranislav Udavić was arrested on Orthodox priest's denunciation and sentenced in Đakovo to 14 days of prison. On “clerk” Crevar's denunciation, peasant Danilović was also arrested “for allegedly cursing the king, but actually because he supported agreement with Croatian brothers” and was handed to Đakovo court.³⁷⁶

MP Jakob Sebeblecher sent *Hrvatski list* a report from Ruma published 18 January 1925. Gendarme squad, police sergeant, and guard searched his home, seizing “several books passed by censorship” and removing an old military memorial from a storage room wall because it showed former central rulers. They unsuccessfully searched a Croatian Peasant Reading Room.³⁷⁷

In Vukovar, as of 16 January 1925, it had already been 14 days that “landowner Grčević and merchant Lovrić” had been imprisoned, without any trial or reason. After the municipal council was dissolved and Radical Blagojević was appointed as mayor, gendarmes in Erdut conducted several searches at prominent individuals' homes, but without results. They attributed this to the former notary Vanić, who had become a Radical supporter and was reporting individual peasants who seemed suspicious to him.³⁷⁸

Blaško S., a Mostar innkeeper whose inn had been closed by the authorities, was at his friend Pera P.'s inn and exclaimed “Long live Radić!”. The detective who was following him arrested both Blaško and Pera.³⁷⁹

³⁷³ „Policija i sud u Virovitici. Tučnjava s ključarem. – Pokradene kokoši.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 5.

³⁷⁴ „Hapšenje i premetačine u šidskom kotaru. Nasilja pijanih žandara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 3-4.

³⁷⁵ „Smiju li ovako postupati oružnici? Nije li ovo »sejanje plemenskog razdora«?“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 4.

³⁷⁶ „Radikali progone i – Srbe. Denuncijacije »beležnika« i popa.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 4.

³⁷⁷ „Premetačine u Rumi. Traže slike bivših vladara – kojih još ima samo u radikalskim kućama.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 4.

³⁷⁸ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 4.

³⁷⁹ „»Protudržavni« poklik.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 4.

Koška's innkeeper Tomo Kovačević called Zoronja arranged the transfer of the conscientious and competent teacher Staža Rukavina, to Ruševo, which is as far as 18 km from the railway station. In her place, they brought the daughter of a Pribičević supporter barber from Koška who had only three grades of primary school.³⁸⁰

Gendarmes brought Ivan Bačmag, a farmer from Crnac, and Joza Marković, a farmer from Podravska Moslavina, from Donji Miholjac to the Osijek prison on 17 January 1925. Each of them had already served 14 days in prison in Donji Miholjac, and they were brought to Osijek for the State Prosecutor's Office to continue prosecuting them. With them, they brought the flag of the local HRSS, which was supposed to prove their guilt. For that flag, it was stated that it had "freely fluttered during the 'Marko's protocol'"³⁸¹ ³⁸²

The German Party sent a protest to the Minister of Interior of the Kingdom of SHS on 17 January 1925, regarding the prohibition of holding rallies for national representative Dr Neuner in upper Banat. He then went from house to house, but in one village, the notary drove him out of the village. When he invoked his civil rights, the notary called the gendarmes to remove him from the village. Post offices in the Benkovac area received an "order to send all mail for the HRSS to the Šibenik police." The police confiscated Miroslav Krleža's passport on 17 January 1925. In the village of Brezi near Visoko, former minister Dr Behmen, a Muslim candidate in the elections, was arrested on the order of the grand prefect, but was released on the intervention of Dr Spaha on 17 January 1925.³⁸³

In Ljubljana, Dr Milovan Žanić from Nova Gradiška was arrested on 19 January 1925, on the order of the local district authority, and was taken into custody. Šerif Kosmić, treasurer of the HRSS in Zagreb, was sentenced on 19 January 1925 to 14 days in prison. The Ministry issued an order on 19 January 1925 to the post office directorate in Zagreb that all notifications, packages, and telegrams that were supposed to arrive at the Zagreb Court Table from Moscow be seized and not delivered to the court.³⁸⁴ The arrested Dr Žanić had still not been interrogated in Nova Gradiška by 21 January 1925, and the information was "that the district authority had already decided to sentence Dr Žanić to 14 days in prison".³⁸⁵ A letter arrived from Nova Gradiška on 15 February 1925 stating that Dr Milovan **Žanić**, royal public notary without a notary office, was again in prison because he was sentenced for the third time on 14 February 1925, again to 14 days, for allegedly behaving provocatively towards the gendarmes who were conducting a search at the president of the local HRSS organisation, Karl **Dienes**. It was stated that this was a lie because there were about ten witnesses, but "none of the authorities want to interrogate them". It was also added that, despite Dr Žanić being elected as a national representative, he was being held in prison. For the same offence, the organisation president Dienes was also sentenced to 14 days in prison.³⁸⁶ Dr Žanić was sentenced in Nova Gradiška on 4 March 1925 for the fourth time to 14 days in prison.³⁸⁷

³⁸⁰ „Koškanski birtaš »Zoronja«. Osvećuje se kao ciganin i ženama.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 5.

³⁸¹ „Radić, Stjepan“. *Hrvatska enciklopedija*, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2013–2025. Accessed 3 September 2025, <https://enciklopedija.hr/clanak/radic-stjepan-1871-1928>: The Marko's protocol was an agreement from 1923 on HRSS government with the radicals.

³⁸² „Progoni pristaša HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 6.

³⁸³ „Telefonske vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 7.

³⁸⁴ „Režim nasilja i dalje provodi korupciju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 1.

³⁸⁵ „Nasilje prema dr. Žaniću.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 7.

³⁸⁶ „Nema imuniteta narodnog zastupnika. Treća presuda dra Žanića.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 6, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 5.

³⁸⁷ „Nova Gradiška, 4. ožujka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 March 1925, no. 44 (1461): 6.

Blacksmith Adam Zetović from Ivankovo was taken by gendarmes to Vinkovci on 17 January 1925 without any known reason. It was also announced by drum throughout the village that HRSS supporters “must not gather, or they will be most severely punished”.³⁸⁸

In Virovitica, 16 HRSS supporters, including national representative Lakuš, were released from prison on 19 January 1925.³⁸⁹

Law student Velimir Pakaci was released from custody in Vinkovci on 18 January 1925. Also, a large number of Croatian peasants from Ivankovo were brought to Vinkovci on 19 January 1925, for whom there was not enough space in the prison. For that reason, some prisoners were released home, even though they had not served their sentence, thus introducing the serving of prison sentences in instalments. In Brođanci, peasants Marko Kin and Marko Arambašić were arrested on 9 January 1925, and by 18 January 1925, they had neither been tried nor released, which was unlawful.³⁹⁰

Mile Smoljanović, a Serb teacher at the civil school in Plaško, who stated that he would not vote for the regime list, “was suspended from service and ordered to leave Plaško” on 20 January 1925.³⁹¹

Hrvatski list of 22 January 1925 tried to encourage the citizenry not to fear the threats of the then authorities regarding the elections. They were daily receiving complaints from the citizenry, officials, and peasants, especially from Baranja, that **“gendarmes, municipal officials, and teachers are forcing them to join the so-called ‘state-forming’ parties, so they have to sign and give their honest word that they will vote for the Radicals or independent democrats against their conviction and against their conscience”**. They therefore cited the provisions of articles 94 and 95 of the Law on the Election of National Representatives, according to which such actions were criminal offences. They concluded that the election is secret, “and those who threatened you will answer before the court and will be punished”.³⁹²

Searches in Trnava were carried out on 15 January 1925 at the president, vice-president, and secretary of the local HRSS. They found nothing.³⁹³

In Đakovo, Lovro Papratović, an employee of the district authority, was dismissed from service without any reason on 20 January 1925. He was one of the most capable officials and did not stand out politically. Merchant and landowner Franjo Habijanac was arrested in Vrpolje on 20 January 1925 and taken to Đakovo, with the reason unknown.³⁹⁴

Municipal notaries Antun Junašević in Štivica and Đuro Mašić in Stara Gradiška, as well as Blaž Đanić, municipal treasurer in Staro Petrovo Selo, were dismissed from service on 19 January 1925. All of them were long-serving officials whose work had no complaints.³⁹⁵

After Ladislav Grčević and Đuro Lovrić, respected citizens of Vukovar and supporters of the HRSS, had spent three weeks in custody in Vukovar, it was only on 21 January 1925 that the Osijek Court Tableheard their case and ordered regular investigative detention for both of them, after which they were to be brought to Osijek. Their defence lawyer, Dr Hefer, lodged an appeal against this decision with the Ban’s Court.³⁹⁶

According to a letter from Vinkovci, the head of the Vinkovci railway station, Mr Bingulac, dismissed telegraphist Matanović and clerical trainee David from work on 21 January 1925. They were reported for cheering for Croatia, Radić, and the republic. The letter, among

³⁸⁸ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 3.

³⁸⁹ „Pušteni na slobodu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 4.

³⁹⁰ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 4-5.

³⁹¹ „Slobodni izbornik Srbin dobiva izgon.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 7.

³⁹² „Ne bojte se prijetnji! Svaka sila za vremena. Pročitajte dobro i upamtite član 94 i 95. zakona o izboru narodnih poslanika.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 2.

³⁹³ „Kratke izborne vijesti. Trnava, 15. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 3.

³⁹⁴ „Progona i hapšenja. U Đakovu i Vrpolju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 4.

³⁹⁵ „Progona općinskih činovnika. Huber uređuje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 4.

³⁹⁶ „Tri tjedna u pritvoru.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 5.

other things, says the following: “We have survived more, so we will also survive these various Bingulacs, who surround themselves with various subordinate stool pigeons,³⁹⁷ for whom this again comes in handy, because they will thus earn more lucrative and comfortable positions.”³⁹⁸

According to *Hrvatski list* of 23 January 1925, “customs permits” were confiscated in several cases in Mostar, Tešanj, Zavidovići, and Teslić, as well as some smaller places, without any reason. The Administrative Court in Sarajevo approved the suspensions of all officials marked as HRSS supporters.³⁹⁹

Postmaster Franjo Pelc in Virovitica was dismissed from service on 22 January 1925, without any reason. Thus, the father of three children was suddenly left without a job.⁴⁰⁰

In Šibenik, several arrested youths were sentenced on 22 January 1925 to one month in prison each for singing Croatian songs. Similarly, the retired Šibenik teacher Karabajić was sentenced to one month in prison.⁴⁰¹

Police in Ljubuški imprisoned invalid Ljubomir Mićević solely because he attended an assembly of the democratic candidate for Herzegovina. He was **a volunteer in the First World War** and became an invalid fighting on the Dobruja and Salonika fronts, for which he received a series of decorations for bravery. **Nevertheless, the police beat him in prison**, then released him. After that, he sent a letter to the king “in which he returned all decorations earned for bravery”.⁴⁰²

Court usher Ivan Ercegović in Split was denounced for shouting “Long live the communists!” at an HRSS assembly in Solin and speaking against the “state-forming” government; he was charged, even before being interrogated, on the order of the Minister of Justice, “Hungarian hussar” as they called Edo Lukinić, and dismissed from service. Thus, Ercegović, who had 23 years of service and seven children, and had never engaged in politics, was thrown onto the street in the middle of winter with his entire family.⁴⁰³

Hrvatski list of 24 January 1925 reported that by decision of the regional Grand Prefect in Osijek, Josip Dujan, city accounting assistant, and Josip Vrtarić, city tax supervisor, were dismissed from service. The reason was that Mr Dujan was the representative of the HRSS list, and Mr Vrtarić his deputy. They concluded as follows: “**The idea for which people lose their daily bread must prevail**”.⁴⁰⁴

Mića Kovačević, secretary of the HRSS in Metković, was arrested on 23 January 1925, without reason.⁴⁰⁵

Dr Spaho, Dr Hrasnica, and Dr Šefkija Behmen appealed on behalf of the JMO parliamentary club to the king “with a complaint about **the terrible electoral violence of the radical authorities in BiH and Sandžak**.” In the complaint, they listed all the major persecutions and atrocities.⁴⁰⁶

In the villages around Virovitica, arrests of people were carried out without reason. Thus, on 24 January 1925, five peasants were brought from Dugo Selo [Lukačko], including the president of the local HRSS, Marko Podravac, whom they kept barefoot in the middle of

³⁹⁷ According to: <https://jezikoslovac.com/word/jrhf>, accessed 12 September 2025: špicl, reg. pejor., is defined as: informer, spy, police agent, stool pigeon.

³⁹⁸ „Vinkovci i okolica. Šef stanice Bingulac na djelu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 3.

³⁹⁹ „Kratke izborne vijesti. Sarajevo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 3-4.

⁴⁰⁰ „Jedan brutalan akt nasilja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 7.

⁴⁰¹ „Suđenja u Šibeniku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 7.

⁴⁰² „Teror u Herceg-Bosni. Zlostavljanje dobrovoljca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

⁴⁰³ „Nakon 23 godine službe sa sedmero djece bačen na ulicu. Zločin mađarskog husara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

⁴⁰⁴ „Kratke vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 5.

⁴⁰⁵ „Uhapšen tajnik HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 7.

⁴⁰⁶ „Žalba vodstva JMO. Nema nijednog sela ni varoši u Bosni i Hercegovini gdje se ne vrše nasilja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

winter for 9 km. From Gradina, they brought four peasants, along with the former notary Grandavec, chained. They also brought two men from Gazija. Thus, there were a total of 20 imprisoned peasants from the surroundings in Virovitica at that time.⁴⁰⁷

From Retkovci, arrested peasants Mato Đurđević, Marko Ambrinac, and Mato Morgenštern were brought to Vinkovci. They were suspected of shooting at gendarmes. The peasants were abused in the process, and “Ambrinac was stabbed with a bayonet under the eye”.⁴⁰⁸

In Vinkovci, postmaster Franjo Pelc was dismissed from service by telegram on 24 January 1925, without reason.⁴⁰⁹

In Osijek on Saturday, 24 January 1925, there was a party “at the Dačanin inn (...) where people danced and sang to gypsy music”. Tailor's assistant Slavko Peš was at the party, who paid the musicians to play “Još Hrvatska nij' propala”, which they did, and all those present sang the song. However, three patrolmen arrested Peš and took him to the station. They abused him on the way, and he was released from prison on 26 January 1925. Omer Bira imposed two days in prison and an expulsion order from Osijek within three days, for five years. Incidentally, Peš was born in Osijek, where he was employed.⁴¹⁰

In a letter, Š. Č., a republican from Mitrovica, reported that at the end of January 1925, the district authority summoned Valentin Božanović and Petar Fradl from Laćarak, HRSS supporters, via clerk Lučić. Lučić immediately pronounced an eight-day prison sentence on them, without reason. This was done “on the nod of priest Mladenović from Laćarak”. At the end, Š. Č. added: “There is no mercy for us HRSS supporters, we are persecuted at every step...”⁴¹¹

Grand Prefect Todorović toured villages at the end of January 1925, lobbying for votes for the government representatives in the elections, and even threatened Hungarians in Čakovci that if they did not do so, they would be “deported across the border by 9 February”.⁴¹²

On 25 January 1925, the post office secretary from Zagreb came to Garčin with a decree dismissing postwoman Katica Modrušan from service and installed a woman he brought from Zagreb. This procedure caused unease in the village because the dismissed postwoman was “very professional, diligent, and friendly to everyone”.⁴¹³

Hrvatski list of 28 January 1925 reported that railway station officials Bogdan Pavić, Kornel Koretti, and Petar Findrik were transferred from Osijek “**as unreliable and dangerous elements**”. In addition, “several employees were declared unreliable, and certain duties were prohibited for them”. Further transfers were announced. It was stated that this was done on the basis of “vile denunciations by various drunks and the worst ‘state-forming’ officials”. The persecutions were aided by “station chief Weiss – Stjepanić just to curry favour with the Radicals”. It was added that he was drawing up a plan **to employ all “anti-state” railwaymen on election day so they could not go voting**, while “state-formers” would be given time off to all vote.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁷ „Teror u Podravini. Hapšenja se nastavljaju. – Tjeraju ih bose u Viroviticu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

⁴⁰⁸ „Hapšenja u Retkovicima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

⁴⁰⁹ „Svega pomalo iz Vinkovaca. Rijetka starost. – Otpušten upravitelj pošte. – Prva pokladna zabava.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 5.

⁴¹⁰ „Osječanin izagnan iz Osijeka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 7.

⁴¹¹ Š. Č., MITROVČANIN-REPUBLIKANAC. „Mitrovačka kotarska oblast je sekretarijat radikalne stranke i popa Janjića. Progoni pristalica HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 January 1925, no. 27 (1344): 3.

⁴¹² „Kratke izborne vijesti. Vukovar, 26. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 January 1925, no. 27 (1344): 3.

⁴¹³ „Otpuštena poštarica u Garčinu. Tajnik doveo drugu iz Zagreba.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 January 1925, no. 27 (1344): 5.

⁴¹⁴ „Progoni željezničara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 January 1925, no. 27 (1344): 6.

The Court Table in Bjelovar unanimously rejected on 27 January 1925 “the request of the police directorate in Zagreb, or rather the request of the Minister of Interior, to annul the already approved HRSS candidate lists”. The *Hrvatski list* editorial board therefore expressed praise to them.⁴¹⁵

Three peasants who were accused of shooting at a gendarme patrol near Retkovci were released as innocent from investigative prison in Vinkovci. Although they had received severe beatings from the gendarmes while passing through Ivankovo, they “cheered for Croatia and Radić”.⁴¹⁶

The Osijek State Prosecutor's Office prohibited the publication and distribution of a leaflet titled “Proletarijatu Jugoslavije” [To the Proletariat of Yugoslavia], signed by the central committee of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia. The Osijek Court Table confirmed this prohibition.⁴¹⁷

A search at national representative and editor of *Slobodni dom* Rudolf Herceg was carried out in Zagreb on 28 January 1925, but without success.⁴¹⁸

STIGLA »OBZNAŃA« I U BPDA. SUBOTIČKI OKRUŽNI SUD JE VEĆ UNAPRIJEĐ OSU
 Naši Srbi seljaci se otreznjuju. DIO GOSP. STJ. RADICA I CIELI HRVATSKI NAROD.

Slavonija pod Obznanom. TEROR U MODRUŠKO-RIJEČKOJ ŽUPANIJU.
Tri predsjednika biračkog RADIKALNI PROGONE I — SRBE,
odbora u jedan dan. Denuncijacije »beležnika« i popa.
Progoni pristaša HRSS. SLOBODNI IZBORNİK SRBIN DOBIVA IZGON.
Režim nasilja i dalje provodi korupciju.
Tri flečna u pritvoru. NASILJE PREMA dru ŽANIĆU.
HAPŠENJA U RETKOVCIŃA. UHAPŠEN TAJNIK HRSS.
Osječani izagnan iz Osijeka. TEROR U HERCEG-BOSŃU.
JEDAN BRUTALNI AKT NASILJA. SUDENJA U ŠIBENIKU.
PROGONI I HAPŠENJA. PROGONI OPCINSKIH ČINOVNİKA.
 U Đakovu i Vrpolju. Haber uređuje.
NAKON 23 GOD. SLUŽBE SA SEDMERO DJECE BAČEN
NA ULICU.
Zločin mađarskog busara.

ŽIVJELI NEZAVISNI HRVATSKI SUCI. MITROVAČKA KOTARSKA OBLAST JE SE-
 Sudbeni stol odbio je zahtjev policajaca, da se ponište odobrene kandidatske liste HRSS. KRETARIJAT RADIKALNE STRANKE I POPA
 JANJICA,
 Progoni pristalica HRSS.
 PREMETAČINA KOD NAR. ZAST. HERCEGA.

Figure 21 Reproduction of some article titles related to the *Obznana* against the HRSS 1925-03.

In Nova Gradiška, by 27 January 1925, four peasants from Staro Petrovo Selo were sentenced to 14 days in prison for shouting “Long live Davidović! Long live the Serbian and

⁴¹⁵ „Živjeli nezavisni hrvatski suci. Sudbeni stol odbio je zahtjev policajaca, da se ponište odobrene kandidacijske liste HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 2.

⁴¹⁶ „Napadaj na oružnike kod Retkovca. Pušteni iz zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 5.

⁴¹⁷ „Obznana piruje...“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 5.

⁴¹⁸ „Premetačina kod nar. zast. Hercega.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 7.

Croatian people!”. Similarly, four railway workers from Vrbova were sentenced to 14 days for shouting “Long live Radić!” at a Lovreković list meeting. Furthermore, three men from Kovačevac were sentenced to 14 days for shouting “Long live the republic!”. Three men from Nova Kapela were also sentenced to 14 days. All of them were **sentenced based solely on the report, without interrogating witnesses.**⁴¹⁹

Searches at HRSS supporters in Čepin were carried out by 16 gendarmes on 26 January 1925, and on 27 January 1925, four gendarmes arrested the president of the local HRSS, Alojz Kralek. Peasant from Gradište Antun (Tuna) Babić, HRSS candidate in the elections, was arrested on 27 January 1925 and brought to the Županja district authority. The reason was that he dared to calmly respond to priest Janjić at a public assembly. After celebrating St. Vincent's, some Croats in Baranja, in a merry state, shouted “Long live Radić!” several times. On learning of this, gendarmes arrested Andrija Mikulin, Stipan Perin, Mato, Nikola, and Adam Barić from Luč, and after “inhumanly beating them”, released them on 25 January 1925. After that, peasants from Šumarina – Vinko, Pavo, and Marko Skeledžija, and Šandor Mihajlović – were arrested. They beat them and demanded confessions that they had shouted “Down with the king!”⁴²⁰

A correspondent of *Hrvatski list* from Sarajevo reported on 26 January 1925 that electoral terror in BiH had begun on a large scale. Thus, around forty Croatian Catholic peasants were arrested and imprisoned in the Travnik area, along with two citizens. They were arrested solely because copies of *Božićnica* or *Slobodni dom* were found in their homes. When some serve their sentence, others are brought in their place. Persecutions of non-radical Serbs have also begun. Chetniks have been activated, trying by fair means or foul to dissuade radical dissidents from running in the elections. Particular attention is paid to the Travnik district. To facilitate the planned persecutions, a change was made in the Sarajevo State Prosecutor's Office. The previous State Prosecutor in Sarajevo, Croat Milan Mihalinović, was transferred to Banja Luka without reason, and in his place came the notorious Croatophobe Galogaža, who had distinguished himself with hatred towards Radić supporters.⁴²¹

Within the Sarajevo railway directorate, 16 officials were suspended. Most were suspended because they were HRSS members.⁴²²

On the night of 29 January 1925 in Čepin, “drunken bands of ‘state-formers’” **shot rifles at the houses of Vilim Hefer, Franjo Klarić, Antun Kralek, Andrija Jaček, and Ivan Kreiss.** These are methods of pressure by the authorities to prevent people from going to the polls; fortunately, no one was injured, and it is concluded that such pressures will not work.⁴²³

In Nova Gradiška, Mate Junašević, Ivan Domazet, and Nikola Junašević from Kovačevac were arrested on 28 January 1925 without explanation, and on 29 January 1925 it was learned that they were arrested for allegedly “singing Croatian songs and cheering for the republic and Radić”⁴²⁴

Peasant Dubrović had been in prison in Donji Miholjac for eight days already on 30 January 1925 for allegedly “tearing down some ‘state-forming’ election poster”⁴²⁵

Retired forestry adviser Dragutin Matizović from Vukovar was served on 30 January 1925 with a “decision of **expulsion from Vukovar for three years** because he is dangerous to

⁴¹⁹ „Zatvaranja na veliko u Novoj Gradiški. Huber na djelu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 2.

⁴²⁰ „Kratke izborne vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 3.

⁴²¹ „Izborni teror u B. i H. Hapšenja u Travniku. – Krvavi govor ministra. – Harangiranje radikalskog lista. – Četnička akcija. – Novi državni odvjetnik.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 2.

⁴²² „Vijesti iz Herceg-Bosne. Suspendiranje željezničara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 3.

⁴²³ „Teror u Čepinu. Pucanje u prozore mirnih građana. – Preselenje općine.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 5.

⁴²⁴ „Žandarska tiranija u Novoj Gradiški. Svaka sila za vremena.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 5.

⁴²⁵ „Kratke vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 5.

the order and peace of the city of Vukovar”. However, as early as 16 December 1924, he had received a decision on the return of his apartment in the city house and the associated furniture. All this happened at the instigation of government commissioner Dr Mihailo Vuković, who threatened him that he was doing all this **“BECAUSE YOU ARE OUR POLITICAL OPPONENT”**. It was added how the constitution states “that no citizen can be driven from one place to another in the country, nor imprisoned in one place”. This was thus also a **violation of the constitution**.⁴²⁶

Municipal notary Andrija Vidaković in Tordinci was dismissed on 27 January 1925 “from service and salary” because he was falsely accused of being the president of the local HRSS.⁴²⁷

Dr Tomljenović, former Ban, sent a telegram to the king on 31 January 1925 describing an incident that happened to him in Krimeja in Primorje. He was supposed to hold a meeting there, which he had duly reported to the police, but the police broke into the closed premises and **beat Tomljenović so badly that he barely survived**.⁴²⁸

Mayor Kučić in Sušak was dismissed on 31 January 1925 solely because he was a supporter of Mr Davidović.⁴²⁹

In Kosovska Mitrovica, national representative Atif Ahmetović, member of the finance committee, was arrested for the second time on 31 January 1925 and taken to Novi Pazar.⁴³⁰

Džemijet leader Ferad beg Draga was arrested in Belgrade on 31 January 1925 on the order of the Mitrovica district chief. The reason given was his alleged ties to Kachaks.⁴³¹

Nastas Petrović was supposed to hold a rally on 31 January 1925, but Radicals occupied all entrances to the town and **did not let him enter**. At the same time, they dispersed his supporters.⁴³²

Ljuba Davidović gave the following statement about Zagreb in Belgrade on 3 February 1925: **“It is no longer a city, it is a military camp as if in the midst of war, as if a state of siege has been declared: it is not known who is the authority nor who is the people. It is horrible, unprecedented! They are chasing the honest Croatian people as if they were bandits, but they will pay dearly for it.”**⁴³³

On 2 February, it was reported from Donji Miholjac that prisoners Žiga Azamović from Šljivoševci, Gjuro Šimun from Podravska Moslavina, Josip Vidaković from Donji Miholjac, and five workers from Lika – who had all served their 8-day sentences – were still not released.⁴³⁴

From Vukovar, on 2 February 1925, it was reported that “all persecutions of republican officials, artisans, workers, and peasants throughout Sylvania” were occurring on orders of regional prefect Todorović. Named as the evil spirit behind it was “the notorious and well-known robber, now county legal advisor Gjuka Biljčević”; meanwhile, **“for Vukovar and surroundings, public notary Dr Tičak plays the most shameful leading role in these persecutions**, all in agreement or on recommendation of infamous shaven government

⁴²⁶ „Osvete režima na pojedincima. Progon šumarskog savjetnika Drag. Matizovića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 3.

⁴²⁷ „Otpušten iz službe.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 4.

⁴²⁸ „Napada i bivšeg bana Tomljenovića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 8.

⁴²⁹ „Suspendiran načelnik u Sušaku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 8.

⁴³⁰ „Suspendiran načelnik u Sušaku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 8.

⁴³¹ „Uhapšen vođa Džemijeta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 8.

⁴³² „Nasilja učinjena g. Nastasu Petroviću u Macedoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 8.

⁴³³ „G. Ljuba Davidović o nasiljima Pribičevićevih plaćenika.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350):

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⁴³⁴ „Odsjedili kaznu, a ne puštaju ih iz zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 4.

commissioner Dr Vuković, and repulsive pompous (without qualification) police captain Malenčić.”⁴³⁵

On Saturday evening, 31 January 1925, in Osijek, “upon the arrival of Dr Trumbić and companions, Mr Valentin Lenčerić, innkeeper from Sunčana Street, was arrested at the Upper town railway station by an off-duty gendarme, allegedly for shouting against the king – **something no one present heard.**” He spent the night in gendarme barracks, then was transferred to judicial pretrial detention, remaining there until 4 February 1925.⁴³⁶

Suhopolje municipal notary Mr Janjić threatened Stevo Novaković and Đuro Čampu from Borovo with arrest to make them withdraw as HRSS ballot box custodians for Ivan Robić's list; he likewise forced “Ilija Rebić and his companion, deputy custodian for the Davidović party box, to express thanks for the duty.” *Hrvatski list* editors noted that no written thanks or withdrawals are valid – custodians are bound by their signatures on candidacy lists – and urged a criminal complaint against Janjić for this offense.⁴³⁷

Travnik district chief Mitić, aided by informant Ante Bagar (notorious bandit from Putićevo) and police chief Stipe Ivanović, arrested **16 upright Putićevo peasants, sentencing each to 15 days.** These peasants served their sentences and were released from prison by 2 February. In addition, **Anto Baškarada from Putićevo, a metalworker, and Baričak, a stoker,** both employed in the boiler house of the state railways in Doc, were each sentenced to **20 days in prison.** The management **dismissed them from their jobs, even though they had already worked for 6-7 years.**⁴³⁸

Around 1 a.m. on 1 February 1925, “unknown regime bandits” smashed four windows at innkeeper Ivan Vrljak's and butcher Ivan Šnuker's homes in Čepin, firing shots from military rifles and revolvers – **yet gendarmes arrested Šnuker for allegedly “staging it all to sow tribal hatred.**”⁴³⁹

In Našice on 2 February 1925, a Davidović party meeting was dispersed by district clerk Dr Janković; afterward Mr Tuličić and artisans Talijančević and Vargović were arrested, as was trader Mato Rakić (three days). That evening, all **12 youths having fun at Kovač's inn were rounded up by police for three days.**⁴⁴⁰

From Trnava, 7 people were brought to Đakovo; from Valpovo area, 5 – all sentenced to five days each.⁴⁴¹

“U svim krajevima Hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi” [Terror of the Most Horrific Kind is Being Carried Out in All Regions of Croatia, Which the People are Heroically Enduring] is the title of an article published in *Hrvatski list* on 7 February 1925. It describes terror against citizens in multiple cities and villages. Thus it was reported that on 6 February 1925 in Senj, repeated searches were conducted at the homes of all prominent citizens. Nothing was found, but “two crates of ammunition for the weapons of Pribičević's supporters arrived in Senj.” On the same date in Stenjevec, the municipal council was dissolved, “and innkeeper Sertić, father-in-law of former minister Poljak, was appointed commissioner.” In Nova Gradiška that day, arrests were postponed only because there was no more room in the prisons. Several persons in Dubrovnik on 6 February 1925 shouted “Long live Croatia” and were arrested. *Hrvatski list's* Zagreb correspondent reported on 6 February 1925 that all gendarme stations in Virovitica County had been ordered to “arrest as many HRSS ballot box

⁴³⁵ „Odsjedili kaznu, a ne puštaju ih iz zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 4.

⁴³⁶ „Uhićenje gostioničara V. Lenčerića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 6-7.

⁴³⁷ „Progon čuvara izbornih kutija u općini Suhopolje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 1.

⁴³⁸ TRAVNJAK IZ ZATVORA. „Nasilja korupcionaškog režima u Travniku. Zločinci denunciraju, a sreski hapsi mirne hrvatske seljake.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 3.

⁴³⁹ „Napadaju mirne građane, koji još povrh toga moraju u zatvor.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 3-4.

⁴⁴⁰ „Nova hapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 4.

⁴⁴¹ „Batinaši na djelu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1352): 1.

custodians as possible on election day [8 February 1925].” According to information from Banja Luka dated 6 February 1925, a large number of gendarmes arrived in the city that day, as the army and gendarmerie were preparing to surround the city on election day and demand that voters entering the city vote for the Radicals. In Varaždin on 6 February 1925, deputy prefect Mrzljak requested the city’s court “to annul the lists of Nos. 5, 6, and 9, i.e., those of Dr Polić, Dr Trumbić, and Dr Uršić, on the grounds that they include HRSS members.” The court did not deliberate on this, however, as the judges, in their capacity as chairmen of electoral boards, had already departed. On the same day in Varaždin, Heinrich Krizman issued an order for the Varaždin district that HRSS ballot boxes were not to be placed at certain polling stations, such as in Gjurmanc. Also on that day in Varaždin, deputy prefect Mrzljak ordered the manager of the Ladanje coal mine in Maruševac municipality, Mr Pongraz, to dismiss regime-unfriendly workers and hire others. When Pongraz refused, Mrzljak had 35 miners arrested via “clerk” Jambrček and expelled from the municipality. The mine manager intervened for their release, but they had not yet been freed at that point. Besides these workers, mine officials Peroš and Mirko Magdić were arrested and sentenced to expulsion, while arrested engineer Brand was subsequently released. From Varaždin on 6 February 1925 came information that the city was full of gendarmes ordered to post 20 at each polling station. On the same day it was reported that Prof. Dujmušić had received a telegraphic order to relocate to Montenegro within 24 hours. Varaždin deputy prefect Mrzljak distinguished himself in anti-Croatian activities; on 6 February 1925 he ordered the Ivanić district office to prepare space for 150 prisoners – foreseeing this for Dr Trumbić’s ballot custodians and prominent HRSS members – with instructions to arrest them on election day. Another report from Varaždin that day concerned the mass arrest of peasants from the city outskirts who were taken to prisons. From Mitrovica it was reported that authorities on 6 February 1925 had received orders from state authorities to arrest opposition ballot custodians on election day. In Zagreb on 6 February 1925, police issued a statement that citizens were not to gather in large groups on election day, warning that police would not hesitate to use weapons in case of street incidents, potentially harming innocents. A group of people marched down Ilica in Zagreb that evening shouting “Long live Radić.” Some broke windows at the editorial board of *Riječ* (a daily newspaper published in Zagreb from 1920 to 1931), but the text claims these were police provocateurs. This gave police a pretext to harass Zagreb citizens by “prodding” them on the streets. Strong police forces also blocked the Royal café and searched all guests. They dispersed journalists seeking information. On the same day from Zagreb came word that rumours had circulated in prior days of all telephone lines except state ones being cut on 7 February 1925. The unsigned author of this article added: “If these rumours prove true, it would mean the bandit wants to extinguish the light before the crime itself, so no one sees where he’s striking.” In the Bjelovar district on 6 February 1925, Mr Žutković agitated for elections alongside Wilder as his secretary; he was arrested on charges of being “an ordinary hotel thief and criminal.” In Travnik on 6 February 1925, a certain Spalajković⁴⁴² spoke at an assembly, stating that if necessary, the state would be saved “with steel balls.” The Sušak city councilors’ club held a conference on 6 February 1925 to discuss the suspension of city mayor Kučić, sending a telegram to the grand prefect requesting a disciplinary inquiry, convinced their mayor had been unjustly suspended. In Sarajevo on 6 February 1925, police seized HRSS election posters signed by Nikola Preca, Pavle Radić, Rudolf Herceg, and Hakija Hadžić. Lovreković’s agents, accompanied by the grand prefect of

⁴⁴² This is probably Dr. Miroslav Spalajković (1869–1951), Serbian politician and diplomat. See: BAJIN, Zoran. „Ideološka (r)evolucija Miroslava Spalajkovića: student i prijatelj Treće republike u kolaboraciji sa Trećim rajhom“, in: Drago Roksanđić and Ivana Cvijović Javorina, eds. *Intelektualci i rat: 1939–1947: zbornik radova s međunarodnog skupa Desničini susreti 2012*, 395–412.

the Vrbas region and with the help of the “district chief,” agitated for Lovreković in Prnjavor on 6 February 1925.⁴⁴³

Gendarmes continued searches in villages around the Novigrad area. During one in Bili Brig village, two gendarmes were seriously wounded by rifle shots; it is presumed “a fugitive from Gradiška prison wounded them.” Mate Malinar, manager of the Stara Gradiška prison, was suspected of HRSS affiliation, prompting a “Ministry of Interior commission” to investigate. Searches were also conducted “throughout Sylvania at HRSS board chairmen and members; all the more active HRSS members have been imprisoned without interrogation.” In Sisak, Ozna repression against HRSS was brutal: there were searches at prominent HRSS members including Dr Šuperina, local HRSS president, and other officials. In Đurđevac, police searched all HRSS officials but found nothing. In Nova Gradiška on 8 January, Grand Prefect Perković, district head Huber, commissioner Lazić, and lawyer Živković met and initiated new persecutions “starting with the suspension of *Graničar*.” During searches in surrounding villages of the Novigrad area, gendarmes even took away peasants' photographs of relatives who had served in the Austro-Hungarian army. National representative Karlo Kovačević was remanded on 9 January 1925 from Nova Gradiška Court Table to Požega. In Cernik, searches were conducted at the Croatian Reading Room, Croatian Sokol, and singing society Tomislav. At the residence of the elder of the Croatian Sokol in Nova Kapela, Dr Koch, the symbols of the Croatian Sokol and the tricolour were confiscated, and books published by Matica hrvatska were seized as anti-state material. Kutina was not spared from searches either. Searches were carried out at the homes of HRSS supporters, some books were confiscated, the Croatian Sokol was disbanded, and the Sokol hall was sealed. Searches were also conducted at the homes of HRSS and HZ supporters in Daruvar, including at Mrs Bažan's, sister of Dr Srkulja. In Gospić, the police “conducted two searches at the home of National Representative Marko Došen. Two academics were arrested.” Jandro Mihalić, father of the murdered peasant Mirko Mihalić from Ozalj, was arrested, as well as “the bell-ringer and several other peasants, who were taken to the barracks and beaten there. The fate of the detainees is unknown.”⁴⁴⁴

The *Hrvatski list* of 12 February 1925 reported on new details about the terrifying electoral terror across Croatia. In Velika Gorica, on 2 February 1925, a member of the HRSS organization, Joso Glavač, was arrested “with his comrades.” All of them were still in prison on 11 February 1925. They were barbarically mistreated. For example, one peasant had a piece of wood forced into his mouth, which was twisted until all his teeth were broken and his lower jaw torn apart. Another peasant had his moustache pulled out. **From Imotski and Ljubuški, news arrived on 11 February 1925 that bloodshed had occurred there.** On the same day, it was reported from Veliko Trgovište in Zagorje that disturbances had also occurred there. In Perušić, the chairman of the electoral board was the son of the infamous Kalember. He refused to allow the HRSS ballot box guard, as well as other box guards, to enter the polling station. When they refused to leave, Kalember was instructed from Gospić that he must allow them. After that, he interrogated some voters for up to fifteen minutes each, delaying the elections so much that by 18:00 approximately 1,000 people were waiting outside the polling station to vote. The army with machine guns did not allow them to do so. When news of the voting problems spread around Perušić, around 2,500 people came to Gospić before noon to demand rights and justice, but they were “met by a battalion of the army and driven toward Lički Osik.” In the afternoon, around 800 people surged from Lički Osik into Gospić and the army dispersed them again. There was no information on whether there were any casualties. It was assumed in Gospić that elections in Perušić would be held again the following Sunday. Dr Spaho, in a statement to

⁴⁴³ „U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

⁴⁴⁴ „U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

journalists, said it was a good thing that the government, despite terror and violence and despite the banning of the HRSS, could not completely destroy HRSS. He also cited some cases of violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For example, gendarmes in Podlugovi near Visoko dispersed ballot box guards when it was time to count the ballots. In Obre, there was a case where 20 deceased individuals “voted.” In Subotica, an already published record of election results was being altered in favour of the Radicals, which was highly suspicious. Opposition circles in Belgrade on 11 February 1925 declared that they could not “recognize the legality of these elections, which were conducted illegally and by the most unworthy means by the government, in order to falsify the will of the people.”⁴⁴⁵

In Đakovo, on 4 February 1925, three peasants from Viškovci, one from Satnica, and one from Preslatinci were brought in, declared revolutionaries, and sentenced to three days in prison each.⁴⁴⁶

As soon as the PP regime took office in Podravske Sesvete, notary Josip Kovačić was immediately demoted to cashier, and by the end of January 1925, he was completely suspended for refusing to be a “regime servant.”⁴⁴⁷

Merchant Johan Bock, who was also the manager of the Consumer Cooperative in Čeminac, was forcibly dragged from his bed by gendarmes on the night of 4/5 February 1925, “taken to the courtyard of the said cooperative, where they beat him severely.” They had no arrest warrant and were completely drunk.⁴⁴⁸

The *Hrvatski list* of 7 February 1925 published a dispatch from Vukovar dated 5 February 1925 stating: “**Vukovar tyrants** have not ceased their frenzied passions: **they burn and destroy, denounce, deceive, and finally prosecute and judge.**” It was added that they had entrenched themselves “**in the office of the hated royal notary Dr Tićak**” and that, through the persecution of republican officials, craftsmen, workers, and peasants throughout Croatian Srijem, “by order and desire of the Regional Prefect Todorović,” they ensured victory for the Radical party. In these persecutions, besides Prefect Todorović, Đorđe Biljčević, Mihajlo Vuković, and city captain Malenčić were also singled out. Specifically, it was noted that in those days they unlawfully removed the management of the pension fund from a Srijem County official, retired director of auxiliary offices Bolta Rajković. They continued persecuting retired forest advisor Dragutin Matizović because his private administrative service at the Ruma estate was terminated, leaving him “for 40 months without his due income and pension.” It was finally noted that “the proud and unbreakable patriots Đuro Lovrić and Ladislav Grčević” were still imprisoned, “probably until 8 February, to prevent them from voting.”⁴⁴⁹

Antun Šubert, municipal notary, and Mato Odak, second municipal notary, were dismissed from service in Privlaka on 31 January 1925, and Srećko Opravić from Andrijaševci was appointed in their place without a written order, in the presence of “chief Lazica.”⁴⁵⁰

In Voćin, there was a “humorous society called ‘Škljoca.’” They “met and drank wine in Mr Josip Peitl’s tavern.” For this, the radical innkeeper Joco Vuković denounced them as anarchists, and authorities dissolved the society on 2 February 1925, confiscating their property. It was maliciously commented that recently the Croatian Sokol had been dissolved, and now only the Funeral Society remained.⁴⁵¹

⁴⁴⁵ „Novi detalji o strahovitom izbornom teroru po Hrvatskoj.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 1.

⁴⁴⁶ „Za revoluciju – 3 dana zatvora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 4

⁴⁴⁷ „Progoni općinskih činovnika.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 4.

⁴⁴⁸ BARANJAC. „Teror pijane režimske rulje u Baranji. Žandari bez razloga izubijaju nedužna čovjeka, pa ga otpuštaju riječima: »Sada možeš ići!«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 3.

⁴⁴⁹ „Satrapi vukovarske čaršije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 3-4.

⁴⁵⁰ „Suspenzija – á la Turca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 3-4.

⁴⁵¹ „Anarhističko društvo »Škljoca« u Voćinu. Raspušteno, a imovina zaplijenjena.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 5.

“U svim krajevima Hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi” [Terror of the Most Horrific Kind is Being Carried Out in All Regions of Croatia, Which the People are Heroically Enduring] was the headline of an article published in *Hrvatski list* on 7 February 1925. The article described terror against citizens in multiple towns and villages.⁴⁵²

The State Committee appointed Osijek lawyer Dr August Petrović as chairman of the electoral board in the polling station at Vanjsko Valpovo. On 7 February 1925, he went to the district head of Valpovo to arrange the takeover of election materials, but was told that by order of the Grand Prefect of Osijek, his appointment had been cancelled. Dr Petrović refused to accept this because administrative authorities had no right to interfere in electoral matters. However, the district head threatened him with 14 days in prison and exile from Valpovo. Dr Petrović then requested that it be officially recorded that he was removed only under duress, which prevented him from performing his duties as chairman of the electoral board. **The decision to dismiss** him stated that the reason was that “reliable sources” had learned that he was “**a strong supporter of HRSS**, whose existence and activity are legally prohibited.” The article emphasized that Dr Petrović was not an organized member of any political party and that he would file a criminal complaint against district head Korda and the Osijek Grand Prefect Perković because their actions were illegal.⁴⁵³

On 7 February 1925, *Hrvatski list* received a dispatch from Vinkovci, signed “Official, now radical.” It reported that the Vinkovci district chief had ordered municipal notaries, under threat of severe punishment and following instructions from Vukovar, “**to ‘arrange’ the election records.**” Regarding Ivankovo, it was stated that the record was prepared in advance and that the official was ready to testify in court about it after the elections.⁴⁵⁴

From Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, reports on 5 February 1925 stated that **severe terror** prevailed there, and that “teacher Dostal rules and **forces people to join the Radicals.**” Those who refused, declaring themselves Croatian, were placed under police supervision and had to report daily in the morning to the gendarmerie in the village and in the evening to the notary in Petlovac, 6 km away. Among them were a merchant and a craftsman whose **trade licenses had been revoked.**⁴⁵⁵

The municipal notary in Račinovci, Antun Bačić, according to a report from 5 February 1925, continuously harassed and persecuted the peaceful population of the village. Among other things, he removed the sign Croatian Reading Room and replaced it with People’s Reading Room.⁴⁵⁶

The head of the Osijek Upper Town railway station, Mr Stjepanić, on 7 February 1925 dismissed “assistant conductor”⁴⁵⁷ Ernest Olah without reason. Additionally, train conductors Mijo and Ljudevit Borni were transferred from Osijek to Srpske Moravice, with Mijo Borni having been beaten at the station by “state-loyal” railway workers.⁴⁵⁸

⁴⁵² „U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

⁴⁵³ „Upravne vlasti poništavaju odluke Državnog odbora. Predsjednik biračkog odbora Valpovo Vanjsko protjeran silom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 2.

⁴⁵⁴ ČINOVIK, SADA RADIKAL. „Ništa nije nemoguće. Spremaj se kako će »udesiti«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 2.

⁴⁵⁵ „U baranjskom raju. Baranjsko Petrovoselo, 5. veljače.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 3.

⁴⁵⁶ „Račinovački jadi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 3.

⁴⁵⁷ Translator’s note: the word refers to a railway official who checks tickets or inspects trains. In S.Tomas’s interpretation, the author of the newspaper article mistakenly used the word “zavirač” [assistant conductor] instead of “zavarivač” [welder], which he pointed out in the footnote.

⁴⁵⁸ „Progon željezničara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 7.

The president of the local HRSS in Vukovar, Mr Grčević, had been in Vukovar prison from 2 January to 7 February and as of 7 February 1925 was in the prison of the Osijek Court Table.⁴⁵⁹

In the Gospić area, in Stajnica near Jezerana, gendarmes attacked voters and killed three peasants, with six more seriously wounded. “In Varaždin County and in Međimurje, there was terrible electoral terror...” Around 5,000 voters were arrested. Candidates, their deputies, and ballot guards were arrested in almost every location, while “notaries themselves counted the votes for – the Radicals – without witnesses.” In Bjelovar-Križevci County, the population was intimidated by prolonged police terror, and many did not go out to vote. In Narta and Gudovac, HRSS ballot box guards were expelled, and in Gudovac even the chairman of the electoral board, Dr Fuchs, was expelled. About 760 peasants in Karlovac reported that they had voted for HRSS, but their votes were missing during the counting, indicating clear fraud. In Okučani, on 8 February 1925, ballot box guards were expelled at 15:00 so that the notaries could count the votes themselves. **In Bosiljevo and Vrbovsko near Ogulin, gendarmes on 8 February 1925 allowed only 12 voters per hour, forcing the elections to be suspended.**⁴⁶⁰ *Hrvatski list* on 11 February 1925 reported that the police attack on voters in Stajnica near Jezerana was instigated by Dane Miletić, chairman of the electoral board, who deliberately delayed the elections so that **out of 733 voters, only 96 voted, with 91 votes for Radić.** Seeing this, Miletić fired a revolver, alerting the gendarmerie “who stormed the polling station and began shooting at the voters waiting to vote.”⁴⁶¹ The Democratic Club in Belgrade also reported that in Jezerana, the army and Pribičević supporters attacked 600 HRSS supporters and expelled them from the polling station, meaning elections would have to be repeated there as well.⁴⁶²

Mr N. Heim, a landowner from Erdut, was brought to Osijek detention on 9 February 1925 because on election day, 8 February 1925, he had argued with a local resident, Đoko Vuković, known in Erdut as the “radical god.” Heim objected to Vuković **“taking rifles from honest people and giving them to thieves.”** Vuković then reported him “to the armed men and caused trouble for him.” The investigating judge questioned Heim on 10 February 1925 and released him home.⁴⁶³

Pribičević won the elections in Lika, **blocking the government from allowing “purely Croatian villages” to vote.**⁴⁶⁴

The Bunjevac-Šokac Party in Subotica announced a complaint to the verification committee, requesting **“that the elections in the Subotica district be annulled.”**⁴⁶⁵

Members of electoral boards for Varaždin County and Međimurje lodged a protest on 10 February against **election-day violence. Some ballot box guards for Dr Trumbić’s list were arrested, even though Trumbić had won a majority there.** In some places, **armed men forcibly expelled board members from the hall, except Trumbić’s commissioners.** One board member testified that he saw **ballots being removed from Trumbić’s box and placed in Krizman’s box,** especially in Vidovec, Jalžabet, Tomašinec, and Međimurje. Krizman’s mandate was considered likely to be annulled due to blatant legal violations.⁴⁶⁶

On election day, 8 February 1925, the army arrived with two infantry platoons in Bačka Palanka and observed peacefully as “state-loyal mobs (...) armed with military rifles and

⁴⁵⁹ „Još uvijek u zatvoru.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 7.

⁴⁶⁰ „Grozni izborni teror po Hrvatskoj.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1457): 6.

⁴⁶¹ „Predsjednik biračkog odbora puca u znak alarma žandarima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

⁴⁶² „600 izbornika izbačeno s birališta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

⁴⁶³ „Radikalni bog.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 6.

⁴⁶⁴ „Kako je Pribičević »osvojio« Liku.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

⁴⁶⁵ „Protest bunjevačko-šokačke stranke.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

⁴⁶⁶ „Glavni birački odbor u Varaždinu i nasilja Krizmanovih korteša.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 7.

bombs” fired furiously in the city streets, intimidating and terrorizing the population, as if the army had come to protect this “bandit mob.” The conclusion: **“And yet someone claims these were free elections.”**⁴⁶⁷

Josip Puches, Đuro Szentgyergyi, and Marko Matković from Vukovar submitted a complaint to the king on 10 February 1925, reporting disturbances in Vukovar on 9 February 1925. They stated that the main organizers were Grand Prefect Todorović and radical candidate Binglelac, that the procession carried the king’s image, and that **printing houses, pharmacies, and private homes were damaged**, with human lives endangered.⁴⁶⁸

According to the Zagreb correspondent of *Hrvatski list*, Mr Trumbić gave him a statement on 12 February 1925 regarding his appeal against the dissolution of the HRSS, which had been dissolved on 5 January 1925. **The appeal had still not been resolved, even 38 days after it had been submitted.** Trumbić, “as the authorized representative of Mr Radić and his associates,” sent a reminder to the Court Table in Zagreb. He was informed that **the court had immediately forwarded the appeal to the government in Belgrade, requesting that they send the “Obznana in its official text, as well as other documents mentioned therein,” but the government had not responded.** Trumbić urged the court to resolve the matter as soon as possible.⁴⁶⁹

According to a government report, in Pivnica the Radicals received 436 votes and the HRSS 53 votes. However, villagers from Levinovac, who had voted in Pivnica, filed a criminal complaint on 11 February 1925 against the chairman of the electoral board, Dr Josip Singer. A total of 140 of them declared under oath that they had **“placed their balls in the first box carried by Ivan Robić.”** Other defrauded voters also announced that they would join the criminal complaint.⁴⁷⁰

On election day, 8 February 1925, **there were three people in the district prison in Nova Gradiška who were not permitted to exercise their right to vote.**⁴⁷¹

At one polling station in the Skopje district, the chairman of the electoral board demanded that the guardian of the Džemijet ballot box hand over the balls before they were counted. The guardian requested written confirmation of how many balls there were. **The chairman then slapped him, whereupon the ballot box guardian killed him with a knife.**⁴⁷²

From Senj, on 12 February 1925, a protest was sent to the main electoral board concerning electoral violence, especially by **gendarmes who prevented voters from reaching polling stations.** Eyewitnesses stated that there were as many as 150 such cases.⁴⁷³

The Croatian choral society “Vlašić” in Travnik had already been closed the previous year during the Radical regime on the grounds that it was allegedly engaged in politics. However, the Ministry of the Interior annulled that decision, and “Vlašić” developed very well, engaging exclusively in cultural work. In recent days, however, the presidency of “Vlašić” received a decision from the Grand Prefect of Travnik **again prohibiting all activity of the society** on the grounds that it was engaging in political activities directed against the present regime. The text states that the purpose of this ban was entirely clear, since it was a blatant

⁴⁶⁷ „Vojska došla da štiti razbojničke rulje. Bezuspješna izazivanja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 2.

⁴⁶⁸ „Pogrom u Vukovaru. Pritužba na kralja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 5.

⁴⁶⁹ „Pitanje žalbe protiv raspuštanja HRSS. Vlada oteže s rješenjem žalbe dra Trumbića radi raspuštanja HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1360): 1.

⁴⁷⁰ „Nije bilo prevara. Nije bilo falsifikata. Tvrde »državotvorci«, ali će ih sud naučiti pameti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 2.

⁴⁷¹ „Izbornici u zatvoru na dan izbora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 3.

⁴⁷² „Ubijen predsjednik biračkog odbora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 3.

⁴⁷³ „Izborna nasilja u Senju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 7.

falsehood that “Vlašić” was involved in politics and the police authorities had no evidence for such claims.⁴⁷⁴

The difficult position of Croats in Istria was described by an author writing under the pseudonym Adriaticus, published in *Hrvatski glas* on 17 February 1925. He emphasized that the leaders and intelligentsia had left Istria and that “the people have been left to themselves and to the mercy of Italian fascists.” According to this author, the leaders had “mostly shamefully fled to Zagreb, Belgrade, or Sušak.” Adriaticus stated that he was not opposed to emigration in principle, but believed that emigrants should “interest the world in the miserable position of Croats and Slovenes in the territories occupied and annexed by Italy.” These emigrants, he argued, should write “propaganda articles in English, French, and German newspapers” about the national, political, and cultural struggle of the Istrian Croats. Instead, as in Sušak, they had become “a pillar, shield, and defense of the PP regime,” and did not care “for Istria and for the miserable people suffering there from Italian violence!”⁴⁷⁵

Nastas Petrović gave a statement to the agrarian *Novosti* on 16 February 1925 about electoral terror in the so-called Southern Serbia, emphasizing that he himself had been robbed in the elections. He added that, according to statistics from previous elections, the Radicals had received around 2,000 votes and the Džemijet 16,000 votes, whereas in the elections of 8 February 1925 the official records showed the reverse. He believed that the Džemijet ballot boxes had been declared Radical, and the Radical ones Džemijet. He concluded that **violence could not last long.**⁴⁷⁶

According to a report from Đakovo dated 5 March 1925, in the local prison some detainees were being released while others were being imprisoned. It was stated that Franjo Heizelmann, a peasant from Krndija and deputy candidate of the HRSS in the Sombor district, had been arrested. Before his imprisonment, the gendarmes severely beat him.⁴⁷⁷

In the Klanjec district, “the gendarmes committed enormous acts of violence.” More than 70 of them were searching for weapons, “going from house to house and **clubbing peaceful people.**” If they found weapons for which the owners had permits, they confiscated them without issuing any receipt.⁴⁷⁸

In an article titled “Radikalska obznana i ‘Tomislavova zvijezda’. Radikali ne puštaju hrvatske zastupnike iz zatvora. Ne puste ih u skupštinu, a hoće da slave 1000-godišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva.” [The Radical Proclamation and the ‘Tomislav Star.’ The Radicals Do Not Release Croatian Deputies from Prison. They Do Not Let Them into the Assembly, Yet They Want to Celebrate the 1000th Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom], the unsigned author wrote: “Forget about decorations and celebrations while **Croats languish in prisons, while they lose their jobs, while they receive beatings, while their mandates are annulled, and while they are under the *Obznana.***” Such writings, however, overlook the fact that even such manifestations can raise patriotic consciousness among the people and strengthen their resilience, and “force” those in power to abolish the *Obznana* against the supporters of Radić and to release all innocent Croats who had been imprisoned.⁴⁷⁹

On the door of Korošec’s club in Belgrade, on 5 May 1925, the inscription “Yugoslav Club” appeared in the Latin script, whereas previously the sign had been in both Cyrillic and

⁴⁷⁴ „Zabranjeno djelovanje »Vlašića«.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 3.

⁴⁷⁵ „Bjegunci – kukavice. Istarski uskoci i tobožnje žrtve talijanskog zuluma ostavili narod u ropstvu, a ovdje podupiru korupciju i reakciju.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 4.

⁴⁷⁶ Kako je g. Nastas Petrović opljačkan.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 6.

⁴⁷⁷ „Još uvijek progoni. Puni zatvori.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 March 1925, no. 45 (1462): 3.

⁴⁷⁸ „Nasilja žandara u kotaru Klanjec.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 March 1925, no. 46 (1463): 7.

⁴⁷⁹ „Radikalska obznana i "Tomislavova zvijezda". Radikali ne puštaju hrvatske zastupnike iz zatvora. Ne puste ih u skupštinu, a hoće da slave 1000-godišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 April 1925, no. 73 (1490): 3.

Latin. This was explained by the fact that all three signs **among the Radicals** were only **in Cyrillic**. It was noted that discussion of this matter was expected in the Assembly as well.⁴⁸⁰

The correspondent of *Hrvatski list* from Subotica wrote about the indictment issued on 5 May 1925 against leading members of the local HRSS: Toma Matković, Ivan Tolj, Grga Dedin, Ivan Babić, Ivan Perčić, and Stjepan Vidaković. They had been arrested on 3 January 1925 and were held in detention until 25 January 1925. It was emphasized that the PP government was particularly focused on Subotica because of the “Bunjevci-Croats,” whom they considered “Catholicized Serbs.” However, the correspondent quoted *Neven*, the organ of the Bunjevac-Šokac Party: **“We are Croats and Catholics and shall remain so as long as there is breath upon the globe.”** He added that the Radicals had therefore been especially active “during the election struggle to destroy the HRSS in these regions, as the awakener of Croatian peasant consciousness, so that its ballot box would not exist. And they succeeded; **the court annulled the list...**”⁴⁸¹

At the session of the PP government on 18 May 1925, a decision was made **“to purchase the Russian Orthodox Church in Davos, Switzerland, for 10 million francs, or 120 million dinars.”** The unsigned author of the article stated that this **purchase was entirely unnecessary and senseless**. This was justified by the fact that in the seven years after the war nothing had been invested in repairing Dalmatian ports, and that **in Osijek a hospital building had stood unfinished for several years** because “there is no money.” It was added that only two million dinars had been approved for the construction of schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina, although many such schools were urgently needed. Many other matters were listed as absolutely more urgent priorities than purchasing an Orthodox church in Switzerland for an enormous sum of money.⁴⁸²

Hrvatski list of 24 June 1925 published a dispatch from Dubrovnik sent to the Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat*. It reported that **Jovo Ignjatović** had been appointed commander of the police station in Cavtat. Surprise was expressed because this gendarme had beaten Member of Parliament August Košutić in Kaštela in 1924 and **was supposed to have been dismissed, yet instead he was promoted**. In addition, Antun Vidak, a peasant from Cavtat, recently filed a complaint with the military court of the divisional district in Mostar because on 27 May 1925 he had been taken to the gendarmerie station and brought into Jovo Ignjatović’s office, where Ignjatović struck him with his fist in the face and stomach.⁴⁸³

In Vukovar on 22 June 1925, gendarmes arrested and handed over to the court, on charges of fraud, the “alleged volunteers Đorđe Pikula and Trifko Rulj,” originally from the Nevesinje area. Each had received 9 acres of land and had settled on the estate of Count Eltz near Negoslavci. The two men **forged six certificates** and, “through (for a certain reward) the former Belgrade lawyer and then inspector of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform (now permanent contributor to *Vreme* and *Samouprava*), Dr Branko Kolović, **obtained 54 acres of sown land for six of their comrades, who do not exist at all.**” As soon as they received the land, they sold the crop for 2,000 dinars per acre to Nenad Bingulac from Vukovar. The fraud was uncovered by the estate administration. The arrested men admitted “that the seal and blank forms had been given to them by the Negoslavci municipal notary Branko Jovanović (now in Ležimir) and that Dr Branko Kolović knew that the ‘certificates’ were forged,” whereupon

⁴⁸⁰ „U eri politike natpisa. Slovenci su skinuli ćirilski natpis sa svog kluba. – Radikali imadu tri natpisa samo ćirilicom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 May 1925, no. 94 (1511): 7.

⁴⁸¹ „Bački "radićevci" pred sudom. Optužnica protiv Tome Matkovića i drugova. – Rasprava će biti krajem ovog mjeseca u Novom Sadu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 May 1925, no. 96 (1513): 3.

⁴⁸² „Pp vlada upropašćuje, što nam treba, a kupuje, što nikome ne treba.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 May 1925, no. 107 (1524): 2.

⁴⁸³ „Jovo Ignjatović, komandir stanice u Cavtatu. Nagrađeni žandar, koji je prošle godine u Kaštelima na mrtvo isprebijao nar. zastupnika Augusta Košutića. – Sad nastoji da bude opet nagrađen.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 June 1925, no. 133 (1550): 4.

arrest warrants were also issued for these two. This was presented as a clear indication of the corruption of the ruling regime at the time.⁴⁸⁴

The Assembly of Croatian Lawyers was scheduled to take place on 26 June 1925 at the Hotel Royal in Osijek because the court table had refused to provide its hall. Before the assembly began, **police officers with bayonets and several detectives appeared** and “declared that there was a danger of disturbing public peace and order.” The Lawyers’ Association announced that it would lodge a complaint with the grand prefect.⁴⁸⁵

According to a report from the National Assembly in Belgrade held on 9 July 1925, a bloody clash occurred among deputies. The conflict began when Dr Milovan Žanić, a deputy elected on the list of the Croatian Community, exposed preferential treatment granted to Pribičević’s press, thereby damaging the state budget. Pribičević and his supporters sharply opposed these allegations and moved to attack Dr Žanić. He was defended by his friends. The Assembly was suspended, and in the Assembly courtyard the Bosnian radical Grgurević punched the agrarian deputy Moskovljević in the nose, leaving him covered in blood. In the Assembly chamber, Moskovljević had restrained Grgurević from attacking Dr Žanić. This was an obvious foreshadowing of even greater clashes in the Belgrade Assembly, which culminated in 1928 with the murder of Stjepan Radić and his associates.⁴⁸⁶

At the railway station in Garčin, until 16 July 1925 the station sign had first been in the Latin script and then in Cyrillic. From that date onward, however, the sign displayed Cyrillic first and then Latin. It was stated that this change was made “by order of the Traffic Directorate from Subotica, under whose authority the Garčin station had recently been placed, whereas previously it had been under the Zagreb Traffic Directorate. Since the surrounding area is purely Croatian, the population received this imposition of Cyrillic with indignation.” This redistribution of authority over the Garčin railway station and the change of signage were described as highly symbolic and unusual. Hence the article’s title: “Garčin u velikosrpskoj zoni” [Garčin in the Greater-Serbian Zone].⁴⁸⁷

⁴⁸⁴ „Velika agrarna prevara kod Vukovara. Mrtve dobrovoljačke duše. – Inspektor.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 June 1925, no. 133 (1550): 5.

⁴⁸⁵ „Zabranjena skupština hrvatskih odvjetnika. Zbog opasnosti narušavanja mira.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 June 1925, no. 134 (1551): 1.

⁴⁸⁶ „Krvavi sukobi u narodnoj skupštini. Zbog samostalno-demokratskih prljavština. – Milijuni za Pribičevićevu štampu, a na štetu države.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 July 1925, no. 146 (1563): 1.

⁴⁸⁷ „Garčin u velikosrpskoj zoni. Promjena natpisa na željez. stanicima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 5.

Izborni teror u B. i H.

HAPŠENJA U TRAVNIKU. — KRVAVI GOVOR MINISTRA. — HARANGIRANJE RADIKALSKOG LISTA. — ČETNIČKA AKCIJA. — NOVI DRŽAVNI ODVJETNIK.

ŽANDARSKA TIRANIJA U NOVOJ GRADIŠKI. PROGON ČUVARA IZBORNIH KUTIJA U OPĆINI SUHOPOLJE.

Svaka sila za vremena.

NASILJA KORUPCIONISTIČKOG REZIMA. NAPADAJU MIRNE GRADANE, KOJI JOŠ POVRH TOGA MORAJU U ZATVOR.

PREDSJEDNIK BIRAČKOG ODBORA PUCA U PROTEST BUNIFVAČKO-ŠOKAČKE ZNAK ALARMA ŽANDARIMA. STRANKE.

G. Ljuba Davidović o nasiljima Pribičevićevih plaćenika.

U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi. PREMETAČINE I HAPŠENJA PO HRVATSKOJ I SLAVONIJI.

Novi detalji o strahovitom izbornom teroru po Hrvatskoj. Tri predsjednika biračkog odbora u jedan dan.

VOJSKA DOŠLA DA ŠTITI RAZBOJNIČKE 600 IZBORNIKA IZBAČENO S BIRALIŠTA. RULJE.

GLAVNI BIRAČKI ODBOR U VARAŽDINU I NASILJA KRIZMANOVIH KORTESA. GARCIN U VELIKOSRPSKOJ ZONI. Promjena natpisa na željez. stanici.

ZABRANJENA SKUPŠTINA HRVATSKIH ODVJETNIKA. Grozni izborni teror po Hrvatskoj.

Pitanje žalbe protiv raspuštanja HRSS.

VLADA OTEŽE S RIJEŠENJEM ŽALBE dra TRUMBIČA RADI RASPUŠTANJA HRSS.

Radikalna obznana i „Tomislavova zvijezda“.

RADIKALI NE PUSTAJU HRVATSKE ZASTUPNIKE IZ ZATVORA. NE PUSTE III U SKUPŠTINU. A HOĆE DA SLAVE 1000-GODIŠNJICU HRVATSKOG KRALJEVSTVA.

Krvavi sukobi u narodnoj skupštini.

ZBOG SAMOSTALNO-DEMOKRATSKIH PRLJAVŠTINA. —MILIJUNI ZA PRIBIČEVIĆEVU ŠTAMPU. A NA ŠTETU DRŽAVE.

Figure 22. Facsimile of several article headlines relating to the *Obznana* against the HRSS, April 1925.

Court proceedings against the leadership of the HRSS in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

After the publication of the *Obznana* against the HRSS on 1 January 1925, numerous searches, acts of intimidation, arrests, imprisonments, and court proceedings were initiated against many members and sympathizers of the HRSS. Socially, the most significant event was the arrest of Stjepan Radić and other leading figures of the HRSS, as well as the conduct of judicial proceedings against them.

In Zagreb on 2 January 1925, “simultaneous searches were carried out in the private apartments of Dr Lorković, Dr Bazala, Dr Stjepan Srkulj, Dr Pernar, Member of Parliament Trnjar, Dr Vlatko Maček, Dr Krnjević, and in Dugo Selo at the home of Josip Predavec.” Nothing was found; however, Dr Vlatko Maček, Dr Juraj Krnjević, and Josip Predavec were

arrested.⁴⁸⁸ On the same day in Zagorje, Dr Stjepan Košutić was arrested.⁴⁸⁹ Engineer August Košutić was also arrested in Zagreb, while the Peasant Home (Seljački dom) was placed under the supervision of a large number of police officers and detectives.⁴⁹⁰

When the police began interrogating Dr Maček and the others on 3 January 1925, all of them demanded to see the warrant specifying the grounds for their arrest and invoked parliamentary immunity. There was also a report that after the arrest of Member of Parliament Predavec in Dugo Selo, supporters of the PP regime set fire to his barn, though the blaze was quickly extinguished.⁴⁹¹

In a special edition of *Hrvatski list* dated 5 January 1925, it was reported that Stjepan Radić had returned to Zagreb and was immediately arrested. He was taken, together with his wife and son, to the police headquarters in Petrinjska Street. The area around the Peasant Home and the Radić family residence was blocked by police forces to prevent the arrival of citizens, who were gathering in large numbers.⁴⁹² Radić's return and arrest were welcomed by *Hrvatski list*, as this dispelled insinuations that he had "abandoned his comrades at a decisive moment, leaving them to suffer while he himself avoided persecution." It was estimated that this move might contribute to Croatian success in the upcoming elections of 8 February 1925. After this event, the main pre-election slogan became: "**RADIĆ IN PRISON – CRIMINALS IN POWER.**" The population of Zagreb was greatly agitated upon hearing of Radić's arrest, but when it became known that he had surrendered voluntarily, the citizens calmed down. *Hrvatski list* described all the details surrounding his arrest.⁴⁹³

Dr Ante Trumbić, acting as legal representative of Stjepan Radić, Dr Maček, Dr Predavec, Dr Krnjević, Dr Košutić, and Engineer Košutić, submitted an appeal to the Court Table in Zagreb. In the opinion of the editorial board of *Hrvatski list* on 8 January 1925, Dr Trumbić in that appeal "brilliantly refuted, in legal terms, the decision of the Council of Ministers to dissolve the HRSS."⁴⁹⁴

Stjepan Radić was handed over to the court in Zagreb on 6 January 1925. All files and materials in the case against Dr Maček and the others were submitted to the State Attorney's Office in Zagreb, and the complaint against Radić was likewise forwarded there. Circles close to the regime spread the news that Radić would be tried in Belgrade. Alongside the collection of documentation in the proceedings against the HRSS leaders, forged documents also began to circulate. In Stubica on 6 January 1925, Radić's son Vladimir Radić was arrested, and at that time his whereabouts were unknown. Authorized representatives of the HRSS on 6 January 1925 copied all documents that the police had seized from the apartment of Mr Radić and Engineer Košutić. In Belgrade, the police searched the room at the Hotel Petrograd used by Members of Parliament Rude Bačinić and Pavle Radić, but nothing was found.⁴⁹⁵

Following a meeting of the opposition bloc in Belgrade on 8 January 1925, a letter was sent to the President of the National Assembly. It emphasized that parliamentary immunity had been violated in the arrests of HRSS leaders, against which they protested in the strongest terms.

⁴⁸⁸ „Obznana objavljena. Uapšenje dra Vlatka Mačeka, Josipa Predavca i dra Jurja Krnjevića. Premetačine u stanu dra Lorkovića, dra Bazale, dra Srkulja i drugih. Premetačina u prostorijama Hrvatske Zajednice i »Hrvata« u Zagrebu. U Zagrebu i Beogradu ovi se progoni smatraju neozbiljno i šaljivo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 2 January 1925, no. 2 (1319): 1-2.

⁴⁸⁹ „Provađanje Obznane protiv HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 1.

⁴⁹⁰ „Pet uhapšenih.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 7.

⁴⁹¹ „Progoni i bezuspješne premetačine nastavljaju se.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 1.

⁴⁹² „Odlučan korak gosp. Stjepana Radića. Njegov povratak u Zagreb i uapšenje.“, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 5 January 1925, no. 5 (1322): 5.

⁴⁹³ „Odlučan korak g. Stjepana Radića. Njegov povratak u Zagreb i uhapšenje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 1. i 7.

⁴⁹⁴ „Dr. Trumbić pobija vladine objede protiv vodstva HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 1.

⁴⁹⁵ „Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 7.

They observed that acts of violence and illegality had followed one after another **“as if a state of siege had been declared over the country.”** It was strongly underlined that the *Obznana* against the HRSS constituted a brutal misuse of the Law for the Protection of the State and that **“a monstrous high-treason trial is in preparation,”** as what was taking place was **“the destruction of a major party that in the last elections gathered around half a million voters.”** The letter was signed by Davidović, Korošec, Spaho, Pavle Radić, and Nastas Petrović.⁴⁹⁶

Stjepan Radić was examined on 8 January 1925 before the Court Table in Zagreb. Radić's arrested son, Vladimir Radić, was brought from Stubica to the Zagreb police on 7 January 1925. It was explained that he was suspected of having gone to Stubica after his father's arrest “to seek connections with the HRSS organization.” The accused leaders of the HRSS appointed Dr Ante Trumbić as their defense counsel. From 7 January 1925 it was known in Belgrade “that the alleged letter of Todor Aleksandrov to Mr Radić was a forgery.” According to the testimony of a certain student from “Southern Serbia,” the government had been aware of that letter two years earlier, “and it had been composed by a Radical Member of Parliament from Southern Serbia.”⁴⁹⁷ The Secretariat of the Communist International in Moscow issued a statement “declaring that the alleged agreement between it and the HRSS, as publicized by the Yugoslav government, was a complete forgery.”⁴⁹⁸ Reports had also circulated that at the time of Radić's arrest “an agreement between him and the Hungarian government had been found, envisaging the detachment of Croatian and Vojvodinian territories,” but the Hungarian government denied this, stating that no negotiations had been conducted with Radić.⁴⁹⁹ The president of the association “Awakened Hungarians,” Eckar, most emphatically denied on 8 January 1925 “rumors that they had concluded any sort of agreement with Mr Radić.”⁵⁰⁰

A correspondent of *Hrvatski list* reported on 10 January 1925 that he had learned from a reliable source that the arrested HRSS leaders would be released, but that the police might rearrest them on the basis of “some new material.”⁵⁰¹

Dr Korošec arrived in Zagreb from Belgrade on 9 January 1925 and wished to visit Radić in detention at the court table, but this was not permitted because Radić had not yet been examined by the investigating judge. He visited Radić's defense counsel, Dr Trumbić, and planned to visit Radić in custody the following week.⁵⁰² On 9 January 1925, the Zagreb police “occupied the court table and posted strong guards around the cells of the arrested HRSS representatives,” not even allowing food to be delivered to them.⁵⁰³ HRSS deputy Fran Škrinjar stated to Hrvat on 9 January 1925 “that all reports linking his person with actions against the HRSS were untrue” and that he “remained a loyal supporter of the HRSS.”⁵⁰⁴ This was yet another piece of disinformation aimed at creating division among Radić's supporters. On the evening of 9 January 1925, the Zagreb police “sealed the premises of the Croatian Peasant Home, including the restaurant, the HRSS management offices, and the editorial office of ‘Slobodni dom.’ By these measures the confiscation of the entire property of the HRSS was

⁴⁹⁶ „Opozicioni blok protestuje protiv gaženja osnovnih prava građana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 1.

⁴⁹⁷ “Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁴⁹⁸ “Dokumenti su prosta imitacija.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁴⁹⁹ “Demanti mađarske vlade.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁵⁰⁰ “Nema veze s »Probuđenim Mađžarima«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁵⁰¹ “Nakon potpunog neuspjeha sa starim, vlada smišlja novi materijal.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 1.

⁵⁰² “Posjet g. Korošca u Zagrebu.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰³ “Policija okupirala sudbeni stol.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰⁴ “Zastupnik Škrinjar ostaje uz HRSS.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

fully carried out.”⁵⁰⁵ Radić’s son Vladimir Radić was still in prison on 9 January 1925 and was suspected “of rebellion.”⁵⁰⁶ By 9 January 1925, the Zagreb police had not yet examined the files found in the apartment of Stjepan Radić and engineer Košutić, nor had they submitted them to the investigating judge.⁵⁰⁷ Clearly, the proceedings against the HRSS leaders were being prolonged.

A large plenary session of the Croatian Club in Zagreb was planned for 11 January 1925, as well as a visit to Radić in prison. Furthermore, Mr Jalžabetić declared “that he would not stand as a candidate against the HRSS.”⁵⁰⁸ On 10 January 1925, Ljubomir Davidović sent a letter to the President of the National Assembly in Belgrade protesting the arrests of the HRSS leaders.⁵⁰⁹

On 10 January 1925, Dr Ante Trumbić issued a public statement denying false reports published in the Belgrade newspaper *Reč* that he intended “to leave the country” because he was “allegedly compromised by Mr Radić’s activities.” He explained that he needed to travel abroad in order to gather all necessary information related to the defense of the arrested HRSS leaders.⁵¹⁰ Mita Dimitrijević, a Democratic deputy, gave a statement on 10 January 1925 in which he said: “Yesterday’s ‘Pravda’ published a telegram from Zagreb stating that together with Father Raja Arsić I had handed the government certain documents against Mr Radić. I ask that you kindly announce in my name and in the interest of truth that the Royal Government possesses no documents against Radić and that I have had no connections with Father Arsić.”⁵¹¹ *Pravda* of 10 January 1925 reported that the alleged letters of Todor Aleksandrov had not even reached Radić, because a student – Pašić’s spy, who had deceitfully obtained the letters from Aleksandrov – immediately handed them over to the police.⁵¹² Dr Ante Trumbić, as counsel for Stjepan Radić, Dr Vlatko Maček, Josip Predavec, Dr Juraj Krnjević, Dr Stjepan Košutić, and engineer August Košutić, submitted an extensive appeal to the Royal Court Table in Zagreb. The appeal was also delivered to the Royal Court for the City of Belgrade. It was published in full in *Hrvatski list* on 11 January 1925.⁵¹³

After the decision of 12 January 1925 by the court table to suspend proceedings against Mr Radić and the others, “great agitation arose among all police officials.” Immediately thereafter, the Chief of Police, Dr Janko Bedeković, went to the Presidency of the Ban’s Court.⁵¹⁴

A special edition of *Hrvatski list* of Monday, 12 January 1925 (on a day when the newspaper was not normally published), triumphantly reported the decision of the Court Table in Zagreb annulling the resolution of the Council of Ministers on the application of the Law for the Protection of the State to the HRSS. The decision was delivered to “Stjepan RADIĆ, Dr Vlatko MAČEK, Josip PREDAVEC, Dr Juraj KRNJEVIĆ, Dr Stjepan KOŠUTIĆ, and Eng. August KOŠUTIĆ.” The court table rejected their objection “concerning the violation of parliamentary immunity in general.” However, it upheld the objection “that there were no grounds for the proposal of the State Attorney nor for the decision of the investigating judge to

⁵⁰⁵ “Zatvoren Hrv. seljački dom.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰⁶ “Sin g. Radića osumnjičen zbog pobune.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰⁷ “Policija proučava spise.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰⁸ “Predstavnicima bloka za g. Radića.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵⁰⁹ “Protest radi hapšenja g. Radića.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵¹⁰ “Vlada nastoji svim silama da onemoguću dru Trumbiću obranu g. Radića i drugova.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 1.

⁵¹¹ “Svi se pošteni Srbi stide »dokumenata«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 7.

⁵¹² “Putešestvija lažnih dokumenata.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 7.

⁵¹³ “U obrani zakona, pravde i istine! Žalba. Stjepana Radića, Dr. Vladimira Mačeka, Josipa Predavca, Dr. Stjepana Košutića, Dr. Juraja Krnjevića i Inž. Augusta Košutića po punomoćniku Dr. Anti Trumbiću – Zagreb.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 9-11.

⁵¹⁴ “Konsternacija kod zagrebačke policije.”, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 12 January 1925, no. 12 (1329): 1.

apply Article 1, points 1–2 of the Law for the Protection of the State against the above five persons, on suspicion that they had joined the Third Communist International with the aim of achieving complete national and political independence of the Croatian people by means of revolution, AND FOR THAT REASON **THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ARE HEREBY SUSPENDED.**” Their pre-trial detention was likewise revoked. The author of the article in *Hrvatski list* of 12 January 1925 described this as a shameful defeat of the PP regime (that is, the Pašić–Pribičević regime).⁵¹⁵

Dr Ante Trumbić, as defense counsel for “Stjepan Radić and the others,” received on 14 January 1925 the “Conclusion of the Court Table in Zagreb in the criminal case against Dr Vlatko Maček and others.” The decision was extensive and provided detailed reasoning for the annulment of the Council of Ministers’ resolution on the application of the Law for the Protection of the State to the HRSS.⁵¹⁶

Obznana objavljena.

Uhapšenje dra Vlatka Mačeka, Josipa Predavca i dra Jurja Krnjevića.

PET UHAPŠENIH. GDJE JE G. RADIĆ? CIJPAJ SE, INAČE TE HAPSIM.

Odlučan korak g. Stjepana Radića. Dr. Trumbić pobija vladine objede protiv vodstva HRSS.
Njegov povratak u Zagreb i uhapšenje.

Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS. G. RADIĆ PREDAN SUDBENOM STOLU.
IZRABLJIVANJE OPTUŽBENOG MATERI- POSTUPAK U STVARI UHAPŠENIH NARODNIH
JAT A. ZASTUPNIKA.

G. RADIĆ BI IMAO IĆI U BEOGRAD? UHAPŠEN SIN G. RADIĆA.

Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja
PRESLUŠANJE G. RADIĆA. ZAŠTO JE UHAPŠEN VLADIMIR RADIĆ?
DOKUMENTI SU PROSTA IMITACIJA. DEMANTI MADŽARSKE VLADE.

Nakon potpunog neuspjeha sa starim, vlada
smišlja novi materijal.

U obrani zakona, pravde i istine!

Žalba

Stjepana Radića, Dr. Vladimira Mačeka, Josipa Predavca, Dr. Stjepana
Košutića, Dr. Juraja Krnjevića i inž. Augusta Košutića

po punomoćniku Dr. Antu Trumbiću - Zagreb

Figure 23. Reproductions of article headlines relating to the court proceedings against the leaders of the HRSS, January 1925.

A serious conflict existed between the police and the Court Table in Zagreb. The police demanded that their most trusted officers supervise the detained HRSS leaders. They even requested that volunteer police officers escort Radić to questioning, rather than the guards of

⁵¹⁵ “Sramotan poraz PP režima. Sud je obustavio postupak protiv uhapšenih vođa Hrv. republ. seljačke stranke i ukinuo istražni zatvor.”, *Hrvatski list*, Special edition, 6, 12 January 1925, no. 11 (13328): 1.

⁵¹⁶ “Zaključak sudbenog stola u Zagrebu u kaznenom predmetu protiv dra Vladimira Mačeka i drugova.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 1-4.

the court's investigative detention facility. The court refused. At a government session held on 15 January 1925 in Belgrade, the government was unpleasantly surprised by the decision of the Court Table in Zagreb, which had refused to annul the confirmed HRSS electoral lists. Discussion therefore focused on how the HRSS electoral lists might most easily be annulled without placing responsibility on the government. After the government session, Minister Lukinić and Pribičević held a special press conference. They demanded "that even beyond the court decision the HRSS should continue to be dissolved, that the court decision should not be respected, and that administrative authorities should not accept acts from the court."⁵¹⁷ On 15 January 1925, Radić received a telegram from Borocki in Moscow stating "that the Peasant International would provide complete evidentiary material in Radić's defense. A series of witnesses will come forward to confirm that **Mr Radić in Moscow did not create any revolutionary plot against the SHS.**"⁵¹⁸

The Minister of Police of the Kingdom of SHS, Dr Božo Maksimović, gave a statement to the Belgrade newspaper *Vreme* saying that he had "prohibited Dr Trumbić from traveling abroad precisely so that only authentic documents would be examined in the investigation, and not those which Dr Trumbić might subsequently find abroad." Trumbić, who at that time was defending Stjepan Radić in the proceedings against him and the other HRSS leaders, addressed a detailed letter to Maksimović on 16 January 1925 commenting on this matter. He emphasized the improbability that the confiscation of his passport had been ordered by the Minister of Police himself. Even more improbable, he argued, was the justification given, since under the legal system both the prosecution and the accused have the right to all evidentiary documents. He further observed that the minister could not determine the authenticity of documents – only a court could do so – and the court had already established that two documents submitted by the government in the proceedings were forgeries. Trumbić therefore concluded his letter with the words: "Return my passport, Mr Minister, which you have taken from me!"⁵¹⁹ On 16 January 1925, the Court Table in Zagreb received a letter from Moscow from the Peasant International offering "**evidence that the Peasant International is not an integral part of the Third International and that it has no connection with it.**" It was stated that "the General Secretary of the Peasant International, Gorov," was on his way and would testify.⁵²⁰ On 16 January 1925, the police conducted further searches in Zagreb: at the Croatian Peasant Home, in the apartment of the industrial magnate Prpić, and at the Croatian Peasant Cooperative. The police were searching for certificates of the submitted HRSS electoral lists; in Radić's and Prpić's apartments they removed all the parquet flooring and even demolished some walls, but found nothing.⁵²¹

The Royal Ban's Court in Zagreb, by its ruling of 21 January 1925, confirmed the **decision** of the Court Table in Zagreb **to release Dr Vlatko Maček, Josip Predavec, Dr Juraj Krnjević, Dr Stjepan Košutić, and Engineer August Košutić from criminal prosecution.** However, the Ban's Court accepted the proposal of the State Attorney that investigations should continue before the court of first instance, since the police and the State Attorney had subsequently submitted new evidence to the court. The aforementioned HRSS leaders were therefore detained again. A large number of Zagreb citizens protested against this, gathering around the building of the Royal Ban's Court and shouting: "Long live Radić! Long live the Republic!"⁵²² After Janko Bedeković publicly attacked the judges and the court because of their

⁵¹⁷ "Borba između pravosuđa i policajne sile.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 1.

⁵¹⁸ "Seljačka internacionala spremna svjedočiti.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

⁵¹⁹ "Pismo dr. Trumbića kao odgovor ministru policije.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 1.

⁵²⁰ "Dokazni materijal seljačke internacionalne.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

⁵²¹ "Policija demolira stanove.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

⁵²² "Pomoz Bog, junaci! Banski stol je u cjelosti potvrdio rješidbu sudbenog stola zagrebačkog, kojim se obustavlja kazneni progon vodstva HRSS i optuženi puštaju na slobodu, ali ih je zagrebačko redarstvo na telefonski nalog iz

legally adopted decision, the judges of the Court Table in Zagreb filed a criminal complaint against him and the Zagreb police on 26 January 1925. Disregarding a court decision was unlawful and unconstitutional. Interestingly, on that very day the authorities promoted Janko Bedeković to the position of Ban's Councillor. Additionally, during the transfer of Dr "Maček and the others" to Vlaška Street in Zagreb, the police arrested twelve members of the Croatian youth.⁵²³

Disregard for judicial decisions continued. Thus, on 5 February 1925, the Royal Court Table in Zagreb ruled **"that the appellants Dr Maček and the others must be released without delay,"** but even before the announcement of that decision, the Police Directorate in Zagreb delivered its own ruling to Dr "Maček and the others," stating that they would not be released from detention. They claimed that this had been advised in writing by the Grand Prefect of Zagreb, Zuccon. The police reported that "Dr Maček and the others" would be detained until 9 February 1925 – namely, until the day after the elections!⁵²⁴ Yet "Maček and the others" were still interned on 16 February 1925. At the Zagreb police headquarters it was stated that after the elections there was no longer any reason to keep Dr Maček and the others interned, but they were awaiting instructions from their superior in Belgrade.⁵²⁵

After the interrogation of Stjepan Radić in Zagreb on 18 March 1925, a correspondent of *Hrvatski list* encountered him but was not permitted to speak with him because a guard stood beside him, although Radić appeared to be in good spirits. He only briefly stated that he was healthy and in good condition. The investigating judge, Dr Körbler, said that the interrogation was nearing its end.⁵²⁶

The investigation against Stjepan Radić was concluded on 4 April 1925, and the file amounted to as many as 312 pages. The task of drafting the indictment then fell to the State Attorney's Office, while the main hearing was anticipated in June 1925.⁵²⁷ However, *Hrvatski list* of 8 April 1925 reported that the Zagreb police were delaying the conclusion of the investigation, allegedly claiming to possess additional evidentiary material, though they had not submitted it to the investigating judge.⁵²⁸ This was yet further evidence of the prolongation of the proceedings against S. Radić.

On 18 April 1925, the Royal Court Table in Zagreb suspended the investigative proceedings against Maček and the others. The final decision, however, was to be made by the Ban's Court, since the State Attorney lodged an objection.⁵²⁹ On 23 April 1925, the Royal Ban's Court in Zagreb rejected the complaint of the State Attorney and confirmed the decision of the Court Table suspending the investigation against Dr Maček and the others for crimes against the "fatherland, the ruler, and the constitution."⁵³⁰

Beograda ponovno uhapsilo. Velika uzrujanost u Zagrebu. – Policajne mjere. – Ovacije HRSS.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 1.

⁵²³ "Pravde s jedne strane, nasilje s druge.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 1.

⁵²⁴ "Nova blamaža PP vlade. Sudbeni stol ukida zatočenje dra Mačeka i drugova i naređuje da se odmah imadu pustiti svi na slobodu.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 1.

⁵²⁵ "Pitanje internacije dra Mačeka i drugova.", *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 6.

⁵²⁶ "Preslušavanje g. Radića primiče se kraju. Istraga bi mogla biti dovršena do Uskrsa.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 March 1925, no. 56 (1473): 1.

⁵²⁷ "Završena istraga protiv g. Stjepana Radića. Glavna rasprava ne će biti prije lipnja.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 April 1925, no. 71 (1488): 1.

⁵²⁸ "Zagrebačka policija zaustavlja svršetak te istrage protiv g. Stjepana Radića.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 April 1925, no. 73 (1490): 1.

⁵²⁹ "Kr. sudbeni stol u Zagrebu konačno je obustavio istražni postupak protiv Mačeka i drugova. Nezavisni sud nije uvažio proste policajne laži i denuncijacije, koje nijesu ničim potvrđene.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 April 1925, no. 81 (1498): 7.

⁵³⁰ "Kraj jedne komedije. Banski stol u Zagrebu zabacio je pritužbu drž. odvjetnika i potvrdio zaključak sudbenog stola, kojim se obustavlja istraga protiv dra Mačeka i drugova radi zločina protiv »otečestva, vladatelja i ustava«.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 April 1925, no. 85 (1501): 7.

According to *Hrvatski list* of 25 June 1925, during his stay in Zagreb the Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of SHS, Maksimović, **stated regarding the arrested leaders of the HSS that it was all politics.** *Hrvatski list* described Maksimović's words as sincerely spoken, but added: "We must strive to change the substance of that policy, for it would already be time for those Balkan politicians, who have entrenched themselves in Belgrade, to realize that the Balkans are nevertheless in Europe, and that such a policy will not endure for long."⁵³¹

All investigative proceedings against Stjepan Radić were completed, and the entire file was submitted only on 10 July 1925 to the State Attorney's Office in Zagreb, which was to respond within eight days.⁵³² By royal decree, the proceedings against Stjepan Radić were abrogated on 18 July 1925, and by order of the Ministry of the Interior, the interned leadership of the HSS was released on the same day. The leadership together visited the ailing Dr Maček at his apartment, and S. Radić and P. Radić planned on Monday, 20 July 1925, to travel to Bled to visit the King – this being S. Radić's first visit to the monarch.⁵³³

Šramotan poraz PP režima. **Sudbeni stol u Zagrebu poništio je odluku ministarskog savjeta, kojom se primjenjuje zakon o zaštiti države na Hrvatsku republikansku seljačku stranku.**

Borba između pravosuđa i policajne sile. POLICIJA DEMOLIRA STANOVE.

Nova blamaža PP vlade.

SUDBENI STOL UKIDA ZATOČENJE DRA MAČEKA I DRUGOVA I NAREĐUJE DA SE ODMAH IMADU PUSTITI SVI NA SLOBODU.

POLICIJA NE PUŠTA DRA MAČEKA I DRUGOVE IZ ZATVORA.

PITANJE INTERNACIJE DRA MAČEKA I DRUGOVA.

PRESLUŠAVANJE G. RADIĆA PRIMIĆE SE KRAJU.
Istraga bi mogla biti dovršena do Uskrsa.

ZAVRŠENA ISTRAGA PROTIV G. STJEPANA RADIĆA.
Glavna rasprava ne će biti prije lipnja.

Kr. sudbeni stol u Zagrebu konačno je obustavio istražni postupak protiv dra Mačeka i drugova.

Kraj jedne komedije.

DRŽAVNI STOL U ZAGREBU ZABACIO JE PRITUŽBU DRŽ. ODVJETNIKA I POTVRDIO ZAKLJUČAK SUDBENOG STOLA, KOJIM SE OBUSTAVLJA ISTRAGA PROTIV DRA MAČEKA I DRUGOVA RADI ZLOČINA PROTIV OTEČESTVA, VLADATELJA I USTAVA.

Danas o podne pušteni su na slobodu Stjepan Radić i internirano vodstvo HSS. Abolicija postupka protiv g. Stjepana Radića.

Figure 24. Reproductions of article headlines relating to the court proceedings against the leaders of the HSS, January 1925 – Part 02.

⁵³¹ "Uzakonjenje bezakonja.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 June 1925, no. 134 (1551): 2.

⁵³² "Istražni spis protiv g. Stjepana Radića. Predan je danas državnom odvjetništvu.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 July 1925, no. 147 (1564): 1.

⁵³³ "Danas o podne pušteni su na slobodu Stjepan Radić i internirano vodstvo HSS. Abolicija postupka protiv g. Stjepana Radića. G. Stjepan Radić putuje u ponedjeljak na Bled.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 July 1925, no. 154 (1571): 1.

All of this was evidently coordinated with the establishment of the new RR government, which took the oath in Belgrade on 18 July 1925. The unmistakable conclusion is that the court proceedings against S. Radić and the other leaders of the HSS, as well as all acts of tyranny, searches, detentions, and similar measures, were politically motivated and conducted unlawfully!

Dissolution of city and municipal councils and activities of heads and commissioners according to *Hrvatski list* in 1925

After the publication of the *Obznana* against the HRSS, numerous city and municipal councils were dissolved, and Radical or pro-Radical commissioners were appointed in their place.

- In Đakovo, on 4 January 1925, Dragan Devčić, president of the local HRSS organization, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment; Đuro Turkalj, former head official in Udbina, to 14 days' imprisonment and expulsion from Đakovo for three years; Franjo Carević, secretary of the local HRSS, to 8 days' imprisonment; and Pavo Matais, secretary of the local HRSS, to 3 days' imprisonment – all under § 11 of Bach's Imperial Patent of 1854. It was stated that the sentence and investigation were carried out by the district head, Đuka Bež.⁵³⁴
- The district head of Valpovo, Konaković, dissolved the municipal council in Bizovac on 7 January 1925, and appointed as commissioner a tailor from Petrijevci, the former communist Bogdanović.⁵³⁵
- In Nova Gradiška, on 8 January 1925, the Grand Prefect Perković, district head Huber, commissioner Lazić, and attorney Živković met and initiated new persecutions, "which began with the suspension of 'Graničar.'" ⁵³⁶
- In Erdut, the municipal council was dissolved on 8 January 1925, and the Radical Jovo Blagojević was appointed commissioner.⁵³⁷
- The election of the mayor in Nova Gradiška was scheduled for 10 January 1925, but Grand Prefect Perković suspended the election at the request of commissioner Lazić.⁵³⁸
- The Petrovaradin commissioner, Dr Anojčić, arrested former mayor Grginčević on 11 January 1925, allegedly because he had insulted a Serbian mother in front of a lieutenant colonel.⁵³⁹
- On the night of 11/12 January 1925, between Sibinj and Slobodnica, a tragic incident occurred in which a railway official named Misir was killed and two persons were wounded. As soon as the news reached Brod, "the district head requested intervention from the grand prefect," claiming "that a veritable revolution had broken out there!" Thereupon, the deputy commander of the gendarmerie, General Nikolić, set out with eight gendarmes and six Zagreb detectives, who carried out a barbaric manhunt against the peasants in Sibinj and Slobodnica: arrests, beatings with rifle butts, and mistreatment. They disregarded the fact that the hunters had suffered due to their own fault and instead **blamed innocent peasants**. Arrested and taken to Brod were Tomo Kovačević, former mayor of Sibinj and a candidate on the HRSS list for the Ljubuški

⁵³⁴ "Osuda pristaša HRSS u Đakovu. Sudeni na 39 dana zatvora i tri godine izгона.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 3.

⁵³⁵ "Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Bizovcu. Komesara ne će nitko da primi na koštu. – Osveta.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

⁵³⁶ "Policija proučava spise.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵³⁷ "Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Erdutu.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

⁵³⁸ "Samovolja vel. župana Perkovića.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁵³⁹ "Zbog potpukovnika.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 7.

district; and the peasants Valko Jurčević, Martin Solić, and Tomo Babić from Slobodnica. All four were severely beaten, and many other peasants from Sibinj and Slobodnica were arrested but had not yet been brought to Brod. They were being forced to confess that they had fired upon Damić and his companions.⁵⁴⁰

- Andrija Šilović, treasurer of the Agricultural Cooperative in Sibinj, was arrested in Brod at the railway station on 3 January 1925 as a suspicious person. Although the municipality of Sibinj officially confirmed his identity, the district head had not released him from prison even by 13 January, **“where he is being terribly mistreated, and no one knows for what reason.”**⁵⁴¹
- In Virovitica, Commissioner Musić, a lawyer without having passed the state bar examination, together with a committee he chaired, dismissed from service the city physician Dr Žmegač, president of the local HZ.⁵⁴²
- In Ivankovo, the municipal council was dissolved on 14 January 1925, and Fr. Jozić, a Pribičević supporter, was appointed commissioner. He immediately ordered the collection of weapons from those who held firearm permits.⁵⁴³
- In Kukujevci, on 10 January 1925, Commissioner Jovanović carried out searches and ordered the closure of the Croatian reading room due to suspicion that it was affiliated with the HRSS.⁵⁴⁴
- Commissioner Gabro Lazić in Nova Gradiška was appointed commissioner for the second time on 15 January 1925 and imposed on the dismissed municipal councillors a penalty of losing their “passive electoral rights for three years.”⁵⁴⁵
- The district head in Našice, Dr Špoljar, dissolved the municipal council in Podgorač on 15 January 1925. He appointed as commissioner a Radical peasant, Luka Radović from Ostrošinc, “who had no formal education.”⁵⁴⁶
- The dissolution of the municipal council in Pakrac was carried out by the Osijek regional governor Perković on 18 January 1925, who appointed as commissioner the old Hungarian-oriented clerk Todorović.⁵⁴⁷
- In Križevci, the district head arrested two HRSS members on 19 January 1925, but they were immediately released because there was no reason for detention.⁵⁴⁸
- In Rača near Bjelovar, on 18 January 1925, the municipal clerk Bjelovarac was dismissed because he had not “allowed the removal of voters from the electoral roll,” and a former gendarme, who was also an informer, was appointed commissioner. In Kapela, the municipal treasurer was dismissed due to suspicion of HRSS membership. Similarly, the treasurer in Velika Pisanica, who had served the municipality flawlessly for 15 years, was transferred, as was the municipal treasurer Svibić in Podravski Novi

⁵⁴⁰ “Progoni seljaštva u okolici Broda. »Napadaj« na učitelja Damića i drugove. Nesretan slučaj. – Zlostavljanje nevinih ljudi.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 6.

⁵⁴¹ “Inkvizicija u Brodu. »Sumnjivo lice«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

⁵⁴² “Otpust gradskog fizika u Virovitici. Predsjednika mjesne organizacije HZ.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

⁵⁴³ “Ivankovo, 14 January.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 4.

⁵⁴⁴ “Kukujevci, 10 January.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 3.

⁵⁴⁵ “Komesarijat u Novoj Gradiški. Zašto je zastupstvo raspušteno.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 5.

⁵⁴⁶ “Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Podgoraču. Komesar-analfabeta.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 5.

⁵⁴⁷ “Raspust trgovišnog zastupstva u Pakracu. Komesar, dakako.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 5.

⁵⁴⁸ “Uhapšenja u Križevcima.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 7.

Grad, who after 35 years of service was transferred to Drnje, even though his wife was “terminally ill.”⁵⁴⁹

- Dr Žanić was brought to Nova Gradiška on 20 January 1925 and placed in the municipal prison. He requested to be interrogated, but district head Huber told him he would be interrogated “when he felt like it.”⁵⁵⁰
- In Garčin, the municipal council, where HRSS supporters held a majority, was dissolved on 19 January 1925, and Ilija Bjelan from Selna was appointed commissioner.⁵⁵¹
- In Rešetari, which was a “purely Croatian municipality,” the municipal clerk Vjekoslav Ferić was dismissed on 17 January 1925, and Jurislav Cuvaj was appointed in his place. Thus, in that municipality, alongside the Serbian commissioner Vukelić, a Hungarian-oriented Cuvaj was also appointed.⁵⁵²
- In Opatovac, near Nova Gradiška, the village leader Marko Mandušić had his hunting rifle taken by gendarmes without reason, although he had a permit and was a member of the hunting association. District head Huber told him he could not get the rifle back until after the elections.⁵⁵³
- The district head in Nijemci, Lazić, dissolved the municipal council on 17 January 1925 and appointed the carpenter Bardon as commissioner. In Trnava, on 18 January 1925, the Đakovo administrator Đuka Bjež dissolved the municipal council, even though the members had sworn an oath. He appointed as commissioner the Radical Nikola Milinković from Svetoblažje. In Kaptol, the municipal council was also dissolved, and Slavko Markotić was appointed as administrator.⁵⁵⁴
- In Nijemci, Mića Bilandžija shouted “Long live Radić” at a public assembly and was arrested by gendarmes. He was taken to Vinkovci, where district head Lazić sentenced him to 14 days in jail.⁵⁵⁵
- The district head Huber sentenced Dr Žanić in Nova Gradiška on 23 January 1925 to 14 days in jail because he told the commissioner at a municipal council meeting that money had been stolen from the municipal treasury.⁵⁵⁶
- In Đakovo, the market chief Andra Morić was dismissed for being a candidate on Davidović’s party list. The commissioner appointed in his place was the royal public notary Ivan Kenfelj, who sided with the Radicals.⁵⁵⁷
- Feliks Lachner, a merchant from Našice, sent a protest letter to the district administrator Dr Ivan Špoljar regarding the detention of his son Stjepan, a 4th-grade student, and two of his classmates for allegedly posting Davidović’s political posters, which were legally permitted and properly stamped according to state censorship.⁵⁵⁸
- City clerk Aleksander Peheim in Vukovar, a member of HZ, was suspended on 27 January 1925 after 31 years of service. This action was carried out by Biljčević and

⁵⁴⁹ “Pismo iz naše ponosne Podravine. Pan Wilder se osvećuje, jer znade, da ne će biti izabran. – Ali svaka sila za vremena.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 4.

⁵⁵⁰ “Svemoćni sreski siledžije.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 7.

⁵⁵¹ “Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Garčinu. Komesar iz Selne.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 6.

⁵⁵² “Rešetari, 19 January.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 3.

⁵⁵³ “Opatovac, 21 January.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 3.

⁵⁵⁴ “Pod komesarskom čizmom. Raspuštanje općinskih odbora.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 4.

⁵⁵⁵ “Za poklik: »Živio Radić!« 14 dana zatvora.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 5.

⁵⁵⁶ “Dr. Žanić suđen na 14 dana.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 7.

⁵⁵⁷ “Komesarijat u Đakovu. Načelnik Morić suspendiran.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 4.

⁵⁵⁸ LACHNER, Feliks. “I djecu hapse i zatvaraju! U Našicama. – Zbog Davidovićevih plakata.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 5.

commissioner Vuković, leaving Peheim, his wife, and three children without means of support.⁵⁵⁹

- In Svilaj, the municipal council was dissolved on 29 January 1925, and commissioner Osmeričić, a Radical and “completely incompetent man who serves as a laughingstock for the village,” was appointed.⁵⁶⁰
- After arresting HRSS supporters and committee members and the mayor himself, the municipal council in Petrovaradin was dissolved on 1 February 1925. Commissioner Anojčić, the head of the police, was appointed.⁵⁶¹
- In Vrbova, peasant Ivan **Marenić paid a mass for Stjepan Radić’s health**. District head **Huber of Nova Gradiška learned of this and had Marenić arrested, sentencing him to 8 days in jail**.⁵⁶²
- Municipal commissioner Barbarić in Sibinj issued a warning to former municipal councillors that they would be held accountable if any disturbances of public order occurred in the municipality. The article commented: “This unprecedented action by the authorities, taking free citizens as **hostages**, caused great outrage among the people. Therefore, the **former** municipal councilors shall be held accountable for the orchestrated acts of all sorts of paid rascals.”⁵⁶³
- District head Jovanović summoned all ballot box guards of opposition parties, especially those of HRSS, in Batina, and obtained the following statement from them: “I, the undersigned, have never given permission to be appointed as a guard of the HRSS ballot box (Davidović’s, Socialist, or German, as the case may be), because I am a loyal citizen and not a supporter of the **bloody HRSS** (or any other as above), and I **solemnly** declare that I am **a Radical**.” It was reported from Batina that this Jovanović would be handed over to the court.⁵⁶⁴
- In Virovitica, the government commissioner summoned the dismissed manager of the city funds, Mr Ečer, and told him that he must bring the management of the city funds back to normal, free of charge, and then he would once again be left without a job. They threatened that if he did not want to do this, “they would beat him up,” without considering that he already had a wife and three children at the time.⁵⁶⁵
- “U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.” [In All Parts of Croatia, a Terrible Terror Is Being Carried Out, Which the People Endure Heroically] was the headline of an article published in *Hrvatski list* on 7 February 1925. It described terror against citizens in several towns and villages. Among other things, it stated that in Stenjevec on 6 February 1925, the municipal council was dissolved, “and the commissioner appointed was innkeeper Sertić, the father-in-law of former minister Poljak.”⁵⁶⁶
- The chief of police in Požega, “yellow-beaked Marković,” until 5 February 1925, with the assistance of Commissioner Jovanović, carried out terror the likes of which Požega

⁵⁵⁹ VUKOVARAC. “Progon grads. činovnika Peheima u Vukovaru. Nakon 31 godine službovanja suspendiran od službe i plaće.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 January 1925, no. 28 (1345): 5.

⁵⁶⁰ “Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Svilaju. Imenovanje pandura komesarom.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 6.

⁵⁶¹ “Komesarijat u Petrovaradinu. Gradsko zastupstvo raspušteno.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 February 1925, no. 33 (1350): 4.

⁵⁶² “Ni Bogu se ne daju moliti za Radića. Osam dana zatvora za Očenaš.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 February 1925, no. 34 (1351): 6.

⁵⁶³ “Teror u okolici Broda.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 3.

⁵⁶⁴ “Lupeška rabota jednog sreskog.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 4.

⁵⁶⁵ “Virovitica pod komesarijatom. Otpustili ga, a sad mu nalažu da besplatno radi.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 6.

⁵⁶⁶ “U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 7.

had never experienced in its history. Citizens were imprisoned “for the slightest offenses” and sentenced to 10 days in jail without a hearing, while many citizens were placed under police supervision and were not allowed to leave their homes after 7 p.m.⁵⁶⁷

- By order of the Virovitica district head Huzjak, on 6 February 1925, armed men from Cabuna arrested Franjo Kuhar and Josip Kult, farmers from Levinovci, who also served as **HRSS ballot box guards** at the polling station in Pivnica. They were brought to Virovitica where Ilija Krković, a teacher from Pčelić and deputy of the district candidate on the Radical-Democratic list, spoke with them, urging them to give up their duties as ballot box guards. They refused and were held in detention. In Vilić Selo near Požega, gendarmes **arrested HRSS ballot box guards** and 16 other peasants, taking them all to detention in Požega.⁵⁶⁸
- Royal notary Dr Nikola Nikić was appointed by the State Committee as the **chairman of the election committee** at the Brod I polling station. On 7 February 1925, at 3 p.m., he went to the polling station, but **the commander of the police guard forbade him access** based on an oral order from district head Mešterović. Upon Dr Nikić’s request, Mešterović gave him official confirmation **that access to the polling station was forbidden** based on an order from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Also, on 7 February 1925, a company of soldiers and 16 armed men with bombs were sent to the village of Sibirj, **and a “whole army battalion” was dispatched to other villages around Brod.**⁵⁶⁹
- **On election day**, 8 February 1925, in Nova Gradiška, district head Huber ordered **the detention of HRSS ballot box guards** from Dragalić, Ivanović, and Zukanović. They were released only in the evening of 9 February 1925, so they could not exercise their voting rights.⁵⁷⁰
- On 10 February 1925, the town crier in Našice announced that the government had won the elections. Citizens Janković, Kneif, and the Kelemen brothers **objected to the town crier, suggesting that this might not be true.** The district head Špoljar had them imprisoned and sentenced **each to two days in jail.**⁵⁷¹
- District head Jakovljević dissolved the municipal council in Županja on 13 February 1925. He appointed notary **Tomašić** as commissioner.⁵⁷²
- District head Đuro Besch issued an order that all inns and establishments in Đakovo must be closed by 6 p.m. No more than three citizens may be on the street together. **After 9 p.m., no one may be on the street.** Events, parties, and cinema screenings are allowed only until 5 p.m. These measures were enacted in response to an innocent demonstration by Đakovo youth **celebrating the opposition’s victory.**⁵⁷³
- In Sikirevci, the municipal council was dissolved on 7 March 1925, and Toma Galović, “a man of questionable conscience and similar character,” was appointed commissioner.⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶⁷ “Požega pod komesarijatom. Nečuven izborni teror.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 February 1925, no. 36 (1353): 5.

⁵⁶⁸ “Hapšenje čuvara kutija HRSS. U virovitičkom i požeškom kotaru.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 2.

⁵⁶⁹ “Brod, 7 February.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 February 1925, no. 37 (1354): 2-3.

⁵⁷⁰ “Huber ostaje Huber i na izbora. Zulumčar do kraja.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 2.

⁵⁷¹ “I u Našicama bubnjaju. I građane zatvaraju.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 February 1925, no. 43 (1460): 5.

⁵⁷² “Komesarijat u Županji. Čudna odredba kot. predstojnika.”, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 5.

⁵⁷³ “Opsadno stanje u Đakovu. Zbog manifestacije.”, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 5.

⁵⁷⁴ “Raspušteno općinsko zastupstvo.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 March 1925, no. 51 (1468): 5.

RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U BIZOVCU. KOMESARIJAT U NOVOJ GRADIŠKI.
 Komesara ne će nitko da primi na koštu. — Osveta. Zašto je zastupstvo raspušteno?

OSUDA PRISTAŠA HRSS U ĐAKOVU. Progoni seljaštva u okolini Broda.
 Sudeni na 39 dana zatvora i tri godine izгона. »NAPADAJ NA UČITELJA DAMICA I DRUGOVE,
 Neryetan slušaj. — Zlostavljenje nevinih ljudi.

OTPUST GRADSKOG FIZIKA U VIROVITICI. RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U PODGORACU.
 Predsjednika mjesne organizacije HZ. Komesar-analfabeta.

RASPUST TRGOVIŠNOG ZASTUPSTVA U PAKRACU. POD KOMESARSKOM ČIZMOM.
 Komesar, dakako. Raspuštanje općinskog odbora.

RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U ERDUTU. RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U GARČINU.

PROGON GRADSK. ČINOVNika PEHEIMA U VUKOVARU. RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U SVILAJU.
 Nakon 31 godinu službovanja suspendiran od službe i plaće! Imenovanje pandura komesarom.

ZA POKLIK: »ŽIVIO RADIĆ!« I DJECU HAPSE I ZATVARAJU!
 14 dana zatvora. U Našicama. — Zbog Davidovljevih plakata.

U svim krajevima hrvatske vrši se užasan teror, koji narod junački podnosi. KOMESARIJAT U PETROVARADINU.
 Gradsko zastupstvo raspušteno.

KOMESARIJAT U ĐAKOVU. VIROVITICA POD KOMESARIJATOM.
 Načelnik Murić suspendiran. Otpustili ga, a sad mu nalažu da besplatno radi.

NI BOGU SE NE DAJU MOLITI ZA RADIĆA. HUBER OSTAJE HUBER I NA DAN IZBORA.
 Osmo dana zatvora za Očenaš. Zaljubljen do kraja.

POŽEGA POD KOMESARIJATOM. KOMESARIJAT U ŽUPANJI.
 Nečuven izborni teror. Čudna odredba kot. predstojnika.

HAPSENJE ČUVARA KUTINA HRSS. OPSADNO STANJE U ĐAKOVU.
 U virovitičkom i požeškom kotaru. Zbog manifestacije.

Dr. ŽANIĆ SUDEN NA 14 DANA. RASPUŠTENO OPĆINSKO ZASTUPSTVO.

OSUDA PRISTAŠA HRSS U ĐAKOVU. Progoni seljaštva u okolini Broda.
 Sudeni na 39 dana zatvora i tri godine izгона. »NAPADAJ NA UČITELJA DAMICA I DRUGOVE,
 Neryetan slušaj. — Zlostavljenje nevinih ljudi.

Figure 25. Reproductions of headlines of some articles concerning the dissolution of councils in 1925.

Activities of ORJUNA, Chetniks, and SRNAO according to *Hrvatski list* in 1925

Members of ORJUNA (Organization of Yugoslav Nationalists), the Chetniks, and members of SRNAO (Serbian National Youth) were very actively involved in persecutions and various forms of terrorizing the citizens of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of SHS), first and foremost Croats, but also all those who were not on the same political line pursued by the rulers in Belgrade. According to the online edition of the Croatian Encyclopedia, Chetniks were members of a Serbian military organization with a pronounced nationalist, chauvinistic Greater-Serbian objective. Their leader was called *četovođa* or *vojvoda* [duke]. They began their activities in the second half of the 19th century in Macedonia, fighting against Ottoman rule. After the First World War, the Association of Chetniks was organized, with its Main Committee in Belgrade. In Croatia, the first organization was founded in Zagreb in 1927.⁵⁷⁵ However, it appears that Chetniks had organized in Croatia even earlier, since *Hrvatski list* published a transcript of a letter from the "Combat Subcommittee of the Chetniks

⁵⁷⁵ "Četnici." *Hrvatska enciklopedija*, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2013–2025. Accessed 9 October 2025. <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/cetnici>.

in the Kingdom of SHS for the Territory of Croatia, Slavonia and Međimurje, Zagreb IV,” dated 4 January 1925, which will be cited further in the text.

Members of all the aforementioned organizations became particularly active after the *Obznana* against the HRSS and throughout 1925. They had open and covert support from the Pašić–Pribičević (PP) government. What follows are descriptions of these criminal activities as reported by *Hrvatski list*.

In *Hrvatski list* of 4 January 1925, a letter titled **“COMBAT SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE CHETNIKS IN THE KINGDOM OF SHS FOR THE TERRITORY OF CROATIA, SLAVONIA AND MEĐIMURJE, ZAGREB IV”** was published. It had been sent on 20 December 1924⁵⁷⁶ to Janko Dokić in Gudovac. The letter stated that it was written by order of the **“Supreme Command of the Chetniks of the Kingdom of SHS.”** It noted that Ivan Dokić, son of Janko Dokić, was on the list of military deserters and ordered the following: “You are to ensure that your son Ivan Dokić reports to either the civil or military authorities by 15 January 1925 at the latest, or within 30 days of receiving this letter, and that you remain at the disposal of the authorities when they are in pursuit of your son. – Otherwise, if your son Ivan does not report within the specified time, **WE SHALL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF OUR SUPREME COMMAND, DESTROY YOUR ENTIRE FAMILY, BURN DOWN YOUR BUILDINGS, AND TAKE YOU YOURSELF CAPTIVE AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ACT, AND YOU WILL REMAIN IMPRISONED UNTIL YOUR SON REPORTS TO THE AUTHORITIES.** We further warn you **THAT THE AUTHORITIES DO NOT HINDER US IN OUR ACTIONS**, and even less your organization HRSS. This is our order and you are to abide by it.” The editors stated that they felt no need to comment further on such a letter. They only publicly asked the regional Grand Prefect Ante Perković whether he was aware of this “organization, which appears to stand under a certain powerful protection,” and whether he was “willing and ready to take under protection” Mr Janko Dokić and his son Ivan Dokić.⁵⁷⁷

In Feričanci, at the beginning of 1925, local ORJUNA members attacked Croatian youths, but the youths beat them so severely “that they will lose the will for further exploits.” The police arrested several Croatian youths and handed them over to the court in Našice. The report concluded with the words: “They are guilty because they defended themselves. They should have folded their arms and received beatings from all sorts of imported scoundrels.”⁵⁷⁸

On 8 January 1925, the district authority in Našice dissolved the “market-town council,” appointing as commissioner the former municipal clerk Stjepan Krznarić, described as a “newly minted ORJUNA member.” Rumours also spread that all municipal councils in the Našice district would be dissolved.⁵⁷⁹

In Novi Sad, on 11 January 1925, members of SRNAO together with the police attacked Dragutin Pečić, the holder of the Democratic Party list. He managed to take refuge in the house of Suzić, president of the Radical Party, but the attackers fired 50 shots at the house and smashed all its windows.⁵⁸⁰

On 14 January 1925, ORJUNA members in Zagreb issued “a leaflet in which they harangued against judges.”⁵⁸¹

⁵⁷⁶ This is, however, in contradiction with: “Četnici.” *Hrvatska enciklopedija*, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2013–2025. Accessed 22 August 2025.

<https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/cetnici>: according to which the first Chetnik organization in Croatia was founded in Zagreb in 1927.

⁵⁷⁷ “Jesu li ovo posljedice Cankovljevog boravka u Beogradu. Jedan upit obl. vel. županu g. Perkoviću.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 3–4.

⁵⁷⁸ “Atak Orjuna u Feričancima. Polomili zube.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 5.

⁵⁷⁹ “Komesarijat u Našicama. Raspust trgovišnog zastupstva.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

⁵⁸⁰ Bratska pucnjava.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 7.

⁵⁸¹ “Orjunaši harangiraju.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 1.

By order of the Osijek Grand Prefect Perković, on 13 January 1925 in Našice commissioner Stjepan Krznarić was removed from office and replaced by “a certain Gruber from Osijek, an unemployed ORJUNA member, for whom, according to the gendarmes, the Novi Sad police had issued a warrant for theft.”⁵⁸²

In Klokočevci, on 12 January 1925, the municipal council was dissolved and Mile Vukadinović, a municipal treasurer from Našice and an organized ORJUNA member, was appointed commissioner.⁵⁸³

In Zagreb, on 15 January 1925, the police sentenced the injured Croatian Sokol member Belak to 7 days in prison, while the ORJUNA member who had injured him was released.⁵⁸⁴

On 16 January 1925, the Royal Court Table in Mitrovica acquitted peasants Luka Peck and Pavle Spajić from Novi Banovci of charges that, “after the dissolved HRSS assembly on 12 October 1924 in Stara Pazova, they fired several shots into a crowd of SRNAO and ORJUNA members, killing Ruda Urošević, president of the Radical organization in Vojka, and lightly wounding the Chetnik Žika Vorkapić from Vojka.”⁵⁸⁵

On the night of 17/18 January 1925 in Vinkovci, the “detective” and ORJUNA member Banjeglav arrested 9 youths for singing Croatian patriotic songs. On 19 January 1925, they were sentenced – those under 18 to 8 days in prison and those over 18 to 14 days in prison.⁵⁸⁶

In the territory of the Travnik district, **Chetniks were also activated** and sought, by persuasion or by force, to dissuade Radical dissidents from standing as candidates in the elections.⁵⁸⁷

The president of the HRSS in Čepin, the shoemaker Alojz Kralik, was arrested on 29 January 1925. On 28 January 1925, gendarmes, in the presence of “Chetniks,” conducted a search of his home for the third time; although they found nothing suspicious, they nevertheless arrested him. The gendarmes first took him to their station, where Sergeant Veselinović struck him “twice in the face with his fist,” and the following day they transferred him to prison in Osijek.⁵⁸⁸

A report from Orahovica stated that on 26 January 1925 the tradesman Stjepan Grbić was arrested because he reacted to provocation and attacks by an ORJUNA member. According to the district authority, he was sentenced to 8 days in prison, without the right to appeal. It was particularly emphasized that the Law on the Election of National Representatives “explicitly states that no one may be imprisoned, nor summoned to serve a sentence, etc., 15 days before elections and 3 days after elections.”⁵⁸⁹

On 27 January 1925, Tanasija Dimitrijević Alavantić attempted to send a telegram from the post office in Ilok in which, as a Serb, he congratulated Dr Ante Trumbić on his energetic defense of civil rights, condemning the “cunning conduct of the government.” The postal clerk was surprised and telephoned the director of the local post office asking what she should do. She was told that such a telegram must not be accepted. Shortly thereafter, a telegram was sent

⁵⁸² “Novi komesar u Našicama. Skandal.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

⁵⁸³ “Raspust općinskog zastupstva u Klokočevcima. Još jedan komesar orjunaš.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 5.

⁵⁸⁴ “U eri progona i nasilja.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

⁵⁸⁵ “Krvava skupština HRSS u St. Pazovi. Rasprava pred sudbenim stolom mitrovačkim. Ubistvo predsjednika radikalske stranke u Vojki. – Okrivljeni pristaše HRSS riješeni optužbe.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 January 1925, no. 18 (1335): 7.

⁵⁸⁶ “Zatvoreni i osuđeni.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 3–4.

⁵⁸⁷ “Izborni teror u B. i H. Hapšenja u Travniku. – Krvavi govor ministra. – Harangiranje radikalskog lista. – Četnička akcija. – Novi državni odvjetnik.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 2.

⁵⁸⁸ “Uhapšenje predsjednika HRSS u Čepinu.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 6.

⁵⁸⁹ “Orahovica, 26 January.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 3.

from the same post office “greeting Pribičević and celebrating the deeds of ORJUNA.” Thus, double standards.⁵⁹⁰

The day after the elections, on 9 February 1925, it was reported from Čepin that since the evening of 8 February 1925 the village had been practically mobilized: “... the men are armed with axes, clubs, and pitchforks, day and night prepared to repel attacks by the so-called ‘Chetniks,’ who openly threaten arson and the murder of all Croats and – Swabians.” The author of the article praised the organization of the people, who had first prevented the seizure of ballot boxes from polling stations, which the “Chetnik” Đorđević had attempted in the company of gendarmes. **On election day itself, rifles were fired “by the Orthodox and ‘Chetniks.’ THEY CONTINUOUSLY DROVE THROUGH THE VILLAGE BY CAR, SHOUTING FURIOUSLY THAT TONIGHT EVERY THIRD CROATIAN OR SWABIAN HOUSE WOULD BE BURNED, THAT EVERY SECOND CROAT WOULD BE KILLED. FROM TOMORROW THERE IS NO MORE CROATIA. THIS IS GREAT SERBIA. The purpose was, through their shouting and gunfire, to intimidate voters so that they would not go to the polling station and would not vote. THE GENDARMES SUPPORTED THESE OUTRAGES AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE. The whole of Čepin has not slept for two nights. THE PEOPLE ARE READY FOR ANYTHING. RELY ON YOUR OWN STRENGTH AND DO NOT FALTER!”**⁵⁹¹

The newly elected Radical deputy Bingulac-Makazov organized a victory celebration in Vukovar on 9 February 1925. At the head of the column marched the “guardians” of order – **Chetniks**, who carried the king’s portrait before the procession. They stopped in front of the residence of the grand prefect, where several speeches were delivered, during which “the well-known **shouts against the Croats were heard.**” After that, the demonstration turned into **savage rioting and genuine Balkan vandalism.** They first smashed the windows of the Croatian Joint-Stock Printing House and wrecked the furniture inside the building. At the houses of the pharmacist Nikola Zebec and of Ivan and Josip Puhes, they broke windows and destroyed household furnishings. At the residence of Szentgyörgyi and the merchant Matković, they likewise smashed windows. Finally, they headed toward the Croatian Home, but there they were blocked by the police.⁵⁹²

The criminal acts of police officers in Osijek were reported in *Hrvatski list* of 11 February 1925. Police officers beat the worker Vladimir Ruvarac, whom they had arrested without cause in front of the editorial office building of *Hrvatski list*, dragged him into the police building and “there beat him with rifle butts” and trampled him on the floor. Finally, one policeman struck him on the head with a rifle butt, causing him to lose consciousness. When he regained consciousness, **“they drove him out onto the street, bloody and torn.”** Gustava Veselić and two other citizens were also abused by officers Milan Lončarević, Đorđe Jovanović, and another man from Virovitica, who told Veselić: **“So you are Veselić! ORJUNA killed your brother, and the police will kill you!”** The author concluded that such atrocities **“probably occur only in the notorious Belgrade ‘Glavnjača.’”**⁵⁹³

Further details about the terrible electoral terror across Croatia were reported in *Hrvatski list* of 12 February 1925. Among other things, they reprinted part of a statement on the election

⁵⁹⁰ “Državna pošta ne prima „protudržavne“ brzojavke. Srbijanac-radnik čestita g. dru Anti Trumbiću. Ali pošta ne prima brzojavku. – U isto vrijeme se primaju brzojavke, kojima se veličaju Tiszini husari i zločinačka Orjuna.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 February 1925, no. 31 (1348): 2.

⁵⁹¹ “Poslije „njihove pobjede“. Pod kakovim prilikama je obavljen izbor u Čepinu. Teror i prijeteće paležem i umorstvima udruženih oružnika i »četnika«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 February 1925, no. 40 (1357): 2.

⁵⁹² “Vukovarski državotvorci lupaju prozore. Državotvorci u Vukovaru priređuju manifestacije, koje se pretvaraju u hajdučke demonstracije.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 2.

⁵⁹³ “Iz osječke »Glavnjače«. Zločinačka djela pobješnjelijih policajaca. Teško stanje starca Bašića. – Zlostavljanje radnika Ruvarca. – »Orjuna ti je ubila brata, a tebe će policija!«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 February 1925, no. 41 (1458): 5.

results given to the press by Dr Spaho. According to him, it had been shown that despite terror and violence, and despite the ban on HRSS, the government had not succeeded in destroying it. He cited several cases of violence, including one in Visoko, where the district head moved the polling station in front of the Orthodox church and had the bells rung, simply to prevent Muslims from coming. When they nevertheless arrived, **Chetniks threw bombs at them**, yet they remained and voted. Terrible pre-election violence was also carried out in Banat. Thus, in the municipality of Franzensfeld near Zrenjanin, deputy notary Aleksa Jovanović had **Chetniks search the houses of certain German voters, beating them, their wives, and children**, as a result of which the voters did not turn out for the elections.⁵⁹⁴

Before the court in Osijek on 5 May 1925, proceedings were held regarding a bloody brawl that had occurred on the night of 7/8 September 1924 “between ORJUNA and workers.” At that time, “ORJUNA members Stojan Sarkanjac, a coachman from Osijek, and Aleksandar Budenko, a Russian refugee, were stabbed.” The accused were Antun Đurić, a wheelwright’s assistant from Nova Gradiška, and Karlo Hrvojević, a miller’s assistant from Nova Kapela. Only Đurić was present at the hearing, as Hrvojević was serving in the army. Đurić pleaded necessary self-defense, stating that they **had been attacked by a group “of more than 20 ORJUNA members,”** who had pressed them against a wall. Đurić was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment, suspended for five years.⁵⁹⁵

The long-time correspondent of *Hrvatski list* from Sarajevo wrote on 29 June 1925 about the crimes of the “respectable” Radical Kosta Vukadin in Sfetline in the Rogaška region. Armed with a rifle, he robbed girls of their ducats, and despite reports against him, he was neither detained nor investigated. On one occasion, when two people – one Catholic and one Muslim – disappeared, suspicion fell on Vukadin because he had been with them on the night they vanished. Yet no inquiry was conducted. Likewise, **he and his Chetnik “brothers,” armed to the teeth, stormed the offices of the Feltrinelli forestry company and extorted money.** However, when Vukadin, in a drunken state, “turned against his own brothers – the Chetniks,” the situation changed. After a Chetnik celebration in Sfetline, he attacked and seriously wounded a Sarajevo Chetnik, the railway official Toma Špadijer. The Chetniks publicly threatened in the newspapers that they would settle accounts with Vukadin in their own Chetnik manner if “the authorities would not or dared not.” Only then was Vukadin detained. During a search of the area around his house, gendarmes found “four military rifles, much ammunition – **one ballot box, 137 voting balls, and some twenty padlocks for ballot boxes.**”⁵⁹⁶ This is a clear indication of how the Radical authorities carried out and manipulated the election results of 8 February 1925 in their favour.

Before the District Court in Osijek, presided over by judge Dr Topalović, a hearing was held on 17 July 1925 against the ORJUNA member Stevan Galovac, who in December 1924 had fired six shots from a revolver at the youth Slavko Peš, a tailor’s assistant, hitting him in the right arm near the shoulder. Peš claimed that Galovac had lain in wait for him with the intention of killing him. Galovac was sentenced, astonishingly, to only 14 days in prison. It was concluded: **“Had Peš fired at Galovac, he would certainly have been charged with attempted murder.”**⁵⁹⁷

On the occasion of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Šibenik, held on 8 and 9 August 1925, a handful of Yugoslav Sokol members and

⁵⁹⁴ “Novi detalji o strahovitom izbornom teroru po Hrvatskoj.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 February 1925, no. 42 (1459): 1.

⁵⁹⁵ “Krvavi sukob Orjuna s radnicima. U Osijeku donjem gradu. – Sudenje Antuna Đurića.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 May 1925, no. 94 (1511): 6.

⁵⁹⁶ “Radikalska perjanica – razbojnik. Robi djevojkama dukate. – Otimlje glasački materijal. – Vlasti ga štite. – Energični četnici.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 July 1925, no. 138 (1555): 3.

⁵⁹⁷ “Orjunaški napadaj u Pejačevičevoj ulici. Čudna osuda.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 6.

ORJUNA members repeatedly attempted to provoke disturbances, but without success. During the interception of the Sinj Eagle brass band, they even received a beating. However, on the return train journey through Knin, participants from Požega were attacked by Yugoslav Sokol members and ORJUNA members, who in the most shameless manner insulted the Croatian flag. **The Osijek Eagles** returned by another train, and they too were attacked by ORJUNA members and Yugoslav Sokols, during which three **Eagle members** were injured.⁵⁹⁸

On 16 August 1925 in Pakrac, ORJUNA members desecrated the premises housing the Czechoslovak Beseda. The premises were located in the Croatia inn, where a Croatian reading room had previously been situated. The Croats had, out of courtesy, made the space available to the Czechs. A group of Pakrac ORJUNA members removed the sign reading "Czechoslovak Beseda – Entry permitted to members only," trampled it, and threw it into the street. They did not succeed in entering the premises. It was concluded: "The ORJUNA members were led by a district clerk, and they carried out the attack in revenge because the Czechs sympathize with the Croats." As usual, the attackers were not arrested.⁵⁹⁹

**ATAKA ORJUNE U FERIČANCIMA. RASPUST OPĆINSKOG ZASTUPSTVA U
Polomili zube. KLOKOČEVCIMA.
Još jedan komešar — orjunaš.**

Izborni teror u B. i H.

**HAPŠENJA U TRAVNIKU. — KRVAVI GOVOR MINISTRA. — HARANGIRANJE RADIKALSKOG LISTA. —
ČETNIČKA AKCIJA. — NOVI DRŽAVNI ODVJETNIK.**

Državna pošta ne prima „protudržavne“ **ORJUNAŠI HARANGIRAJU.**
brzojavke.

**Vukovarski državotvorci
lupa u prozore.**

**Radikalska perjanica —
razbojnik.**

**DRŽAVOTVORCI U VUKOVARU PRIREĐUJU
MANIFESTACIJE. KOJE SE PRETVARAJU U
HAJDUČKE DEMONSTRACIJE.**

**ROBI DJEVOJKAMA DUKATE. — OTIMLJE
GLASAC. MATERIJAL. — VLASTI GA ŠTITE.
— ENERGIČNI ČETNICI. —**

Iz osječke „Glavnjače“.

ZLOČINAČKA DJELA POBJEŠNJELIH POLICIJACA.

**Teško stanje starca Bašića. — Zlostavljanje radnika Rugarca. — »Orjuna ti je ubila brata, a tebe
će policija!«**

**KRVAV SUKOB ORJUNE S RADNICIMA.
U Osijeku donjem gradu. — Sudenje Antunu
Đuriću.**

**ORJUNAŠKI NAPADAJ U PEJACEVIĆEVOJ ULICI.
Čudno ožuda.**

**Novi detalji o strahovitom izbornom teroru
po Hrvatskoj.**

**NAPADAJ ORJUNAŠA NA »ČESKU BESEDU. U
PAKRACU.
Osveta za simpatije Čeha prema Hrvatima.**

Poslije „njihove pobjede“.

Pod kakovim prilikama je obavljen izbor u Čepinu.

TEROR I PRIJETNJE PALEŽEM I UMRORSTVIMA UDRUŽENIH ORUŽNIKA I »ČETNIKA«.

Figure 26. Reproduction of headlines of articles relating to ORJUNA, the Chetniks, and SRNAO in 1925.

⁵⁹⁸ "Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Šibeniku i Jugosokol te orjunaši.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 August 1925, no. 175 (1592): 3.

⁵⁹⁹ "Napadaj Orjunaša na »Česku Besedu« u Pakracu. Osveta za simpatije prema Hrvatima.", *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 August 1925, no. 180 (1597): 5.

Persecution of Croatian educational institutions, professors and teachers in the Kingdom of SHS in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

According to information published in *Hrvatski list* on 3 January 1925, the Minister of Education issued a decision relocating the male teacher training school from Derвента to Banja Luka.⁶⁰⁰

Đuro Koharić, a teacher and headmaster of the elementary school in Gorjani, who was “president of the Croatian Teachers’ Association ‘Zajednica’ for the Đakovo district,” was transferred to the village of Azanja in Serbia as of 1 January 1925. The transfer was carried out by the “notorious Pribičević supporter Ika **Ivakić**, a teacher in Tomašanci.” A particular problem was that Koharić was an elderly man who lived with his family in Gorjani. The people knew him as an exemplary teacher and a man of the people, and they were outraged by his transfer.⁶⁰¹

Among the many teachers who fell victim was Ivan Benšić in Majur. He had spent a full five years as a prisoner of war in Italy, “returned broken and exhausted, and resumed his former teaching post in Majur.” In the middle of winter, Grand Prefect Božić transferred him from Majur “to the Orthodox village of Gazije” in the Krndija hills, at his own expense, while transferring the assistant teacher from Gazije, Grubača, to Majur. No one asked who would provide Benšić with money for moving, and the small farm he had in Majur was ruined.⁶⁰²

According to *Hrvatski list* of 10 January 1925, the Sarajevo newspaper *Pravda* wrote that the Grand Prefect of Travnik, Dušan Petrović, had issued “an order to all offices in the Travnik district that teachers be engaged in agitation for the Radical Party,” and that those who did not comply would suffer unpleasant consequences. It was emphasized that the then “corrupt clique (...) demonstrates that it considers the profession of educational workers equal to that of gendarmes.”⁶⁰³

“Demon na djelu” [Demon at Work] was the title of an article in the newspaper *Slobodni narod*, which reported that Minister Pribičević was taking revenge on the children of his political opponents. Among other things, “in the middle of winter, contrary to every legal regulation, Mrs Zorka, daughter of M. Stanković, and the daughter of Member of Parliament Svetozar Đorđević were transferred from Belgrade.” It was added that **“Pribičević has ruined several hundred Croatian teachers’ families and has now turned against the teaching profession in Serbia as well.”** It concluded: “Regarding Stanković’s daughter, he exclaimed: ‘What, is she still here?’ and ordered that an act of transfer be drafted immediately, without any regard for the permanence of a teaching post. And the teachers’ association remains silent about all this!”⁶⁰⁴

From Križevci, Professor Maštrović was transferred on 19 January 1925 to Kruševac in Serbia.⁶⁰⁵

Svetozar Pribičević dismissed two school inspectors, Gligorije Drakalović (Štip district) and Benedikt Popović (Kičevo district), solely because they had stood as candidates in the elections on the Democratic lists of Davidović’s party.⁶⁰⁶

⁶⁰⁰ “Premještanje učiteljske škole.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 4.

⁶⁰¹ “Opet jedna uciviljena obitelj. Premještanje učitelja Koharića.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 January 1925, no. 3 (1320): 5.

⁶⁰² “Crni dani za naše učiteljstvo. Premještanje učitelja Benšića iz Majura.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 5.

⁶⁰³ “I učitelje uprežu u agitaciju. Što o tome piše sarajevska »Pravda«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

⁶⁰⁴ “Demon na djelu.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 2.

⁶⁰⁵ “Uhapšenja u Križevcima.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 7.

⁶⁰⁶ “»Smenjeni« nadzornici.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 January 1925, no. 21 (1338): 3.

Teacher Dragutin Šimunovski, a native of Osijek, described as a quiet and peaceful man, was transferred on 21 January 1925 “from the village of Ledenik near Našice all the way to the village of Studenice in Lika, near Perušić.” The reason for the transfer was, as usual, “for administrative needs.” Prior to that, the head of the county office, Janković, had demanded that he persuade the people to enroll in the Radical Party. The “innkeeper from Koška, Kovačević,” pressured him to join Pribičević’s party, and a volunteer named Trbljanović urged him to join the Radicals. Šimunovski pleaded with them to leave him alone, as he was not inclined toward that, and he was already burdened by family circumstances: “three of his children had died, and a fourth lived with a sick mother.” Nevertheless, the authorities of the time mercilessly transferred him in the middle of winter.⁶⁰⁷

By decision of Minister Pripac, **as many as 24 teachers in Croatia were prematurely and forcibly retired**, effectively as punishment.⁶⁰⁸

On 26 January 1925, the headmaster of the elementary school in Virovitica was **dismissed from service, although he had already completed 32 years of service**. He was transferred to Zveka in Serbia, and teacher Cerovski was appointed in his place.⁶⁰⁹

In the article entitled “Rad ministra prosvjete u zimskoj sezoni. Premještanja, namještanja, otpuštanja...” [The Work of the Minister of Education in the Winter Season. Transfers, Appointments, Dismissals...], published in *Hrvatski list* on 27 January 1925, data were presented from the education sector concerning promotions, the appointment of substitute female teachers, the appointment of assistant teachers, the naming of full teachers, the appointment of head teachers, retirements, transfers at personal request, appointments by royal decree, but also **transfers at the request of others – that is, due to the current political situation**. As a result, **as many as 18 teachers** were unjustly and unfairly transferred.⁶¹⁰

In Gradina, on 28 January 1925, the municipal clerk, together with a scribe and a constable, conducted a search of the reading room, confiscated all books and other property, and sealed the door. Everything was done by order of the Royal District Authority from Virovitica. It was concluded that this was **“the stupidity and violence of desperate rulers.”**⁶¹¹

Hrvatski list of 31 January 1925 published a lengthy article on the persecution of teachers. It emphasized that the regime **“separates wife from husband, father from his family, merely to destroy those who do not bow their necks before it.”** An example was cited of a circular letter from the presidency of the Association of Yugoslav Teachers (UJU) for the districts of Vukovar and Vinkovci, sent to “all teachers of those districts.” Teachers were asked to pay their membership dues, and the names of those who failed to do so would be published in their journals. It was concluded that this “circular” was “a perfect example of a blackmailing and threatening letter (...) announcing denunciation, and denunciation the signatories even consider their duty... (...) Denunciations arrive, and from the Ministry of Education telegrams of **transfers, retirements, and dismissals of teachers** are sent out in all directions.”⁶¹²

⁶⁰⁷ “Tragedija jedne učiteljske porodice. Iz Ledenika u Studenice.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 January 1925, no. 22 (1339): 5.

⁶⁰⁸ “Iz Pripčeva resora.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 January 1925, no. 24 (1341): 3.

⁶⁰⁹ “Progon ravnajućeg učitelja Paulina. Premješten iz Virovitice u – Zveku.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 5.

⁶¹⁰ “Rad ministra prosvjete u zimskoj sezoni. Premještanja, namještanja, otpuštanja...” , *Hrvatski list*, 6, 27 January 1925, no. 26 (1343): 6.

⁶¹¹ “Hrvatska pučka čitaonica u Gradini. Oblasno zatvorena. – I knjige zaplijenjene!”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 5.

⁶¹² “Progoni učiteljstva. Jao državi, gdje učitelje progone. Denuncijanti na djelu. – Crni se kabinet otvoreno prijete. – Značajna »okružnica« ujujača. – Koje se učiteljstvo progone, ne treba ni spominjati. – Pribac kultivira egzemplare, kakvih ni u zoologiji nema.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 4.

Teacher Stjepan Petričević, who had served for more than 10 years to the satisfaction of both the people and the authorities in Dragalić near Nova Gradiška, was transferred by telegram to Serbia, to the village of Stepojevac. Petričević had five small children and wondered where he would take them.⁶¹³

An author signing as “Hrvat” published an article in *Hrvatski list* of 26 May 1925 entitled “Prosvjetno pljačkanje” [Educational Plundering]. At the beginning of the article, he wrote: “**Svetozar Pribičević chose for himself the portfolio of Minister of Education with the sole intention of destroying and eradicating all the educational achievements of the Croatian people.**” It was emphasized that he had “against the interests and needs of education fragmented the educational administration into separate regions” and had “dispersed all the good educational civil servants and replaced them with others whose primary concern and duty was reverence for the personal cult of Svetozar.” It was added that this was not enough for him; around Ascension Day 1925, he **removed about 200 movable items (“writing desks, ordinary tables, leather furniture sets, mirrors, paintings, cabinets, carpets, coat racks, and even spittoons”) from the building at 10 Opatička Street in Zagreb and transferred them to the ministry in Belgrade.** Thus, the entire second floor and part of the ground floor were left empty, except for the office of the former inspector, then “Professor of Category I, Group IV,” Sava Roksandić, who was intended to continue supervising education.⁶¹⁴

The District Authority from Virovitica closed the Croatian Reading Room in Gradina on 21 January 1925 and confiscated all its property. After repeated requests for the Reading Room to be reopened, on 23 June 1925 a “reply arrived from the District Authority in Virovitica stating that **the reopening of the Reading Room in Gradina was not permitted!**”⁶¹⁵

In the article “Skupština učitelja iz Hrvatske i Slavonije” [Assembly of Teachers from Croatia and Slavonia], it is stated that former Minister Pribičević dissolved the old Union of Croatian Teachers’ Associations and “**by force compelled Croatian teachers” to join the Association of Yugoslav Teachers (UJU) for Croatia and Slavonia.**⁶¹⁶ On this topic, *Hrvatski list* also received a commentary from a teacher entitled “Croatian Teachers and the UJU,” which stated that the UJU, through its newspapers *Jug* and *Straža*, had invited “dear brothers” to an assembly in Osijek. The author, signing as “Teacher,” asked, “**Are the persecuted to see ‘dear brothers’ in their persecutors?**” He supported this by noting that in **the Osijek region alone more than 70 teachers had been prematurely retired** and had already gone six months without any income. **All teachers, moreover, suffered various barbaric persecutions, yet were hypocritically addressed as “dear brothers.”**⁶¹⁷

Službene novine of 20 August 1925 published, under the title “Premještanje prof. Cepulića” [Transfer of Professor Cepulić], the King’s decision, made at the proposal of the then Minister of Education, to transfer Milan Cepulić, a professor at the boys’ grammar school in Osijek, to the one in Bakar. At the end of the text it was stated that this should be “one of the last victims of the Osijek ‘black cabinet.’”⁶¹⁸

Hrvatski list reported that on 1 September 1925 teacher Stjepan **Flić** voluntarily ceased to be a member of its editorial staff, since after **two years** of pleading and waiting he had finally obtained a post in the village of Martinac near Bjelovar. The article further stated: “He took refuge in the editorial office of the *Hrvatski list* until the thunder-wielders who so rampaged and ravaged our education would take pity on him. He sought posts to which no one

⁶¹³ “Progoni se učitelja nastavlja. Iz Dragalića u Stepojevac.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 6.

⁶¹⁴ »HRVAT«. “Prosvjetno pljačkanje.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 26 May 1925, no. 110 (1527): 2.

⁶¹⁵ “Kulturni skandal u Gradini. Kotarska oblast ne dozvoljava otvorenje čitaonice.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 June 1925, no. 134 (1551): 5.

⁶¹⁶ “Skupština učitelja iz Hrvatske i Slavonije.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 August 1925, no. 183 (1600): 5.

⁶¹⁷ UČITELJ. “Hrvatski učitelji i UJU.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 August 1925, no. 183 (1600): 5.

⁶¹⁸ “Premještanje prof. Cepulića.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 August 1925, no. 183 (1600): 5.

else wished to go, yet he did not receive them. The tutors of education preferred to leave schools closed and children without instruction rather than entrust them to a qualified man who in school is only a teacher and not a party man. In one school in the Đakovo region, a peasant who learned to read and write in Mitrovica is running the school, yet even there they would not allow Mr Fligić. We wish our former colleague and friend success in his work in the field of national education, and may he never bow his head before those worse than himself.”⁶¹⁹

In Sarajevo, on 25 September 1925, a large protest assembly was held against the abolition of the convent teacher-training school at the Institute of St. Joseph, at the invitation of the Croatian Woman and the Catholic Women’s Association in Sarajevo. The first to speak was Professor Jagoda Truhelka, who presented the history of the long-standing cultural and educational work of the Teacher-training School of the Daughters of Divine Love in Sarajevo. The school had been founded in 1884, and from that time until 1925 it had graduated 1,400 capable female teachers. The school operated in the spirit of national unity and religious tolerance. Thus, this Catholic religious school also admitted and prepared many non-Catholics, including Muslim women, for the teaching profession. Truhelka mentioned that a government delegate had often declared at final examinations that the pupils of this institute performed much better than those of the state teacher-training schools. At the end, Truhelka read the decision abolishing the school, stating that it was unconstitutional, which was further explained by the lawyer Dr Ivica Pavičić, emphasizing that the abolition was unlawful and unconstitutional. He concluded by saying that the feeling of Catholic and national consciousness rebelled against the minister’s order. Mrs **Dvorniković** observed that **the schools at that time were largely organized in an entirely Serbian spirit, as Serbian teachers predominated and the textbooks were exclusively by Serbian authors**. The legal clerk Dr Stipančić, in his passionate speech, stressed that it was the natural and legal right of parents to send their children to the schools they wished and desired. Retired senior adviser **Gašić**, in a long speech, emphasized that the school had greatly contributed to high moral standards in private and public life. The retired grammar school director Mijo **Poljak** stated that the convent teacher-training school had **spread education among the people with very meagre state subsidies** and observed that economic reasons alone should have been decisive in prompting the state to continue supporting it. He also said that in general **all books coming from the Croatian side were being removed from schools. He emphasized: “We are not opponents of Cyrillic, but we cherish our own as well.”** At the end, a protest resolution was read and unanimously adopted. The resolution was sent to all Croatian and Slovenian members of parliament.⁶²⁰

In Šid, on 5 October 1925, a celebration was held marking the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom and the consecration of the new building of the local Croatian Reading Room. A very large number of people attended, both from Šid itself and from the surrounding area, especially from Tovarnik. A report from Šid most sharply condemned the “act of irresponsible elements who, on the night before the celebration, **smeared the façade of the reading room with eggs.**”⁶²¹

Hrvatski list of 13 October 1925 published a short notice under the title “Kulturni skandal” [Cultural Scandal]. It reported that “the headmaster of the Osijek Higher Grammar School, Mr Koch, on the basis of an order from the Ministry of Education, **dissolved four upper grades of the school (V, VI, VII, and VIII) and sent the pupils home.**” He directed them to continue their education at grammar schools in Vinkovci, Požega, and Zagreb. In this way, 40 pupils were dismissed, an average of 10 per grade. The decision arrived a month and a

⁶¹⁹ “Iz redakcije.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 2 September 1925, no. 191 (1608): 5.

⁶²⁰ “Protest sarajevskih Hrvatica. POVODOM UKIDANJA SAMOSTANSKE PREPARANDIJE U SARAJEVU.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 September 1925, no. 214 (1631): 3.

⁶²¹ “HRVATSKA NARODNA SLAVA U ŠIDU. Proslava Tisućgodšnjice i posveta »Hrvatske čitaonice«.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 October 1925, no. 219 (1636): 5.

half after the school year had already begun. The unsigned author particularly emphasized that **the grammar school had existed since as early as 1764**. A justified question was raised: if abolition was indeed intended, could this not have been done gradually, allowing pupils to complete the grammar school they had enrolled in and attended? The Ministry justified its decision by citing the small number of pupils, but this had been known in previous years without any move toward abolition. The procedure caused general consternation in Osijek, and steps were already being taken with the government to have this **“senseless order rescinded.”**⁶²² Nevertheless, on 13 October 1925 the county authorities ordered that from 14 October 1925 instruction in the upper grades of the grammar school in Osijek should resume, “as steps have been taken with the government to have this order revoked.”⁶²³

The Assembly of the Croatian Professors' Association was held in Zagreb on 11 October 1925. At that assembly, Croatian professors, among other things, demanded:

- **that the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom be celebrated in all schools**
- that the injustice be corrected whereby almost all secondary school headmasters were supporters of the greatest oppressor of Croatian interests
- that a protest be lodged against the abolition of the female teacher-training schools of the Sisters of Charity
- that the Educational Council include an equal number of Croatian professors as Slovenian and Serbian professors
- that all dismissed, transferred, and prematurely retired professors – all members of the Croatian Professors' Association – be reinstated
- that Belgrade textbooks not be imposed, as they corrupt the Croatian language
- that Cyrillic script and the term “Serbian language” not be imposed
- that the question of secondary school youth participation in the Croatian Sokol be properly resolved
- that the retirement age for full pension be equalized, since in Serbia it was 30 years of service, and in Croatia 35 years.⁶²⁴

By decree of the Ministry of Education, the Higher Grammar School in Osijek was finally closed on 21 October 1925. Pupils of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades were informed that the classes were being abolished due to the small number of students, and that on 22 October 1925 “the pupils may come to collect their certificates or confirmations of attendance and then go wherever they know. Thus, an institution that **has existed since 1766** and was one of the cultural nurseries of Slavonia, one of the oldest, has been closed with a single stroke of a blunt minister.” The unsigned author added: “These people who have carried out this assault on the oldest institution in Slavonia are not worthy even to serve as doorkeepers in the Ministry, let alone as leading ministers. Do these people have no sense or understanding that they are abolishing such an institution, where our finest educators and most distinguished professors worked? An institution that strengthened Strossmayer, Marković, Harambašić, and many other Croatian cultural workers with culture and knowledge. This news, that the Higher Grammar School has been definitively closed – which we still can hardly believe – has provoked a storm of indignation in all strata of the citizenry, regardless of nationality, for that institution also sent many Serbs into the world, steeled with knowledge and honesty. Whomever you ask for an opinion on this Balkan scandal, whether Croat or Serb, cannot find enough words to condemn it. We still hope that there will be our people, both Serbs and Croats, who will enlighten this

⁶²² “Kulturni skandal.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 October 1925, no. 225 (1641): 5.

⁶²³ “Ukidanje viših razreda gimnazije.”, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 October 1925, no. 226 (1642): 5.

⁶²⁴ „Hrvatski profesori na braniku hrvatskog školstva. Godišnja skupština Hrvatskog profesorskog društva. – Pribičević je otišao, ali njegov duh još harači na polju prosvjete.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 October 1925, no. 230 (1646): 2.

shopkeeper of a minister about the grave injury inflicted upon our national culture in Slavonia. Surely the hoof of Pripac's partisans is involved here, who, as we hear, still occupy all positions in the Ministry of Education, from doorkeeper to minister."⁶²⁵

The Minister of Education, Velja Vukičević, assessed the state of schooling as poor, with which the unsigned author of an article in *Hrvatski list* of 3 November 1925 agreed. It was stated that after the war 19 grammar schools with 8 grades had been founded, 22 had been converted into such schools, 38 grammar schools with 4 grades had been established, and 100 civic schools with programs similar to grammar schools had been opened. Conditions in which teaching was conducted were quite poor and inadequate. Textbooks were of low quality and inconsistent. As for teaching staff, the situation was particularly difficult, as there was a severe shortage of professors. It was noted that in all schools there were 2,063 classes with 80,000 pupils, while there were only 1,143 qualified professors.⁶²⁶

An author signing as "An Aggrieved Parent" wrote an extensive article following the decision to abolish the Higher Grammar School in Osijek. He emphasized that the school **"has existed in Osijek for 160 years"** and that he did not know "whether to be more astonished or appalled at this procedure or at its reasons." He rightly noted that if the school was to be closed, it should have been done before the start of the school year, not six weeks after pupils had attended classes, paid enrollment fees, and some parents had paid for lodging and secured provisions. Abolition should have been gradual, one grade at a time, allowing those already enrolled to complete their education there – especially those in the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. Yet, in his view, even those enrolled in the 5th grade were justifiably disappointed and deceived in their hopes. Regarding general educational policy, he stated that it had been and continued to be guided by party-political considerations (while Pribičević was Minister of Education). Because of this, "secondary schools sprang up everywhere like mushrooms after rain; Pribičević even opened secondary schools in the remotest places of Lika." This required more teachers, but there were insufficient qualified personnel, so various unqualified individuals were employed, including primary school teachers and, for example, Russian refugees, "mostly former officers, thus without pedagogical or professional training, and moreover struggling with language difficulties." As to why the classical grammar school attracted fewer pupils, the author wrote: **"In these unhealthy educational circumstances, the Osijek grammar school remained faithful to its tradition, for thanks to its fortunate fate it was spared the aforementioned misfortunes and afflictions, and thus maintained an enviable level compared to many other secondary schools in the homeland and compared to the Osijek science-oriented grammar school (Croatian: realna gimnazija); yet precisely for that reason it did not attract but repelled a larger number of pupils."** He concluded: **"Therefore, it was these reasons that should have been removed, not the school itself. A diseased part of the body must be treated, not immediately amputated."** In his opinion, if there were too many secondary schools, the state should first "close the new ones in small places without teaching aids and equipment, without collections and laboratories," and then the Osijek grammar school would certainly never have come under consideration, as it **proudly looked back on 160 years of history, was equipped with teaching aids like few others, and possessed rich professors' and students' libraries.** He expressed the conviction that schools in Korenica and other small places could not possibly have as many pupils as the Osijek grammar school, yet Pribičević did not abolish them. He concluded that Osijek had until then had a **great classical grammar school** and alongside it a great science-oriented grammar school, and that the city needed both; therefore, all should oppose the abolition of the four upper

⁶²⁵ „Kulturni skandal.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 October 1925, no. 233 (1649): 5.

⁶²⁶ „Anormalno stanje u našem školstvu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 November 1925, no. 243 (1660): 2.

grades of the Higher Classical Grammar school, and the city council, the regional grand prefect, the mayor, and Croatian members of parliament should raise their voices against it.⁶²⁷

Before the Zagreb court, proceedings began on 4 November 1925 against the Croatian journalist Slavko Cihlar. He was sued by the secretary of the Independent Democratic Party, Stevo Stojanović, over an article in the Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat* “in which the persecution of Croatian teachers under the educational regime of Svetozar Pribićević is discussed.” In a polemic with another Zagreb journalist, Cihlar reproached him for having “stood up for Stevo Stojanović, who had been a prominent functionary of Pribićević’s party in Croatia, yet had not risen in defense of the persecuted Croatian teachers.” As a witness, the president of the Union of Croatian Teachers, Mr Ivan Tomašić, first testified. He described the seizure of Croatian teachers’ property and cited individual cases of persecution and transfers solely because they were Croats. He concluded that all persecutions had been carried out by order of the “black cabinet” of the Independent Democratic Party in Zagreb, 17 Ilica Street. In contrast, Independent Democrats were “promoted without the necessary professional qualifications.” Dr Albert Bazala described individual persecutions of Croatian teachers carried out at the initiative of the Independent Democratic Party “under the general pretext of ‘service needs.’” He cited cases of teachers who had been retired and then dismissed from service. Bazala testified that Superintendent Lazić came to teacher Katić “with a slip of paper and told him that he was no longer the teacher there, but Samardžić was, whom the superintendent had immediately brought with him.” Katić did not even receive a decree. Bazala further testified that a member of the Independent Democratic Party organization had told the school director in Požega, Kuntarić, that he would be transferred – before he had officially been transferred. This showed that persecutions and transfers were carried out **“with the knowledge and by order of the political organization.”** He therefore considered the plaintiff co-responsible. Former secretary in the Ministry of Education, Dr Zlatko Kuntarić, also testified, stating “that from the discovered files in the Ministry of Education it can be seen that the persecution of Croatian teachers originated **at the initiative of Pribićević’s party.**” He mentioned “the case of his father, a director in Požega, whose transfer was **known to the organization of the Independent Democratic Party before he himself was officially informed.**” Milan Novoselić, a dismissed teacher from Međimurje, testified that he had been “dismissed on the basis of a decree by the Independent Democrat Dr Žganec and without investigation,” while many “Croatian teachers in Međimurje were evicted by gendarmes.” He added that “the plaintiff Stevo Stojanović told him in the café ‘Corso’ that he was not opposed to the persecution of Croatian teachers and that if Croatian teachers wanted to achieve anything, they all had to join the Yugoslav Teachers’ Association.”⁶²⁸ During the continuation of the proceedings, documents concerning the persecution of Croatian teachers were read, and particularly moving was “a letter from the sister of the **late Croatian teacher Kamenar, who, persecuted and dismissed from service, died in poverty.**” In the closing speech of Mr Ivica Kovačević, defense counsel for Cihlar, it was stated that the persecution of Croatian teachers and the co-responsibility of the plaintiff Stevo Stojanović had been proven.⁶²⁹ The verdict in this trial was announced on 6 November 1925, and it amounted to a condemnation of “Pribićević’s educational regime.” Thus, Croatian teachers received moral satisfaction. The court established that it had been proven **“that the persecution of Croatian teachers during the ministerial tenure of Svetozar Pribićević factually existed,”** and that this was solely because “they belonged to the Union or Association

⁶²⁷ POGOĐENI RODITELJ. „Gimnazija. Non multa, sed multum.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 November 1925, no. 244 (1661): 2.

⁶²⁸ „Pribićevićeva prosvjetna politika na optuženičkoj klupi. Glavna rasprava pred sudbenim stolom u Zagrebu o progonima hrvatskih učitelja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 November 1925, no. 244 (1661): 7.

⁶²⁹ „Pribićevićeva prosvjetna politika pred sudom. Nastavak rasprave Stojanović contra Cihlar.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 November 1925, no. 246 (1663): 7.

of Croatian Teachers.” It was established that some had been **unlawfully transferred to inferior posts in Serbia**. Those teachers who, under the new civil service law, had declared themselves Croats or priests in their personal records, during Pribičević’s tenure as minister, “were pensioned off or dismissed.”⁶³⁰

In *Hrvatski list* of 6 November 1925, “An Affected Parent” once again wrote extensively about the problem of closing the upper grades of the Classical Grammar School in Osijek. He stated that in many countries voices had been raised against classical grammar schools, claiming that “the study of Latin and Greek is a superfluous burden from which no one derives any benefit.” He considered these objections justified for those who intended to “devote themselves to crafts, trade, an ordinary private or state clerical career, attend a teacher-training college, or a military school, because instead of those subjects they could study modern languages and other practical matters to a greater extent.”

Attempts had been made to satisfy these needs and respond to such objections by creating exclusively science-oriented grammar schools, but these too did not prove satisfactory. They were not practical enough for some, while for others the necessary educational preparation for attending higher education institutions suffered. Immature children were forced to choose their future profession too early, transfers between school types involved many difficulties, and if the transfer occurred too late or the obstacles could not be overcome, the result was failure. For those intending to pursue academic studies, however, he believed such criticisms were unfounded. He noted that the newly introduced science-oriented grammar schools had also failed to satisfy all the needs of pupils. In defence of the continued existence of the Classical Grammar School in Osijek, “An Affected Parent” cited part of the curriculum for secondary education envisaged by the reform of the French educational system of 3 May 1923. According to that reform, Latin and Greek were described as follows: “the final aim of these disciplines and their unique virtue does not consist in giving the mind elegance through superfluous ornamentation, but their value lies in solidity and in the measure of judgment, because **humanistic education seeks specially to foster the development of the analytical mind, full strength, precision, and clarity of reasoning**. And Hellenistic culture (...) will it not, with its so rare humanity, enrich and complete humanism? **Are not among all disciplines Greek and Latin the most accessible to young men**, particularly if the teacher knows how to make use of all that they contain in moral richness, eternal youth, and living beauty?” In the curriculum ultimately adopted in France, there emerged “a unified type of secondary school in which Latin is taught from the first to the fourth grade (...) and Greek in the third and fourth.” After completing the fourth grade of the lower grammar school, pupils choose either to continue studying Latin and Greek or, instead, to study another modern language and the mother tongue in greater depth, while the remaining subjects remain the same until the completion of this six-year course of secondary education. After finishing the sixth grade, the first group continued with a curriculum called the philosophical programme, and the second with one called the mathematical programme. In contrast to such a programme, in the then Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes Latin in science-oriented grammar schools was taught only from the fifth grade, while in the first four grades only one foreign language was taught and only national history. The author of the article asked: “By what right can such a school still be called a secondary institution, when its lower four grades are identical to any higher elementary or civic school, while its upper grades differ from the lower grades of a true secondary school mainly only in the age of the pupils! Why should we not have more of quality grammar schools, when they exist throughout Serbia? Why should we no longer study, as Dositej says, ‘the golden and

⁶³⁰ „Pribičevićeva prosvjetna politika pred sudom. Nastavak rasprave Stojanović contra Cihlar.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 November 1925, no. 246 (1663): 7.

sweet language of Socrates and Homer'? Is everything already blinded by utilitarianism and materialism, does culture mean nothing to us anymore...?'⁶³¹

After **Stjepan Radić** took the oath in Belgrade on 18 November 1925 as **the new Minister of Education**, he addressed the press. Among other things, he stated that his predecessor Vukićević "had been too hasty in the matter of reducing grammar schools and had not been sufficiently tactful. **He too believes that grammar schools should be reduced, but he will do so on a smaller scale and with greater tact.**" Radić spoke in particular about the need to combat illiteracy. However, regarding university students and their professors he declared that "**they must not in general be members of political organizations, not even nationalist ones, and if they are, they will be expelled from higher institutions.**" This would effectively make them citizens without rights!⁶³²

On 21 November 1925, the Member of Parliament Dr Bazala submitted a question to the Minister of Education through the presidency of the assembly concerning the abolition of the fifth to eighth grades of the large Classical Grammar School in Osijek. In his question he emphasised "**that the case of the Osijek grammar school is certainly quite unique. First of all, it concerns an old institution with its own tradition and certain merits from a cultural standpoint. Such an institution must not be lightly abandoned or abolished.** Moreover, this institution already possesses a collection of teaching aids and a library established earlier, which also represents a certain educational capital that must be taken into account. This is particularly important for the city of Osijek, which lacks a secondary school, as shown by the fact that the present science-oriented grammar school has around 900 pupils." He argued that with a little consideration of the educational needs of the city of Osijek, another, **more appropriate solution could have been found** than the reduction of the Osijek grammar school. The existing science-oriented grammars school could have been divided into two institutions in such a way that the first four grades, which had several parallel classes, would be relieved of overcrowding, with some of those classes transferred to the grammar school, which would then be transformed into a science-oriented grammar school. By bifurcation following the model of the grammar schools in Karlovac or Varaždin, both science-oriented and classical streams could have remained within it, and it would not matter that there were fewer pupils in the classical track, since the majority of subjects would be taught jointly to both streams. In conclusion, Dr Bazala asked the minister whether he was willing to change the decision of 7 October 1925 in the indicated direction and "thus preserve the large grammar school in Osijek." He requested an oral reply, that is, an answer during the session of the National Assembly. In addition, Dr Bazala, together with colleagues from the Croatian Community (HZ), submitted an interpellation to the Minister of Education concerning the order issued by Minister Pribičević, **which placed the Union of Croatian Teachers' Societies under the *Obznana* and prohibited teachers from being members of that Union**, asking the minister **whether he was willing to remove the *Obznana* from the Union of Croatian Teachers' Societies**. Finally, Dr Bazala raised questions concerning catalogues and pupil record books printed in Cyrillic script, books printed in Cyrillic, and **the unjust distribution of scholarships**.⁶³³

⁶³¹ „POGOĐENI RODITELJ. Gimnazija. Mens agitat molem... Virgil.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 November 1925, no. 246 (1663): 2.

⁶³² „Predstava je počela, pokušajte, gospodo!... Stjepan Radić kao ministar i njegov zet kao pomoćnik. »Bio proklet izdajica svoje domovine!« – Zbirka pojmova o prosvjetnoj politici. – »Bit ću više na ulici, nego u ministarstvu« – Akademikari kao bespravni građani. – Novo objavljeno: Srbi, Hrvati i Slovenci jedan narod.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 November 1925, no. 257 (1674): 1.

⁶³³ „Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale. O nepravednoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. – O ukidanju viših razreda velike osječke gimnazije. – O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi red skupocē. – O Pribičevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. – O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u Zagrebu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 November 1925, no. 260 (1677): 1.

OPET JEDNA UCVILJENA OBITELJ. CRNI DANI ZA NAŠE UČITELJSTVO.

Premještenje učitelja Koharića. Premještenje učitelja Benšića iz Majara.

I UČITELJE UPREŽU U AGITACIJU. TRAGEDIJA JEDNE UČITELJSKE PORODICE.
Što o tom piše sarajevska „Pravda“. Iz Ledenika u Studenice.

PROGONI SE UČITELJA NASTAVLJAJU. PROGONI SE UČITELJA NASTAVLJAJU.
Iz Dragalića u Stepojevac. Iz Dragalića u Stepojevac.

Rad ministra prosvjete u zimskoj sezoni.

PREMJESTANJA, NAMJESTANJA, OTPUŠTANJA...

Premještenje učiteljske škole. Prosvjetno pljačkanje.

Skupština učitelja iz Hrvatske i Slavonije. Hrvatski učitelji i UJU.

Premještenje prof. Cepelića. Kulturni skandal.

Protest sarajevskih Hrvatica.
POVODOM UKIDANJA SAMOSTANSKE PREPARANDIJE U SARAJEVU.

HRVATSKA NARODNA SLAVA U SIDU.
Prva izdavačnica i posveta „Hrvatsko otklonce“.

Gimnazija. Ukidanje viših razreda gimnazije.

Pribićevićeva prosvjetna politika pred sudom. Anormalno stanje
NASTAVAK RASPRAVE STOJANOVIĆ CONTRA CIHLAR. u našem školstvu.

Pribićevićeva prosvjetna politika na optuženičkoj
klupi.
PRVA RASPRAVA PRED SUDBENIM STOLOM U ZAGREBU O PROGONIMA HRVATSKIH UČITELJA.

Osuda Pribićevićeva režima.
BATINAŠI DEMASKIRANI PRED SUDOM.

Hrvatski profesori na braniku
hrvatskog školstva.
GODIŠNJA SKUPŠTINA HRVATSKOG PROFESORSKOG
DRUŠTVA. — PRIBIČEVIĆ JE OTIŠAO, ALI NJEGOV
DUH JOŠ HARAJE NA POLJU PROSVJETE.

Predstava je počela, pokušajte, gospodo!...
Stjepan Radić kao ministar i njegov zet kao pomoćnik.
„Glo proklet izdajica svoje domovine!“ — Zbirka politova o prosvjetnoj politici. — „Bit ću više
za škol, nego u ministarstvu.“ — Akademikari kao bespravni gradani. — Novo objavljeno:
Srbi, Hrvati i Slovenci jedan su narod.

Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale.

O nepravdnoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. — O ukidanju viših
razreda velike osječke gimnazije. — O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi razred skupocje. — O Pri-
bićevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u
Zagrebu.

„Referendum“ o opstanku katol. preparandije
u Sarajevu.
Zastki svetih glazova protiv opstanka preparandije. — Opsežnije i pravilije sarajevsko
školstvo.

Progoni učiteljstva.

JAO DRŽAVI. GDJE UČITELJE PROGONE.

Figure 27. Facsimile of the titles of several articles on the persecution of Croatian education in 1925.

The question of the survival of the Catholic teacher-training college in Sarajevo stirred strong emotions and produced considerable dissatisfaction, particularly among the Sisters in the Institute of St Joseph who managed the college. The Belgrade-based National Women's Alliance of Serb, Croat, and Slovene women sent instructions to the women's association in Sarajevo to survey all women's societies in the city on whether they supported the continued existence of the Catholic teacher-training college. The expected result followed: in the vote, by 16 votes to 4, the majority supported the abolition of the college. The four opposing votes came from the Croatian Catholic Association of Ladies. This prompted former pupils, as well as the parents of current pupils and many friends of the Institute of St Joseph, to collect signatures for a protest letter addressed to the "women's alliance" in Belgrade. The protest letter emphasised that the Catholic Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina **maintained** the Catholic teacher-training

college and sent their children there for schooling, and that they **would not allow** “Serbian women’s societies to decide on the survival” of such an important institution.⁶³⁴

Persecution of the Croatian Sokol movement in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

After the First World War, the societies of the Croatian Sokol entered in 1919 the Sokol Union of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (from 1920 the Yugoslav Sokol Union). In 1922 the Croatian Sokol withdrew from this union and restored the Croatian Sokol Union, which from that time came under attack from the authorities. These persecutions intensified and became more frequent after the proclamation of the *Obznana* against the Croatian Republican Peasant Party (HRSS).

Thus, in Virovitica on 3 January 1925, a search was conducted at the home of Dr Žmegač, president of the local branch of the Croatian Community, where two issues of *Hrvatski sokol* and two issues of *Glasnik sokolskog društva* were confiscated. A search was also carried out at the shop and residence of Mate Pavelić, the head of the Croatian Sokol, but nothing was found.⁶³⁵

In Perušić, searches at the homes of the merchant Ante Vlainić, Josip Alivojvodić, and several prominent members of the Croatian Sokol yielded no results, yet they were nevertheless arrested. After this, around 500 peasants came to the court demanding that they too be arrested.⁶³⁶

The persecution of the Croatian Sokol continued in the Požega area. On 7 January 1925, in Velika, Brestovac, Trenkovo, and Mihaljevci, the authorities “scattered and destroyed the property of Sokol societies, took away their caps, and removed the badges from the members.”⁶³⁷

Searches in Podgorač were carried out on 3 January 1925. At the home of the Croatian Sokol secretary, Mr V. Zwingl, several issues of *Hrvatski list* were found and confiscated. On 5 January 1925, Sergeant Sandukčić, accompanied by a gendarme and a municipal clerk, again visited Zwingl. They informed him that the activities of the Croatian Sokol were being banned because Zwingl was connected with the HRSS. The explanation was that this decision was based on “**certain documents,**” and if Mr Zwingl continued to resist, Sergeant Sandukčić would “**arrest him and take him to Našice.**”⁶³⁸

In Kostajnica, searches were also carried out up to 8 January 1925, in the homes of prominent Croats, including that of the head of the Croatian Sokol, Dr Josip Mašek, and others. In Nova Gradiška a search was conducted at the home of Dr Koch, president of the Croatian Sokol, without results, but all presidents of the HRSS in the Nova Gradiška district were nevertheless sentenced to 14 days in prison on the grounds that they had behaved arrogantly during official proceedings.⁶³⁹

The entire archive of the Croatian Sokol in Novo Sarajevo was confiscated. However, since nothing compromising was found, the police returned the archive and the society was not dissolved.⁶⁴⁰

⁶³⁴ „»Referendum« o opstanku katol. preparandije u Sarajevu. Ženski savez glasovao protiv opstanka preparandije. – Ogorčenje i prosvjed sarajevskih građana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 November 1925, no. 261 (1678): 2.

⁶³⁵ „Provađanje Obznane po Slavoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 4.

⁶³⁶ „Seljaci traže da ih uhapse.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

⁶³⁷ „Požega, 7. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 4.

⁶³⁸ „Pašovanje sitnih u Podgoraču. »Straža« – zbornik zakona i naredaba u SHS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 3.

⁶³⁹ „Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁶⁴⁰ „»Hrvatski Soko ostaje.«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 5.

On 9 January 1925, gendarmes from the Zagreb area brought in “seven peasants in whose possession Sokol insignia were found.”⁶⁴¹

By 9 January 1925, searches had been conducted in Cernik in the Croatian Reading Room, the Croatian Sokol society, and the singing society Tomislav. At the home of Dr Koch, the head of the Croatian Sokol in Nova Kapela, Croatian Sokol badges and tricolour flags were confiscated, while books of *Matica hrvatska* were also seized as anti-state literature. Kutina was not spared either. Searches were conducted among supporters of the HRSS, several books were confiscated, the Croatian Sokol society was dissolved, and the Sokol hall was sealed.⁶⁴²

In Požega, on 13 January 1925, a search was also conducted at the home of Armin Kohn, a landowner, because he was secretary of the Croatian Equestrian Sokol and a member of the Croatian Community.⁶⁴³

The innkeeper Jozo Švab in Lipovljani had his innkeeper’s licence revoked and his inn sealed, while he himself was arrested because he was “the head of the Croatian Sokol in Lipovljani.”⁶⁴⁴

On 9 January 1925, gendarmes and police headed by Kuzmić in Našice broke into the premises where the singing section of the Croatian Sokol was holding a rehearsal. They dispersed the members, arrested the choirmaster Mandić, and took him to the municipal jail. The following day Mandić was released without any explanation for his arrest.⁶⁴⁵

At the beginning of January 1925, the head of the railway station in Beli Manastir, Josip Žagar, began harassing his subordinate staff and dismissed many of them from service. He was already known for the fact that, “as stationmaster in Nova Kapela, he **did not allow** a train to depart during a celebration of the Croatian Sokol with the Croatian flag unfurled.”⁶⁴⁶

Members of ORJUNA in Zagreb attacked Belak, a member of the Croatian Equestrian Sokol, near the café Narodna kavana on 14 January 1925, inflicting several wounds to his head. Only after the intervention of citizens did the police arrest the attacker.⁶⁴⁷

On 15 January 1925, the police in Zagreb sentenced the injured Croatian Sokol member Belak to seven days in prison, while the ORJUNA member who had injured him was released.⁶⁴⁸

In Pakrac, on 17 January 1925, police officers conducted searches in the Sokol hall and at the homes of members of the leadership of the local Croatian Sokol society. They confiscated gymnastic equipment, statutes, books, and 200 dinars, and the Sokol hall was closed by police order without explanation. By contrast, in Voćin, “by order of the head of the district authority in Slatina,” gendarmes conducted searches at the homes of officials of the local Croatian Sokol and declared the society dissolved because the administrative authority had not confirmed the statutes of the Croatian Sokol, although they had been submitted long before.⁶⁴⁹

On 15 January 1925, the newly appointed commissioner in Voćin filed a report against the Croatian Sokol to the district head in Slatina, but a letter sent to *Hrvatski list* concluded:

⁶⁴¹ „Nastavak progona i nasilje protiv HRSS. Uhapšeni zbog sokolskih znakova.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁶⁴² „Policija proučava spise.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁶⁴³ „Progoni u Požegi. Nema kraja ni konca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

⁶⁴⁴ „Lipovljani, 12. siječnja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 3.

⁶⁴⁵ „Progon "Hrvatskog sokola" u Našicama. Uhapšenje zborovode“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 5.

⁶⁴⁶ „Nasilja šefa stanice.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 5.

⁶⁴⁷ „Usprkos potpunog neuspjeha, vlada nastavlja progone.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 January 1925, no. 15 (1332): 7.

⁶⁴⁸ „U eri progona i nasilja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

⁶⁴⁹ „Progoni »Hrvatskog sokola« u Pakracu i u Voćinu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 5.

“There will never again be Yugoslav Sokols in Voćin; that is guaranteed to you by the brothers of the Croatian Sokol.”⁶⁵⁰

The Sokol member Stjepan Kostelić in Pakrac, defending himself, beat two ORJUNA members when they tried to take his Sokol badge. It was expected that criminal proceedings would be initiated against him.⁶⁵¹

The persecution of the Croatian Sokol movement was discussed again in *Hrvatski list* on 12 March 1925 in an article titled “Hrvatsko Sokolstvo. Daljnja proganjanja hrvatskog sokolstva. – Teror na hrvatskom sokolstvu za vrijeme izbora. – Nova hrvatska sokolana u Zagrebu. – III. svesokolski slet” [Croatian Sokolism. Further Persecutions of the Croatian Sokol Movement – Terror Against Croatian Sokol During the Elections – A New Croatian Sokol Hall in Zagreb – The Third All-Sokol Rally]. It stated that various segments of the Belgrade regime, including the gendarmerie, had become masters over Croatian societies, particularly over the Croatian Sokol movement. Thus, in Karlovac and the surrounding area many Croatian Sokol societies were dissolved without cause and their property confiscated, including books. The authorities had become particularly irritated by the existence of 150 Sokol societies with nearly 20,000 members. The Croatian Sokol branch Wilson Square in Zagreb was singled out as especially active, with around 4,000 members. It was emphasised that the Cultural-Educational Committee was active in organising tea gatherings and amateur theatrical performances, several of which had been successfully staged in 1924. The article concluded by noting that the Croatian All-Sokol Union was preparing the Third Croatian All-Sokol Rally in Zagreb **to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom.**⁶⁵²

Hrvatski list of 15 May 1925 published a report from the Croatian Sokol describing the assembly of the Croatian Sokol district Fanova, held in Zagreb on 19 April 1925. At the meeting a resolution was adopted which “**strongly protested against the persecution of Croatian Sokol societies and against the prohibition on schoolchildren attending exercises in Croatian Sokol societies, which is particularly noticeable in Zagreb.** There the Yugoslav Sokols and their teaching staff conduct an utterly unworthy espionage and violence against our Croatian children and their parents, in order to prevent them from sending their children to the Croatian Sokol, which they claim to be republican, anti-state, and anti-dynastic.” It was added that these accusations were unfounded, but that the Croatian Sokol “always stands boldly in defence of its Croatian national rights in our new state, in which we Croats and our institutions ought to be equal and possess equal state rights, just as the Serbian and Slovenian ones.” The report also informed readers about a session of the central federal Sokol committee held on 3 May 1925. At that meeting it was learned that long-established Croatian Sokol societies “**in Varaždin, Čakovec, and Koprivnica had their Sokol halls unlawfully confiscated.**” It was further reported that in another town a gendarme entered a Croatian Sokol society and, without a written order, dispersed its members, explaining that the society was “**Radić-aligned, that is Croatian, and therefore must not exist.**” In one town “**a commissioner banned Sokol posters because they had been printed in Croatian national colours**”. The Karlovac Sokol was dissolved because of a tavern brawl that had no connection whatsoever with the activities of the society. Yugoslav Sokol members pressured all civil servants to enrol in their societies, threatening them with transfers to Macedonia if they refused. In Zagreb, the chief of police Dr Bedeković (“an ardent Yugoslav Sokol member”) banned public fundraising for the Croatian Sokol rally on Zrinski-Frankopan Day, claiming that this was not a humanitarian purpose, even

⁶⁵⁰ „Stigla »Obznana« i u brda. Naši Srbi-seljaci se otreznjuju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 3.

⁶⁵¹ „Kratke vijesti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 January 1925, no. 23 (1340): 5.

⁶⁵² „Hrvatsko Sokolstvo. Daljnja proganjanja hrvatskog sokolstva. – Teror na hrvatskom sokolstvu za vrijeme izbora. – Nova hrvatska sokolana u Zagrebu. – III. svesokolski slet.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 March 1925, no. 50 (1467): 2.

though such collections had been permitted in previous years. It was reported that the rally badge had already been completed, bearing the image of King Tomislav. The committee responsible for preparing an exhibition asked all Croatian Sokol societies to bring as many objects and documents as possible relating to their work for display in Zagreb. It was emphasised that the Croatian Sokol branch Wilson Square in Zagreb was preparing especially thoroughly for this exhibition, given its rich tradition since its foundation in 1874.⁶⁵³

Dr Žanić submitted an interpellation on 29 May 1925 to the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice concerning the persecution of the Croatian Sokol in Nova Gradiška, particularly regarding the attack by ORJUNA members and the police on Sokol members on 29 March 1923.⁶⁵⁴

The city commissioner in Vukovar, Dr Vuković, punished all municipal officials and employees who, as members of the Vukovar Croatian Sokol, had attended a public exercise of the Croatian Sokol in Ilok on 28 May 1925. They were denied a two-day municipal allowance, and they were threatened with dismissal should this occur again.⁶⁵⁵

During the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Šibenik on 8 and 9 August 1925, a provincial rally of the Croatian Eagle Union was also held, attended by around 2,000 members of the Eagle movement. However, the Yugoslav Sokols and ORJUNA members in Šibenik organised their own procession through the town and, upon encountering the Sinj Eagle brass band, attacked it but were beaten back by the men from Sinj. This did not deter the Yugoslav Sokols and ORJUNA members; during a concert by the Sinj band in the Hotel Krka they again provoked disturbances, leaving a very poor impression on numerous guests. They also sent word to their “comrades in Knin” to attack members of the Eagle movement returning home from Šibenik. Accordingly, participants from Požega and Osijek were indeed confronted in Knin. “On that occasion ORJUNA members and Yugoslav Sokols most shamelessly trampled the Croatian flag” in front of the Požega participants. After the Požega group, the attackers also assaulted the Osijek group returning by a special train. Three members of the Eagle movement were injured. Criminal charges were filed against the instigators and attackers, and they were expected to answer for their crimes before the courts.⁶⁵⁶

On 9 October 1925, during a session of the National Assembly, the member of parliament Dr Milovan Žanić addressed a question to the Minister of Transport of the Kingdom of SHS, A. M. Radojević, asking “why the Yugoslav Sokol Society was granted a much greater railway concession than the Croatian Sokol Union (HSS) for travel to **the rally and the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom in Zagreb.**” Since Dr Žanić was not satisfied with the response, he submitted a further question: “**For what reasons, Mr Minister, do you consider the rally of the entire Croatian Sokol movement and the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Zagreb** to be of less importance than the district rally of the Yugoslav Sokol in Crikvenica, the legal congress in Belgrade, and the festivities in Cetinje?” At the end of the article, the unsigned author commented that these questions by Dr Žanić showed “how things were going for the Croatian

⁶⁵³ „HRVATSKI SOKOL. Hrvatsko sokolstvo. Skupština Hrvatske sokolske župe Fonove u Zagrebu. – Sjednica tehničkog odbora Hrvatskog sokolskog saveza. – Sjednica središnjeg odbora Hrvatskog sokolskog saveza u Zagrebu. – Daljni progoni hrvatskog sokolstva. – Priprave za slet u Zagrebu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 May 1925, no. 102 (1519): 3.

⁶⁵⁴ „Interpelacija dra Žanića zbog napadaja na Hrvatske sokole.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 May 1925, no. 114 (1531): 7.

⁶⁵⁵ „Progon »Hrv. Sokola« u Vukovaru. Od strane gradskog komesara.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 July 1925, no. 144 (1561): 5.

⁶⁵⁶ „Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Šibeniku i Jugosokol te orjunaši.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 August 1925, no. 175 (1592): 3.

Sokol in the era of the agreement,” but also noted that during the rally in Zagreb the followers of Radić attempted “to exploit the Croatian Sokol movement for their party purposes.”⁶⁵⁷

At the assembly of the Croatian Professors’ Association held in Zagreb on 11 October 1925, it was requested that the question of secondary-school youth participating in the Croatian Sokol movement be properly resolved.⁶⁵⁸



Figure 28. Facsimiles of several article titles relating to the persecution of the Croatian Sokol movement.

Persecution of church dignitaries, priests, monks, and nuns in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

Franciscan Fr. Viktor Tomlinović had already experienced a house search and arrest in Našice on 2 January 1925, with the explanation that while teaching catechism to children in Đurđenovac he had told them to persuade their parents to vote for the HRSS.⁶⁵⁹ He was **falsely denounced** by the school headmaster Piha, a supporter of Pribičević, even though Father Tomlinović had often been of assistance to him. He was held in investigative custody at the

⁶⁵⁷ „Ministar Anta Radojević proti hrvatskih sokola. Upit nar. zastupnika dr Žanića i odgovor ministra saobraćaja. Kad se radi o Hrvatima – onda ministar šteti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 October 1925, no. 222 (1639): 2.

⁶⁵⁸ „Hrvatski profesori na braniku hrvatskog školstva. Godišnja skupština Hrvatskog profesorskog društva. – Pribičević je otišao, ali njegov duh još harači na polju prosvjete.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 October 1925, no. 230 (1646): 2.

⁶⁵⁹ „Obznana u Slavoniji.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 3-4.

district court in Osijek.⁶⁶⁰ He was released on 20 January 1925, which means that, though innocent, he spent eighteen days in detention.⁶⁶¹

In Delnice, on 5 January 1925, the lawyer and former minister Dr Ivan Krnic was arrested, together with **parish priest Bujan** and several citizens. They were taken to the district court in Ogulin, where they were interrogated and then released.⁶⁶² However, **parish priest August Bujan** was again sentenced on 19 January 1925 to five days' imprisonment and was immediately detained to serve the sentence.⁶⁶³

On 7 January 1925 the district court in Varaždin issued a decision annulling the already confirmed electoral list of Blaž Šalamun. Another list, headed by **parish priest Matica**, was submitted to the court in the hope that it would not be annulled, since Matica was not a member of the HRSS.⁶⁶⁴ Nevertheless, the Varaždin court also annulled this HRSS list.⁶⁶⁵

On 10 January 1925, police officers handed over to the State Attorney's Office in Split **Stipe Kastelan, parish priest in Gata, and Don Lujo Klarić, parish priest in Blato.**⁶⁶⁶

In Slunj, on 13 January 1925, **parish priest Mikan** was arrested while he was celebrating Mass.⁶⁶⁷

From the island of Rab, on 15 January 1925, "many Istrian fighters, among them **several priests**," were brought to Šibenik and placed in custody.⁶⁶⁸

In Kozarac in Baranja, on 17 January 1925, a Mass was celebrated by an **assistant priest from Čeminac**. In his sermon he agitated in favour of the Radical Party. From his speech the following was quoted: "The Bunjevac party represents nothing, and Radić is a traitor to the king and the state, a Bolshevik spy who has been arrested and will be put on trial." The assistant priest added that he would soon return to Kozarac and would then make a list of all those who wished to vote for the Radicals. He announced that he would deliver the list to the district chief in Darda, who would ensure that everyone on it received from the state whatever they needed. He concluded by saying that those who did not sign would be expelled to Hungary. The background to such behaviour was that the assistant priest had been sent by the parish priest from Čepin, who was Hungarian and wished "to ingratiate himself with the authorities, as he had long been due to be transferred to Hungary."⁶⁶⁹ These were therefore subtle methods used by the Radical–Pribičević government to persecute and intimidate priests and the population, and to win over voters to support Radical electoral lists.

Parish priest August Bujan in Delnice was again sentenced on 19 January 1925 to five days' imprisonment and was immediately detained to serve the sentence.⁶⁷⁰

The district chief in Duvno arrested **Fr. Šimun Ančić**, parish priest in Bukovica, reportedly for political reasons, but he was released following protests from church authorities.⁶⁷¹

At the municipal office in Račinovci on 4 April 1925, "a brazen attack was carried out against the elderly priest **Dr Luka Senjak**, chief secretary of the 'Croatian Radiša' in Zagreb." He had come to the municipal office to pay taxes and, being weak, sat down on a chair.

⁶⁶⁰ „Uhapšenje patera Tomlinovića. Crna nezahvalnost.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 January 1925, no. 13 (1330): 5.

⁶⁶¹ „Pater Tomlinović pušten na slobodu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 January 1925, no. 20 (1337): 6.

⁶⁶² „Hapšenje dra Krnica u Delnicama.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 January 1925, no. 6 (1323): 7.

⁶⁶³ „Režim nasilja i dalje provodi korupciju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 1.

⁶⁶⁴ „Nakon uhapšenja vodstva HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 January 1925, no. 7 (1324): 7.

⁶⁶⁵ „Premda bez uspjeha vlada nastavlja premetačine i hapšenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁶⁶⁶ „Opća navala režima na hrvatske organizacije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 1.

⁶⁶⁷ „Uhapšen kod mise.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 January 1925, no. 14 (1331): 9.

⁶⁶⁸ „U eri progona i nasilja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 7.

⁶⁶⁹ „Katolički popovi u Baranji korteširaju u crkvi za radikale. Baš kao što su za rata blagoslivljali svačije oružje, jer – svaka je vlast od Boga.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 3.

⁶⁷⁰ „Režim nasilja i dalje provodi korupciju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 1.

⁶⁷¹ „Uhapšenje franjevacu u Bosni.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 January 1925, no. 19 (1336): 7.

However, the “irresponsible” municipal commissioner Bačić pulled the chair out from under him and attacked him, causing great agitation among the people.⁶⁷²

During the night of 26–27 July 1925, gendarmes “beat parish priest **Don Bartul Ganza** of Dicmo nearly to death.” He was transferred in very serious condition to the hospital in Sinj. The Bishop of Split informed Minister Krajač about the incident, who intervened with the Grand Prefect Perović so that the matter would be investigated. At the end of the report the unsigned author added that the people were saying: “**This is the first act of the policy of ‘agreement’ in Dalmatia.**”⁶⁷³

Towards the end of 1925, a campaign was conducted in the Belgrade press against the Archbishop of Sarajevo Dr Ivan Šarić. He was accused of having, on his initiative, removed a portrait of King Alexander from the St Jerome Institute in Rome. On 15 October 1925, Archbishop Šarić told the Zagreb correspondent of *Hrvatski list* that he had never even seen the picture and therefore could not have protested against it. Regarding the concordat between the Kingdom of SHS and the Vatican, Archbishop Šarić said that he would welcome such an agreement because it would be beneficial both for the state and for the Catholic Church, but added that the matter concerned the Holy See and the Kingdom of SHS rather than himself. Concerning the Glagolitic liturgy, he stated that he had always supported it (considering it a great privilege granted by the Holy See), but that he believed, as did the entire episcopate, that this issue should not be included in the articles of the concordat itself.⁶⁷⁴ It was therefore not surprising that intrigues were launched against Bishop Šarić, since he was recognised as a Croatian patriot.

The St Joseph Institute in Sarajevo, **run by nuns** and existing since the time of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, had the task of educating youth in its elementary school and teacher-training college, both of which operated with public accreditation. In addition, the sisters took in poor children who had lost their parents, relatives, and property, housing, feeding, clothing, raising, and educating them free of charge. They also visited the sick in their homes and cared for them without fixed payment, accepting whatever people could give. Interestingly, **not only Catholics but also Jews and even Orthodox Christians educated their children in this institution.** The Austro-Hungarian government had provided a certain financial subsidy, mainly because the sisters cared for orphans. The government of the Kingdom of SHS abolished this support, which could lead to the closure of this exceptionally socially beneficial institution. **The attack on the institute had begun during the tenure of Minister Pribičević.** On 22 November 1925 he issued an order that the students of the institute’s teacher-training college could no longer take their final examinations there but had to do so at a state teacher-training school. It was further ordered that the St Joseph teacher-training school be gradually abolished: in the first year the first class would be closed, in the second year the second class, and so forth. After four years the school would cease to exist; in fact, **the first class had already been abolished.** This measure was justified by the claim that the students studied poorly, which the Sarajevo correspondent strongly rejected, pointing out that the teachers at the institute possessed the same qualifications as those in state institutions of the same type, qualifications confirmed by the state itself. He described as even more drastic the intention to abolish the elementary school in the institute as well, which would serve as “proof that a **Catholic-Croatian institution is not only incapable of training good teachers but is not even able to teach children the alphabet and basic arithmetic.**” The organisation Croatian Woman held

⁶⁷² „Napadaj na dra Luku Senjaka. Glavnog tajnika »Hrvatskog radiše«,“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 April 1925, no. 72 (1489): 4.

⁶⁷³ „Sporazum na djelu. Trostruka proslava u Splitu. – Politički momenti proslave. – Žandarski zulumi nekažnjeni.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 July 1925, no. 164 (1581): 2.

⁶⁷⁴ „Kampanja protiv nadbiskupa dra Šarića. Lažne intrige beogradske štampe.“ *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 October 1925, no. 228 (1644): 1.

a protest meeting in Sarajevo, and the correspondent expected that this might influence the Ministry of Education to change its decision. He added that signatures were being collected in Sarajevo for a petition against the closure of the schools, although signatures were also being gathered in favour of abolishing monastic schools. In conclusion he expressed hope that the new minister S. Radić would reveal who was carrying out yet another “attack on Croatian identity,” since “the Croatian population of the city of Sarajevo believes it has the right to demand this in its own interest, in the interest of a noble institution and – finally – **in the name of justice.**”⁶⁷⁵

These were some of the persecutions of church dignitaries, priests, monks, and nuns in 1925 reported by *Hrvatski list*, but the greatest persecutions were yet to follow. They were in fact foreshadowed by Stjepan Radić, as reported by the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* on 17 July 1925. He stated: “According to my opinion, clericalism is such a danger that **our Croatian people will never truly merge with the Serbian people until the Croats free themselves from Rome completely.** Croats cannot convert to Orthodoxy; that is neither necessary nor possible, because strong counter-reactions would arise immediately. But I have always thought that **a Croatian Church independent of Rome and national in character should be created, which in time could easily unite with the Serbian Orthodox Church.** Of course, much work would be required for that. (...) It may be that the Old Catholic Church could eventually be used for this purpose; that is how I think of it now, although I do not know whether it will be so or perhaps otherwise.” In *Hrvatski list* of 18 July 1925, Radić’s words from *Politika* were quoted in conclusion: “... **I believe that there can be no complete national unification without religious unification.** Every great nation has created its own church. Therefore, we, who wish to build – or at least create the preconditions for – a spiritual Serbian-Croatian unity, **must create our own faith.** Naturally this is not an immediate matter. Generations will pass. But our generation should fulfil at least one precondition, namely **that the Croats free themselves from Rome.** That may happen in a few years if Croats and Serbs remain united and if we organise the state in such a way that we gain the time and opportunity **to prepare Croatian society well, even if it be for a Croatian Old Catholic Church.**”⁶⁷⁶ Given the course of events in the following years, it could be said that Radić at that time was perhaps saying what the Radicals wished to hear!

⁶⁷⁵ „Jedan atak na hrvatstvo. (Pismo uredniku).“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 26 November 1925, no. 263 (1680): 2.

⁶⁷⁶ „Senzacionalne izjave gosp. Stjepana Radića o narodnom i državnom jedinstvu. Zašto je bio republikanac i kako je postao monarhista. – Bez vjerskog nema potpunog narodnog ujedinjenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 7.

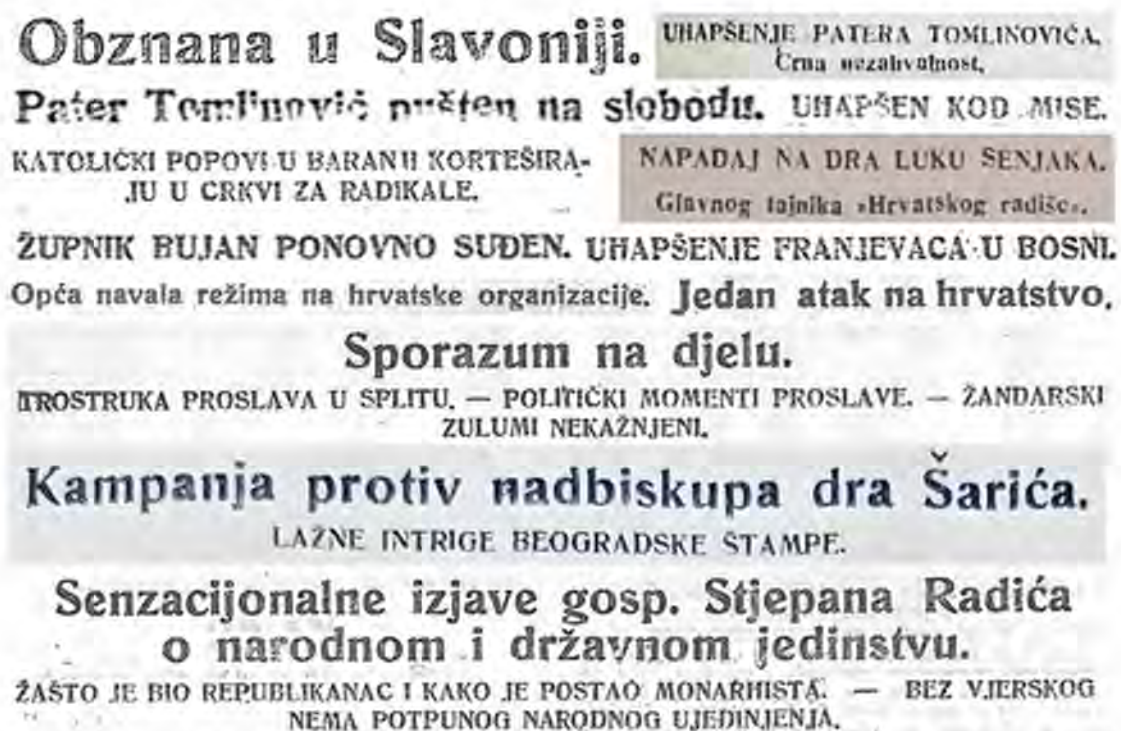


Figure 29. Facsimiles of several article titles relating to the persecution of church dignitaries in 1925.

Some voices from foreign countries concerning the *Obznana* against HRSS in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

It is clear that the enforcement of the *Obznana* against the HRSS in the Kingdom of SHS did not go unnoticed in foreign embassies, nor in other countries of Europe and the wider world. Some of these observations were also reported by *Hrvatski list*, and they are presented here.

Already on 3 January 1925, the General Consul of Great Britain in Zagreb visited the head of the Zagreb police, Janko Bedeković. After the visit, he told the correspondent of *Hrvatski list* that he had nothing to say for the public, but “the correspondent received information that Great Britain is very interested in the latest political events in Zagreb.” The search for Stjepan Radić continued, and rumours spread that he had “escaped in a car belonging to the English consulate in Zagreb.” At the Croatian Peasant Home in Zagreb, “the police confiscated letters from English parliamentarians in which they expressed themselves very unfavorably about the Balkan methods of Nikola Pašić.”⁶⁷⁷

Various rumours aimed at discrediting Stjepan Radić and other leaders of the HRSS circulated in the public sphere of the Kingdom of SHS. Thus, on 8 January 1925, Eckar, president of the association Awakened Hungarians from Budapest, felt compelled to most energetically deny “rumours that they had concluded some sort of agreement with Mr Radić” to the detriment of the Kingdom of SHS.⁶⁷⁸

The Sofia newspaper *Radikal*, “the organ of the Bulgarian Radical Party,” reported on the outlawing of the HRSS in the Kingdom of SHS. They also conveyed statements from the Christmas issue of *Hrvat* “in which it was asserted that **the Croatian people would remain even more compact, firmer, and more unyielding.**”⁶⁷⁹

⁶⁷⁷ „Premetačine u Zagrebu i predstavnici stranih država.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 January 1925, no. 4 (1321): 1.

⁶⁷⁸ „Nema veze s »Probudanim Madžarima«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 January 1925, no. 8 (1325): 7.

⁶⁷⁹ „Glas iz Bugarske. Sofijski »Radikal« o prilikama u Hrvatskoj.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 3.

The Vienna newspaper *Die Stunde* reported on 9 January 1925, citing information from Belgrade, “that the Soviet government had intervened with the Belgrade government on behalf of Mr Radić and his friends.”⁶⁸⁰

After the new arrest of Hungarians in Subotica, the Subotica police accused the Hungarian legation in Belgrade of being connected with the arrested individuals.⁶⁸¹

Parisian newspaper *Le Quotidien* published on 10 January 1925 a “protest of the parliamentary majority against the dissolution of the HRSS.” The Italian press also published extensive reports about the persecution of the HRSS and the Croatian people. The Berlin newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reported on 10 January 1925, in a dispatch from Vienna, “that **the millennial year of Croatian statehood had begun with great persecutions of Croats. The measures taken by the Belgrade government are not measures against Bolsheviks but measures against the Croatian people.**”⁶⁸²

The Czech university professor Dr Zdenjek Nejedli wrote in the Prague journal *Ponedelni Noviny* that **the arrest of Stjepan Radić was “an event of European significance**, which must greatly interest Czechoslovakia as well.” The Paris newspaper *L'Ere Nouvelle* published an article entitled “White Terror”, in which Pašić’s government in Belgrade was compared with the Bulgarian government – described as born “in force, sustained in force, and strengthened by force” – and also with Mussolini’s fascism. The newspaper *Le Quotidien* also noted that Stjepan Radić, imprisoned in Zagreb, would be defended by Dr Ante Trumbić, who had been “the former Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs and one of the signatories of the Versailles Treaty.” Interestingly, the Czechs confiscated the newspaper of the Slovak People’s Party, *Slovak*, because of an editorial about Stjepan Radić. The Prague newspaper *Večernjik* wrote on 15 January 1925: “In a month parliamentary elections are to be held in Yugoslavia. What they will look like is shown by the government’s electoral preparations. Terror is being carried out against opposition parties, which half a year ago were government parties. Only deputies and the true leaders of the people are being arrested. **Bloody clashes between the population and the gendarmes are the prelude to these elections.** They will be parliamentary elections conducted in an absolutist and dictatorial manner. **Not even the Italian fascists conducted elections so brutally.** Yugoslavia is a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy, but only on paper. **In reality, absolute terror reigns there.**”⁶⁸³

The Hungarian newspaper *Acht Uhr Blatt* reported on 16 January 1925 “that in recent times **1,500 Croatian refugees had arrived in Budapest** and would begin publishing the daily newspaper *Hrv. Pravda* there.”⁶⁸⁴

On 16 January 1925, the Prefecture of Trieste launched a report “that **Croatian and Slovenian cultural societies would be dissolved.**” The author of this short notice emphasized that this was being done by the allies of Nikola Pašić.⁶⁸⁵

A criminal attack in Novi Sivac was carried out on 26 January 1925 **against representatives of the German party, Dr Kraft and Dr Grassl.** Immediately after the attack that evening, the German envoy Olschanden attempted to seek an explanation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but could not reach anyone. On 27 January 1925 he also visited the foreign minister and wished to go to Prime Minister Pašić, “but did not find him.” Because of the attack, envoy Olschanden refused to participate in the “celebration of St. Sava at the university.” Dr Kraft was seriously wounded and immediately operated on, while Dr Grassl remained under home care. The German party received information that the attack had been organized by the

⁶⁸⁰ „Ruska intervencija u Beogradu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁶⁸¹ „Optuženo mađarsko poslanstvo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 January 1925, no. 9 (1326): 7.

⁶⁸² „Vanjska štampa o progonima HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 January 1925, no. 10 (1327): 7.

⁶⁸³ „Stvar Hrvatske i gosp. Radića postaje opće evropskom.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 January 1925, no. 16 (1333): 1.

⁶⁸⁴ „Hrvatski bjegunci u Pešti.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

⁶⁸⁵ „Pašićevi saveznici gone Hrvate.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 January 1925, no. 17 (1334): 7.

president of the SRNAO in Novi Sad, Čeremović, and that he had been assisted in the attack by “the municipal notary from Sivac.” The main committee of the German party issued a public “protest against this attack, for which the authorities are also considered responsible.” Opposition circles described “the explanation of the Ministry of the Interior regarding the bloody attack on Dr Kraft” as an encouragement to new crimes.⁶⁸⁶

Hamburger Nachrichten published a large article on 29 January 1925 about the situation in Croatia. Among other things, the article stated: **“The government’s measures against the HRSS mean that Croatian national life is to have its neck broken either by forcing the Croatian people to bow to force and, without defense in elections, allow themselves to be outvoted, or by driving the Croats into despair – thus into revolution – so that they can then be crushed with blood and gallows. (...) Thus Yugoslavia stands before great and fateful events. To predict how this struggle will end is impossible.”**⁶⁸⁷

The Pašić–Pribičević government constantly tried to prove that everyone in the country and abroad who dared “to hold an opinion different from theirs” was an enemy of the people and the ruler. Thus regime newspapers launched attacks against the German ambassador in Belgrade, who had submitted a report describing all the terror, lawlessness, and violence prevailing at the time in the Kingdom of SHS. Regardless of whether that ambassador had exceeded the limits of his authority, the facts he brought to light would come under the judgment of world public opinion. Concerning the imprisoned Stjepan Radić, the following was also stated: “Until a free and public discussion proves that Mr Radić is guilty, it is everyone’s duty to consider him innocent.”⁶⁸⁸

Hrvatski list of 6 February 1925 published several reactions of the foreign press to the situation at the time in the Kingdom of SHS, as well as expressions of support from Croats and Slovenes in the United States for the contemporary Croatian political cause. The Italian newspaper *Popolo d’Italia* published an article on 5 February 1925 about conditions in the Kingdom of SHS. Among other things, it stated that the *Obznana* against the HRSS in fact represented the suppression of the people’s will carried out by the police authorities. The article emphasized that, through the *Obznana* directed against the HRSS, a struggle was being waged between, on the one hand, **the Greater-Serbian intentions of the government** and, on the other hand, the Croats and Slovenes who were “in desperate resistance **against progressive subjugation and determined to achieve their independence by every means.**” The Swiss newspaper *Journal de Genève* published an article on 1 February 1925 in which it stated, among other things, that “Pašić’s government shrinks from no means,” and that even “parliamentary immunity, which by law lasts until the day of the elections,” had been abolished. In this way the police were **“given free rein” to persecute and imprison members of parliament, while “officials who refuse to comply are dismissed.**” The Polish left-wing newspaper *Kurier Lwowski* wrote on 5 February 1925, among other things, that **Greater-Serbian policy was both brutal and uncompromising.** On the same day, Hermann Wendel wrote in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* a sharp attack on the PP government, stating that **“the regime proclaims anyone who does not dance to its tune an anti-national and anti-state element.”** He concluded that “the elections must end in the failure of the regime.” Croats from San Francisco sent a telegram on 5 February 1925 to Dr Trumbić stating that they were all united **“in the struggle for liberation and for their independence.”** At a public assembly in Youngstown (Ohio), attended by 5,000 Croats and Slovenes, the PP regime was decisively condemned and **“every assistance to the opposition”** was promised.⁶⁸⁹

⁶⁸⁶ „Diplomatski sukob radi napadaja na dra Krafta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 January 1925, no. 27 (1344): 1.

⁶⁸⁷ „PP režim nasilja i inozemstvo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 January 1925, no. 29 (1346): 7.

⁶⁸⁸ „PP režim pred svjetskim sudom. »Dok jedna diskusija slobodna i javna ne dokaže, da je g. Radić kriv, dužnost je svih, da ga smatraju nevinim«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 31 January 1925, no. 30 (1347): 1-2.

⁶⁸⁹ „Cijeli je kulturni zapad protiv režima nasilja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 February 1925, no. 35 (1352): 1.

The German newspaper *Frankfurter Zeitung* wrote that during the elections in the Kingdom of SHS there had been “**electoral fraud and terror**,” and that a possible annulment of Croatian mandates would certainly lead to a victory for the PP government, but would cause “**lasting damage to the state**.” Concerning the three months of the electoral struggle, the *Berliner Tageblatt* wrote that it was a period filled with rarely seen excesses, with the government determined “to secure an electoral victory by ruthless means.” It added: “**In this struggle blood flowed, newspapers and assemblies were frequently banned, and the prisons were filled to capacity.**”⁶⁹⁰



Figure 30. Reproductions of the titles of several articles referring to the reactions of the foreign press to the *Obznana* in 1925.

Establishment and rule of the Radical-Radić (RR) government in 1925 according to *Hrvatski list*

After the parliamentary elections in the Kingdom of SHS, held on 8 February 1925, uncertainty persisted for a long time over who would form the new government, since the Radicals did not have a majority on their own. Various speculations circulated in public, including the possibility that an agreement might be reached between the Radicals and Radić’s supporters. However, the leadership of the HRSS, headed by Stjepan Radić, was in prison, and in addition it was uncertain whether all the mandates won by the HRSS in the elections would be verified in the National Assembly. The political programmes of the Radicals and the HRSS were also very opposed, and few believed that an agreement between them could be reached. The basic prerequisite for conducting negotiations was the verification of the electoral mandates. Considerable uncertainty existed as to whether the then-ruling PP government would verify or annul the mandates of the HRSS, since the *Obznana* against the HRSS was still in force.

The Verification Committee following the elections of 8 February 1925 held a session on 14 March 1925 in Belgrade. On the basis of a complaint by Ivan Lončarević and Lazar

⁶⁹⁰ „Njemačka štampa o izborima u Jugoslaviji. Hermann Wendel o teroru PP režima. — »Berliner Tageblatt« o krvavim izborima. — Kako je Theodor Berkes istjeran iz Jugoslavije. — Beogradska vlada nema ni pojma o slobodi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 March 1925, no. 45 (1462): 2.

Konjašević, it was requested “that all mandates of the HRSS be annulled.” Such a decision was also proposed by the then government with its Radical majority.⁶⁹¹

In *Hrvatski list* of 12 March 1925, an article entitled “Izjava gospodina Stjepana Radića. Narodu sva vlast, a kralju sve počasti” [Statement of Mr Stjepan Radić. All Power to the People, and All Honours to the King] was published. In it, Radić stated, among other things, that the **HRSS advocated a monarchy of the English type**. He also emphasized that “the HRSS pursues a state-rights and national policy, that is, a policy of Croatian state and national individuality, which can be fully realized in a parliamentary monarchy of the English type and through respect for that particular sovereignty manifested already in public opinion, and especially in the electoral process.”⁶⁹² Such politics in the Kingdom of SHS later led to the assassination of Croatian members of parliament headed by Stjepan Radić and subsequently to the proclamation of the royal dictatorship in 1929.

After the publication of *Hrvatski list* had been banned on 13 February 1925, the management of the newspaper launched the publication of *Hrvatski glas*, whose first issue in its second year of publication appeared on 17 February 1925. It included an article titled “Politička situacija u Beogradu nakon izbora. Kombinacije o radnoj vladi. – Nesuglasice unutar nacionalnog bloka. Glasovi o apstinenciji opozicije.” [The Political Situation in Belgrade after the Elections. Combinations for a Working Government – Disagreements within the National Bloc – Voices about the Abstention of the Opposition.] Various calculations regarding the formation of a new government were circulating. It was seriously suggested that “the complete opposition might easily abstain from participation in the National Assembly.” However, a final decision had not yet been made. It was decided that the opposition would act depending on how the government behaved “during the verification of mandates in the assembly.” If the government annulled opposition mandates, the opposition would respond by abstaining from the assembly.⁶⁹³

The Slovenian politician Anton Korošec sent a letter on 16 February 1925 to Ljuba Jovanović, president of the National Assembly and the State Committee, stating, among other things, that during the elections of 8 February 1925 there had been “**numerous acts of violence and violations of the law in the election of members of parliament,**” committed “**by representatives of the state authorities.**” As a result, **ballots had been transferred from the boxes of opposition parties into those of the government parties**. He asked the president of the assembly to take “the most energetic steps to protect the authority of the State Committee and the National Assembly.”⁶⁹⁴

The Verification Committee held another session on 15 March 1925. At the beginning of the meeting, “all members of the government and opposition parties and many journalists” were present. However, when they heard the proposal of the Radical Simonović, speaking on behalf of the government, “that the mandates of Dr Maček and his associates for the Srijem district be annulled as disqualified...,” and when the majority accepted this proposal, the opposition left the session. Many journalists also left, and the government majority then decided

⁶⁹¹ „Radikali su odlučili da ponište sve mandate HRSS. Sprovodno pismo dra Maksimovića verifikacionom odboru. – Izjava nar. poslanika Pavla Radića. – Govor dra Trumbića. – Pred apstinencijom cjelokupne opozicije.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 March 1925, no. 53 (1470): 1.

⁶⁹² „Izjava gospodina Stjepana Radića. Narodu sva vlast, a kralju sve počasti“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 March 1925, no. 50 (1467): 1.

⁶⁹³ „Politička situacija u Beogradu nakon izbora. Kombinacije o radnoj vladi. – Nesuglasice unutar nacionalnog bloka. Glasovi o apstinenciji opozicije.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 2, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 1.

⁶⁹⁴ „Predstavka g. Korošca predsjedniku drž. odbora protiv izbornih zloporaba.“, *Hrvatski glas*, 17 February 1925, no. 1 (108): 1.

to annul all HRSS mandates except those of the HZ. A plenary meeting of the opposition bloc was announced for 18 March.⁶⁹⁵

In *Hrvatski list* of 19 March 1925, the Radicals – then the strongest political force in the Kingdom of SHS – were described as creating their majority “before the elections, during the elections, and after them.” They relied on persecution of voters, intimidation, various promises, and similar methods. Instructions were given to gendarmes and other loyal supporters on how to behave throughout the electoral process. Various manipulations and electoral fraud were thus carried out. It was noted that the strongest campaign was directed against the HRSS as the main political opponent, through the dissolution of the party and the arrest of its president Radić and other leaders. However, they failed, because honest judges were still found in the country who confirmed the HRSS electoral lists. Since Radical and Pribičević deputies did not have a majority in the assembly, the PP government annulled the HRSS mandates. The Radicals imagined that they could then rule independently because they had supposedly “solved the Croatian question.” The author of the article concluded, however, that **the Croatian peasant movement was not “so weak or insignificant that it could be liquidated by Radical lawlessness.”** The article’s message was that this would not succeed even with the help of the verification committee in the assembly.⁶⁹⁶

Pavle Radić, in an article titled “Vlastodršci pijani od sile” [Rulers Drunk with Power], published on 18 March 1925 in the Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat*, commented on the HRSS mandates obtained in the elections of 8 February 1925 that had been annulled by the Verification Committee. He described this as **the tyranny of rulers intoxicated with power.** He noted that the mandates of the HZ had not been annulled because the rulers were not against Croats in general but only against the Radić supporters. He concluded that **sooner or later the people would settle accounts with such tyranny.**⁶⁹⁷

In Belgrade, preparations were underway on 18 March 1925 for a session of the National Assembly at which the Verification Committee was expected to present its report on the mandates obtained in the elections of 8 February 1925. Discussions continued on whether only the mandates of the HRSS leadership should be annulled or all their mandates. According to the newspaper *Vreme*, some Radicals proposed “that those mandates whose holders are entering the assembly for the first time and did not belong to the former Croatian National Representation, **which approved the entry of the HRSS into the Peasant International,** should be exempted from annulment.”⁶⁹⁸

The session of the National Assembly in Belgrade took place on 22 March 1925. Dr Simonović read the report of the Verification Committee on the conducted elections, while Dr Ladislav Polić presented the minority report. Ljuba Davidović stated, among other things: “Gentlemen, we cannot accept the report of the Verification Committee because we do not recognize the legality of the elections that were carried out, for they were conducted in a way never before seen in this country. **They were not conducted lawfully, the most basic civil rights were violated, the constitution was not respected,** and the achievements of many generations were gravely and painfully compromised.” After this, Davidović read the programme of the “Bloc of National Agreement and of Peasant and Human Democracy,” signed “for the Democratic Party by Ljubomir Davidović, for the HRSS by Pavle Radić, for the

⁶⁹⁵ „Vlada je poništila sve mandate HRSS, osim mandata HZ. Opozicija se apstinirala iz verifikacionog odbora. Vlada radi u mraku, pa tjera dapače, i novinare napolje. Za nepunih pol sata večeras je vladina većina poništila na temelju zakona o zaštiti države sve mandate HRSS osim mandata Hrvat. zajednice. Sutra se održaje važna sjednica plenuma opozicionog bloka.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 17 March 1925, no. 54 (1471): 1-3.

⁶⁹⁶ „Kako radikali dolaze do većine poslije izbora.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 March 1925, no. 56 (1473): 1.

⁶⁹⁷ „Vlastodršci pijani od sile. Tiranije će nestati prije i brže nego što se oni nadaju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 March 1925, no. 56 (1473): 1.

⁶⁹⁸ „Još nema odluke o hrvatskim mandatima. Pašić je zato, da se ponište svi mandati HRSS – ako može i da bidne.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 March 1925, no. 56 (1473): 1.

Yugoslav Muslim Organization by Hrasnica, and for the Slovene People's Party by Dr Korošec." During the subsequent debate, Dr Bazala also spoke, emphasizing that two types of deputies were present in the assembly: those sent by the people and those sent by the government. After these words, a group of Radical deputies began threatening Dr Bazala; someone struck him on the head with a book, and Mihailo Srećković **punched him in the eye**. Bazala withdrew, while a group of deputies began fighting in front of the speaker's platform, grabbing each other by the throat, and **some were left bloodied**. The president of the assembly suspended the session, and the police were called to calm the situation. The session of the National Assembly resumed on 23 March, with a further continuation scheduled for 24 March 1925.⁶⁹⁹

The speech of the national representative Dr Ante Trumbić at the session of the Verification Committee in Belgrade on 15 March 1925 was published in *Hrvatski list* on 26 March 1925. He emphasized that **there was no law under which the mandates of the HRSS could be annulled** and added that, in the event of the annulment of HRSS mandates, the question would arise as to whose state this actually was. He further added that the government was committing acts of lawlessness against Croatian national representatives. He addressed a particular objection to the Radical government for placing itself above the courts and the law, **keeping innocent people in prison even though the court had acquitted them**.⁷⁰⁰

The Belgrade newspaper *Samouprava* published an article on 15 April in which, among other things, it stated that the HRSS was not the same as the HSS, which would be treated differently from the HRSS if it were to carry out among the people the statements of Pavle Radić and Šuperina.⁷⁰¹

However, the first indications that such a development might occur emerged after Pavle Radić, as president of the HRSS parliamentary club and as deputy to HRSS president Stjepan Radić, delivered an important speech in the National Assembly in Belgrade on 27 March 1925, in his name and with his authorization. The most significant part of his speech was the following: **"We recognize the entire political situation as it stands today under the Vidovdan Constitution with the Karađorđević dynasty at its head... (...)** If such a situation were to continue and become more severe, particularly as it was during the elections, before the elections, and as it still continues after the elections, it could become fatal for our entire future. Because of our unchanging will to reach an agreement with the Serbian people, we shall do everything so that the Croatian people, instead of this, may engage in cooperation in the organization of the state. But this can only be **on the basis of factual and genuine equality**, which must be achieved by correcting the policy pursued thus far, and on the other hand by consistently carrying out the above-mentioned principles of national agreement. (...) **If these circumstances are not settled and if an act of force prevents the connection that we established by entering not only this parliament, on the positive field of work, but also the bloc of national agreement and peasant democracy, and if we joined without any reservation the common program that Mr Ljuba Davidović read out in our name, then the entire mood of the Croatian people will necessarily change of its own accord, and we**

⁶⁹⁹ „Kako radikali provadaju bratski sporazum. "Majku vam austrijsku i mađarsku". – Pesnicom u oko. – "Biće mi slatko dok sam živ". Stenografi skaču i bježe, a poslanici se hvataju za guše. – Pribićević se povlači, a baja stoji blokiran u kraju.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 March 1925, no. 60 (1477): 1-3.

⁷⁰⁰ „Nema zakona, po kojem bi se mogli poništiti mandati HRSS. Ponište li radikali mandate HRSS, nastat će pitanje, čija je ovo država. Vlada vrši bezakonja nad hrvatskim narodnim zastupnicima. Radić je u Moskvi uspostavio vezu između hrvatskog i ruskog naroda. – Seljačka internacionala nije komunistička, pa ipak nije u njoj niti će stupiti u nju, dok se ne uspostave diplomatski odnosi između države SHS i Rusije. – Radikalska je sila iznad sudova i zakona, jer drži nevine ljude protiv pravorijeka suda u zatvoru.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 26 March 1925, no. 62 (1479): 1-8.

⁷⁰¹ „HRSS nije isto što i Hrvatska seljačka stranka. Tvrdi »Samouprava«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 16 April 1925, no. 78 (1495): 7.

will remain powerless to decide the new political situation. What this means under present circumstances needs no explanation **if our people are placed outside the law as they are today.**” After this speech by Pavle Radić, a certain change in the policy of the Radical government occurred. They **verified all HRSS mandates except those of Stjepan Radić, Dr Vlatko Maček, Dr Juraj Krnjević, Dr Stjepan Košutić, Josip Predavec, and August Košutić.**⁷⁰² The cited statement of Pavle Radić was published in full in *Hrvatski list* on 21 April 1925. However, it is interesting that the editorial staff of that newspaper continued to use the name HRSS, while Pavle Radić spoke of the Croatian Peasant Party (HSS). On 20 April he stated that the HSS had done everything on its part to reach an agreement with the Radicals. He emphasized that the leadership of the HSS had realized “that the Croatian people, as well as the Croatian Peasant Party, can prosper and achieve a great future only within the framework of the present state community.”⁷⁰³

A correspondent of *Hrvatski list* from Belgrade wrote a report on 11 May 1925 in which he stated that the agreement between the Serbian Radical Party and the Croats was being postponed until the autumn, although shortly before it had seemed that almost everything had been agreed upon. However, “the government decided first to push all its reactionary legislative proposals through parliament, and only then to put the question of the agreement into action.” This was a cunning maneuver by the Radicals to gain the support of HSS deputies for the laws in parliament, or at least to ensure that they would not be openly opposed to them. He noted that the newspaper *Reč*, which was sympathetic to Pribičević, wrote that the Radić supporters could not yet enter the government because the Radicals and they would not be able to agree on the law on the press or the law on education.⁷⁰⁴

A member of the parliamentary inquiry committee, the Radical Dr Radivojević, stated on 9 May 1925 **“that according to the judicial material examined by the inquiry committee, it cannot be considered that there existed any connection between the national representatives of the HRSS and the Communist International. (...) Therefore the contested HRSS mandates will be verified.”**⁷⁰⁵

The parliamentary inquiry committee completed its work in Zagreb on 12 May 1925. In their report they unanimously concluded that **none of the questioned deputies could be proven to have done anything aimed at realizing communist principles.**⁷⁰⁶

It is interesting that on 23 May 1925 **“very important conferences of Croatian politicians with President Stjepan Radić were held in the office of the investigating judge Dr Körbler.** Present were: Dr Niko Nikić, Dr Ante Trumbić, Pavle Radić, Dr Lončarević, and many others.” These meetings were “connected with the conversations that had been conducted during the past month between Pavle Radić and Nikola Pašić in Belgrade, which in the last ten days had taken concrete form in negotiations.” It was stated that almost certainly on 28 May 1925 all the contested mandates of the HSS would be verified. At that time the Croatian Peasant parliamentary club would have 67 deputies, after which Pašić, as the prime minister in resignation, would negotiate about the formation of a new government first with the Croatian

⁷⁰² „Pašić-pribičevićeva većina poništila je mandate vodstva HRSS. Mandati onih narodnih zastupnika, koji su bili članovi Hrv. nar. zastupstva predani su na ocjenu posebnoj anketi. – Svi su ostali mandati hrv. nar. poslanika verificirani.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 March 1925, no. 64 (1481): 1-4.

⁷⁰³ „Odnos između HRSS i radikala. Jedna važna izjava g. Pavla Radića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 April 1925, no. 82 (1499): 7.

⁷⁰⁴ „Pitanje sporazuma odlaže se do na jesen. Vlada je odlučila, da najprije proturi sve svoje reakcionarne zakonske osnove. – Karakteristično pisanje »Vremena« i »Reči«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 May 1925, no. 99 (1516): 1.

⁷⁰⁵ „Ne može se dokazati veza HRSS s komunistima po sudskom materijalu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 10 May 1925, no. 98 (1515): 7.

⁷⁰⁶ „Završen rad anketnog odbora. Izvještaj primljen je jednoglasno, Nijednom od anketiranih poslanika nije se moglo dokazati, da su oni isto radili u pravcu ostvarenja komunističkih načela.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 13 May 1925, no. 100 (1517): 7.

Peasant parliamentary club. The Belgrade newspaper *Novosti* wrote in its editorial “At the Doors of Parliament” on 23 May 1925 the following: “What is at issue is impermissible maneuvering with the mandates of the HSS. This maneuvering has the appearance of blackmail. Because they cannot provide guarantees that they will eternally support this regime, a good number of HSS representatives are still waiting at the doors of parliament.”⁷⁰⁷

At its session held in Belgrade on 22 June 1925, the parliamentary Verification Committee, on the proposal of the Radical Dr Leovac, unanimously verified without debate “the mandates of the Croatian Peasant deputies Dragutin Kovačević and his colleagues.”⁷⁰⁸ This verification had already been announced for 28 May 1925.

The verification of the investigated HSS mandates was unanimously carried out at the session of the National Assembly in Belgrade on 27 June 1925.⁷⁰⁹



Figure 31. Facsimiles of article headlines relating to the establishment of the RR Government in 1925–00.

⁷⁰⁷ „Odlučni se pregovori za srpsko-hrvatski sporazum vode u zatvoru. Ozbiljno Pašićevo zdravstveno stanje. — Pašić je tjelesno potpuno slomljen. — Pašićeva audijencija u dvoru. — Bijes Pribičevićeve »Reči«. — Značajan članak beogradskih »Novosti«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 May 1925, no. 109 (1526): 1.

⁷⁰⁸ „Verifikacija anketnih hrvatskih mandata. Na prijedlog radikala dra Leovca verifikacioni odbor je jednoglasno danas poslije podne bez debate osnažio mandate hrvatske seljačkih poslanika Dragutina Kovačevića i drugova. — Predsjednik dr. Perić obećaje, da će u najkraćem roku sazvati ponovnu sjednicu odbora, na kojoj će se predložiti izvještaj za plenum narodne skupštine.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 June 1925, no. 132 (1549): 1.

⁷⁰⁹ „Verifikacija anketiranih mandata HSS. Prijedlog verifikacionog odbora prihvaćen je jednoglasno.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 28 June 1925, no. 137 (1554): 1.

The first official negotiations between the delegates of the Radicals and the delegates of the HSS began in Belgrade on 2 July 1925.⁷¹⁰ These negotiations continued in Belgrade on 3 July 1925. The main principled questions that were to form the basis of the agreement were discussed.⁷¹¹ According to the Belgrade correspondent of *Hrvatski list* on 5 July 1925, the main part of the negotiations between the Radicals and the Radić supporters had been completed. According to rumours and press reports, the Radić supporters had accepted all the proposed laws and were “entering the government, so to speak, unconditionally.” In all likelihood, Pribičević’s Democrats would be forced out of the government, although his newspaper *Reč* expressed confidence that this would not happen.⁷¹²

According to *Hrvatski list* of 7 July 1925, Nikola Pašić demanded from all Croatian deputies **“that they sign a declaration agreeing that the Croatian question should be considered resolved, and that the entire dispute in our internal politics known as the Croatian question should be regarded as settled.”** Stjepan Radić rejected this demand.⁷¹³

Given the progress of the negotiations between the Radicals and the Radić supporters, it was expected that by 11 July 1925 a new so-called “RR Government” (Radical–Radić Government) would be formed. This followed from reports in the Belgrade newspaper *Vreme*, according to which **“agreement had essentially been reached on the distribution of officials and teachers throughout Croatia and Slavonia and in other parts of the state that are of interest to the HSS.”** It was added that “the question of Dr Maček and his associates would be resolved by the new government,” while the case of Stjepan Radić would be resolved through **an amnesty.**⁷¹⁴

The protocol of the agreement between the Radicals and the HSS was finalized and signed on 11 July 1925. According to it, the HSS received four ministerial portfolios (the Ministry of Forests; the Ministry of Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Agrarian Reform; and the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs) and three undersecretary positions (in the ministries of Social Policy, Education, and Finance). The negotiators were Marko Trifković, Đuričić, and Ljuba Živković on behalf of the Radicals, and Pavle Radić, Dr Nikić, and Dr Šuperina on behalf of the HSS.⁷¹⁵

At the session of the Belgrade Assembly held on 13 July 1925, the Radicals and HSS deputies voted together, while before the vote the Independent Democrats and members of the HZ left the chamber. After the vote, which the Radicals accompanied with applause, Korošec shouted: “We shall see you after three months.”⁷¹⁶

⁷¹⁰ „Početak "javnih" pregovora između radikala i radićevaca.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 July 1925, no. 140 (1557): 1.

⁷¹¹ „Nastavak pregovora. Izgleda, da su radikali pristali, da se Pribičević i njegova grupa izbaci iz svake kombinacije. Pribičević i Pašić. – Dr. Žerjav otputovao na Bled. – Na jednoj i drugoj strani se osjeća izvjesna bojazan, da bi moglo nadoći nešto što bi sve preokrenulo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 4 July 1925, no. 141 (1558): 1.

⁷¹² „Pregovori su za sporazum dovršeni u glavnim linijama. Pribičević ispada iz vlade. Prema informacijama našeg dopisnika i glasinama u beograskoj štampi, Radićevci prihvataju sve pred skupštinu iznesene zakone, pa i sudački zakon i zakon o štampi i ulaze tako rekuć bezuslovno u vladu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 July 1925, no. 142 (1559): 1.

⁷¹³ „Pašić traži potpunu kapitulaciju Radićevaca i da oni pismeno i svojim potpisom izjave, kako smatraju hrvatsko pitanje riješeno za sva vremena. Sjednica Hrvatskog narodnog zastupstva. – G. Stjepan Radić odbija zahtjev radikala da HSS i HZ potpišu izjavu o skidanju hrv. pitanja s dnevn. reda.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 7 July 1925, no. 143 (1560): 2.

⁷¹⁴ „Do kraja ovog tjedna se može očekivati nova RR vlada. Postignut je sporazum u svim načelnim pitanjima. – Pitanje dr. Mačeka i drugova i pitanje Stjepana Radića riješit će nova RR vlada.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 July 1925, no. 145 (1562): 1.

⁷¹⁵ „Definitivno je utvrđen sporazum između radikala i Hrvatske seljačke stranke. Protokol sporazuma je večeras potpisan u stanu Nikole Pašića. Hrvatska seljačka stranka dobiva četiri ministarska portfelja i tri podsekretarska mjesta.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 12 July 1925, no. 148 (1565): 2.

⁷¹⁶ „Senzacija današnjeg dana. Radićevci na današnjoj sjednici narodne skupštine glasuju s radikalima za prost prijelaz na dnevni red. – Prije glasovanja samostalni demokrati i članovi Hrvatske zajednice izlaze iz dvorane. – »Vidjet ćemo vas poslije tri mjeseca.«“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 14 July 1925, no. 149 (1566): 1.

The Croatian Peasant Club, under the chairmanship of Pavle Radić, held a meeting in Belgrade on 14 July 1925. Of the 66 deputies, 59 were present. Dr Ante Trumbić stated that he could not commit himself to a policy of agreement based on the Vidovdan Constitution without demanding its revision. He was supported by other deputies, members of the Croatian Community (HZ): Dr Lorković, Dr Bazala, Dr Žanić, Jagotić, and Polić. After this, they did not support the policy then pursued by the HSS under Radić's leadership and were expelled from the Croatian Peasant Club.⁷¹⁷

Prime Minister Nikola Pašić received the following Radić-aligned candidates for ministerial positions for talks on 17 July 1925: Pavle Radić, Dr Šuperina, Dr Krajač, and Dr Nikić. **The swearing-in of the new government was scheduled for 18 July 1925.**⁷¹⁸

NE MOŽE SE DOKAZATI VEZA HRSS S KOMU- **Završen rad anketnog odbora.**
NISTIMA PO SUDSKOM MATERIJALU. IZVJEŠTAJ PRIMLJEN JE JEDNOGLASNO.

Verifikacija anketiranih mandata HSS.
PRIJEDLOG VERIFIKACIONOG ODBORA PRIHVAĆEN JE JEDNOGLASNO.

HRSS nije isto što i Hrvatska seljačka stranka. **Početak „javnih“ pregovora između radikala i radićevaca.**
TAKO I SAMOUPRAVA.

Nastavak pregovora.
Izgleda, da su radikali pristali, da se Pribičević i njegova grupa izbaci iz svake kombinacije.

Pregovori su za sporazum dovršeni u glavnim linijama.
Pribičević ispada iz vlade.

Pašić traži potpunu kapitulaciju Radićevaca
I DA ONI PISMENO I SVOJIM POTPISOM IZJAVE, KAKO SMATRAJU HRVATSKO PITANJE RIJEŠENO ZA SVA VREMENA.

Do kraja ovog tjedna se može očekivati nova RR vlada.
SPOREZUM O SPORAZUMU U SVIM NAČELNIM PITANJIMA. — PITANJE IMA RJEŠENJE I DRUGOVA RAO I PITANJE STJEPANA RADČIĆA BUDIŠI ĆE NOVA RR VLADE.

Senzacija današnjega dana.
RADIĆEVCI NA DANAŠNJOJ SJEDNICI NARODNE SKUPŠTINE RJEŠAVAJU S RADIKALIMA ZA PRISTUP PRIJELAZ NA DNEVNI RED — PRISTUP GLASOVANJA SAMOSTALNI DEMOKRATI I ČLANOVI HRVATSKE ZAJEDNOGE IZLAZE IZ DVOJEKNE. — VIDJET ĆEMO VAS POSLIJE TRI MJESECA.

Definitivno je utvrđen sporazum između radikala i Hrvatske seljačke stranke.
PROTOKOL SPORAZUMA JE VEČERAS POTPISAN U STANU NIKOLE PAŠIĆA. Hrvatska seljačka stranka dobiva četiri ministarska portfelja i tri podsekretarska mjesta.

Danas je u 10 sati prije podne zakletva nove RR vlade.
RADIĆEVSKI MINISTRI KOD G. NIKOLE PAŠIĆA.

Zastupnici hrvatske narodne politike izbačeni iz Hrv. seljačkog kluba.
Sa sjednice Hrv. seljačkog kluba na 14. sv. mji.

Figure 32. Facsimiles of some article headlines relating to the establishment of the RR Government in 1925–01.

The Belgrade newspaper *Politika* published on 17 July 1925 across two full front pages a series of statements and letters by Stjepan Radić from the time of the negotiations with the Radicals. Some of these were described in *Hrvatski list* of 18 July 1925 as sensational. When explaining **why he had become a “sincere monarchist,”** Radić stated that it was not out of fear or in order to get out of prison, but rather **“because we as a party have entered the**

⁷¹⁷ „Zastupnici hrvatske narodne politike izbačeni iz Hrv. seljačkog kluba.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 July 1925, no. 150 (1567): 1.

⁷¹⁸ „Danas je u 10 sati prije podne zakletva nove RR vlade. Radićevski ministri kod g. Nikole Pašića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 1.

constructive period of our activity.” Explaining why he had previously been a republican, he said that it was “because **republicanism could in these regions defeat the Habsburgs and prevent the spread of communism.**” As another reason he cited the great danger of clericalism. He stated literally the following: “You know, in my opinion clericalism is such a danger that **our Croatian people will never truly merge with the Serbian people until the Croats free themselves from Rome completely.** Croats cannot convert to Orthodoxy, that is neither necessary nor possible, because this would immediately provoke great and strong counteractions. But I have always thought **that a Croatian Church independent of Rome and national in character should be created, which in time could easily unite with the Serbian Orthodox Church.** Of course, this would require much work. (...) **It may be that in time it will be possible to use the Old Catholic Church for that purpose, that is what I now think, but I do not know whether it will be so or perhaps otherwise.**” The same issue of *Hrvatski list* concludes by quoting Radić’s words from *Politika*: “...you know, **I think there can be no complete national unification without religious unification.** That is why every great nation has created its own church. Therefore we too, who wish to build or at least create the preconditions for a spiritual Serbian–Croatian unity, **must create our own faith.** Of course this is not an immediate matter. Generations will pass. But our generation should fulfil at least one precondition, and that is **that the Croats free themselves from Rome.** That will happen in a few years if we Croats and Serbs remain united and if we organize the state so that we gain the time and opportunity to properly prepare Croatian society, even if only for a Croatian Old Catholic Church.”⁷¹⁹

These statements and views of Radić were indeed sensational when compared with his positions before the proclamation of the *Obznana* against the HRSS and his imprisonment. The Belgrade correspondent of *Hrvatski list* wrote that Radić’s statements in Belgrade provoked “**general disgust**” and were the subject of heated debates throughout 17 July 1925. He also recorded the statement of one Radical who said that Radić had “**discredited the Croats so much that even if God himself descended from heaven among the Croats, nothing could be repaired anymore.**” He added that the statements about “**some kind of national religion**” were received with particular indignation.⁷²⁰

The new government took the oath in Belgrade on 18 July 1925. Curious onlookers gathered in front of the assembly building, but when the ministers emerged there were no enthusiastic ovations such as had accompanied previous governments.⁷²¹

In Zagreb, on 20 July 1925, a meeting of the Council of the Croatian Community (HZ) was held. The members of parliament explained their positions and actions regarding the formation of the new RR government. Their position had been presented in parliament by the president of the Croatian Community, Dr Ivan Lorković, namely that “**...we Croats remain and are opponents of centralism and that we do not renounce our own government, our own parliament, and financial autonomy.**” The Council of the Croatian Community gave full confidence to its representatives and to their conduct in the Belgrade parliament.⁷²²

For the first time after his release from prison, Stjepan Radić travelled to Belgrade on 22 July 1925 with the intention of meeting Prime Minister Nikola Pašić. However, when he arrived in Belgrade and **journalists informed him that Pašić had left the previous night, he**

⁷¹⁹ „Senzacionalne izjave gosp. Stjepana Radića o narodnom i državnom jedinstvu. Zašto je bio republikanac i kako je postao monarhista. – Bez vjerskog nema potpunog narodnog ujedinjenja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 7.

⁷²⁰ „»Što je to roblje!« Opće gnušanje nad Radićevim izjavama u Beogradu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 18 July 1925, no. 153 (1570): 7.

⁷²¹ „Zakletva nove vlade. Brzjav Stjepana Radića Pašiću. – Hladan prijem publike. – Prva formalna sjednica vlade. Oproštaj s gosp. Pašićem.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 July 1925, no. 154 (1571): 7.

⁷²² „Vijeće Hrvatske Zajednice. Narodnim zastupnicima, predstavnicima hrvatske politike, izraženo je potpuno povjerenje.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 21 July 1925, no. 155 (1572): 1.

was astonished. This suggests that from the very beginning there were misunderstandings between him and Pašić, whether intentional or unintentional. According to the Belgrade correspondent of *Hrvatski list*, Radić gave a short speech in the journalists' club in Belgrade, saying that he had reached the agreement **not out of fear of the prison** in which he had been held, but out of the conviction that the situation had become so tense **that it would inevitably lead to revolution and general bloodshed**, something that neither he nor Pašić wanted. "Therefore he made the agreement. He made the agreement in the face of force." The last sentence was probably the correspondent's own conclusion.⁷²³

The shift in the policy of the HSS and the agreement with the Radicals caused confusion within its ranks, as well as resistance, resignations, and expulsions from the party and from the Croatian Peasant Club. A meeting of this club was held in Belgrade on 22 July 1925, chaired by Karlo Kovačević. At this meeting Franjo Malčić, the godfather of Stjepan Radić, proposed that Dr Buć, Mato Jagatić, and Stjepan Uroić be expelled from the club. In response, Uroić stated, among other things: "This is not a genuine agreement according to the will of the people but a capitulation, and not before the Serbian people but before the Radicals. If the gentlemen who approve of the policy of Stjepan Radić and his circle still care at all about the programme on which they were elected, **they should have submitted this capitulation – or as they call it, agreement – to the party organizations for a referendum so that they, as the most competent, could decide on the conduct and work of the parliamentary club.**" After Uroić, **Dr Buć** asked for the floor, but amid protests from Radić he was not allowed to speak and was instructed **to leave the club, which he and Uroić did.** Ivo Trojanović explained why he had decided to vote against the government's declaration. He stated that he had received numerous letters of condemnation from members of his electoral district regarding the current policy of the Croatian Peasant Club. For that reason he wished to go to the field and consult with the membership before determining his position. However, "the Radić brothers did not agree to this and **Trojanović left the club in protest.**" Stjepan Radić demanded that those expelled "**lay down their mandates, claiming that those mandates had been given to them by him and not by the people.**"⁷²⁴

The session of the National Assembly was held in Belgrade on 23 July 1925. At it **the Radicals emphasized that they had never before, nor did they now, possess even the slightest federalist aspirations.** The Democrat Ljuba Davidović, in his speech, stressed that the agreement between the Radicals and the Radić supporters required very significant reversals in the programmes of the parties. He added the following: "Imagine how great the distance is between a sovereign Croatia within Yugoslavia and between federalism and centralism, between a republic and a monarchy, between three nations and a single nation, between the desire to send the king politely out of this country and the recognition of the monarchy. **This reversal, it seems, also consists in the desire that we should believe in one faith.**"⁷²⁵ Gentlemen, **if that demand had come from this side (the Radical side), perhaps we would all have attended the rebaptizing of the entire Croatian tribe.**" (Dr Lorković interjected: "**There will be no political or religious rebaptizing of the Croats – let everyone know that.**") At the end of his speech Davidović asked whether the agreement between the Radicals and the Radić supporters had resolved the Croatian question, to which Dr Bazala, a deputy of the Croatian Community, replied that it **had not**, while Dr Basariček of the HSS said that it **had indeed been resolved.** Davidović remarked that he was **pleased to hear such a statement from a Croat as that made by Dr Basariček.** However, he added that the "Croatian question"

⁷²³ „Radić u Beogradu. Izljubio svu radikaliju – jedini mu se Pašić sretno uklonio.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 July 1925, no. 157 (1574): 7.

⁷²⁴ „Daljnja isključenja iz HSS. Dr. Buć, Mato Jagatić, Stjepan Uroić i Ivo Trojanović izbačeni iz kluba HSS. – Radić a ne narod dao je mandate.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 23 July 1925, no. 157 (1574): 7.

⁷²⁵ This is an obvious reference to the statements of S. Radić published in the Belgrade *Politika*.

was a complex and it could not be solved by a single act such as an agreement, since it required “a whole series of laws and probably constitutional amendments as well, but **we cannot defend the Croats from the Croats themselves, nor should we be greater Croats than the Croats themselves.**” Dr Basariček, in his own speech, also enthusiastically spoke about the new situation and declared that **the Croatian question had been removed from the agenda.** He also stated that the Radić supporters enjoyed the confidence of their voters, to which Dr Lorković and Dr Žanić, deputies of the Croatian Community, shouted: **“That is a lie, that is not true!”**⁷²⁶

At the session of the National Assembly in Belgrade on 24 July 1925, the declaration of the new RR government was discussed. Dr Ante Trumbić, at the beginning of his speech, stated that the declaration represented a new policy that the Croatian people had not approved in the elections of 8 February 1925. He emphasized that he and his party colleagues protested against such a policy. He added that this new policy had been requested and obtained from Stjepan Radić while he was in prison. Trumbić therefore argued that new elections should have been called so that the people could express their opinion on this policy. He also pointed out that the Council of the Croatian Community, on 23 November 1924, had supported the republican policy of the then HRSS and had advocated such a policy among the Croatian people.⁷²⁷

At the session of the Belgrade Assembly on 25 July 1925, all speakers expressed the conviction that the establishment of the RR government had not resolved the Croatian question. Responding to the criticism of Dr Trumbić regarding the agreement, Pavle Radić claimed that he himself had been present when Stjepan Radić, in prison, dictated the statement that P. Radić read in the Assembly on 27 March 1925. However, Trumbić demonstrated that Pavle Radić had been in Belgrade at that time and therefore could not have been present. He also pointed to the double-dealing policy of the Radicals, since the secretary of the Assembly, Kobasica, speaking several days earlier in Sarajevo, had stated that Mr Pribičević had stepped aside **“for a certain time (...) always believing that we are breaking with the Independent Democrats temporarily, and not definitively.”** Ljuba Jovanović “clearly declared that **the Croatian question is difficult, that it still exists and will continue to exist for a long time, because it requires much time and long study.**”⁷²⁸

The Executive Committee of the Croatian Community (HZ) held a meeting on 27 July 1925 under the chairmanship of Dr Franjo Papratović. They unanimously adopted the conclusions of the Council of the Croatian Community in Zagreb. They also expressed confidence in Dr Trumbić and in the leadership of the Croatian Community in continuing their work and struggle for the rights of the Croatian people. Confidence was also expressed in the mayor Dr Vjekoslav Hengl and in the majority of the city council.⁷²⁹

The Ministry of Transport had approved a credit of 800,000 dinars for the construction of roofs at the Zagreb Main Railway Station. Work was supposed to begin in the first days of August, but on 31 July 1925 a “telephone message arrived from Belgrade that **these credits had been deleted** in the twelfths” that had just been adopted by the **new RR government.**⁷³⁰

⁷²⁶ „Nema političkog, a ni vjerskog prekrštavanja Hrvata – to neka svi znadu. Nastavak rasprave o vladinoj deklaraciji. – Odlučan stav zastupnika Hrv. narodne politike.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 24 July 1925, no. 158 (1575): 1.

⁷²⁷ „Hrvatska Zajednica ostaje na bazi federalnog uređenja države. Govor dr. Ante Trumbića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 25 July 1925, no. 159 (1576): 1.

⁷²⁸ „Kraljevski ministar Pavle Radić tvrdi u nar. skupštini svjesno neistinu. Radikali su se samo privremeno rastali s Pribičevićem. Lj. Jovanović priznaje, da hrvatsko pitanje nije riješeno, da ono postoji i postojat će još dugo.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 26 July 1925, no. 160 (1577): 1, 7.

⁷²⁹ „Iz Hrvatske Zajednice. Osječka organizacija HZ jednodušno prihvaća zaključke vijeća HZ u Zagrebu. – Izražuje povjerenje dru Trumbiću i vodstvu HZ. – Nastavlja rad i borbu za prava hrvatskog naroda. – Izražava povjerenje gradonačelniku dru Henglu i većini gradskog zastupstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 30 July 1925, no. 163 (1580): 2.

⁷³⁰ „RR vlada briše kredite za Zagreb. Komu je to trebalo?“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 1 August 1925, no. 165 (1582): 2.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held in Belgrade on 1 August 1925. The appointment of grand prefects was discussed, and the Radicals did not accept the proposals of the Radić supporters for these posts, stating “that they must first inform themselves about the personalities of the individual Radić candidates.” Because of this, the Radić ministers left the meeting **“extremely agitated, desperate, and depressed.”** This demonstrated **“the distrust of the Radicals toward their colleagues in the government.”**⁷³¹

As soon as it became known that the Great Prefect of Syrmia might be the Croat Dr Barac, the Radical politicians of Vojvodina expressed great dissatisfaction and on 5 August 1925 visited the Deputy Prime Minister Marko Đuričić, protesting against it on the grounds that Syrmia was Serbian. Đuričić replied to them **“that the Radić supporters had particularly insisted on Syrmia and that they had to be given concessions.”** This further increased **“dissatisfaction with the Radić supporters in the Radical parliamentary club.”**⁷³²

After the establishment of the RR government, a group of deputies from the HSS, five of them, left the party dissatisfied with such a policy and together with deputies of the Croatian Community issued a **proclamation to the people** on 14 August 1925. The proclamation concluded with the statement “that the leadership of the Croatian Peasant Party has completely accepted the policy of Pašić and Pribićević and has undertaken to carry out this policy at the moment when Stjepan Radić was in prison. The Croatian people will never abandon their demands, which consist of a Croatian government, a Croatian parliament, and free finances. The Croatian people have not renounced their demands and they will know how to realize them.” The proclamation was signed by Dr Albert **Bazala**, Dr Stjepan **Buč**, Marko **Došen**, Matija **Jagatić**, Dr Ivan **Lorković**, Stanko **Miklaužić**, Dr Ladislav **Polić**, Ivan **Trojanović**, Dr Ante **Trumbić**, Stjepan **Uroić**, and Dr Milovan **Žanić**.⁷³³

Dr Krajač, minister of trade and industry in the RR government, attempted to distance himself from the signing of the Nettuno Conventions,⁷³⁴ but his government formally signed them on 20 July 1925, since it had taken the oath two days earlier, on 18 July 1925. In fact, it had originally been planned that the conventions would be signed on 17 July 1925, but Mussolini demanded that they be signed by the new RR government. Interestingly, the Italian newspaper *Il Resto del Carlino*, in an article by Prof. Giovanni Borelli, stated that these conventions **“secured the absolute domination of Italy over the Adriatic.”**⁷³⁵

Soon after the establishment of the RR government, serious problems arose in its functioning. Stjepan Radić declared on 27 August 1925 that the Croatian Peasant Party (HSS) was preparing for elections. The reason for this was that there were disputes within the

⁷³¹ „Nepovjerenje u RR vladu. Radićevci su potišteni.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 2 August 1925, no. 166 (1583): 1.

⁷³² „Vojvodani nezadovoljni, jer će veliki župan srijemski biti Hrvat. Deputacija kod Marka Đuričića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 August 1925, no. 169 (1586): 1.

⁷³³ „Hrvatski se narod nije odrekao svojih zahtjeva. Proglas narodnih poslanika Hrvatske Zajednice i disidenata HRSS.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 August 1925, no. 177 (1594): 1.

⁷³⁴ According to: “Nettunske konvencije”. *Hrvatska enciklopedija*, online edition. Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, 2013–2025. Accessed 17 August 2025, <https://www.enciklopedija.hr/clanak/nettunske-konvencije>: “Nettun Conventions [net:u:'n~], conventions concluded in Nettuno on 20 July 1925 between the Kingdom of SHS and the Kingdom of Italy, which regulated issues left unresolved after the Santa Margherita Ligure agreement (1922) and the Rapallo Treaties (1924). There were 31 in total, mostly regulating economic and transport relations in the Rijeka area and neighboring Yugoslav municipalities (Thaon di Revel basin in Rijeka port, joint Rijeka station, traffic in the dead channel of the Rječina, water supply and regulation of the Rječina, tourist border traffic, fishing in Sušak and Rijeka waters). They also covered agreements on citizenship, optants, pensions, taxes, judicial authority, compensation payments, customs supervision, and private law contracts. Since the conventions favored the Kingdom of Italy, due to opposition in the National Assembly of the Kingdom of SHS and public discontent, they were ratified only on 13 August 1928.” This was, therefore, after the death of Stjepan Radić!

⁷³⁵ „Vlada RR potpisala je nettunske konvencije. Prema tome je smješno, da dr. Krajač pere ruke i Nettunske konvencije predstavlja kao djelo PP vlade.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 August 1925, no. 180 (1597): 1.

government which did not allow the Radić supporters to achieve any significant success. Thus they were not allowed to obtain the posts of grand prefects in Split, Mostar, and Travnik. Furthermore, already the day after the agreement it had been arranged that Dr Havliček would be appointed head of the Croatian department in the Ministry of the Interior, but by 28 August 1925 this had still not been implemented. Likewise, “Dr Bedeković, who had been removed from Zagreb with great celebration by the Radić supporters, was brought to Belgrade and appointed precisely in the department for Croatia and Slavonia.” In northern and southern Dalmatia, the Radicals continued to hold all positions, while the Radić supporters were not even allowed to appoint district prefects there. Supporters of the agreement-based RR government interpreted the Radić supporters’ desire for new elections as their attempt to “completely crush the Croatian Community and the dissidents” so that they alone would represent the Croats.⁷³⁶

The Zagreb newspaper *Hrvat*, in the article “Kombinacije” [Combinations] of 5 September 1925, wrote about reports from the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* concerning the formation of a new opposition bloc composed of the Croatian Community, the followers of Ljubomir Davidović, Muslims, and other political combinations that had appeared in the press in recent days regarding party groupings. Among other things, *Hrvat* wrote the following: “Croatian Community is today the only Croatian national party that represents the opinions and demands of the Croatian people, and all efforts of the Radić supporters directed against the Croatian Community have no success. This is a fact, just as it is a fact that the Radić supporters cannot find approval among the people – in whom they once had such a deep response – for their new treacherous policy. Therefore it is entirely understandable that all those who believe that the Croatian question has not been resolved by Radić’s capitulation attach importance to the position of the Croatian Community – and that includes all serious political circles in this state.”⁷³⁷

The real social circumstances that existed in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1925 are vividly illustrated by an article by Kosta Cicvarić, a fervent supporter of the policies of Svetozar Pribičević, published in *Beogradski dnevnik*. Cicvarić stated the following: “This state today stands on the Serbs, and perhaps it will always remain so. Therefore, for our present state the most important question is how the Serbian element can be strengthened as much as possible, **how the state can be given as much Serbian character as possible**. This is the problem to which we must all devote ourselves most fully... We must set ourselves the main task of **turning this state into Serbia**, of making it as much Serbia as possible, and therefore we must in every possible way assist the strengthening of the Serbian element in our state. It would not be a bad idea **to settle the uncertain Macedonian population in Croatia so that it would lose as much as possible of its present Catholic character. Land in Croatia should by no means be given to Croats, but only to Orthodox believers, that is to Serbs, and to those who consider themselves Bulgarians (who in Croatia will become true Serbs)**. As for Bosnia and Herzegovina, **there Catholics and Muslims should be energetically pushed aside**; Serbs should be given the fullest opportunity wherever possible, and **land should be taken from Catholics and Muslims and given to Serbs**. Bosnia and Herzegovina must be purely Serbian. **The Serbization of Dalmatia is not an easy task, but work must be done on that as well**. There are many Serbs in the world. All of them should be called to come to the

⁷³⁶ „Pred novim izborima? Skori izboru mogu da budu jedini logični plan Stjepana Radića. – Jer radićevci dosad nijesu postigli ništa.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 29 August 1925, no. 188 (1605): 1.

⁷³⁷ „Hrvatska Zajednica je danas jedina hrvatska narodna stranka, koja zastupa mišljenje i zahtjeve hrvatskoga naroda. Nema govora o fuziji Davidovičevaca i muslimana.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 5 September 1925, no. 194 (1611): 1.

Fatherland, and everyone should be given the opportunity to live well in the Fatherland. This is not impossible, provided the state devotedly places itself in the service of the Serbian cause.”⁷³⁸

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the RR government was held in Belgrade on 9 September 1925. Among other things, a “loan to the Ministry of Education for 50 new students studying abroad” was approved, and the Sarajevo Croatian cultural-educational society **Napredak was granted assistance of 50,000 dinars for the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian kingdom.** A correspondent from Belgrade in a dispatch of 9 September also noted that the Radicals had begun exerting various pressures on the Radić supporters in order to reduce their demands to the smallest possible measure. Thus rumors were also launched about new elections that would be carried out without the Radić supporters in the government.⁷³⁹

The Belgrade press of 7 September 1925, for example the newspapers *Vreme* and *Novosti*, maliciously commented that Radić was no longer the master of the situation in Croatia. They supported this claim with the poor results of the Radić supporters in several municipal elections in Croatia. The Radicals placed the greatest blame on Radić’s ministers in the government who, they said, “seem to have no other job than to sit in salon railway carriages and ride around with their families.”⁷⁴⁰

The resolution of the Osijek Radical conference on 21 September 1925 was at the center of the political stage. In it they stated “that the Radić supporters are persecuting Radical officials and that this must be put to an end.” This was a hypocritical stance, because before the RR government the Radicals and the followers of Pribičević in previous governments had mostly appointed their own officials, according to the saying: “if there is only one Serb in a village, he must be the village headman.” When the Radić supporters began to correct this injustice somewhat, such a resolution from the Osijek Radical conference followed.⁷⁴¹

In *Hrvatski list* of 9 October 1925 a sharp critical review of the work of the agreement-based RR government was published. Italy had been handed the entire northern coast of the Adriatic Sea, “while Sušak and Bakar, at Italy’s request, were excluded from our preferential tariff.” The unsigned author of that commentary was not surprised by the rulers in Belgrade, but was surprised by Mr Radić and his deputies for remaining silent about it. It was said of Radić that he had “brought the Croatian people two agreements: an agreement with the Greater-Serbian program of Nikola Pašić and an agreement with the Italy of Benito Mussolini.”⁷⁴²

The Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society was quietly liquidated on 14 October 1925 because it had certain unpaid debts which it could not settle.⁷⁴³ This was also discussed at a meeting of the “financial committee” in the Belgrade parliament on 19 October 1925. The president of that committee reported that the government had already made a decision to open bankruptcy proceedings against the society, and therefore the committee could remove that item from the agenda.⁷⁴⁴ However, a member of the committee, Ivan Lorković, proposed the following conclusion: “The Financial Committee requests that the government agree to stabilize

⁷³⁸ „Srpsko pitanje. POSRBLJUJMO NAŠU ZEMLJU, POSRBLJAVAJMO JE ŠTO BRŽE, ŠTO ENERGIČNIJE.“, *Posebno izdanje Hrvatskog lista prigodom proslave u Osijeku*, 6, 6 September 1925, no. 195 (1612): 10.

⁷³⁹ „Radikali stežu sve više obruč oko radićevaca jer znadu, da je radićevcima mnogo stalo da ostanu u vladi.“, *Posebno izdanje Hrvatskog lista prigodom proslave u Osijeku*, 6, 6 September 1925, no. 195 (1612): 16.

⁷⁴⁰ „Radikali stežu sve više obruč oko radićevaca, jer znadu, da je radićevcima mnogo stalo da ostanu u vladi.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 September 1925, no. 196 (1613): 1.

⁷⁴¹ „Osječka rezolucija. Radićevci u procjepu. Ako je u selu samo jedan Srbin, taj mora biti knez.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 September 1925, no. 207 (1624): 1.

⁷⁴² „Žrtvovanje hrvatske obale Italiji, to je plod rada Stjepana Radića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 9 October 1925, no. 222 (1639): 1.

⁷⁴³ „Tiha likvidacija Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 15 October 1925, no. 227 (1643): 1.

⁷⁴⁴ „Likvidacija Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva u Zagebu. Likvidaciju imala bi provesti Prva Hrvatska Štedionica.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 October 1925, no. 233 (1649): 1.

the situation and relations in the Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society as the central cooperative in Zagreb, and that both bankruptcy and silent liquidation be avoided, because the fate of that society depends solely on the government.” However, this conclusion was not accepted.⁷⁴⁵

After the bankruptcy and liquidation of the Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society in Zagreb, the Osijek Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society, as a central cooperative with all its regional and local cooperatives (in Virovitica County, Syrmia, and Baranja), also came next. Through these bankruptcies and liquidations, thousands of “Croatian poor people, small investors, mostly American emigrants,” were left “without the savings they had set aside with bloody sweat and calloused hands.” The unsigned author of an article in *Hrvatski list* of 22 October 1925 noted that Radić’s ministers at a session of the Council of Ministers “declared that they would not make an issue of it, because they considered the matter socio-economic and not political.” The author of that article expresses astonishment, arguing that it is first and foremost a political question. He supports this by referring to provisions of the law on agricultural credit, which provided for so-called credit cooperatives, and for their establishment the government would provide money only where “the peasant population would declare itself for the Radicals and their policy.”⁷⁴⁶

A short commentary entitled “Za spas hrvatske zasebnosti i interesa” [For the Salvation of Croatian Autonomy and Interests] was published in *Hrvatski list* on 3 November 1925. The unsigned author expressed astonishment that Pavle Radić and Stjepan Radić had “transformed from confederalists into rigid Vidovdan centralists. He believed that the time had come more than ever to rise “in defense of our political, cultural and economic autonomy; so that we may obtain the full rights of free citizens...” For that purpose all Croatian ranks should unite, because “only in unity and unanimity can we remove from ourselves the centralist yoke...”⁷⁴⁷

An extensive article entitled “**Ima još Hrvata, koji nisu izgubili dušu i savjest! Treba izdržati, jer je snaga u narodu. Centralizam je opasnost za napredak i eksistenciju države. Govor gg. dra L. Polića i dra A. Trumbića na skupštini Hrvatskog federalističkog saveza u Zagrebu dne 8. studena 1925.**“ [There Are Still Croats Who Have Not Lost Their Soul and Conscience! One Must Persevere, Because Strength Lies in the People. Centralism Is a Danger to the Progress and Existence of the State. Speeches of Dr L. Polić and Dr A. Trumbić at the Assembly of the Croatian Federalist Alliance in Zagreb on 8 November 1925] was published in *Hrvatski list* on 11 November 1925. In his speech, L. Polić stated that the Croatian Federalist Alliance believed “**that the entire nation will become aware when it sees what the Radić supporters have done today [then].**” He believed that Radić no longer cared about Croatia, because “whoever recognizes the Vidovdan Constitution and the situation created by it **no longer knows Croatia.**” He observed that the declaration of the RR government showed that its main task was the integral implementation of the Vidovdan Constitution, and that Josip Basariček had said in the assembly that **the Croatian question had been resolved, adding that it indeed had been resolved because it no longer existed, since the Vidovdan Constitution did not recognize it.** He concluded that “**the Radić supporters are people with the same program as the Radicals, and that is the Greater-Serbian program,**” and that the agreement between the Radić supporters and the Radicals was “**an agreement made in prison.**” After him, Ante Trumbić spoke. At the beginning he said that in Zadar an Italian fascist, the prefect of Zadar, had declared “that Dalmatia must return to Italy, even by force,” while Trumbić emphasized “**that Dalmatia is Croatian and will remain so as long as there are Croats in it.**” Such statements by representatives of the Italian fascist authorities were being made because **the**

⁷⁴⁵ „Stečaj nad Hrv. slav. gospodarskim društvom u Zagrebu. Protuprijedlog gosp. dra Lorkovića. – Radićevci glasuju protiv radikalima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 20 October 1925, no. 231 (1647): 1.

⁷⁴⁶ „Poslije sloma hrvatskog zadrugarstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 October 1925, no. 233 (1649): 2.

⁷⁴⁷ „Za spas hrvatske zasebnosti i interesa.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 3 November 1925, no. 243 (1660): 2.

radical Belgrade government had concluded fatal treaties and conventions with them to the detriment of the Croats and Slovenes. Trumbić stressed that “it is not true that the *Obznana* has been lifted; it still exists,” because “the Council of Ministers has not yet withdrawn it.” In conclusion he said the following: “**Fortunately for the Croatian people, in such a situation there are men who have not lost their soul and conscience and who will endure to the end. They will endure because strength lies in the people.** One must beware of the policy of the personal cult which Radić has introduced. When the people become fully convinced that Radić has squandered their trust, they will turn their backs on him. **Centralism has created a catastrophic situation in the country, which will not be remedied by centralism. Centralism is the cause of all misfortunes. (...) Centralism represents a danger to the progress and existence of the state itself.** Whoever fights against centralism has the best chances of success, and therefore we have set forth the principle of federalism. **Only in a federation is there the possibility that this state will be placed on a firm foundation and gain stability,** while the individual lands – which must be equal – will take their fate into their own hands, and each land will have the opportunity to use its economic energies in a way that will lead it to progress.”⁷⁴⁸

Stjepan Radić became the new Minister of Education on 18 November 1925. In a speech before journalists he stated, among other things, that his predecessor Velimir Vukićević had “acted too hastily in the matter of reducing the number of grammar schools and had not been sufficiently tactful,” but that he himself also believed “that grammar schools should be reduced.” He added that centralism needed to be introduced in education. He also said that he would take his son-in-law Pavle Radić as his assistant. He further added that there was then no Yugoslavism in the government and that at that time **Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were one nation.**⁷⁴⁹

A member of parliament from the Democratic Party, Dr Mijović, together with his party colleagues, submitted a question on 5 December 1925 to the Minister of the Interior asking whether he had ordered the Directorate of the Zagreb police to keep Vladko Maček and his associates in prison even though the competent court had acquitted them and ordered their release. They further asked what guarantees existed for the legal security of every individual if the Minister of the Interior did not respect a court decision.⁷⁵⁰

According to the article “Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale. O nepravednoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. – O ukidanju viših razreda velike osječke gimnazije. – O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi red skupoće. – O Pribićevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. – O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u Zagrebu” [Questions of MP Dr Bazala. On the Unjust Reduction and Classification of Postal Officials in Osijek – On the Abolition of the Higher Grades of the Great Osijek Grammar School – On the Inclusion of Zagreb in the First Category of Cost of Living – On Pribićević’s *Obznana* against Croatian Teachers’ Societies – On the Higher Commercial School in Zagreb], published in *Hrvatski list* on 22 November 1925, Dr Bazala asked, among other things, whether the minister Svetozar Pribićević was willing to **abolish the *Obznana* imposed on the Union of Croatian Teachers’ Societies,**

⁷⁴⁸ „Ima još Hrvata, koji nisu izgubili dušu i savjest! Treba izdržati, jer je snaga u narodu. Centralizam je opasnost za napredak i eksistenciju države. Govor gg. dra L. Polića i dra A. Trumbića na skupštini Hrvatskog federalističkog saveza u Zagrebu dne 8. studena 1925.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 11 November 1925, no. 250 (1667): 2-3, 7.

⁷⁴⁹ „Predstava je počela, pokušajte, gospodo!... Stjepan Radić kao ministar i njegov zet kao pomoćnik. »Bio proklet izdajica svoje domovine!« – Zbirka pojmova o prosvjetnoj politici. – »Bit ću više na ulici, nego u ministarstvu« – Akademičari kao bespravni građani. – Novo objavljenje: Srbi, Hrvati i Slovenci jedan narod.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 19 November 1925, no. 257 (1674): 1.

⁷⁵⁰ „Interniranje dra Mačeka i dr. dolazi pred Narodnu skupštinu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 6 December 1925, no. 271 (1688): 1.

that is, to revoke the order placing the Union under the *Obznana* and forbidding teachers to be members of that organization.⁷⁵¹

In Zagreb on 6 December 1925 a Radical rally was held with about 1,000 participants. In his speech, the prominent radical member Laza Marković advanced, among other things, the astonishing thesis that Croats would find full protection in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes only “when they all join the Radical Party.”⁷⁵²

**Senzacionalne izjave gosp. Stjepana Radića
o narodnom i državnom jedinstvu.**

**ŽAŠTO JE BIO REPUBLIKANAC I KAKO JE POSTAO MONARHISTA. — BEZ VIJERSKOG
NEMA POTPUNOG NARODNOG UJEDINJENJA.**

Hrvatska Zajednica ostaje na bazi federativnog uređenja države. RR VLADA BRIŠE KREDITE ZA ZAGREB.
Govor dra Ante Trumbića. Komu je to smetalo?

Nema političkog, a ni vjerskog prekrštavanja Hrvata - to neka svi znadu
Nastavak rasprave o vladinoj deklaraciji. — Odlučan stav zastupnika Hrv. narodne politike.

**NEPOVJERENJE U RR VLADU. VOJVODANI NEZADOVOLJNI, JER ĆE VELIKI
RADIĆEVCI SU POTIŠTENI. ZUPAN SRIJEMSKI BITI HRVAT.**
Deputacija kod Marka Đuričića.

**Hrvatska Zajednica je danas jedina hrvatska narodna stranka,
koja zastupa mišljenje i zahtjeve hrvatskoga naroda.** Srpsko pitanje.
NEMA GOVORA O FUZIJU DAVIDOVIĆEVACA I MUSTIBANA. POSRELUJIMO NASU ZEMLJU, POSRELUJ-
VAJMO JE ŠTO BRZE, ŠTO ENERGIČNIJE.

Radikali stežu sve više obruč oko radićevaca
JER ZNADU, DA JE RADIĆEVcima MNOGO STALO DA OSTANU U VLADI.

**Pomalo nestaje prvog zanosa i istina počinje
izbjijati na površinu.** Osječka rezolucija
RADIĆ NIJE GOSPODAR SITUACIJE U HRVATSKOJ. RADIĆEVCI U PROCJEPU.
Krivi su radićevski ministri, koji se samo vozači u selom-
skim kolima i dopušta slične svrskati ni to akate. Ako je u selu samo jedan Srbin, taj mora biti knoć.

Stečaj nad Hrv. slav. gospodarskim društvom Likvidacija Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva
u Zagrebu. LIKVIDACIJE IMALA BI PROVESTI PIVA HRVATSKA ŠTEDIONICA.

Žrtvovanje hrvatske obale Italiji. Poslije sloma hrvatskog
TO JE PLOD RADA STJEPANA RADIĆA. zadrugarstva.

Ima još Hrvata, koji nisu izgubili dušu i savjest!
Treba izdržati, jer je snaga u narodu.
Centralizam je opasnost za napredak i eksistenciju države.

Interniranje dra Mačeka i dr. dolazi pred Na- „Ako Hrvati žele biti zaštićeni, neka stupe
rodnu skupštinu. u radikalnu stranku.

Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale.
O nepravdnoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. — O ukidanju viših
razreda velike osječke gimnazije. — O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi red skupoće. — O Pri-
brićevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. — O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u
Zagrebu.

Figure 33. Reproductions of several article titles relating to the establishment of the RR government in 1925.

Srećko Tomas

⁷⁵¹ „Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale. O nepravdnoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. — O ukidanju viših razreda velike osječke gimnazije. — O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi red skupoće. — O Pribićevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. — O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u Zagrebu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 22 November 1925, no. 260 (1677): 1.

⁷⁵² „Ako Hrvati žele biti zaštićeni, neka stupe u radikalnu stranku. Radikali otvaraju prikrivenu borbu s radićevcima u Hrvatskoj. — Radikalni zbor u Zagrebu. — Govori Ljube Jovanovića i Laze Markovića.“, *Hrvatski list*, 6, 8 December 1925, no. 272 (1689): 3.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE MILLENNIUM CELEBRATION OF THE CROATIAN KINGDOM IN *HRVATSKI LIST* 1922– 1924

The first news announcing the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in *Hrvatski list* was published in the issue of 28 May 1922. It reported that the Zagreb City Assembly, on **22 May 1922**, upon the proposal of city representative Dr Jelašić, unanimously adopted a decision “to establish a committee for the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom.” It was also decided that 25,000 dinars would be allocated for this purpose from the city budget.⁷⁵³

The Committee for the Celebration of the Millennium of the Croatian Kingdom, chaired by Dr Srkulj, met in Zagreb on 17 November 1923. It was decided that the committee would be organized into three subcommittees: financial, exhibition, and cultural. An independent ladies’ club *Tomislav* had already been established and had begun its activities. It was announced that the celebration would take place in August or September 1924. In addition, it was decided that a memorial church would be built in Trnje and that “Trnje would be renamed Duvno.”⁷⁵⁴

According to *Hrvatski list* of 24 November 1923, the Central Committee for the Celebration of the Millennium of the Croatian Kingdom in Zagreb sent a request to the Osijek City Assembly asking that, at its next session, it appoint a special committee for the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom. They requested that, after its appointment, this committee establish contact with the central committee and that the city assembly allocate a certain sum in its budget and send it to the central committee to help cover the costs associated with this significant event.⁷⁵⁵

In *Hrvatski list* of 18 November 1923, it was announced that the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom would be held in 1924. However, *Hrvatski list* of 9 January 1924 stated that the celebration would take place in **1925**. The central committee for the celebration in Zagreb had already begun its work. It was decided that the celebration should be held in all regions where Croats lived and that committees for the celebration should also be established in those areas, coordinating their work with the central committee in Zagreb. The anonymous author emphasized that the primary goal of the celebration was the commemoration of the Croatian people who, a thousand years earlier, had been “**united in the most perfect form of statehood for that time.**” The Croatian people thus possessed their independence, their cultural activity, and their social life, comparable with cultural Italy and with some less culturally developed neighbouring lands. The author stressed that this thousand-year history of the Croatian people should be presented first of all to themselves, but also to the world, and that one should wonder how it had happened that, after all this, in the then Kingdom of SHS, a nation had become merely a tribe. Therefore, the author appealed that the anniversary “be a gathering of all Croats from even the most distant regions,” so that they might present themselves “**with all the characteristics of a cultured nation that cannot be destroyed or humiliated.**” About the Croatian nation in the state at that time, the author wrote: “Today the nation feels greatly humiliated and demeaned, as never before. It feels the need to demonstrate before the whole world that it was not created by Austria, that its state is older than any other state in Europe, and that it has never lost its statehood. It wants the entire world to see its honest and courageous soul. On this occasion, **the Croat will proclaim his**

⁷⁵³ „Zagreb za proslavu tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 3, 28 May 1925, no. 116 (535): 1.

⁷⁵⁴ „Proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Proslava će se obaviti u kolovozu ili rujnu 1924. god.“, *Hrvatski list*, 4, 18 November 1923, no. 270 (981): 1.

⁷⁵⁵ „Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 4, 24 November 1923, no. 275 (986): 4.

brotherhood, the ethical foundation of his social life.⁷⁵⁶ In the same issue of *Hrvatski list*, the beginning of the activities of the Croatian women society *Tomislav* in Zagreb was also announced as part of the millennium celebration of the Croatian Kingdom. It was stated that on 9 January 1924 the members would attend Mass in St Mark's Church, and in the afternoon they would hold their first regular meeting in the society's premises at Wilson Square, where "Prof. Jambrišak would give a lecture on the significance of this celebration."⁷⁵⁷

In *Hrvatski list* of 25 March 1924, an article titled "Milenijska proslava i hrvatska narodna solidarnost" [The Millennial Celebration and Croatian National Solidarity] was published. The anonymous author wrote a critical commentary on the news that Fr. Mijo Čuić, from what was then Duvno, had led a delegation of Herzegovinian peasants to Belgrade to see King Alexander, and on behalf of himself and those peasants had expressed a request that the king participate in the celebration of "the thousandth anniversary of the coronation of the Croatian King Tomislav on the Duvno field." The author asked "in what relation the action of this highly respected Franciscan stands to the Zagreb committee, which in every respect represents contemporary Croatia," since "the central committee in Zagreb is the only body that has the legitimacy to celebrate, in the manner it considers appropriate, such a general Croatian national celebration." It seems that the author somewhat too harshly suggested that this was an evidently arranged undertaking intended to weaken the initiative surrounding the celebration of the millennium of Croatian statehood. In fact, Fr. Mijo Čuić was acting in coordination with the Society of the Brothers of the Croatian Dragon, which had already in 1906 initiated the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom and strongly supported the construction of the memorial church in Tomislavgrad (then Duvno).⁷⁵⁸

The Croatian writer Stjepko Ilijić (1864–1933) wrote an article titled "Kulturne vijesti. Dva zanimljiva predavanja u Glazbenom zavodu" [Cultural News. Two Interesting Lectures at the Music Institute], published in *Hrvatski list* on 7 June 1924. The first lecture was delivered by the renowned historian Prof. Vjekoslav Klaić, titled "The origin of the Croatian idea of statehood," at a ceremonial academy organized by the committee for the celebration of the 1000 years of the Croatian state on Sunday, 1 June 1924, before a full hall. From his lecture Ilijić highlighted that the Croatian idea of statehood "never faded in the hearts of the Croats (...) but warmed them through the turbulent centuries and gave them strength to endure in the struggle for existence against all open and secret enemies up to the present day. This salvational idea will never be extinguished in the hearts of the Croats (...) Branimir and Mutimir created and founded the first Croatian state. Under Branimir it freed itself from the influence of Byzantium and the Franks, while Mutimir prepared the ground for the unification of all Croatian lands; finally, Tomislav succeeded in establishing a strong and powerful Croatian state, from the Cetina to the Drava, and was crowned in the year 925 with the royal crown on the historic Duvno field." Ilijić added that such lectures were "especially important in the present times, when among some uninformed individuals various confused notions and misunderstandings prevail regarding our historical past, which in our opinion arise mainly from a weak or nonexistent knowledge of history in general, and especially of the history and development of our idea of statehood." The second lecture – or rather two lectures – was given by the "renowned professor of art at the University of Vienna, Mr Strzygowski": "Meštrović and modern art" and "On the visual arts among the Croats from the 9th to the 11th century." For the latter lecture, Professor Strzygowski traveled through "our regions," where he was able to find sufficient examples from that era and arrived at interesting but for us disappointing conclusions: namely, that although there were indeed enough examples testifying to our sense and understanding of

⁷⁵⁶ „Tisućogodišnjica Tomislavova krunisanja.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 9 January 1924, no. 7 (1024): 1.

⁷⁵⁷ „Proslava tisućogodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Početak rada društva Hrvatica »Tomislav«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 9 January 1924, no. 7 (1024): 1.

⁷⁵⁸ Milenijska proslava i hrvatska narodna solidarnost., *Hrvatski list*, 5, 25 March 1924, no. 73 (1080): 2.

art at that time, they were scattered in many places and poorly or not at all preserved. He clearly demonstrated that all the artistic monuments he encountered in Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia were exclusively Croatian. He further emphasized that the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian kingdom would be the most suitable opportunity to establish a special museum to preserve these precious monuments, which prove that culture flourished in Croatia while many European peoples were still in the early stages of their development.⁷⁵⁹

Štefa Vice, a member of the association Croatian Woman in Osijek, wrote an article titled “Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva” [The Celebration of the Millennium of the Croatian Kingdom], published in *Hrvatski list* on 14 September 1924. She emphasized that this anniversary would be celebrated by “the Croatian people in all provinces and lands where Croats live,” that preparations were already underway, and that “the foundation stone had already been laid and construction begun on the church on the Duvno field in Bosnia, at the place where the coronation took place.” She particularly emphasized the following: “Neither Roman culture romanized us, nor did Germanic culture germanize us; neither the supremacy of the strongest peoples of the ancient, medieval, and modern ages destroyed us, nor did the perfected, infernal diplomacy of foreign dynasties and peoples bring us to rest. The Croatian people have been passing through their calvary for centuries like Christ on the cross, but just as Christ rose crowned with glory and victory, so we Croats, strengthened by struggles and suffering, will present before the whole world – by our consciousness and by the historically documented just national imperative – our righteous victory!” She stated that in Zagreb every Croatian and educational society and every cultural institution would take part in the celebration, and that an all-Croatian Sokol rally with a singing festival would be held, in which all existing Croatian societies and associations would participate. She also mentioned that the old chapel of St. Francis Xavier near Zagreb, located on a beautiful hill below Medvedgrad with a splendid view of Zagreb and the Sava valley, built according to historical records in 1658, would be restored, along with the park around the chapel and its Stations of the Cross. The chapel, which would be decorated with reliefs from Croatian history and busts of Croatian kings, would also become the resting place for the bones of the Croatian martyrs Petar Zrinski and Fran Krsto Frankopan, which were then only temporarily kept in the Zagreb Cathedral. Thus their remains would lie beneath their Medvedgrad, in the chapel to which they had certainly often come on their way to their fortress. In this way the place would again become a shrine for all Croats, built – like the church at Duvno – and renewed for the “salvation of the Croatian people,” funded by contributions from Croats from all regions, as a worthy monument to our history and our Western culture and as a proper legacy to our descendants. Finally, it was stated that there were plans to establish a committee “for the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom – for Slavonia, Bačka, and Baranja with its center in Osijek (...) The activities of the committee will be announced in *Hrvatski list*.”⁷⁶⁰

On behalf of the Society of the Brothers of the Croatian Dragon, Gjuro Maršić published an article titled “Hrvatska društva i proslava tisućgodišnjice” [Croatian Societies and the Celebration of the Millennium], printed in *Hrvatski list* on 16 September 1924. He stated the following: “In 1925 it is intended to publish a *Memorial Almanac* of all Croatian societies in the homeland and abroad, with reproductions of their society emblems (including those Croatian societies that have ceased to exist and operate), so that a permanent remembrance of their cultural work may be preserved.” He therefore addressed “all Croatian societies with a fraternal request that, for the purpose of compiling the Memorial Almanac of Croatian societies and completing the collection of society emblems preserved as Croatian national property in

⁷⁵⁹ ILIĆ Stj. [Stjepko]. „Kulturne vijesti. Dva zanim[lj]iva predavanja u glazbenom zavodu.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 7 June 1924, no. 133 (1150): 7.

⁷⁶⁰ VICE, Štefa[Štefa]. „Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 14 September 1924, no. 218 (1225): 9.

the museum of the Brothers of the Croatian Dragon, they kindly send as soon as possible: 1. a short history of their society (organization) with its exact name, year of foundation, seat and purpose, and if possible the number of members. This is particularly important because this history would also be included in the work *Distinguished Croats 925–1925, which will be published on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom*. If possible, a brief biography should also be attached of individuals – members of the respective societies – who have rendered services to the Croatian people in the cultural and social fields; 2. the society emblem (preferably also an older one) or a tricolour ribbon with the society's inscription; those who possess both are asked to send both; 3. associations and similar central organizations should send one common emblem, while their organizational units should send their own emblem (tricolour) if they have or once had one; 4. anything else of historical value relating to the given society. All correspondence and historical material in this matter should be sent by registered mail to: Gjuro Maršić, member of the Brothers of the Croatian Dragon, Zagreb, 62 Ilica Street." At the same time, patriots who had been members of societies that no longer existed were asked to send any information they had about those societies, and if possible their emblems as well. It was also noted that Croatian fraternal societies in America would likewise collect the histories of their organizations and, according to received reports, would most readily respond to this request "for the sake of their old and unforgettable Croatian homeland."⁷⁶¹

A circular letter of the Croatian bishops titled "Hrvatskom katoličkom narodu prilikom tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva" [To the Croatian Catholic People on the Occasion of the Millennium of the Croatian Kingdom] was published in the Đakovo journal *Glasnik biskupija bosanske i srijemske* (no. 18, 30 September 1924). The main parts of it, with commentary, were reprinted in *Hrvatski list* on 5 October 1924. Among other things, it stated: "Within all the borders of Tomislav's realm the Croatian language is still spoken and Croatian song is still sung." "And while in the old as well as in the new age, during the span of a thousand years, entire great and powerful nations disappeared, the small Croatian nation still lives today and rejoices in the better future of new millennia." "And who has done this for us? Who has saved the Croatian people?" the circular asked, answering: "**Our God**, to whom we must bow and give thanks."

The circular then reflected on the past of "our civilization and culture," stating that the Croats stood under the cultural influence of the West, and that writing, schooling, science, books, art, social life and customs, as well as the state organization and the character of the nation, had arisen and developed under the beneficial influence of the spirit of the Christian West. And this too had been done by "**our God**." (...) "The Catholic faith grew together with the Croatian people, created its history, and gave it everything that is great and good." It "was a mother to the Croatian people." "Our entire culture and our entire life bear the mark of Christianity and the Catholic faith. And this mark cannot be removed from our past without denying the entire history of Croatia and the Croats. **The Catholic faith and the Church created the greatness of Croatia.**" Who had done this? "**Who else but our God and His grace.**" "Let us first give thanks to our God today." "Let us not allow anyone to spit upon our sanctities and upon the bones of our forefathers!... **With the Catholic faith and the reign of Jesus Christ among our people stand and fall the greatness and glory of Croatia.**" (...) "**The celebration of our millennium must be a great atonement to God and a great day of penance.**" Prayer and supplication should turn away **God's wrath** and obtain mercy and forgiveness, conversion and renewal. The celebration of the millennium should be the celebration of the Catholic Croatian people. "It is not without special grace and Divine Providence that our millennium falls precisely in the Holy Year of the entire Catholic Church."

⁷⁶¹ MARŠIĆ, Gjuro. „Hrvatska društva i proslava tisućgodišnjice.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 16 September 1924, no. 220 (1227): 5.

A delegation of the entire Croatian people should, in the name of all Croatia, bow before the remains of the Prince of the Apostles and **swear eternal fidelity** to his successor, while the whole Croatian nation would consecrate itself – and the coming millennium – to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Every village and every parish should send someone to the Eternal City. Money should be collected for a precious gift from the whole nation to the Holy Father the Pope: a beautiful golden chalice with an inscription. “The year 1925 should be regarded as the Holy Year of the Croatian people; visible signs should be raised, some new shrine in the churches, in memory ‘that the Croats are God’s people and a holy nation!’” (...) The circular concluded: “Croatian people! **Give to the glory of Tomislav and the millennium of your kingdom the character of a pious Christian, Catholic celebration!** Let the glory of our Duvno and our Tomislav be **before all Europe the confession of your faith!** Rivers of blessings will flow from it upon you and upon your future!” The anonymous author of the article in *Hrvatski list* criticized this episcopal circular, stating that it contained “good and bad elements, and unfortunately also evident errors and scandals.” The author emphasized that the bishops had forgotten “that a thousand years ago not the entire Croatian people were of the Catholic faith, nor are they today; that the coronation of Tomislav was exclusively a state and political act, and therefore the celebration of that act should have no other meaning, and least of all a religious one.” He also stressed that it was “inappropriate to connect this celebration with the Holy Year of the Catholic Church, which the Roman See had proclaimed for the year 1925.”⁷⁶²

Dr Nikola Andrić wrote an article titled “Što ćemo reći Evropi o tisućoj obljetnici Hrvatske Državnosti? Bili smo i ostali smo izrazit narod, ali nismo nikada bili ničiji robovi. – Hrvatski pisci nisu imali od koga prisvojiti jezik. – Matica hrvatska izdaje veličajni zbornik u šest knjiga.“ [What Shall We Tell Europe about the Thousandth Anniversary of Croatian Statehood? We Were and Have Remained a Distinct Nation, but We Have Never Been Anyone’s Slaves. – Croatian Writers Had No One from Whom to Borrow Their Language. – *Matica hrvatska* Publishes a Magnificent Collection in Six Volumes.], published in *Hrvatski list* on 24 December 1924. The article reads as follows:

“Probably no nation, on the eve of the millennial celebration of its most significant achievement and the most visible proof of its living national strength and capacity for state-building, has stood as confused and emotionally constrained as we Croats do today. Confused and constrained in both a moral and political sense. Our soul is depressed and unsettled because – by our own fault or that of others – we have fallen into an awkward position in which every possibility has been taken from us to celebrate this year of our pride with outward signs – amid the cheers and exclamations of an entire happy and satisfied people, and with the sincere approval and joy of the brothers who are united with us in a new state.

Our pride! For we have preserved ourselves in our purity and across the entire territory – indeed even an expanded one – that we occupied a thousand years ago, despite every possible cultural, political, and military invasion. Where is that small nation that would not – between Venice, Istanbul, and Vienna! – have bowed its head and succumbed to stronger power through so many centuries? And where is that Croatian region in which our indigenous population would, under foreign force, betray itself and lose the ancestral name of its forefathers? There is none. There are sporadic renegades, but these are *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*⁷⁶³, the kind that even the greatest nations have by the hundreds of thousands. *Nous y sommes et nous y restons!*⁷⁶⁴ And this is something we must say in a special way so that we may be heard.

The question now arises: how, under present circumstances, shall we present ourselves before Europe with the thousandth anniversary of our state life? What should we tell them, and how should we do it?

⁷⁶² „Okružnica hrvatskih biskupa. "Hrvatskom katoličkom narodu prilikom tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva".“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 October 1924, no. 237 (1244): 2-3.

⁷⁶³ Latin *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, in translation: rare swimmers in the vast whirlpool.

⁷⁶⁴ French *Nous y sommes et nous y restons!*, in translation: We are here and here we stay!

In this respect, I believe we are entirely left to ourselves, and that we can and must say everything we feel and everything we know.

First of all, we must undertake self-criticism. Objectively and realistically, without exaggeration or self-deception. We must tell them what we **were** and what we **are** now. Did we possess – and do we possess today – some particular feature that complemented the picture of old Europe and that might complement the new one as well? By what did we differ from other nations, and what did we concretely contribute to general civilization?

To the first question the answer would be: we were and have remained a distinct nation with all the attributes of a conscious nation which – one of the first in the history of Europe! – built its own kingdom and was recognized as an independent authority by all the powers of that time that conferred and respected such a title. *Rex Croatarum!* In our entire surroundings there was nothing that could be considered equivalent to us in that era. Our other neighbours reached the level of a kingdom only several centuries after us. Some of them (our later companions, the Hungarians) adopted from us not only all the pomp of the court but even the titles of court officials and the garments worn by our nobles.

Among the first things we must emphasize is the humanity and character – both our own and that of the national leaders whom we elevated to royal thrones. We must say that the sons and brothers of our domestic kings did not kill their fathers and brothers to take their places, as often happened in much more cultured centers. The only murder mentioned by tradition (and even that fact is not historically confirmed) is that the enraged **people** killed the “good king” Zvonimir when he wished, at the urging of the Pope and the Roman emperor, to lead the Croats into battle to redeem Christ’s tomb! “Better that he perish,” they said, “than that he lead us out of our ancestral land to seize distant foreign cities and lands – **for other people!**” We say again: it is not historically confirmed, but this account has been preserved in a chronicle from the 13th century and in Tomašić’s record of 1316. Thus the people believed and spoke of it through the centuries. They accepted it as true because it **could have been** true, according to the fundamental character of Croatian **national consciousness**.

We must especially emphasize that the Croatian people have **never** been anyone’s slaves. When our domestic dynasty died out, we freely chose first the Hungarian dynasty – which was related by blood to the last Croatian queen – and later the German one. Yet with our parliament we always retained such independence (accepting or **rejecting** imperial messages, raising our own army, choosing new dynasties for ourselves and **imposing** them on the other half of the state, etc.) that no form of subordination in the sense of “slavery” could ever be spoken of. This must be particularly underlined, because in recent years – out of ignorance or malice – it has often been maliciously thrown in our faces.

Honour must also be given to the national language, which held an important place from the very beginnings of our state history. **At our royal court the national language was spoken** – unlike other Western courts where the official language was Latin – as proven by the names of various court officials (*pristav* – bailiff, *psar* – master of hounds, *vinotoč* – cup-bearer, *sokolar* – falconer, *ščitnik* – shield-bearer, *postelnik* – chamberlain, etc.). We even had our own script: the **Croatian Glagolitic**, which differed from the Bulgarian one; and **we opened the way for the national language into the Church**, something no other Western Catholic nation succeeded in doing.

Fine literature also broke through and blossomed into its most vigorous flowering – **the first** among all Slavic peoples! – precisely in the Croatian national territory. Thus today, when a Russian professor at the universities of Astrakhan and Kazan wishes to boast of a “Slavic Renaissance,” he must point to Dalmatia, the cradle of Croatian statehood and literature. And if today some foolish fanatic claims that Croatian writers and poets wrote not in their own language but in some borrowed or even “stolen” one, you may freely throw in his face that he is lying basely, because Croatian writers could not have borrowed a language from anyone, since no one around them at that time wrote literary works of artistic value in that language that could have inspired the educated aristocratic poets of Dalmatia. And that those poets were Croats – only Croats! – we have hundreds of proofs, since some of them (such as Baraković of Zadar) exalted their Croatian identity with almost chauvinistic enthusiasm at a time – long before the French Revolution – when the national idea had not yet been born anywhere in Europe. This too is a special feature we must explain to Europe.

We must also highlight our architecture. Dalmatia today indeed has many remains from the Venetian period, but the foundations of architecture and geometric ornamentation there were purely our own – without Lombard or Byzantine influence! For this innovation in the general history of art, Professor Strzygowski of the University of Vienna is today fighting most vigorously. Some time ago he

lectured on this subject not only in Zagreb but also in London. Thus Europe itself offers us a new proof of our independence in the artistic sphere – something we ourselves scarcely dared to emphasize, because especially the Italians have filled the whole world's ears with claims of their originality supposedly imposed upon the eastern Adriatic coast.

And our weaving traditions, our traditional literature, our humanism, our seafaring, our cooperatives, our legal history, our industry, the organization of our peasantry, the history of education, folk customs, natural production, means of transport, museums and archives, folk music, monuments, the history of our parliaments – and many other characteristics of Croatian national life! All this should be gathered into **a magnificent collection** that will present Croatia in the past and present, written by indisputable experts, to the honor and glory of the millennial celebrant: the Croatian people!

I can say for the comfort of all participants in our national pride that this collection is essentially finished. This gigantic work has been taken upon its shoulders – quietly and without much public noise – by our diligent *Matica hrvatska*, which will begin publishing it during the jubilee year itself.

Since I am well informed about the matter, I can outline the plan.

The collection will appear in **six volumes**, one every two months, so that interest will be maintained throughout the year.

The first volume will contain works of archaeological, historical, paleographic, geographical, and numismatic character: King Tomislav and his era; the geographical foundations of the Croatian people; the Croatian royal chancellery; national assemblies; historiography; and the archaeology of Dalmatia and Ban's Croatia. Contributors: **Bulić, Klaić, Brunšmid, Hoffiller, Lukas, Nagy, Srkulj, and Rudolf Horvat.**

The second volume will include studies on art: Dalmatian monuments, medieval towns, Venetian-period art, folk music, ethnography, and modern art. Contributors: Karaman, Prof. Iveković, Širola, Šenoa, Laszowski, Gavazzi, Jiroušek, and Lunaček.

The third volume will be devoted to literary history: humanism, traditional literature, the beginnings of Dalmatian books, archives and libraries, theatre from its beginnings to the present, Italian and German influences, Kajkavian literature, publishing, journalism, and the history of *Matica hrvatska*. Contributors: **Körbler, Bojničić, Andrić, Pasarić, Livadić, Deželić, Šegvić, Fancev, Lozovina, Klaić, and Cihlar.**

The fourth volume will deal with philosophy, pedagogy, and science: natural sciences, medicine, theology, the history of education, legal history, climate conditions, the Catholic Church in Bosnia, Islam and Muslim law. Contributors: **Bazala, Barac, Vouk, Matićević, Škreb, Dukat, Urlić, Sladović, Babić, Poljak, and Jelinić.**

The fifth volume will address socio-political questions: the national idea, the revival in Dalmatia, folk life and customs, the importance of the peasant movement in Croatia, the social question, Slavic liturgy, cultural conditions among the Bunjevci, political development since the French Revolution, demographic conditions, public health, and sport. Contributors: **Trumbić, Polić, Stjepan Radić, Lorković, Rittig, Boranić, Signjar, Bučar, and Krajač.**

The sixth volume will deal with economic topics: natural production, industry, transport and communications, seafaring and shipping, financial conditions, cooperatives, trade, and banking. Contributors: **Vrbanić, Karlović, Frangeš, Jurić, Verona, Herceg, Varga, Krajač, Nosan, and Turkalj.**

After each volume, a summary of the main results would be sent to foreign newspapers – thus accomplishing the most that can be done under present circumstances. The nation would be informed through conscientious studies about everything it needs to know about its past and present, while the attention of the outside world would be drawn to a great effort in the history of Central Europe.

For any exhibition it would already be too late, but sometime in May or June a large **national assembly** could be convened in Zagreb (perhaps in connection with the unveiling of the Strossmayer monument), in which delegations from all Croatian regions would participate in national costumes. We might call it the '**Assembly of Duvno**' and dedicate those days to the memory of **the thousandth anniversary of our statehood.**'⁷⁶⁵

⁷⁶⁵ ANDRIĆ, Nikola. „Što ćemo reći Evropi o tisućoj obljetnici Hrvatske Državnosti? Bili smo i ostali smo izrazit narod, ali nismo nikada bili ničiji robovi. – Hrvatski pisci nisu imali od koga prisvojiti jezik. – Matica hrvatska izdaje veličajni zbornik u šest knjiga.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 24 December 1924, no. 306 (1313): 10-11.



Figure 34. Facsimile of article headlines from *Hrvatski list* from 1924 announcing the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925.

Announcements of the millennium according to the poetic depiction *Na Duvanjskom polju* by Zdenka Smrekar

With the aim of preparing for the great celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom, the Croatian Sokol and the Croatian Singing Society *Vijenac* in Požega organized a “Duvno Evening with a performance of the beautiful poetic work by Zdenka Smrekar *Na Duvanjskom polju* [On the Duvno field] – in honour of the 1000th anniversary of Croatia as a kingdom.” This festive public entertainment was held on 22 June 1924 under the patronage of the mayor Dragutin Fleissig, and it was indeed a great success. The performance was staged mainly by women from Požega, members of the Croatian Singing Society *Vijenac*, along with several members of the *Tomislav* Society from Zagreb.⁷⁶⁶ “Osijek Croatian educational societies” announced that they were organizing a so-called “Duvno Evening” as part of the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom. The event was scheduled for 10 October 1924 at the National Theatre. The following societies took part: the Croatian Women’s Club, the Croatian singing societies Kuhač, Lipa, Zrinski, Frankopan, and the Croatian Sokol. It was emphasized that the net proceeds would be used for the construction of the Croatian Hall (Hrvatski dom) in Osijek Upper Town.⁷⁶⁷ Announcements of this event were published several more times in *Hrvatski list*: 1 October 1924 – it was stated that the event represented **the beginning of the millennial celebration of the Croatian Kingdom in Osijek**. It was again

⁷⁶⁶ „Duvanjska večer u Požegi. Pripreme za proslavu 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Velebna priredba uz sudjelovanje zagrebačkog »Tomislava«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 1 July 1924, no. 153 (1160): 3.

⁷⁶⁷ „»Duvanjsko veče«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 23 September 1924, no. 226 (1233): 5.

emphasized that the net proceeds would be allocated for the construction of the Croatian Hall in Osijek Upper Town. The complete programme of the performance was published to attract as many citizens as possible and ensure the greatest possible success.⁷⁶⁸; 4 October 1924 – a reminder was published that the performance of the symbolic play *Na Duvanjskom polju* at the National Theatre in Osijek was approaching. It was reported that the demand for tickets was high and that all roles were performed by members of the Croatian Women's Club, under the direction of Zora Vuksan-Barlović.⁷⁶⁹; 5 October 1924 – the diligent members of the Croatian Women's Club obtained traditional costumes from all Croatian regions to enhance the "Duvno Evening" performance, as the "Croatian water fairies" would appear in these costumes. It was noted that this work by Dr Zdenka Smrekar had been performed in Zagreb for the first time and that it had "caused a real sensation." It was believed that it would also achieve great success in Osijek, and visitors were encouraged to attend the theatre in traditional costumes if possible.⁷⁷⁰; 8 October 1924 – it was reported that the main rehearsals were being held and that many seats had already been sold.⁷⁷¹; 9 October 1924 – it was announced that preparations for the great celebration had been fully completed and that the final programme of the celebration had been determined.⁷⁷² On the very day of the performance, 10 October 1924, it was announced that the performance would be repeated on 13 October 1924 due to the great interest of the public.⁷⁷³ For the same reason, the performance was repeated again on 19 October 1924 for school pupils, with ticket prices for the youth being lower than those for adults.⁷⁷⁴ *Hrvatski list* of 29 November 1924 announced a performance of the poetic presentation Duvno Evening in Vinkovci on 6 December 1924, which "would be performed by the ladies and young women of Vinkovci," with the participation of the Croatian Tamburitza Orchestra from Županja. The performance was announced for the large hall of the Croatian Hall, and after the performance a concert with dancing was planned, with the net proceeds intended for cultural and humanitarian purposes.⁷⁷⁵ The Croatian Sokol in Ilok, with the participation of all Croatian societies in Ilok (the Women's Charitable Society, the Croatian Singing Society Zrinski, and the Student Club Tomislav), as well as the ladies and young women of Ilok, organized on 30 November 1924 a performance of the poetic play by Dr Zdenka Smrekar *Na Duvanjskom polju*. The event was very successful. Before the performance, Professor Josip Šarinić delivered an introductory speech about the play and outlined the historical significance of the Duvno Field.⁷⁷⁶ A Duvno Evening was also held in Đakovo on 4 December 1924. The hall was completely full, and Bishop Akšamović was present. The same event was held again on 5 December 1924 for school youth.⁷⁷⁷ In the report on the Duvno Evening held in Vinkovci on 6 December 1924, it was stated that the initiative had been taken by the Croatian Women's Charitable Society of Vinkovci, with the participation of all Vinkovci cultural and educational societies. The event took place in the large and overcrowded hall of the Croatian Hall. The Croatian Reading Room Tamburitza Orchestra from Županja participated as a guest ensemble. After the performance there was a concert with dancing, and the net proceeds were intended for cultural and

⁷⁶⁸ „Duvanjsko veče“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 1 October 1924, no. 233 (1240): 5.

⁷⁶⁹ „Duvanjsko veče“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 4 October 1924, no. 236 (1243): 6.

⁷⁷⁰ „Duvanjsko veče“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 5 October 1924, no. 237 (1244): 5.

⁷⁷¹ „Duvanjsko veče“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 8 October 1924, no. 240 (1247): 5.

⁷⁷² „»Duvanjsko veče«. Pripreme završene. – Raspored proslave.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 9 October 1924, no. 241 (1248): 4-5.

⁷⁷³ „Duvanjsko veče“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 10 October 1924, no. 242 (1249): 5.

⁷⁷⁴ „»Duvanjsko veče«.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 17 October 1924, no. 249 (1256): 6.

⁷⁷⁵ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Vinkovcima. Angažirana sva mjesna društva.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 29 November 1924, no. 287 (1294): 5.

⁷⁷⁶ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Iloku. Najuspjelija priredba.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 3 December 1924, no. 289 (1296): 5.

⁷⁷⁷ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Đakovu. Neočekivan uspjeh.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 7 December 1924, no. 294 (1300): 5.

humanitarian purposes.⁷⁷⁸ The Croatian Sokol in Slatina organized on 6 December 1924 a performance of the poetic play *Na Duvanjskom polju*, performed by female members of the society. The success was excellent, and there were guests from Virovitica and Orahovica.⁷⁷⁹ A performance of the poetic presentation *Na Duvanjskom polju* was also announced in *Hrvatski list* of 18 December 1924 for 21 December 1924 in Orahovica. The event was organized with the participation of members of the local Croatian Sokol and the Croatian Singing Society Zrinski from Slatina.⁷⁸⁰

The poetic presentation by Zdenka Smrekar, *Na Duvanjskom polju* proved very suitable for mobilizing the public in preparation for the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom planned for 1925. In *Hrvatski list* there were as many as 15 announcements related to the announcements and reports of the Duvno Evenings at which this poetic presentation by Zdenka Smrekar was performed. Figure 35 shows facsimiles of some of the titles of these announcements.

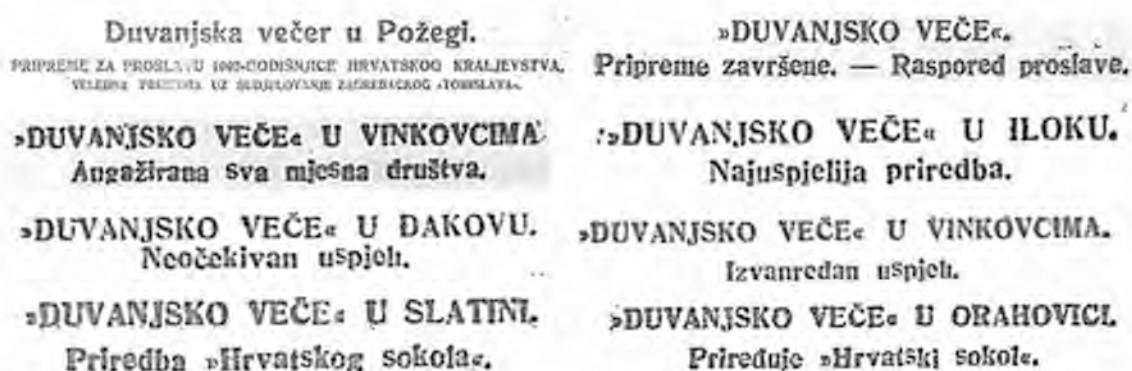


Figure 35. Facsimiles of some headlines referring to the so-called Duvno Evening.

It can be observed that the first announcement of the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in *Hrvatski list* appeared on 28 May 1922, while two articles related to the topic were published in 1923. The announcements intensified in 1924, when 23 items were published, including eight more significant articles.

Srećko Tomas

⁷⁷⁸ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Vinkovcima.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 11 December 1924, no. 295 (1302): 5.

⁷⁷⁹ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Slatini.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 13 December 1924, no. 298 (1305): 5.

⁷⁸⁰ „»Duvanjsko veče« u Orahovici.“, *Hrvatski list*, 5, 18 December 1924, no. 301 (1308): 5.

OVERVIEW OF DIGITALIZED PAGES OF *HRVATSKI LIST* FROM 1925 WITH ARTICLES ON THE MILLENNIUM CELEBRATION OF THE CROATIAN KINGDOM

In the State Archives in Osijek, among the materials related to the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom, in fonds 1163, Committee for the Celebration of 1000 Years of the Croatian Kingdom – Osijek (HR-DAOS-1163), only two raffle tickets have been preserved (Figure 36), both bearing the inscription: “*Committee for the Celebration of the 1000th Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Osijek 1925.*” In the same box several issues of *Hrvatski list* from 1923 are also preserved, as well as four issues from 1925. However, in all four of those issues there was some information concerning the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom in various regions inhabited by Croats.⁷⁸¹ Judging by everything, the archival records of the Committee for the Celebration of 1000 Years of the Croatian Kingdom – Osijek, headed by the then mayor of Osijek Dr Vladimir Hengl, have not been preserved, and whether this occurred intentionally or unintentionally is difficult to determine.

In the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, there is also a “golden” shovel used in 1925 to plant the commemorative linden tree, as well as the original memorial plaque placed next to the tree. During the Homeland War, the plaque was damaged by an enemy shell (Figure 36), and a faithful replica was installed in its place.



Figure 36. Facsimiles of raffle tickets from the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom in Osijek in 1925, as well as the original memorial plaque and the golden shovel with the engraved inscription on the handle: “With this shovel the Croatian linden tree was planted in memory of the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom.”

The Museum of Slavonia in Osijek also preserves a photograph of the young commemorative linden tree in King Tomislav Park, with a girl standing beside it (Figure 37, left). After the Second World War, this commemorative linden tree was cut down; however, it did not die. Four new shoots grew from the stump, and today the tree dominates among the trees within King Tomislav Park (Figure 37, right). The name of the park was also changed after the war to Park of Culture, but following the democratic changes and the independence of the Republic of Croatia in 1990, the original name King Tomislav Park was restored. During the Homeland War and the aggression against Croatia, the original memorial plaque was damaged by shell fragments. It was therefore removed and preserved in the Museum of Slavonia, while a faithful replica was placed at the original site.

Also in the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, within the Library Department, all annual volumes of *Hrvatski list* are preserved, with more or less all individual issues. For this reason, a detailed examination of the 1925 issues of *Hrvatski list* was undertaken as a source of information related to this Croatian millennial celebration. The research was carried out by

⁷⁸¹ HR-DAOS-1163. Committee for the Celebration of 1000 Years of the Croatian Kingdom – Osijek, box 1.

Srećko Tomas in cooperation with the head of the Library Department Dr Marina Vinaj and her associates. He also initiated the realization of this publication featuring digitized pages related to the celebration of the millennium of the Croatian Kingdom. An agreement regarding this project was signed by Matica hrvatska – Osijek Branch, represented by its president Prof. Ivan Trojan; the Museum of Slavonia Osijek, represented by director Zdenka Predrijevac; the State Archives in Osijek, represented by director Dr Dražen Kušen; Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”, represented by the Grand Master Prof. Mislav Grgić; and the Slavonian Association of Herzegovinians in Osijek, represented by its president Marko Eljuga, M.Sc.

The digitization of the mentioned pages of *Hrvatski list* was carried out by the employees of the State Archives in Osijek, headed by Dr Dražen Kušen.



Figure 37. The commemorative linden tree in King Tomislav Park in 1925 and today (2025).

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1.50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 50. (1467.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 12. OŽUJKA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Izjava gospodina Stjepana Radića.

NARODU SVA VLAST, A KRALJU SVE POČASTI.

c. ZAGREB, 11. ožujka. U današnjem poseb-
nom izdanju »Hrvata« g. Rudolf Herceg iznosi
svoj razgovor sa g. Stjepanom Radićem, odnosno
izjavu g. Radića o monarhiji engleskoga tipa. U
uvodu toga razgovora prikazuje se čitava politič-
ka situacija, koja je predsjednika g. Radića do-
vela u London i Moskvu a u Beogradu Davido-
vića, Petrovića, Korosca i Spahu na vladu. Sve je
išlo nekuda sporo, u koliko se je uopće naprijed
micalo. Po srijedi je bio hrvatsko-srpski sporaz-
um, kojemu je na hrvatskomu kraju bio zapisa-
no: »Čovječanska pravica i republikanska sloboda«.
Radi toga je došlo u Zagreb g. Nastas Pe-
trović, posjetio predsjednika HRSS i tim povodom
je predsjedništvo HRSS izdalo poznato sa-
općenje o monarhiji engleskoga tipa. G. Herceg
iznosi iz toga sljedeći razgovor sa g. Radićem:

»Predsjednik je izjavio: Engleska monarhija
temelji se na nepovredivosti osobne slobode sva-
koga državljanina, na potpunom samoupravi seos-
kih i gradskih općina, na apsolutnom
poštivanju nesamo onoga suverenoga, što ga
predstavljaju izborna tijela t. j. izbornici kao cjelina
nego i onoga suvereniteta, koji se zove javno
mišljenje, izraženo u štampi, na skupštinama i u
društvima, nadalje u dostojno provedenom na-
čelu, da parlamentu kao predstavniku narodnog
suvereniteta pripada sva vlast, a kralju ostaju
samo sve počasti, napokon na shvaćanju, da opozi-
cija ima u parlamentu ne samo dužnost nego i
prava. A jedno je osobito pravo da najjača opozi-
ciona stranka zamjeni vladu, koja ide u izbore
sa određenim programom, pa za taj program ne
dobije većine.

Engleski naziv habeat corpus (osobna sloboda
i nepovredivost ličnosti) glasio je tumačenja
tih točaka, t. j. suvereniteta cijeloga naroda u
praksi, u neprekidnom svakidašnjem životu. To je
tako ukorijenjeno, da su irski republikanci mogli
usred Londona držati nesmetane javne skupštine,
na kojima su najostrije govorili protiv svake veze
sa Velikom Britanijom. I kad je jedna takova
skupština bila raspuštena i nekoliko govornika
uhapšeno, nastalo je u cijelom javnom mišljenju
takovo ogorčenje, da su pohapšeni Irci bili odmah
pušteni na slobodu. Engleska samouprava ili self-
government znači zapravo samostalnu vladu,
pa je to sasvim nešto drugo nego se to kod nas na
evropskom kontinentu misli pod samoupravom.
Kod nas je apsolutizam tako produbio i napred-
ne vlade, da se one neprestano mišlele u poslo-
ve podređenih samoupravnih jedinica. U Engle-
skoj tome nema ni traga: Općine i županije rje-
šavaju svoje samostalno, upravu suvereno, sve
svoje poslove, koji su im prepušteni zakonima ili
čijišama, a državni zakon nije ni na kraj pameti,
da ih na svakom koraku tobože nadzire, a za-
pravo da ih veže, ustavlja i sili da rade ono što
hoće vlada, dotično pojedine vladine kreature.

Suverenitet izbornoga tijela, dotično parla-
menta, upravu je neograničen, te se u praksi mo-
že parlamentu jedino sam odozdati ili raspustiti.
Najglasnijem riječi: Izborna tijela, istaknuo je pred-
sjednik, jer za vladu većinu nije ništa dosta
imati većinu mandata, nego tu mora biti i većina
Izbornog tijela. Isto tako je neograničena sloboda
štampe, sloboda sastajanja i udruživanja, te eng-
leski narod nerazumije što to znači zaplijeniti
i obustaviti novine i ne dozvoliti skupštine.

Ono osobito pravo najjače opozicijske stran-
ke jasno se je i u praksi pokazalo godine 1923. do-

lično početkom 1924. kad je radnička stranka sa
192 zastupnika od 615 preuzela vladu, premda je
vlada na izborima dobila 236 zastupnika, dakle vi-
še od nje, ali nije dobila većine za svoj program
zaštite carina. Engleski kralj, nastavio je pred-
sjednik g. Radić, ima kud i kamo manju vlast od
predsjednika američke republike, a nema ni malo
više od predsjednika republike Francuske. Ameri-
čki predsjednik vlada sam timo naroda, koji za-
bira direktno, doduše u dva stepena: Najprije na-
rod bira posebne predsjedničke delegate, a onda
ti delegati biraju predsjednika, na zato on imenuje
vladu po svojoj volji od zastupnika i nezastupni-
ka, te ta vlada ostaje bez obzira na to ima li ve-
ćine ili nema u američkom parlamentu-kongresu.
Ovakav položaj ima predsjednik republike i pre-
ma programu HRSS, koji traži plebiscitarnu re-
publiku direktnog narodnog suvereniteta. Ovi
plebiscitarni republike danas je isto tako blizu
engleska parlamentarna monarhija kao i francuska
parlamentarna republika, gdje predsjednika
ne bira narod nego cijeli parlament zastupnička
kuća i senat zajedno. Zato u Engleskoj radnička
stranka, koja je i ostala republikanska, ne traži re-
publiku, nego samo nastoji dobiti većinu i manda-
ta i glasača, a onda s tom većinom pomoću parla-
mentarnoga self-governmenta i onoga drugoga
suverena: javnoga mišljenja, provesti evolucijom,
razvojem, a ne revolucijom, nevratom svoj pro-
gram, koji je vrlo sličan HRSS. Zato je u Švedskoj
mogao biti Brandler već dva puta, međutim i tri
puta, dok ovih dana nije umro, prvi ministar u
kraljevskoj vladi, jer su i skandinavsko države:
Danska, Norveška i Švedska u glavnom monar-
hije engleskog tipa. Zato je predsjedništvo HRSS,
završivši predsjednik g. Radić, moralo izdati ono
saopćenje o monarhiji engleskoga tipa, i ja samo
želim, da se prilike toliko srede, da uz pomoć sa-
zvani i glavni odbor HRSS i skupštinu predse-
dnika svih organizacija, na sve ovo razložiti, da
svaki čovjek vidi, da upravo za to što jesmo i što
ostajemo republikanci, možemo najprije odlučno
zahtijevati, a onda iskreno i pošteno prihvatiti
monarhiju engleskoga tipa.

Pošto je predsjedniku bilo primijećeno, da u
Beogradu to nitko ne bi razumio, predsjednik je
sljedeće kazao: Čekaj još malo, da te umirim od
kralja. Ti znaš: HRSS vodi državopravnu i narod-
nu politiku t. j. politiku hrvatske državnosti i na-
rodnog individualiteta, a taj se može potpuno ož-
ivotvoriti u parlamentarnoj monarhiji engleskog ti-
pa i radi poštivanja onoga posebnoga suverenite-
ta, koji se očituje već u javnom mišljenju, a pozla-
vilo u izbornom tijelu. Kad su Irce počeli birati u
engleski parlament samo takve zastupnike, koji
ili nisu bili u parlamentu ili su se samo udruživali
samo s liberalnim Gladstonom, a nikada s kon-
servativnim Beconom, kasnijim lordom Isra-
elom, uvidio je engleski parlament malo po ma-
lo, da se ovo veliko irsko tijelo mora potpuno no-
šivati, da Irska valja priznati slobodnom drža-
vom t. j. stvarno republikom. Ova su priznali na
koncu svi Englezi, pa i konservativci.

Ti poznajete, nastavio je predsjednik, Setona
Watsona. On tebi nije simpatičan, rekao si mi,
imaš pravo. On ne samo da je konzervativan, nego
je toliko zaostao, da englesku radničku stran-
ku prosuduje po kritici onako, kako Frankovec
prosuduje našu HRSS. Pa ne, engleska ustavnost

Progoni opet počinju.

NOVI NAČIN GUŠENJA STAMPE. — POLICIJA
TRAZI RUKOPISE.

Jučer je policija došla u našu redakciju i nije
ostavila papir na papiru. Prevrnula je sve počam-
ši od Građanske tiskare na do urave i uredništva
»Hrv. Lista« tražeći rukopise članka »Zajednica
hrvatskih sudaca brani loše suce«. Mi smo se
ocredili protiv ove premetacine kao i protiv na-
čina provedbe, jer nam se na ovaj način nanasa
velika šteta i smetnja u poslu. Naprosto protes-
tujemo protiv ovog samovolja i tražimo od sve
nezavisne štampe, da ustane protiv ovog načina
proгона štampe. Policijska samovolja može svaki
dan obavljati premetacine i praviti nam tolike
neprilike, da ne čemo moći ništa raditi ni izda-
vati novine.

Na drugom mjestu današnja naloz, na osno-
vu kojega je jučer redarstvo provelo kod nas
premetacine, pa se iz njega ništa ne vidi, da je
premetacina bila nižna i da je zahtijevala kakva
viša državna potreba (veleizdaja, spijunaza i slič-
no) u ratnom stanju, barem ni Hrvati ne.

Naš list ima odgovornog urednika: ako se
počinjen kakav zločin, sudovi su tu, na neka suđe,
ali premetacine obavljati i tražiti rukopise, kad-
god se prohtije g. Božiću ili g. Tučmanu, to je naj-
ordinarnije kršenje slobode štampice i lične slobode
novinara i novinskih saradnika. Onda prestaje
ona najvažnija funkcija štampe, ako će policija lo-
viti sve rukopise, koji nam stižu i koje dajemo u
strojeve. Onda prestaje opstojak štampe i mi čemo
pati na nivo afričkih divljaka.

Ako se policija usudi jednomput atakirati na
nas, da joj odamo ništa i da prekršimo svoju sve-
tu dužnost uredovne tajne i ako u tu svrhu obavlj
premetacine, onda nije isključeno, da će sutra tra-
žiti, da joj donasimo svake štampice i lične slobode
nego ih dajemo u slagali stroj. Može policija
postaviti u svaku redakciju i uz svakog urednika
jednog svog agenta, makar to zakon ne dopu-
šta i zabranjuje. Nije uzalud bio šef zagrebačke
policije, Bodeković, iskreniji nego ostali, kad je
kazao, da treba spaliti zakone i ustav, kad se eto,
već i ponašaju ti vlastodršci, kao da su zakoni
spaljeni.

Gospoda se varaju, ako misle, da će zastra-
šiti štampa i da će je svladati. Slabi su oni za to.
Tolki su se već na novinstvo obrili, ali su oti-
šli u zaborav.

Obratili smo se na novinarsko udruženje, no-
zvat ćemo se na zakon i svoje pravo i pred drug-
im faktorima, ali se ne čemo odreći svog prava
na onstanak, slobodne kritike i samobrane protiv
svakom, ko radi protiv naših interesa.

Ako je policija tijela zaštititi, način
je, je li ona bila od njih za pozvana i je li ovo
način zbog nekakva prekršaja počinili toliko na-
silje i netaktnosti. Sami će se suci zahvaliti po-
liciji na ovakoj zaštiti, jer im samo može škoditi,
ako izazove štampa da barem neke suce počmo
doista poistovjećivati s drž. odvjetnikom. Boži-
ćem, Perkovićem, Cepićem i t. d., a suce može
potpisati od zakona s ovakvim izazivanjem.

Ako postoji spor i nesuglasica između nekih
sudaca i novinara, nema prava ni mesta ni za ka-
kvo mišljenje policije u taj spor a najmanje ne na
ovakav nokorektan i nasilan način.

Upozoravamo i na ovaj slučaj Jugoslavensko
novinarsko udruženje, kao i sve faktore, kojima
leži na srcu štampa i kulturni napredak naroda,

NASTAVAK NA 6. STRANICI

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 3-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.-- na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.--

BROJ 73. (1490.)

OSIJEK, SRIJEDA 8. TRAVNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

U političkom zatišju.

PRESTAO RAD U ODBORIMA. — »UZA REKONSTRUKCIJA ILI KONCENTRACIJA«. — TRLA BABA LAN. . .

ni BEOGRAD, 7. travnja. Politička je situacija zamrla Završetkom rada u sekciji zakonodavnog odbora o zakonskom projektu za štampu i stanove odlaze svi poslanici iz Zagrada, naročito poslanici HRSS. Još uvijek se nalazi na dnevnom redu pitanje rekonstrukcije vlade, o kojem se odlučuje u političkim krugovima sve više govoreći. Odlaganje u rješavanju ovoga pitanja od strane g. Pašića dalo je povoda sumnji, da u vladi nije sve posve glatko. Tako su danas potvrđene prve vijesti da Pašić rekonstrukciju svoje vlade odlaže zbog neprimarnosti njegova prijedloga, koji je podnio kruni u pitanju rekonstrukcije vlade i pretvaranja izborne vlade u radnu. Najveći Pašić je želio, da se izvrši rekonstrukcija i u isto vrijeme da se izvrši pretvaranje izborne vlade u radnu. Međutim dobro obaviješteni krugovi tvrde, da je kralj drugoga stanovišta, naime da je današnja situacija takva, da je moguća zdravila kombinacija,

nešto li što je radna vlada PP. Zhog toga kruna, kako dobro obaviješteni krugovi tvrde, želi, da ima održane ruke u sadašnjoj situaciji, da bi mogla konsultovati predstavnike parlamentarnih grupa o situaciji. Zato se od Pašića tražilo predavanje ostavke. Tvrdi se i to, da na mierodavnom mjestu postoji želja, da se ovom prilikom ostvari jedna koncentracija, no što niol ne stoji na putu danas one preretke, koje su prošli puta stajale. Odnosi najme između političkih stranaka sud su drugoačili. U vladnim krugovima tvrde, da se prije uskrsnih praznika ima očekivati rekonstrukcija vlade, a neposredno nakon toga odlazak Pašićev u Dubrovnik gdje bi proveo uskrsne praznike, a zatim bi g. Pašić nastavio daljnji rad u pitanju približavanja Hrvatskoj seljačkoj stranci i na izradivanju zakonskih projekata, koji će se narodnoj skupštini još za ovoga zasjedanja predložiti.

PASIĆ SE ČUDI — KONCENTRACIJI.

ni BEOGRAD, 7. travnja. Pašić je jednom od svojih prijatelja saopćio, da ga čude vijesti o koncentracionoi vladi. Nema tu nikakve koncentracije od ovakvih elemenata, koji su sada u skupštini. Nema još nikakvih promjena u situaciji. Doznije, ako to bude, idemo da vidimo, hoće li da to bidne ili ne bidne.

IZ MINISTARSKOG SAVJETA.

ni BEOGRAD, 7. travnja. Danas je bila sednica ministarskog savjeta nakon današnje konferencije vlade. Ministri su nakon sjednice izjavili, da je definitivno prihvaćen nacrt zak. o sudijama i zakonski projekt o ustrojstvu sudova, a sutra će se primiti zakon o državnim tužiocima. Budući da g. Pašić večeras nije išao u dvor, ministri su se odmah razišli kućama.

Ne odbijaju saradnju s HRSS.

RADIKALI PRIZNAJU HRSS POLITIČKOM STRANKOM S USTAVNIM PRAVIMA.

ni BEOGRAD, 7. travnja. Današnja »Samouprava« govoreći u uvodnom članku o saradnji s HRSS među ostalim kaže:

»Mi radikali ne zovemo HRSS u svoju stranku niti im namećemo svojih političkih pogleda. Priznanje današnje države ustava, priznanje monarhijskog oblika vladavine i narodne dinastije, sva ta priznanja sama sobom isključuju svaku vezu s neutralizacijama iz inostranstva. Nama je sasvim dovoljno DA HRSS ISKRENO PRIZNAMO KAO POLITIČKU STRANKU, KOJA MORA IMATI SVOJA PRAVA, KOJA ZA STRANKE ORGANIZOVANE U OKVIRU USTAVA PROISTIČU IZ TOGA USTAVA. Ako šefovi te stranke poslije iskazane saglasnosti s radikalnom strankom u osnovnim pitanjima državnim među političke razloge

za političku kolaboraciju, s njome, radikalna stranka u interesu pravilnog i zdravog konsolidovanja političkih prilika u zemlji ne će odbiti oglede za ispitivanje mogućnosti je kolaboracije. Naravno jedino u interesu naroda u bloku narodnog sporazuma da njihovim pogledima na državu bolje odgovara saradnja, s političkim elementima, koji sačinjavaju blok, nego li političkim pogledima stranaka, čije su osnovne pogleda na državu na onako srećan način priznali; stvar je njihove svijesti i njihove političke uvjerenosti. Protiv toga mi nemamo ništa.

Zagrebačka policija zaustavlja svršetak istrage protiv g. Stjepana Radića.

c. ZAGREB, 7. travnja. Kako je već javljeno, istraga protiv g. Stjepana Radića završena je u subotu. Spis koji sadrži čitav materijal, u kojemu se nalaze izvještaji i objašnjenja g. Radića o hrvatskoj politici i njegovu radu u domovini i izvan nje, predstavlja usput političku povijest hrvatskoga naroda zadnjih 6 godina. Prema pouzdanim informacijama vašega dopisnika do danas čitav spis još nije utučen državnome odvjetniku, jer istražni sudac dr. Korchler još uvijek čeka na neka pisma iz korespondencije g. Radića, a koja se nalaze na vodno kod zagrebačke policije. Do sada je istražni sudac uputio zagrebačkoj policiji u tom poslu o

dopisa, ali ni na jedno nije dobio odgovora. Prema mišljenju jednoga pravnika, koji je navodno vrlo dobro upućen u cijeli materijal, nema u čitavom materijalu nikakvih fakata, na kojima bi se mogla podignuti jedna teža optužnica. Jedino se radi o fiskovnim deliktima iz »Slob. Doma«, ali i kod njih je g. Radić uložio prigovore radi zastarijelosti, pa će državni odvjetnik odlučiti, da li će se povesti parnika ili ne. Državno odvjetništvo nakon što primi čitav spis imać će da odlučit, hoće li podignuti optužnicu ili će postupak zbog pomanjkanja dovoljnog materijala obustaviti. G. Radić ne će ulagati nikakvih prigovora protiv optužnice.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor: brz. i telet. vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

ENGLJESKA.

STRAH OD PONOVOG RATA DOMINIRA U EVROPI. Evropa ide na malo ali sigurno u susret novoj katastrofi. V. LONDON, 7. travnja. Čitav svijet je u strahu od novog izbora rata. U ovom slučaju govor u kojem je istakao, da mu je još uvijek nemoguće vratiti se u krugu stranih državnika, nremda je već 6 godina prošlo od svršetka rata. Vidi se, da se još nije povratio atmosfera mira. Strah od ponovnog rata dominira u Evropi i to ne danas ni sutra, već u slučaju, da se taj strah ne odstrani. EUROPA IDE NA MALO ALI SIGURNO. U ŠLESVET. NOVOJ KATASTROFI. On je izrazio svoje stajalište za pitanje arbitraže i razmirivanja kao sigurnostu mira, ali engleska vlada misli, da je isto tako daleko koliko je mogla, kad je potpisivala statut Saveza naroda, i drž. da još nije došlo vrijeme, da proizvede i ostale obaveze. Vlada ne može dati sigurnosti s jednim savezom i prijateljima od jučer protiv neprijatelja od jučer već želi, da engleski oply i oply država iskorište u smislu, da se birsi neutralitet s međusobnim garancijama približe u slučaju, ako bi mirovali ugovori bili mijenjeni, što se može očekivati nakon više godina, kada bi sve stranke te promjene želele.

RoKovskijev povratak. — Rusija traži zajam.

ni LONDON, 7. travnja. Ruski sovjetski poslanik Rokovskij povratio se danas nosite tramjesečnog izbjavanja i odmah stupio u kontakt s vladom. U političkim se krugovima tvrdi, da engleska vlada nije protivna ruskom zajmu, ali oporotno ne će da ga zaradira.

FRANCUSKA.

Milerandov odlazak u senat. V. PARIS, 7. travnja. Milerand je poslije svoga izbora za senat na svečan način zavljan u članstvo republikanske senice. Pošto je u prvoj nekolicine senatora odise sinoć na sjednici senata i na dvanu bio se od senatora koji pripadaju republikanskoj uniji burno pozdravljen; dok su mu sa strane levičara nudili uvredljivi pozdrivi. Predsjednik je senata bio prihvaćen da preline sjednicu.

Poincaré nije htio pozdraviti Mileranda. V. PARIS, 7. travnja. Republikanska Unija održala je sjednicu koja je predsjedao Poincaré i nego bivši ministar poljoprivrede Cheron. jer Poincaré nije htio pozdraviti starog svoga protivnika Mileranda. Milerand je rekao, da se moraju zaboraviti stare zadobitke i svade. Radi se na tome, da se uspostave nacionalne snage države. Eričijena je rezolucija, u kojoj se usudile iskoristiti govor Herriota, koji se svjetovao na prošle vlade kriviti zbog lošeg financijskog stanja Francuske, a ne na Njemačke. Simpla se u uspjeh zvonihlji napora novoga ministra financija De Monzie.

ni PARIS, 7. travnja. Vlada je održala danas sjednicu pod predsjedništvom predsjednika republike. Prihvaćena je financijska osnova ministra de Monzie i ova odmah upućena komiti.

RUMUNJSKA.

Kralj ne putuje u Francusku. ni BUKAREŠT, 7. travnja. Kralj Ferdinand ne će otputovati u Francusku; nego će ostati kod kuće pod ličnim nadzorom. (Orient Radio.)

NJEMAČKA.

Pred 29. travnja. V. BERLIN, 7. travnja. Prema izvijestima novjanskim vijestima pokušali, da se Hindenburg dobije za kandidaturu predsjednika republike još su uvijek u toku. Partijska pučka stranka, a isto tako njemački nacionalni nastoje svim silama, da sklonu Hindenburga, da im bude kandidirani kandidat. Ceatrumaši i desničari već su izdali izborne proglose za dra. Marxa, a sam će on ovih dana razočeti jedno ovede agitaciono putovanje na Njemačkoj. Prvi njegov nastup isključit će 14. travnja u Kölnu.

ni BERLIN, 7. travnja. Marsal Hindenburg je pučvno i majodolnije odbio kandidaturu za predsjedničko mjesto, (Woff.)

AUSTRIJA.

Sukob komunističkog radništva s redarstvom. ni BEČ, 7. travnja. Danas nije podne je Savez nezaposlenih komunističkih radnika održao javnu skupštinu pred parlamentom. Grupa radnika su pokušali da prođu prošle skupštine u austrijski grad. Tom prilikom je došlo do otvorenog sukoba s redarstvom, koje je moralo upotrijebiti oružje. Ali tek komunističkom redarstvu je pošlo za rukom, da odbije masu, koje su se demonstrirajući povukle na periferije grada. Ima veliki broj razmišljen i otičanih. (M. T.)

Tursko poslatstvo.

ni BEČ, 7. travnja. Turska republika nije bila do sada zastupana u Beču, čija je predsjednik imenovanje turskoga poslanika.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 90. (1507.)

OSIJEK ČETVRTAK 30. TRAVNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

„Istinski preokret“.

VAŽAN POLITIČKI ČLANAK GLAVNOG ORGANA NARODNE RADIKALNE STRANKE.
U ustavu će široke mase hrvatskog naroda naći sve, što je potrebno za slobodan, srećan i napredan život politički zrelog naroda.

U BEOGRAD, 29. travnja. Današnja »Samoprava« bavi se na uvodnom mjestu zaključcima glavnog odhara Hrvatske seljačke stranke, pa veli u članku pod naslovom »Istinski preokret« ovo:

»Nesumnjivo su bili u pravu svi oni, koji su u političkom preokretu koji je nastao po deklaracijama g. Pavla Radića i Superine u narodnoj skupštini davali širi i dublji značaj o dotičnoj stranačkoj manifestaciji, koja je izraz trenutačnih stranačkih prilika i potreba. Rezolucije, koje su na dan 26. o. m. na svome sastanku u Zagrebu donijeli prvaci HSS to nesumnjivo utvrditi, da su rezolucije donesene jednoglasno i uz burno odobravanje svih prisutnih predstavnika hrvatskog naroda, one su daleko pravi izraz ogromne večine naroda u Hrvatskoj. Členična s tog gledišta ta rezolucija ima nesumnjivu političku važnost i značaj naročito se uzdiže po ozbiljnom i rodoljubivom sadržaju same rezolucije. Jer se u samom uvodu u rezoluciji HSS ukazuje i na dvadesetogodišnji rad za moralno i jedinstveno svih južnih Slavena i za političko ujedinjenje s hrvatsko-srpskom jezgrom, kao složom današnje državne i narodne politike, očienivši sve ozbiljne prilike u našem susjedstvu i dalje u inozemstvu jednodušno i s dubokim uvjerenjem doneseni su zaključci (na da se nabrajaju točka po točka zaključci glavnog odhara HSS). Zahtjev »Samoprava« nastavlja: Priznanjem potpunim odobravanjem i usvajanjem cjelokupnog govora Pavla Radića u nar. skupštini od 27. ožujka o. g. u rezoluciji se priznaje i državno jedinstvo i državni ustav i narodna dinastija Karadordjevića. Sada ta priznata predstavljala ogromnu dobit za daljnje zdravo i normalno razvijanje političkog života u zemlji i u tome je glavna važnost ovome pokretu, koji je nastupio u političkom državnom ogromne većine Hrvata. Tome preokretu od svega srca radujemo se mi radikalni, a hrvatska braća tek će imati prilike, da se uvjere, koliko su tim preokretom dobra učinili svojoj narodnoj državi i sibi samim. Jer, priznanje držav-

no jedinstva predstavila onu snagu, koju clo naš narod ima da brani od naleta neprijateljski raspoloženih tuđinaca. Priznanje dežavnog nam ustava znači integralno uvođenje u život svih onih zdravih demokratskih sloboda i prava, koja je ustav dodijelio pravdom i ravnomjerno svim državljanima.

I široke samouprave predstavila taj uslav i u njima će široke mase hrvatskog naroda naći sve što je potrebno za slobodan, srećan i napredan život politički zrelog naroda. U obezbjeđenom učesničkom i ostarvrenom svojem idealu o narodnoj suverenosti. Priznanjem slavom ovjenčane dinastije Karadordjevića nije samo narodno osvještenje svih onih besmrtnih zasluga, kojim je ta dinastija za vječna vremena zadužila cio naš narod, ono je u isto vrijeme viši znak narodne zahvalnosti za živa nastojanja izvješćenog vladavca da plemenito prihvati, podupire i hrabri i daje lucilativu u prilog narodnom državnom dobru. Ono je u isto vrijeme i izraz onog dubokog poštovanja za sjahe porodične vrline vladalačkog doma. Kategorička ograda od svake veze s ruskom seljačkom internacionalom predstavila u spomenutoj rezoluciji važnu političku novost. To je dragocjeni prilog političkoj svijesti hrvatskog naroda i daje veliku važnost za budućnost naše zaleđnice države. Naročito je spomena vrijedna rezolucija koja se osvrće na velike prijatelje i saveznike. Rezolucija HRSS dokaz je političkog razhora i potpunog pravog shvaćanja za životne interese našeg troinogotnog naroda, što predstavila i nesumnjivu dobit za javni život naše zemlje. Ona dolazi u trenutku, kad sudbonosni politički događaji u Njemačkoj izazivaju ozbiljnu zebnju za najbližu budućnost širom cijeloga svijeta. Ako taj trenutak zateče Srbe i Hrvate složne i ndržeće u bratskoj ljubavi i pomaganju, to će biti velika garancija za našu zajedničku budućnost. Od svega srca želimo, da ta ko i bude. . . »

PASIĆ I PAVLE RADIĆ.

Pasić je vrlo zadovoljan razvojem političke situacije.

U BEOGRAD, 29. travnja. Danas prije podne je bio čitai sat Pasić u dvoru. Izlazeći iz dvora rekao je da nema još ništa nova u rekonstrukciji vlade. U vladinim krugovima tvrde, da je g. Pasić veoma zadovoljan razvojem situacije i smatra da će uskoro biti izrađena platforma za definitivno izvršenje sporazuma. Nakon audijencije slijedio je posjet g. Pavla Radića kod g. Pasića. Taj je posjet trajao čitav sat. G. Pavle Radić je izjavio, nakon svoga posjeta da je tu bilo razgovora najviše o uhapšenim članovima vodstva HSS i da je tražio od Pasića da se dr. Maček i drugovi nuste iz zatvora. Isto tako da je bilo govora o zabranu »Slobodnog Doma«. Za vrijeme razgovora s g. P. Radićem g. Pasić je pozvao k sebi g. Božu Maksimovića i dao se u pokrajini sobi obavješiti o svim ovim stvarima. G. Pasić je nakon toga rekao g. Pavlu Radiću, da će biti ponovo dozvoljen »Slobodni Dom« ali će smjeti izlaziti samo pod imenom »Doma«.

PAVLE RADIĆ U DVORU.

Nije htio poslije dati nikakvih izjava.

U BEOGRAD, 29. travnja. Navečer je g. Pavle Radić primljen u audijenciju kod kralja. O čemu je bilo govora u audijenciji, g. Pavle Radić nije htio dati novinarima izjava nego je otišao ravno u hotel na razgovor s poslanicima Hrv. seljačkog kluba. Za vrijeme večere izjavio je vašem dopisniku, da je to redovna audijencija, koja je slijedila nakon slijedeće glavnog odhara Hrv. seljačke stranke, koji je odobrio njegovu izjavu u skupštini i zato ne treba o njoj nikakvih saopćenja.

SJEDNICA POSL. KLUBA RADIKALNE STRANKE.

U BEOGRAD, 29. travnja. Večeras je održana sjednica poslaničkog kluba radikalne stranke. Pitanje predsjedništva na njoj nije riješeno nego su samo postavljene kandidature u razne odbore. Važenim je dopisniku jedan aktivan član vlade izjavio, da se ne očekuje čak ni rekonstrukcija vlade, nego da će jedino Srpski biti ministar za konstituantu.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor: brz. i telef. vijesti »Istiv. Listar«.)

BITKA U SOFIJI.

Poslije 24-satne borbe u kojoj je sudjelovalo i topništvo svladana je i pokvavana jedna revolucionarna četa, dr. SOFIJA, 29. travnja. Prešle noć narzalo je razustvo, da se u 10. redarstvenom rajonu krše obilica prava hajatske očine. Upućeni su tako laki odredi oruznika i redarstva, koji su od kuce na kuce vršili promatčanje. Prezicijano je cijelo predrado dočelani oruznik palinom, te dosta uspjelo braniti, ali su poslije 24 satne borbe poginuli. Svi su pohvatani živi, samo trojica su ubijeni. Na strani oruznika i vojske ima više mrtvih i ranjenih.

VLADA ČAKOVA ŽIVI OD BOLJŠEVIZMA...

Izjave Koste Todorova.
BEOGRAD, 29. travnja. Kosta Todorov uputio je oštari protesti vladi z. Čankova, u ime zagraničnog vodstva Bugarskog Zemljoradničkog Saveza. On se obraća na buduću težnju u Bugarskoj i dokazuje, kako je došlo do komunističke akcije. U tom protestu se kaže: Mi smo islićeno, da je teren za sve zločine, koji su se dogodili, pripisano dvostruki krivci rešim Čankova i da je odgovornost potpuno njegova isto tako velika kao i ervenih moskovskih zločinca. Bugarski Savez Zemljoradnika kao i cijeli bugarski narod nastoje se između četkica i inkovizicija, desničarskog bolševizma Čankova i crvenog boljševizma Moskve. On se odriče i jednog i drugoga i bori se za političku pravu i za politički i prosvjetni maršak. On konstatira da vlada ministora Čankova živi od boljševizma i da boljševizam živi od vlade Čankova.

NJEMAČKA.

POSLEJE HINDENBURGOVOG IZBORA.

Izjave predsjednika Coolidgea.
U WASHINGTON, 29. travnja. Predsjednik Coolidge izjavio je predstavnicima štampa, da on ne može da zauzima stajanje, protiv njemačkih izbora, jer da je to jedna čista umištalja stvar Njemačke, u što on nije porvan da se pozna. — Državni tajnik Hoover i Melone izjavio, da iznad njemačkih izbora ne će biti od osobita nitca na američku politiku, jer se Hindenburg okučio sa dovoljnim brojem glasova, što će biti znatan rezultat politički Hindenburgov. Onaj se ispad izbora ne smatra ništa novo u novovjelu na razvoj posudarskih prilika, jer američki industrijski i trgovački krugovi imaju potpuno povjerenje u prosperitet njemačke industrije.

U BEC, 29. travnja. Poslanici veliko-njemačko narodne stranke unijeli su u ime svoje stranke pozdravni brzolaz na Hindenburga.

U BEC, 29. travnja. »Neue Freie Presse« izjavila je dokuprećiti, da su izabrani Hindenburga ovde smatra prekidom razoruzanja Njemačke, što bi moglo da dovede do pravovrijednih međunarodnih komplikacija. Obzirom na to izjavila je zaključiti sa ovdašnjim vodoci krugovi, da se prihvati kao vrlo razne obzirnosti obrano zemlje, te je u to svrhu određena komitencija u ministarstvu vojnom, na kojoj bi zasjedala reorganizacija oruzanja vojske. Nakon konferencije poslije je set generalnog štoperu ministru finansija, da od njega istudi potrebne kredite.

U HANNOVER, 29. travnja. Državni predsjednik Hindenburg povratio se izcer svego u Hannover. Put je preuzela antonobilim, pripadajući u svoj stan na prepoznati. U svrhu njegova osobne zaštite produženo su sa strane rođakova opirne zaštite mjere, te je njegova vila i okolica zapovjednika od policije. — Manifestacije smilja se održavali tek potpuno dozvoljen redarstva.

ITALIJA.

OPOZICIONA NAMJERA POKRENUTI SVOJOM POLITIKOM PREMA VLADI.

U RIM, 29. travnja. U opozicionalistima se krugovima pregovara, da se uspostavi novi ozbiljno mišlja, da prekinu sa svojim dosadašnjom politikom. »Corriere Italia« ustereva, da će pripadnici naredne slijedeće opozicione stranke biti stvarno odluka o tom, da li da se opoziciona opozicija vrati u parlament, u svrhu obće kritike dosadašnje vladine rada, ili da se svi zadržale za svoju mandatima.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 99. (1516.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 12. SVIBNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Pitanje sporazuma odlaže se do na jesen.

VLADA JE ODLUČILA, DA NAJPRIJE PROTURI SVE SVOJE REAKCIONARNE ZAKONSKE OSNOVE. — KARAKTERISTIČNO PISANJE »VREMENA« I »REČI«.

u BEOGRAD, 11. svibnja. Današnji nastavak zasjedanja narodne skupštine našao se pod novom političkom situacijom. Dok se još pred dva dana držalo pitanje sporazuma s Hrvatima kao glavno tako rekuć stožerno pitanje, danas o tom skoro nema ni govora. Vlada je odlučila, da najprije proturi kroz parlament sve svoje reakcionarne zakonske osnove, a onda tek da stavi u akciju pitanje sporazuma. Razlog je jednostavan: prvo i prvo nakon prihvata takvih i tolikih zakona Hrvati će se naći u lošjoj situaciji, a to konvenira radikalima kod pregovaranja.

Da radikali ne misle potpuno obustaviti sve razgovore o sporazumu, nego hoće da od vremena do vremena prihvaćaju te razgovore u očekivanju da HSS za to vrijeme ne zauzme naročito oštro opoziciono stajalište protiv tih zakona, dokaz je taj što je radikalno »Vreme« prije nekoliko dana u dva navrata tvrdilo, da je sporazum s Hrvatima u načelu gotov i da se radi samo na uklanjanju nekih tehničkih poteškoća. Intros međutim

donoseli prozecam radikalne vlade u skupštini, svršava kao nuzgrednom pripomenom, da se pitanje sporazuma odlaže do na jesen.

Još jedan dokaz: Danas je vaš dopisnik razgovarao s jednom ličnosti iz radikalnih redova, koja je interesirana na zakonu o štampi i to u pravcu da se on ne donese. On je uvjeren, da će zakon o štampi doći pred skupštinu, jer da su se prilike promijenile.

Dojam je jasan: Sa sporazumom nema žurbe. Prije se imadu prihvatiti za radikalne voljni zakoni, a onda se može tek ponovno opitati bilo sporazumu. Svakako je karakteristično pisanje Prbičevićeve »Reči«, koja u uvodniku dokazuje, da Radčevići zasada ne mogu ući u vladu, jer da između njih i radikala ne postoji nikakva podloga napose na zakonodavstvu. Zar je moguće veli »Reč«, da se složte radikali i Radčevići u donošenju zakona o štampi, ili možda u današnjem prosvjetnom zakonodavstvu.

Jalžabetić i Lovreković pred anketnim odborom.

SVI SMO RADILI U DOBROJ VJERI, DA POMOGNEMO NARODU.

u ZAGREB, 11. svibnja. Sjednica anketnog odbora započela je točno u pet sati poslije podne. Dr. Laza Marković poziva bivšeg narodnog zastupnika Jalžabetića, da se izjavi kako je tekla sjednica Hrv. seljačkog narodnog zastupstva 14. kolovoza 1924., na kojoj je odobren Radičev zakon za ulaz u seljačku internacionalu. Jalžabetić odgovara, da je sjednici predsjedao Jure Valčić, a pomagao mu, koliko se sjeća Rudolf Herceg. Na k njemu da ga ne predložiti protokol na potpis. Sjednici je govorio i dr. Rudolf Horvat protiv ulaska u seljačku internacionalu ali mu je Predavac odgovarao, da se time čitlo povrijeđenim i ković veli: Ja mislim da je Radič najavivši pristup anketnom odboru. On, Horvat i Lovreković bili su HRSS u seljačku internacionalu htio da napravi protiv ulaza, a ostali su kolebali. Kad im je rečeno i to da stranka ostaje kod svoga programa i fakte glasovali su za poznatu rezoluciju. Priповijeda, kako su Hrvati radošno dočekali ujedinjenje, ali su došli događaji, koji su narod razočarali. Stranka nije nikada bila komunistička. Šta više ona je suzbijala komunizam. Po njegovom mišljenju nepravdno je što su mandati HRSS osporeni, na bi trebalo te mandate verificirati.

Kada ste se odvojili od stranke pita Laza dičev da bi se time zamierili Radič i Lovreković? Ja se nisam odvojio od stranke. Ja vič je pozvan za 10 sati na večer kod Laze Maršam njezin pristaša i danas, samo mislam htio koviča. Slijedeća sjednica odbora je sutra u 11 sati i na njoj će pojedini članovi iznijeti mišljenje da idem u penziju. Jeste li odobrili ulaz u seljačku internacionalu zato da ne desavrinute Radiča ili naveder.

SJEDNICA NARODNE SKUPŠTINE.

Pozrež Ljubomira Bakića.

u BEOGRAD, 11. svibnja. Danas u 10 sati prije podne otvorena je sjednica narodne skupštine. Nakon prihvaćenoga zapisnika predsjednik g. Trifunović objavljuje, da je jedan ugledni bivši član narodne skupštine, bivši ministar i dugogodišnji poslanik Ljubomir Bakić umro jučer u Beogradu. Poslanici usluđu ključić: »Slava mu! Na kon toga g. Trifunović izvješćava, da su se šefovi grupa sporazumili u tome, da se današnja sjed-

nica odgodi, kako bi poslanici odali posljednju počast umrlome druću. Iduća je sjednica sutra u 10 sati s današnjim dnevnom redom. Skupština usvaja ovaj prijedlog. Izlazeći iz dvorane zemljoradnički poslanik Moskovičje vič više: Slava poštenome radikalu Bakiću! — Sve su radikali pošteni, odgovara Toma Popović. Veselost među opozicijom. Nakon toga poslanici su ošli na sahranu pokojnog Ljube Bakića. Sahrana je obavljena u skupštini, te mnogo narodnih poslanika.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor, brz. i telef. vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

BUGARSKA.

OSUDA U SOFIJSKOM PROCESU.

Sutra će trojica biti višena pred crkvom Sv. Nedjelje, ml. SOFIJA, 11. svibnja. Danas u 10.30 sati prije podne sofijski je vejni sud izrekao presudu u delu atentata u crkvi Sv. Nedjelje. Obitelj osude trajalo je 2 sata. Obitelj su: Friedman, Zadyevski i dr. Kojev na smrt i u roku od 21 sata imaju biti obješeni pred crkvom sv. Nedjelje. Objedni su na smrt in contumaciam Petrić, Kosovski, Dimitrov i Abadžijev. Daškales je suden na 6 godina, Skaburov na tri, a ostali na manje.

»NJEMACKA.

HINDENBURGOV ULAZAK U BERLIN.

Bez incidentata.

dn. BERLIN, 11. svibnja. Danas poslije podne u 5 sati i 52 časka stigao je u Berlin predsjednik von Hindenburg. Izašao je iz vlaka na kolodvoru Heeresstrasse. U grad se vozio u pratnji državnog kancelara dra Luthera i odjela okonjenog redarstva. Aeroplani su bacali cvijeće. Narod za je dočekao odseveljenu. Incidentata nije bilo.

MADŽARSKA.

GROF ALBERT APPONYI O KOMUNIKEJU PREDSTAVNIKA MALE ANTANTE.

Treba da se i s protivne strane poštuju izvanjski ugovori. dn. BUDIMPEŠTA, 11. svibnja. Povodom komunikacija država Male Antante, koji je u glavnom uperen protiv Madžarske, vaš dopisnik je razgovarao s grofom Albertom Apponyi-om, koji je priznao, da su vojni izdaci u Madžarskoj znatni, ali to je križna oml, koji ne dozvoljavaju, da Madžarska drži redovitu vojsku, već čete sastavljene od dobrovoljaca, koji stoje dvadeset i više puta od redovitog vojnika. Sam priznao dalje, da je sadanje stanje u srednoj Evropi neprijatno, da još nije došlo do pravih i iskrenih susjednih odnosa, ali i tu križica ne leži na strani Madžarske, nego oml, koji nijesu dosada ispunili nijednu odredbu iz izvanjskog ugovora o miru, koja ide u korist Madžarske. Tho može zamjeriti Madžarskoj, odnosno javnom mišljenju u Madžarskoj, ako ono nije ravnodušno, kad mora gledati, kako se na bivšim teritorijama Madžarske sprječava svaki kulturni život i napredak tamošnjih madžarskih manjina. Na taj način se ne ostzrkuva mir, niti može biti govora o dobrim odnosima.

ENGLESKA.

POLITICKA NOVA GRUPACIJA U EUROPL

Chamberlainove osnove.

dn. LONDON, 11. svibnja. »Daily Express« objavljuje informacije iz dobro upućenog diplomatskog izvora, po kojima je Chamberlain izradio osnovu u novot političkoj grupaciji u Evropi. Imala bi se ponoviti antanta između Francuske, Belgije i Engleske, ali prije toga javitbi potreba na korektura mirnovih ugovora, koja bi omogućila Njemačkoj nesmetani privredni napredak.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

dn. BUDIMPEŠTA, 11. svibnja. Danas u 3 sata poslije podne survao se aeroplan, koji podizao stalnu vezu između Beča i Budimpešte, u blizini grada. Pilot, poznati bivši letački časnik austro-ugarske vojske Josip Göröby ostao je na mjestu mrtav. Sličnao ovaj puta nije se malazio u aeroplana nijedan putnik.

dn. NEWYORK, 11. svibnja. Ovdje je naglom smrću umro brigadni general Brandholz, koji je poslije rata bio član međunarodne voine misije u Budimpešti. On se tu istakao prilikom rumunjske okupacije, jer je korbačom isterao rumunjske voine odjele, koji su počeli da pljačkaju dragocjenosti u državnim muzejima.

dn. PARIS, 11. svibnja. Prigodom jučerašnjeg proslave asponone na dvjenu Orleansku, došlo je do žestokih demonstracija protiv vlade. Iznadu jedne grupe socijalista i republikanaca došlo je do krvave tučnjave.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
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TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 130. (1547.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 20. LIPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Amundsenov povratak na 17. ov. mi. u 1 sat u noći.

NA 22. SVIBNJA U 1 SAT U NOĆI MORALI SU SE ZBOG SILNE MAGLE OBA AEROPLANA SPUSTITI KOD 87 STUP. I 44 MINUTE SJEV. ŠIRINE I 10 STUP. I 20 MINUTA ZAPADNE DUŽINE. — TEK NA 15. LIPNJA POŠLO IM JE ZA RUKOM OSLOBODITI OBA STROJA IZ LEDA I NASTUPITI POVRATAK
PRVA VIJEST NORVEŠKOG RATNOG BRODA «HEIMDALL».

Op OSLO, 19. lipnja. Ratni brod «Heimdall» javlja iz Kings-Baya radio-televizijski norveškoj vladi:

Danas na 17. o. mi. u 1 sat u noći povratio se Amundsen s oba aparata i sa svim svojim novog zaljeva, gdje su se morali skloniti zbog drugovima sretno sa svog ljeta na Sjeverni pol. Amundsen je na 22. svibnja stigao do 87 norvečku jedrenjaču. Tu su se uškracali na ratni brod «Heimdall» i s njime otlovlili u Kings-Baya, gdje su oduševljeno dočekani.

Ovdje vlada neopisivo oduševljenje zbog nepregledne guste magle, koja je iznenada obavila oba stroja. Iskrcao se u jednom vođenom sretnog Amundsenovog povratka i njegovih koritu između ledenih masa, koje su u jednom drugova.

Igra s verifikacijom hrv. seljačkih mandata.

«BRE, NE KAZUJ DA JE OVO SRBIJA, DA SE NE ČUJE ŠTA SE U NJOJ RADI!»

v BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Danas u pet sati poslije podne održana je sjednica verifikacionog odbora kojoj su prisustvovali i mnogi zastupnici izvan odbora. Čita se izvještaj anketnog odbora. Uzima riječ radikal dr. Leovac i traži, da se odzovi sjednica i da se predloženi izvještaj izmogne proučiti. Opravdava to time što su u izvještaju donesene neke nove činjenice koje treba svaki član odbora da provjeri, a s druge strane pošto je zaključak verifikacionog odbora o mandatima HRSS bio donesen sa stanovišta političkog. Osim toga spominju se i nekoli prigovori protiv HRSS koji se ne odnose samo na poslaničku sposobnost o kojoj je dosle bilo isključivo govora.

Iza toga govori dr. Polić, čudi se, kako je mogao pasti ovakav prijedlog. Taj izvještaj je prije mjesec dana predan skupštini i razdijeljen zastupnicima, na je svaki član verifikacionog odbora imao dovoljno vremena, da se upozna s tim činjenicama. Šta se čuje prigovora druge prirode, ako se prelata izvještaj verifikacionog odbora upućen u svoje vrijeme skupštini, moći će se i on upoznat. Prema tome nema stvarnog razloga odgođi sjednice. Oštro protestuje protiv svake odgođe, jer je to prevrtilo svaku mjeru pogotovo kada je izvještaj anketnog odbora jasan, određen i objektivni i potpisan po svim članovima odbora bez razlike stranaka, a njegov sadržaj je takav da

SJEDNICA ŠEFOVA OPOZICIJONOG BLOKA.

u BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Danas je održana sjednica šefova bloka koja se bavila držanjem opozicije u verifikacionom odboru kao i na sjednici zakonodavnog odbora te u skupštinskoj sjednici sutra. Rezultati vijećanja nlesu poznati, osim činjenice, da u bloku vlada potpuna jednodušnost.

G. PAVLE RADIĆ U BEOGRADU.

u BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Čim je doputovao u Beograd odredio je g. Pavle Radić za sutra u 8 sati u jutro sjednicu za proučavanje zakonskog projekta o podržanju spomenika blagopočinom kralju Petru.

PREDSTAVKA PRAVNIČKOG DRUŠTVA U ZAGREBU.

Protiv zakona o štampi.

v BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Danas je u narodnoj skupštini predana opširna predstavka pravnčkog društva u Zagrebu proti novoj osnovi o štampi. U predstavci se upozoruje, da nije moguće kasnije ovu osnovu izmijeniti, jer je već u načelu loša, jer kada bi se i ispravile riječi ove osnove ostala bi ipak njena intencija i njen duh, a sve se to protiviti ustavu.

MANDATI HSS BIT ĆE VERIFICIRANI U PONEDELJAK.

Izjavio je dr. Ninko Perić.

u BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Budući da je Pašić odlučio da više ne primi Lukinića u vladu kada se ovaj vrati s dopusta, počelo se govoriti, da bi dr. Ninko Perić imao postati ministrom pravde nakon što bi dao ostavku na predsjedništvu verifikacionog odbora. Ta bi se ostavka imala pokazati tobože, da se Perić zalivalo zbog zatezanja s verifikacijom. Perić je demantovao tu glasinu ali je izjavio, da on pozitivno znade, kao predsjednik verifikacionog odbora, da će se mandati HRSS u ponedjeljak verificirati jedino da mu nije poznato da li će se odmah i u skupštini stvar riješiti.

PITANJE NASLJEDSTVA.

Razne kombinacije i vijesti «Novosti».

u BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Zbog holetsi Pašićeve podržava se neprestano pitanje njegova nasljedstva. Spominju se oni isti kandidati kao i prije. Ali «Novosti» vele, da je najozbiljniji kandidat Ljuba Jovanović, koji bi obrazovao vladu zajedno s Radićevcima, nakon prethodne verifikacije mandata HSS.

SJEDNICA VLADE BEZ PAŠICA.

Pitanje verifikacije mandata HRSS. — Ministar vojni je priznao, da su nacionalističke organizacije oboružane vojnim oružjem. — Dvanajstine to vlada definitivno prihvatila.

u BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Danas prije i poslije podne održana je plenarna sjednica vlade. Pašić joj nije prisustvovao. Govorio se u prvom redu o držanju vladine većine u verifikacionom odboru. Kako Pašić zbog holetsi nije mogao dati potrebne instrukcije o držanju radikala u verifikacionom odboru to je donesena odluka, da se sjednica odbora odzovi do ponedjeljka. Prema svemu se može napred reći da mandati HRSS ne će biti verificirani prije nego budu doneseni vladini reakcionarni zakoni. Na sjednici vlade među ostalima je i ministar vojni obavijestio o veoma nezgodnom držanju nacionalističkih organizacija napose orijne u Sisku i po ostalim mjesecima, tako da su morale čak i vojne vlasti posredovati. Kako oružna razpolaže vojnim oružjem to je on tražio, da se nacionalističkim organizacijama zabrani nošenje oružja t. j. da im se oduzme oružje. Time je nadležni ministar izričito priznao, da je po Hrvatskoj neodgovornim elementima dijeljeno oružje u poznate svrhe.

Poslije podne su na sjednici vlade definitivno završene dvanajstine. Ostalo je samo nekoliko točaka u prerađuru ministarstva vojnog i ministarstva snobračnja, pa će i to biti riješeno sutra u sporazumu s ministrom financija. Dvanajstine će biti odmah upućene narodnoj skupštini. Po mišljenju vladinih krugova dvanajstine bi imale biti gotove do iduće subote, jer će ministar financija tražiti hitnost, pa bi dvanajstine u svemu trebale dva dana u financijskom odboru, a dva dana u skupštini.

GDJE SU PREDSTAVKE HRV. KULTURNIH DRUŠTAVA PROTIV ZAKONA O ŠTAMPI?

v BEOGRAD, 19. lipnja. Danas je dr. Zantić predsjednik skupštine upravo pitao zašto se predstavke kulturnih društava iz Hrvatske i Slavonije u kojima se traži da se odbaci ili barem hitno izmijeni predložena zakonska osnova o štampi nikada nisu upućene skupštini ni predložene zakonodavnom odboru, niti članovima sekcije dostavljene.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

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Za 1 mjesec D 30.— za duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 134. (1551.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 25. LIPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Današnje audijencije na dvoru.

KRALJEVSKA PORODICA OTPUTOVALA NA BLED.

Pašičevo zdravstveno stanje znatno se danas pogoršalo.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Danas se u političkoj situaciji u Beogradu nije zabilježilo nijedan važniji događaj i ako je bilo mnogo posjeta u dvoru. Tako je u 11.30 u dvoru bio predsjednik Hrv. seljačkog kluba g. Pavle Radić. O svom boravku u dvoru on nije davao izjave. Isto tako je u dvoru bio ministar agrarne reforme dr. Simonović, koji je dobio ovlaštenje za svoj zakonski projekt o fakultativnom odstopu velikih posjeda u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji, naime o fakultativnoj kupoprodaji između velenosjednika i agrarnih interesenata. Između 12 i 1 sat primljen je u audijenciju ministar socijalne politike Marko Đuričić. Političkim je značajem popraćena audijencija Ace Stanojevića, koji je prije toga dugo viđeo s g. Pašićem. Osim toga je u dvor dolazio preko dana dva puta g. Ninčić, a oko pet sati ministar prosvjete g. Pribežević. Navečer u 7 sati kraljevski je par otputovao na Bled. O svima ovim audijencijama i o mnogobrojnim posjetima kod Pašića nije u političku javnost ni u parlamentarne krugove prodrta nikakva važnija politička činjenica. Još uvijek se ne zna, da li se traži Pašičev nasljednik u vladi. Jedno stoji da mu se traži nasljednik u partiji i u klubu.

Poslije podne se počelo, da se stanje Pašičevo znatno pogoršalo, čak su ti glasovi išli tako

daleko, da se čulo i uporno tvrdilo, da su mu počele oticati noge. Razumije se, ova se informacija nije dala provjeriti, ali se u svojim političkim krugovima uzima s najvećom vjerojatnošću.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Kralj je prije odlaska iz Beograda krenuo autom do Pašičeve vile na Topčideru, jer se čulo, da se Pašičevo stanje pogoršalo. Poslije toga je kralj sjeo na Topčiderskoj stanici, gdje je već bila kraljica s prijestolonasljednikom, koji se nisu ni vraćali u Beograd nego su s kraljem krenuli dalje na Bled. U Vinokovcima će ih dočekati rumunjski kraljevski par. Kralj će do 28. srpnja biti na Bledu.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Kako se saznaje, prigodom audijencije g. Pavla Radića kralj je izrazio svoje zadovoljstvo zbog odluke odbora čiji je predsjednik g. Pavle Radić i zaključka o narodnom priznanju kralju Petru.

Kralj je ujedna izrazio želju, da čim skorije dođe do sporazuma većine Srba i većine Hrvata. G. Pavle Radić je kralja uvjeravao o iskrenosti za sporazum među predstavnicima Srba i predstavnicima Hrvata. Kralj se također interesirao za prilike u Hrvatskoj, o čemu ga je g. Pavle Radić potanko izvjestio.

SJEDNICA MINISTARSKOG SAVJETA.

Kovanje zlatnog novca.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Danas prije podne održana je sjednica ministarskog savjeta. Ministar financija je dobio ovlaštenje da se mase austrijskih i drugih moneta koje se nalaze u kasi mogu prelići za izradbu zlatnih dinara. Za gradnju mosta između Beograda i Pančeva, naručit će se materijal na račun reparacija, a ministarstvo saobraćaja stegnuti će zbog toga potrebe s ostalim sitnijim reparacijama. Ministar agrarne reforme dobio je ovlaštenje za fakultativnu prodaju veleposjeda u Hrvatskoj. Govoreno je i o vicinarnim pruzama, pa je izabran poseban odbor ministara koji će riješiti to pitanje.

IZ FINANCIJSKOG ODBORA.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Poslije podne je održana sjednica financijskog odbora. Rasprava se vodila o dvanaestina govoro je cijelo poslije podne Slovenac Pušenjak i opširno kritizirao dvanajstina. Govor njegov još traje, a poslije će govoriti dr. Lorković.

ZABRANJENA SKUPŠTINA HRVATSKIH ODVJETNIKA.

Zbog opasnosti narušavanja mira. u ZAGREB, 26. lipnja. Večeras se imala održati u hotelu Royal skupština hrvatskih odvjetnika, pošto sudbeni stol nije htio ustupiti dvoranu. Unatoč toga što je skupština bila propisno prijavljena, osvanuli se nešto prije šest sati redari s hačetama te nekoliko detektiva pred hotelom i proglasili da je skupština redarstveno zabranjena, jer da postoji opasnost narušavanja mira i reda. Vijest o zabrani skupštine proizvela je u svim krugovima najveće nezodovanje i društvo odvjetnika će uložiti žalbu na velikoga župana.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor: brz. i telef. vijesti «Hrv. List».)

PREVARENE VILHELMOVE NADE.

Hindenburg nije ono što je bivši car Vilim mislio. — Sad je svemu kriva «carica» Hermina.

u BERLIN, 24. lipnja. U zadnje vrijeme bile su se proširile vijesti, da je bivši car Vilim vrlo nezadovoljan, jer se nijesu ispunile nade, koje je polagao u izbor maršala Hindenburga za predsjednika njemačke države. Ove su vijesti s raznih strana demantovane i vaši je dopisnik javio prema tome samo o carevoj indispoziciji zbog koje nije otišao u kupeli, za što je već bio dobio dozvolu od strane holandske vlade.

Meduim se danas zna pouzdano, da se careva indispozicija sastoji u tome, što se on prevario u Hindenburgu, koji ne će da ispunji nijednu želju, a najmanje nade Vilimove.

Zbog toga je Vilim pošao silno razdražljiv, osobito protiv «carice» Hermine, njegove druge supruge, koja su usudila uzeti u zaštitu maršala Hindenburga, jer on iz viših državnih interesa ne može onim temom udovoljavati Vilimovim nadama, kako bi on želio. «Carica» Hermina zbog učestalih sukoba otputovat će iz Doorna u Njemačku na duži boravak.

MUSSOLINI PROTIV SUDACA.

Da spaši Dunjina i drugove.

u RIM, 24. lipnja. Mussolini žuri, da pogura u komori «svjete» zakone, Reakcionarni zakon o štampi je prihvaćen, kao i zakon o «pročišćavanju» Chovništva, koji je u glavnom uporen protiv sudaca, jer su oni do sada čuvali najviše slobode u Italiji i već u više navrata postali neugodni fašističkom režimu. Jasno je, da Mussolini hoće na taj način za sebe preuđeti sudove, samo da spaši Dunjina i drugove, koji su ubili Matteottija i koji u najskorije vrijeme moraju izći pred sud.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

u PARIS, 24. lipnja. Protiv opširne debate o maršalskom pitanju i poslije izjava ministra predsjednika Pašičeva i ministra vanjskih poslova Briandovog izjavljivano je s 510 PROTIV 30 GLASOVA POVJERENJE VLADI. Protiv vlade glasovali su jedino komunisti.

u PERING, 24. lipnja. Ovdje je došlo do bučnih demonstracija protiv Engleza. Prije otvorenje je više hiljada ljudi svile «hojve», pa i vojnika. Engleski i francuski mornari otvorili su vatru, ima više ranjenih. Ubijen je jedan francuski vojnik.

u PARIS, 24. lipnja. Bivši ruski ministar Trepov sazvao je konferenciju Rusa izbjeglica, koji su protiv sovjetskog režima. Raspravljat će se o zajedničkoj akciji protiv sovjeta.

u BERLIN, 24. lipnja. U današnjoj sjednici financijskog odbora pomoću socijalističkih glasova je odbijen prijedlog za povišenje poreza na duhan i pivo.

u BRUXELLES, 24. lipnja. Nova vlada predstavila se danas u parlamentu.

u ATENA, 24. lipnja. Komora je s 182 glasa protiv 40 izglasala princip proporcionalnoga narodnoga predstavljanja. Pretres u pojednostinosti slijedi iz parlamentarnih terita.

u BUKUREST, 24. lipnja. Kralj Ferdinand je otputovao na Bled u posjete kralju Aleksandru. Poslije putuje na liječenje u Francusku.

u LONDON, 24. lipnja. Princ od Wallisa stigao je u Pretoriju gdje za je dočekalo 20.000 ljudi. Koncem srpnja putuje u Argentinu.

u GENEVA, 24. lipnja. Poznati radiolog dr. Gustav Bauer pao je žrtvom X zraka. Umro je u 60. godini od posljedica jedne operacije, kojoj se morao podvrgnuti zbog ozlje- da prigodom eksperimentiranja s X-zrakama.

u BUKUREST, 24. lipnja. Rumunjski ministar vanjskih poslova Duce, koji je prije nekoliko tjedana obolio, poljarno se ozdravio i otišao je iz sanatorija.

PITANJE PRIKLJUČKA AUSTRIJE NIJEMAČKOJ.

Interpelacija nar. posl. Smodeja.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Narodni zastupnik g. Smodej uputio je na ministra dra Ninčića interpelaciju o **priljučku Austrije Njemačkoj** i pita prvo: kakovo stanovništvo zauzima naša vlada prema pitanju priljučka Austrije Njemačkoj, 2. S kojim je državama suglasno stanovništvo naše vlade u tom pitanju, 3. Što misli poduzeti naša vlada protiv agitacija alpskih Njemaca, koji traže da se Dravska dolina s Mariborom pridruži Austriji, 4. Kako bi postupala naša vlada, ako bi u dogledno vrijeme zainteresovane sile na ovo ipak pristale, 5. Da li se pogodan s Austrijom u pogledu trgovačkoga ugovora mogla udesiti tako, da se olakšaju međusobni gospodarski odnosi i 6. hoće li vlada nastojati da se protiv pogodanja ne oštete interesi naših konsumenta i proizvađača.

APŠENJA NAŠIH DRŽAVLJANA U SOFIJI.

Službeni komuniké.

u BEOGRAD, 24. lipnja. Odljelenje za stambu u ministarstvu vanjskih poslova izdalo je danas ovaj komuniké: Pošto su bugarske vlasti u Sofiji uapsile nekoliko naših državljanina a kraljevsko poslanstvo u Sofiji redovnim diplomatskim sredstvima nije uspjelo saznati razloge apšenja niti za sudbinu napuštenih, to je kraljevskom poslanstvu u Sofiji naredeno da obustavi izdavanje vizuma na pasoše putnicima koji dolaze iz Bugarske.

UAPŠEN RAZBOJNIK KOSTA VUKADIN.

u SARAJEVO, 26. lipnja. «Večernje Novosti» donose vijest, da je u Sarajevu uapšen poznati razbojnik Kosta Vukadin, kod kojega je prigodom premetačine pronađena izborna žara sa 127 izvornih kuglica, 30 lokota od izbornih žara i 20 klijčeva.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-80 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 136. (1553.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 27. LIPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Dr. Ivan Lorković za slobodu štampe.

Slobodna misao je uvijek jača od svojih protivnika.

VARAJU SE ONI KOJI MISLE, DA POSTOJI SAMO FIZIČKA POBJEDA. — PROGONI ŠTAMPE NE MOGU SPRIJEČITI NARODNI POKRET, NEGO GA NAPROTIV OJAČUJE.

mi BEOGRAD, 26. lipnja. Današnja sjednica zakonodavnog odbora počela je iza pet sati poslije podne. Govori crnogorski federalista dr. Dr. Lorković. Kao i drugi i on utvrđuje političke i partijske motive zakonske osnove o štampi. Govoreći o člamu 23. o kleveti, kaže, da osim kleveta u dnevnoj štampi ima u našoj sredini i vrlo mnogo kleveta u školskim udžbenicima. Ministar prosvjete u kleveti kolovodi i to u školskim knjigama (Dr. Zanić: Ne čudite se, toga ima i kod nas). Dr. Dr. Lorković iznosi konkretne činjenice iz udžbenika za povijest SHS, ali veli da taj udžbenik nije najuspješniji falsifikat crnogorske historije. Vladan Marković izdao je geografsku kartu za historiju, pa je kao samostalno područje označio Srpsku, čak i komad Bačke i Baranje, a Crnu Goru nije. Ja ne znam dokle će ministar prosvjete vjerovati, da je lažnije iz kojeg se pravimoralno i narodno jedinstvo SHS. Znao sam, da nakon ovakvih napisa mladež Crne Gore postaje još oduševljenija za crnogorsku historiju. Držim da će prije nego prestati da se brine za Zemlju, nego će jedan narod odrediti se svoje prošlosti. (Buka na desnici. Dr. Savić dovikuje: pu! sramota! kakav crnogorski narod?). Govornik nastavlja: Ovakvim postupkom izaziva se mržnja među udruženim zemljama. Izjavljuju, da će glasovati protiv zakona o štampi.

Nakon njega govori kao govornik grupe g. dr. Ivan Lorković. Njegov je govor privukao u veliku dvoranu narodne skupštine vanredno mnogo zastupnika, tako da za vrijeme njegova govora izleda kao da zasleda plenum skupštine. On govori vrlo mirno, ali s jakim akcentiranjem po jedinim stavcima. Čitava se skupština za njegova govora drži kao da je pretvorena u hram u kojem ugledan i popularan svećenik drži propovijed. Tek od časa do časa prodre na levice pljesak ili kakva upadica. Dr. Lorković je rekao:

Ovo nije diskusija što se ovdje događa. Ovdje opozicija drži monolog, a vladina većina sluša i ne kaže nam što ona o ovoj stvari misli i dali nješto nešto o tom misli. Zanim da nijesam čuo mišljenje vladine većine. Opoziciji je uskraćeno pravo da kritikuje mišljenje većine, jer ga vlada i većina nemaju. Ne bi želio, da se većina identifikuje s vladom, jer to ne bi bilo dobro po interese naše slobodne štampe. Moji su predzovnici rekli u glavnom sve što se u ovoj zakonskoj osnovi može reći. Imali ste jednu stručnu i stvarnu kritiku, glas ne samo iz jednoga okruga iz jedne zemlje nego iz Srbije, Bosne, Hrvatske i Slovenije i nakon svega meni ne prostaće nego da učinim rešume.

Ova zakonska osnova u protivnosti je s općim načelima slobode, koju štampa nuziva u civilizovanom svijetu. U protivnosti je s ustavom, koji ste vi donijeli, u protivnosti je s većinom zakona o štampi, koji su do danas na snazi u pojedinim zemljama. Ona je u protivnosti s interesima slobodne civilizacije, kojoj bi ova država imala da služi i radi koje je ova država stvorena. U protivnosti je s općim načelima slobode, a to je premalo rečeno. Ona je u otvorenom neprijateljstvu s načelima slobode. Slobodna je štampa za ovu vladu zlo, kojega se treba čuvati.

U ovoj osnovi sloboda štampe je zločin i zato ona sadržava kazni, kojima će se taj zločin kazniti. a taj zločin se u civilizovanom svijetu zove: Sloboda štampe.

Mislim, da je ovdje vlada započela borbu s neprijateljem, s kojim će ona izgubiti bitku. Ona ne će moći, da ovdje ubere lovorike i prestaba je, da dohliče ovu bitku. (Glas na desnici: Ima ona pobjedu na Kumanovu). Dr. Lorković: Varaju se oni, koji misle, da postoji samo fizička pobjeda. Štampa je sredstvo izražavanja misli i, princip, da misao mora biti slobodna, jer samo slobodna misao je ona, koja pokreće čovječiji napredak i čovječanstvo, a štampa je samo mjezino sredstvo.

Protiv slobode misli ustajali su mnogi bojovnici i svi su oni padali, jer je slobodna misao uvijek jača od njezinih protivnika. Vlada ove države ima dakle straha pred slobodnom misli i slobodnom štampom i ovo je slaba svjedodžba za nju. I ako je slaba svjedodžba, vlada je u tom dosljedna svojem dosadašnjem držanju. Ovo je vlada reakcije i autokracije, a takvi su elementi uvijek protiv slobode misli i štampe, jer se plaše i jer nemaju u sebi snage da se opravdaju i junački bori. Svi su autokratiji slabijega duha, koji nemaju boljit sredstava za vladanje. Svi se oni bolje slobodne štampe, slobodne misli, ali u toj borbi oni svi propadaju. Danas se hvataju u koštac sa slobodnom štampom, koja je organizovano javno mišljenje, koja je velevlast i jedan vanredno istančan i osjetljivi i snažni organizam, vrlo je teško. Današnja je štampa razvijena. Današnji radnici za slobodu štampe predstavljaju jedan obrazovni element, koji je spreman za sva područja javnog života i današnja štampa djeluje na svim tim područjima. Ona svuda taštira život, bilježi ga i tumači. Razumije se, da štampa zbog toga postaje vrlo neugodna jednoj autokratskoj vladi naročito zato, što ima donekle policijsko svojstvo, da otkriva ono, što vlada često puta hoće da zabašuri. Zato je eto sloboda štampe neugodna vladi.

Dr. Bazala: Zato se u ovoj zakonskoj osnovi kažnjava indiskrecija.

Vlada je osjetila u štampi jednoga neprijatelja protiv sebe i jednoga zločinca, koji joj mora biti neprijateljski kraj njenih reakcionarnih, korumpitivnih i socijalnih tendencija i pravaca kojima ona plovi. Zato je vlada i ustala tolikom vehemencijom i donijela ovakav kodeks svih mogućih paragrafa o deliktima i kaznama kakve se nepoznaju u drugim civilizovanim državama. To je jedan novum među civilizovanim svijetom i sigurno je, da će ovaj novum vrlo loše odjeknuti u ostalim kulturnim zemljama, jer pokazuje, da ga donosi jedna reakcionarna vlada, a gdje god vlada reakcija znači da su iza nje nezdrave prilike. Glas ove države biti će potamnjen i ako se ovom osnovom vlada ne će moći do kraja okoristiti. Slobodna štampa ne može sve. Ona može puno, ako je izražaj raspoloženja društva. Vlada se vlada kada misli da bi gušenje štampe moglo djelovati na društvo. Nikada štampa ne može davati društva raspoloženje, jer ona je iz njega samo nikla. Spremanie orogova Hrvat-

ske štampe u vrijeme kada je hrvatski narodni pokret bio u najvećem razmahu nije moglo spriječiti taj pokret, nego je ojačalo njega i njegovu opozicionu oštrinu. Štampa može mnogo, ali na može sve. Ona u sebi ima korektiv koji joj obilježuje granice dokle ona može. Ova zakonska osnova osim svega toga jest i protiv ustava, jer član 13. ustava zabranjuje svaku preventivnu mjeru za blaženje i proširivanje štampe. (Dr. Zanić: Pa ovo je revizija nedozvoljenim putem). Ustav ne dozvoljava obustavu lista. (Dr. Laza Marković: Dakle ustav je dobar?). Dr. Lorković: U ovom članu je dobar ali u drugim članovima nije, a nije dobra ni vlada, koja se toga člana ne drži. Ni vladina većina, koja hoće da ovu za-

Dr. Zanić dobacuje: »Hrvat« i »Hrvatski List« nemaju nikakve kolportaze. Dr. Laza Marković: Oni mogu da je imaju. Dr. Lorković: Mogu, ali da odmah budu definitivno zabranjeni. Dr. Spaho: Moju »Pravdu« su zabranili jedan Nijemac i jedan Madžar. Dr. Laza Marković: Vi ste dva Madžara doveli za velike župane. Dr. Zanić: Vi danas nijeste sretni ruke. Vi ste sišli na stolicu g. Živanovića (To je beogradska budala). Nastaje opći smijeh. Dr. Lorković traži, da se uspostavi porot za političke krivice. Ministar Srškić odbila taj zahtjev. Dr. Lorković nastavlja: kada bi zakon bili pravodni mi bi Hrvati imali više dodirnih točaka s vama. Mi smo u jednoj reakcionarnoj monarhiji imali bolje zakone nego danas. Danas nam se u hrvatskoj državi oduzima ono što nije bilo dobro, pa nam se daje još gore. Nemojte se onda čuditi nezadovoljstvu hrvatskoga naroda. Ako se bacil pogled na dosadašnje zakonske projekte, onda se može vidjeti svuda reakcija. I ova zakonska osnova znači uskraćenje svih onih ne zakonitih radova koje je vlada do sada učinila. Šest godišnja reakcija u praksi sada se uzakonyuju na taj način što vladina misli da imade većinu. Zalosno je, da se nalazimo na pragu zakonodavne reakcije. Mi u Hrvatskoj gubimo slobodu, a to će i vas pogoditi. Dobiva se utisak, da smo za to došli u ovu državu, da budemo još veće roblje (Dr. Zanić plješće i ostali u opoziciji povlađuju).

Na koncu dr. Lorković kaže, Zalosno je, da smo mi koji nijesmo za ovaj ustav morali braniti njegove odredbe protiv vas, koji se s njim toliko razmećete. Sramota je za ovu državu, koja ima svoju ideju slobode i jednakosti, da se cijela država pretvara u jednu tamnicu! Pitanje je, da li će ovako država moći odoljeti napastima iz vani i iz nutra. Time je sjednica odgovorna na sutra popodne.

SJEDNICA MINISTARSKOG SAVJETA.

Izmjena u zakonu o štampi.
mi BEOGRAD, 26. lipnja. Poslije sjednice narodne skupštine održana je sjednica ministarskog savjeta. Odlučeno je da se požuri radi u finansijskom i zakonodavnom odboru. Dr. Srškić je dobio ovlaštenje da učini izmjene u zakonskom projektu o štampi i to tako, da se izmeni član koji govori o potpunoj obustavi cijele štampa, pa će se odrediti da o tom odlučuje sud, a ne policijska vlast.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1.56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; za dula vrijeme razmireno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 189. (1556.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 2. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Kad je jedan predsjednik bolestan, a drugi u zatvoru.

ŠTO TVRDE PRIJATELJI SPORAZUMA? — »DOM« JAVLJA, DA ČE SPORAZUM »U GLAVNOM« BITI GOTOV DO 6. SRPNJA. — ZAJEDNICARI ŽELE, DA IH SE KOD OVIH »PREGOVORA« OSTAVI VAN SVAKE KOMBINACIJE.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. srpnja. Usprkos svih obavještavanja (kao zvanih prijatelja sporazuma da danas otpočnu službeni pregovori) između poznate trojice radikala i trojice od Hrvatske seljačke stranke, do toga ipak nije došlo. Prijatelji sporazuma večeras svečano najavljuju, da će ti službeni pregovori početi sutra u 10 sati prije podne u kabinetu ministra za socijalnu politiku g. Marka Guričića. Pregovori će trajati vrlo kratko i nakon njih će se izdati komuniké. Navodno će trajati vrlo kratko vrijeme zato, jer da je u glavnom sve riješeno. Ovaj se obavještava podaje najveća vjerojatnost. Ovu je verziju o službenom početku pregovora večeras novinarima potvrdio i predsjednik radikalnoga kluba g. Ljuba Živković. Danas se uporno u skupštinskim kulorima podržavala verzija, da će delegati radikala na sutrašnjem sastanku saopćiti delegatima HSS, da mogu pregovora večeras naprosto potvrditi i predsjednik radikalnoga kluba g. Ljuba Živković. Danas se uporno u skupštinskim kulorima podržavala verzija, da će delegati radikala na sutrašnjem sastanku saopćiti delegatima HSS, da mogu pregovora večeras naprosto potvrditi i predsjednik radikalnoga kluba g. Ljuba Živković. Danas se uporno u skupštinskim kulorima podržavala verzija, da će delegati radikala na sutrašnjem sastanku saopćiti delegatima HSS, da mogu pregovora večeras naprosto potvrditi i predsjednik radikalnoga kluba g. Ljuba Živković.

Danas je bilo dosta živahnog gibanja u povodu ovih razgovora, pa je u toku dana došlo do sastanka gospode Ljube Živkovića, Marka Guričića i Marka Duričića, a g. Pavle Radić bio je oko podne kratko vrijeme u razgovoru kod g. Pašića u vili na Topčideru.

v. ZAGREB, 1. srpnja. Današnji »D o m« donosi ovu vijest: Pregovori za sporazum između Hrvata i Srba počeli su službeno i javno. Budući da je predsjednik radikalne stranke bolestan, a predsjednik Hrvatske seljačke stranke u zatvoru, to je g. Pašić posebnim pismom radikalnom klubu imenovao tri radikalna prvaka, a predsjednik seljačke stranke označio tri naša prvaka za ovaj važni posao. Sporazum će u glavnom biti gotov do ponedjeljka 6. srpnja, kada se opet sastavljaju sjednice u parlamentu. »Gotov u glavnom«, to znači, da će iz vlade ispasti Pribečević sa svojim društvom i da će državne poslove preuzeti zajednička radikalno-seljačka vlada, da u čitavoj državi zavede potpuno čovječnost, zakonitost i ustavnost.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. srpnja. Današnje beogradske novine donose ovo: Posljednjih dana opet su se po beogradskim listovima pojavile vijesti, da će zajedničari ući u vladu, pa se spominju razna imena i kombinacije. Iz krunova zajedničara te se vijesti plodujućije demantiraju i označuju potpuno izmišljenima. Oni žele, da ih se kod ovih »pregovora« ostavi van svake kombinacije.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. srpnja. Današnje beogradske »Novosti« na ciljanj demanti sa strane zajedničara pišu, da to jasno pokazuje da se zajedničari ne slažu s politikom koju danas vodi vodstvo HSS. Prema tonu ako i dođe do vlade RR sigurno je, da ona ne će biti napravana od zajedničara, koji će i dalje ostati u opoziciji. Nadalje beogradska štampa donosi dosta različite komentare i drži se nejednako u pitanju pregovora RR. Tako »Večernje Vremes« u više vijesti ponavlja da stojimo pred službenim pregovorima i pred skorim njihovim završetkom, koji bi imao donijeti vladu RR. »Novosti« međutim kažu, da vladni listovi bacaju te vijesti o sporazumu i o promjeni u vladu samo da unesu zabunu. »Novosti« konstatiraju, da još nije došlo do službenih pregovora i da Pašić ne će pregovora, jer on ti u kojem slučaju nije u stanju riješiti današnju krizu. Dok je Pašić na mjestu predsjednika vlade mora ostati onako kritično i teško stajati, jer Pašić niti hoće niti smije da uđe u pregovore za koje ne zna kako će se na kraju krajeva svršiti. Današnja bolnost Pašićeva dolazi kao jedna nova i ne savladiva teškoća više. Na tu okolnost računaju najviše Pribečević i misli, da će se uzdržati na vladu do jeseni.

»Novosti« konstatiraju i to, da gosp. Stjepan Radić dovodi Pašića u nezgodan položaj u političkom preokretu koji je nastao. Pašić je napisao Radiću i druge prvake HRSS u izbornoj borbi da omami srpske birače, a zastraši hrvatske. Novi tok politike vodi međutim Pašića u težak položaj: kada bi htio da ponude ozbiljne pregovore s Hrvatima smeta mu Radić u zatvoru, to je isto kao kad bi tko htio zatvoriti Pašića, a htio pregovore s radikalima. Tako se Pašić našao upravo u bezizlaznom položaju. Ako pusti Radića, pada na njega sjena što ga je uopće zatvorao, a ako ga pak ostavi u zatvoru, kako će se sa Hrvatima sporazumjevat? Sada mu smeta ono, što mu je u izborima trenutno koristilo.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. srpnja. Ministar Ština i rudi g. Žerjav vratilo se iz Ljubljane odnosno s Bleda, gdje je bio primljen u audijenciju. Povodom njegova povratka održana je u kabinetu ministra prosvjete jedna konferencija, na kojoj je g. Žerjav izvijestio o svojim ustupcima s Bleda u pitanju sporazuma RR. Smotstamni demokraci tvrde, da se taj sporazum ne želi.

RAZGRANIČENJE S ITALIJOM.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. srpnja. U Beograd je stigao predsjednik komisije za razgraničenje s Italijom general Milić, pa je odmah otišao u ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i čitav sat se zadržao izjeshćujući o stanju pregovora. Kako se doznati ti pregovori teku i dalje, pa ima izgleda da će biti skoro završeni.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor: brz. i telet. vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

TALIJANSKI PRIBODI SU MANJI OD ONIH PRIJE RATA. Jedna poručna priznaje za Mussolinijev režim. U WASHINGTON, 1. srpnja. Prilikom pregovora za sanaciju talijanskog ratnog dugova Americi, izabao je talijanski delegat bankar Maria Alberti, da su talijanski državni pribodi manji od onih prije rata, a svako povjerenje poručnik pouzdanost bi povećanje Italijanima.

POVJERENJE GENERALU PANGALOSU. Grčka skupština odgođena do 15. listopada. U ATENA, 1. srpnja. Poslije izvještaja predsjednika vlade generala Pangalosa, da će vlada u prvom redu raditi na financijskom ozdravljenju zemlje i zaveštati poverljiv režim prema svakome, skupština je glasovila vijeli povjerenje sa 187 protiv 6 glasova.

Po tom se skupština odgođila do 15. listopada o. g.

BORBE U MAROKU.

Protuslojnost vijesti.

U PARIS, 1. srpnja. Teško je kontrolirati stvarnost vijesti koje dolaze iz Maroka. Dok vijesti, koje stravaju ovamo preko Londona javljaju, da Abd El Krim provodi svoje otciziva s uspjehom na sjevernom kraju, francuski službeni izvještaji tvrde, da je došlo samo do omanjili obratila u kojima su Rimaci svagdje pretrpjeli vrlo oskudne gubitke.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

U TRST, 1. srpnja. U posliednje vrijeme italijanske političke vlasti pitane sve naše listove, a u prvom redu organ izdavačkih Hrvata »Hrvatski Riječnik«.

U PARIS, 1. srpnja. U Senatu je s 281 protiv 1 glasa prihvaćena ožnova proračunskih dvanaestina za mjesec srpanj.

U RIM, 1. srpnja. Vlada je izdala naredbu, kojom ograničavae diktovanje burzovnih agencija.

U LISSABON, 1. srpnja. Otkazavana je nova vlada. Predsjednik je Silva, ministar vanjskih poslova Durao, a ministar vojni general Pariz.

U TIENGIN, 1. srpnja. Ovdje je napisano preko 100 pisma, među njima 15 članova Sovjetsko-ruskog komiteta.

U PARIS, 1. srpnja. Započeli su u Washingtonu francusko-američki pregovori, da se sastane jedna politička stanka delegacija, koja će definitivno uređiti pitanje francuskih ratnih dugova Americi.

U WASHINGTON, 1. srpnja. Državni proračun za godina završena je s viškom od 250 milijuna dolara.

DNEVNE VIJESTI.

(Izvor: vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

U BUDAPEST, 1. srpnja. Večernje je stigla vijest iz Gádlo, da je tamo umro od izliva krvi u morak šef od najvažnijih mađarskih povjesničara i sveučilišni profesor dr. Aleksandar Merki. Pokomiti je bio 72 godina star.

U PRAG, 1. srpnja. Danas je između Praga i Brno-petio nepostavljen zračni poštanski saobraćaj.

U BARCELONA, 1. srpnja. Jučer je na ovdječim nogometnom igralištu došlo do vrlo značajnog incidenta, kojim utakmica između poznatog domaćeg kluba i jedne engleske momčadi. Kada je glazba prije utakmice svirala tovu (nastajuku) španjolsku himnu, nitko od prisutnih gledalaca — svega preko 20.000 — nije shinuo šest, a još manje ustao s mjesta. Sta više čuo se demonstrativni zvijezuk. Naprotiv kod sviranja engleske himne publika je hrgno aheala knudestnoj. Zbog toga je danas diktator Primo de Rivera zabranilo izranje barcelonskom športskom klubu na vest mjesec i zatvorio igralište.

U BUDAPEST, 1. srpnja. Danas je nastavljen razmjena protiv Mita Ledera, koja je u zajednici sa svojim mećim oručajskim poručnikom umorila i orebla mesara Knudellu. Otpušteni je predsjednik krvarva mebla salbra kap dokaz, da je zadovoljiva izvorno pri raskomadanju lešine umorenoza. Ona uporno poruč svaku nepoznatu kri-vicu. Razmjena je nastavlja u petak.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

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BROJ 192. (1559.)

OSIJEK, NEDELJKA 5. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Pregovori su za sporazum dovršeni u glavnim linijama. Pribečević ispada iz vlade.

PREMA INFORMACIJAMA NAŠEG DOPISNIKA I GLASINAMA U BEOGRADSKOJ ŠTAMPI, RADIČEVCI PRIHVAĆAJU SVE PRED SKUPŠTINU IZNESENE ZAKONE, PA I SUDAČKI ZAKON I ZAKON O ŠTAMPI I ULAZE TAKO REKUC BEZUSLOVNO U VLADU.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Danas su pregovori između predstavnika narodne radikalne stranke i Hrv. seljačke stranke potrajali do iza 1 sata poslije podne. U prvi čas su novinari mislili, da je to sala ili da pregovarači možda čekaju dok se sklope svi novinari, koji su se bili raštrkali po ulici i oko zgrade ministarstva za socijalnu politiku.

Pojedini novinari obračali su se na dra Niku Nikića, koji je prvih dana objavljivao te komunikacije, na im je on kratko odgovorio: nema komunikacija. Sada su znatijelini novinari počeli još većma uvajljavati na pregovarače da im bar nešto kažu. Pregovori je se nastavili u utorak kao i prethodno. Pregovori su danas uspješno nastavljeni u svim pitanjima u kojima se raspravljala postignuta je potrebna saglasnost.

Na to, su se pregovarači odvezli automobilima. Izostanak komunikacija s današnjeg sastanka pregovarača pobuđuje opću pažnju. Taj se izostanak tumači kao znak, da su pregovarači rekli svojnu, a prije nego to favno kažu imaju da dođu instrukcije, na da u utorak ili još kasnije saopće. Pregovori su završeni ili pozitivno ili negativno. Ali za pregovarače nije još ništa rečeno, da oni imaju da kažu Amen u svojim zahtjevima, tim više što oni sami svoju ulogu tako ne shvaćaju, jer obadva dana prije pregovora bili su radikalni predstavnici kod Pašića i Ace Stanojevića. Jednako tako su podržavali veze s Acom Stanojevićem i pregovarači Hrv. seljačke stranke. Danas neposredno pred sam sastanak poveo je Đorđe Jelenić Pavla Radića Ace Stanojevića, Ace Stanojević neposredno stoji iza pregovarača.

Prema svim glasovima parlamentarnih krugova i beogradske štampe, na ovim pregovorima su u glavnim govorili pregovarači sa strane Hrv. seljačke stranke. Oni su sve rekli što daju: Zakon o štampi, grupu sudačkih zakona, dvanaestine, progresivne poreze na glavnice, i tako dalje i tako dalje, a čulo se i zabilježilo i to, da traže samo isadašnje Pribečevića i njegove grupe iz svake kombinacije vlade u kojoj bi oni saradivali.

Pregovori su u glavnim linijama dovršeni. Oni su imali dužnost, da se slože u pitanjima i da ih unesu u protokol, a sada će, kako se općenito tvrdi kroz ovo par dana do utorka protokol tih pregovora biti predložen ne samo Pašiću, nego i svima ostalim faktorima, pa i radikalnom klubu, da oni zauzmu stanovište. Da li će to stanovište biti samoniklo ili inspirirano o tom se ovaj čas ne govori i ako se naglašuje, da radikalni klub ima u tom jednodušno mišljenje. Jedino valja istaći što sam već prošlih dana javio, da se naročito bosanski radikali i još nekoi bas ne oduševljavaju za ovaj aranžman RR. Radikali ne poriču da postoji grupa koja zagovara aranžman RR, a isto tako grupa, koja je za vladu PP. Da li će odlučivati ove struje ili Pašićeva raspoloženje ili će se možda Pašić zakloniti za jednu ili drugu struju, to ovisi o samom Pašiću. O čemu se danas na pregovorima raspravljalo danas više nije nikoga interesiralo nakon što se jučer prešlo preko svake kombinacije u kojoj bi se mogli naći Radičević i Pribečević sa svojom grupom.

KRALJ NE DOLAZI U BEOGRAD.

Radičevićev put na Bled.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Ovdje se naročito naglašuje okolnost da kralj ni danas ni sutra ne dolazi u Beograd.

Ministar saobraćaja g. Ante Radojević dobio je obavijest iz Bleda, da može doći, jer da kralj ne pituje u Beograd, Večeras je ministar saobraćaja otišao brzim vlakom na Bled, da kralja izvjesti o nekakvim resornim pitanjima.

VIJEĆANJA RADIKALA.

Pašić konferira s Radojevićem.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Danas poslije podne oko 3 sati Marko Trifković duže je vremena konferirao s Acom Stanojevićem. Nakon toga se odvezao u skupštinu i u radikalnom klubu imao duži razgovor s nekoliko radikalnih ministara i poslanika. Prijatelji sporazuma poprili su ovu okolnost kao znak, da sa sporazumom nije još sve svršeno. Naročito je zapaženo, da su poslužitelji dobili nalog da sprječavaju da nitko ne upadne na spomenutu konferenciju, pa ni sami poslanici osim onih poslanika koji su već unutra. U koliko ova konferencija i može da ima sva obilježja one konferencije koja se nalazila između Ace Stanojevića i predstavnika raznih grupa i mišljenja među radikalima o aranžmanu RR, inak se drži, da će prije samoga sastanka radikalnog kluba doći do konferencije sponumih predstavnika s Ljubom Živkovićem. Nije bez značenja okolnost, da je ministar saobraćaja Ante Radojević prije svoga polaska na Bled duže konferirao s g. Pašićem.

LIČNA PITANJA.

Karla Kovačević potpredsjednik nar. skupštine.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Večerašnje beogradske novine govore o ličnim kombinacijama za novu vladu u par fraza, da će Radičević dobiti 6, a otpadne li Hrv. Zajednica, 5 mandata u toj vladi. Radikali u novoj koalicionoj vladi dobivaju 11 porcija. Predsjednik vlade bi imao biti Pašić, ali pošto će on otići na liječenje po svoj prilici će ući u vladu g. Marko Trifković, sadanji predsjednik skupštine kao potpredsjednik vlade i ministar bez portfelja ili možda kao ministar pravde. U predsjedništvu skupštine nastala bi promjena tako, da bi radikalima ostao predsjednik, a drugi potpredsjednik radičevac, vjerovatno Karla Kovačević. Radičević će u sekretarijatu skupštine imati onoliko članova koliko im pripada po broju njihovih poslanika.

PRIBEČEVIĆ — NACIJON. KONSERVATIVAC.

Izjave u režimskim listovima.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Dadašnji listovi donose razgovor s ministrom Pribečevićem. U svojoj izjavi kaže, da je nacionalni konzervativac, ali da nije reakcionar. Kaže da u njegovoj stranci ima bez sumnje fašista. Za Hrvate kaže da su po jeziku jedan narod sa Srbima. Izjavljuje se protiv radičevaca u vladu, jer da su njihove izjave samo taktika i sredstvo, da se Radič donagne slobode. Jeste li spremni Hrvatima dati koncesija? Ne mnogo. Možemo da im dadeimo koncesija u administrativnim pitanjima.

„REČ“ SE TJEŠI.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Kraj svih kombinacija kojima se bavi beogradska štampa, značajno je pisanje Pribečevićeva „Reč“ koja danas u uvodniku naglašuje: Mi imamo uvjerenje od naložljivih radikalnih faktora, da ne ima nikakove mogućnosti da bi nastao rasjidi nacionalnoga bloka, ali da bi se udesio neki aranžman bez samostalnih demokrata.

NOVI OPOZICIJNI BLOK.

Bez Pribečevićeva.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Po općem očekivanju da će danas doći do sastanka između g. Davidovića i Pavla Radića u povodu jučerašnjega pisma, do toga sastanka nije došlo, pa se u parlamentarnim krugovima već kombinira sa sastankom novog opozicionoga bloka, u kojem bi ostala Davidovićeva demokratska stranka, Jugoslavenska muslimanska organizacija, Slovenska ljudska stranka i Hrvatska zajednica. Opozicioni blok nije nikako spreman da stupa u bilo kakovu vezu sa samostalnim demokratima, koji će također biti u opoziciji. Oni svi ističu, da će biti u oštroj opoziciji prema RR vladi.

G. P. RADIĆ I DR. NIKIĆ OTPUTOVALI SU U ZAGREB.

Pred sutrašnjim sjednicu Hrv. nar. zastupstva.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Večeras se brzim vlakom odvezao u Zagreb g. Pavla Radić s drugom Nikićem, da prisustvuju sjednici Hrv. narodnoga zastupstva. Ova se sjednica u svim političkim krugovima očekuje s najvećim interesom i smatra se kao jedan od odlučivih momenata u ovoj političkoj situaciji. U Beogradu ostaje kako se čini samo dr. Šuperina.

PRVI I — ZADNJI PRIJEDLOG RADIČEVACA ZA REVIZIJU USTAVA.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Na dnevnom redu skupštinske sjednice od ponedjeljka stoji izbor odbora za ukidanje člana 138. ustava po prijedlogu dra Zanića. Večerašnje „Vreme“ piše, da do ukidanja ovoga zakona i ne će doći, jer se vladina većina tome protivi. „Vreme“ dodaje: Vjerovatno je da će ovaj prvi, a vjerovatno i posljednji prijedlog Radičevaca za reviziju ustava biti odbijen.

BUNJEVCI TRAZE OBJAŠNENJA O SITUACIJI.

Dr. Kulovec otputovao u Suboticu.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Jučer je jedna deputacija Bunjevaca pohodila Jugoslavenski klub g. Korošca i zamolila da netko iz toga kluba ode na zbor koji je uređen za sutra u Subotici, i da tamo objasne političku situaciju, a naročito ulogu Radičevaca u toj novoj situaciji. Vode deputacije predstavili su se kao predsjednici i vode HRSS u Subotici i oselili. Jugoslavenski klub je odredio dra Kulovca da ode na taj zbor i prikaže političku situaciju. Deputacija je u demokratskom klubu potražila i g. Ljuba Davidovića, ali ga nije našla.

LUKINIĆ JE PREDAO SVOJU OBRANU.

v BEOGRAD 4. srpnja. Danas je u narodnoj skupštini ministar Lukinić predao svoju obranu na optužnici dra Polića i drugova. On je svoju obranu udesio dosta opširo, ali u koliko su pravnici mogli da je prouče izjavljuju se o toj da je vrlo slaba.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-13, UPRAVA 1-94, TISKARA 3-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 193. (1560.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 7. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Proslava tisućgodišnjice hrvatske države u Zagrebu.

Hrvat nikada nije ostavljao svoje nove domovine, jer kulturni se narod ne sele u masama sa svoje rođene grude

Zagreb, 5. srpnja. U subotu 4. o. m. počeo je Zagreb — kulturni i politički centar svih Hrvata — da slavi tisućgodišnjicu hrvatske države. Već taj dan poslije podne je cijeli Zagreb bio u jednoj zastavi i onaj najstrožniji građanin izvjesio je na svojoj kući skromnu hrvatsku trobojnicu i svoji dom okiio cvijećem. Svi su se natjecali, da učine u granicama mogućnosti sve, da ova proslava u prijestolnici svih Hrvata ispadne što svečanije i što dostojnije. Kruna svega je bio Jelčićev trg i palaca Gradske štedionice, gdje se slavila prva večernja svečanost.

Konstatovana je jedna nemila stvar, da ni jedna srpska ni židovska kuća, kao ni državne zgrade nijesu bile okićene barjacima — izjedale su kao crni grobovi. To je činjenica, koju će dobro upamtiti Hrvatski narod za svako vremena.

VELIČANSTVENA MANIFESTACIJA GRADOM.

Već jučer oko sedam sati na večer valjalo se ulicama nepregledna masa svijeta. Oko pol osam sati došli su korporacije sokola i svih kulturnih društava na Wilsonov trg u svečanim povorkama, koje su se svrstale u redove pred Hrvatskim sokolom.

Hrvatski sokolovi i sokolice u najlepšem redu svrstali su se u povorku a za njima sva ostala kulturna društva. Ogromna povorka krenula je oko osam sat s Wilsonovog trga, povorka je krenula Kukuljevićevom ulicom, Gundulićevom, zatim Starčevićevim trgom, Haukiovom i Mihanovićevom ulicom te na Trg I. i Akademskim i Zrinjskim trgovima i Strossmayerovom ulicom na Jelčićev trg. Sokoli i Sokolice nosili su lampione i baklje, dok su svi prozori bili illuminirani, postvarani i iskišeni. Kad je god povorka išla građani su sa silnim životom podržavali manifestante. Povorka je trajala preko sat dok je stigla na Jelčićev trg.

Sve što je živo i zdravo u gradu sve se našlo na ulici i nahupilo na Jelčićev trg.

Kad je povorka stigla na Jelčićev trg, svrstala se u redove pred Gradskom štedionicom odakle je imao dr. Rudolf Horvat održati prigodni govor u slavu hiljadugodišnjice.

Pogled na Jelčićev trg bio je upravo vječniban, Jelčićev trg koji iznosi preko 16.000 četvornih metara bio je prenatrpan. Ako na svaki četvorni metar stanu 4 čovjeka, a kako je bila sjajna zgrlska stalo ih je i više, to je na Jelčićevom trgu bilo okupljeno 64.000 ljudi. No i sve pokrajine ulice, Kaptol, Duga, Strossmayerova, Jurisiceva i ilica bile su dupkom pune tako, da se računalo da je bilo najmanje sedamdeset hiljada ljudi na Jelčićevom trgu i okolnim ulicama, te je cijeli trg davao vječnu sliku, koju još nijedan Zagrepčanin nije vidio.

Na proslavi vidjeti ste sve građane od radnika do intelektualca, svi su došli da prisustvuju toj slajnoj proslavi kakva hrvatski narod do danas još nikad nije slavio, iz provincije dohrllilo je mnoštvo ljudi i sokolova kao i iz zagrebačke okolice. Svi su došli s veselim i ponosom da mogu prisustvovati veličanstvenoj proslavi hrvatskog naroda, koji je slavljen i jedinstven od Subotice do Jadrana dočekao svoju hiljadugodišnjicu.

Na znak reditelja čitava gomila se stisla na što je brat Sokol dr. Rudolf Horvat, održao ovaj svoj govor:

HRVATI I HRVATICE!

Nekada smo imali 2 Hrvatske: sjevernu ili pomorsku Hrvatsku i južnu ili dalmatinsku Hrvatsku. Kada su Mađžari početkom 10. vijeka prevladali u Njemačku, Italiju i Francusku, započela je pogibni i njihovim najbližim susjedima Hrvatima. To bijaše razlogom, da se sjeverna Hrvatska sjedinila s južnom Hrvatskom, gdje je tada vladao jevački ban Tomislav. Domaći nazivljivaše pop Doklčinu pripovijeda, da je Tomislav imao s Mađžarima ljute borbe, ali da je uvijek ostao pobjednikom. On je dakle spasio i ujedinio Hrvate. Malo iza toga spasio je Tomislav i Srbe. Tada je naime u Bugarskoj vladao sinai car Simeon Veliki, koji je bizantiškom carstvu oteo gotovo sve zemlje na Balkanskom poluostrvu. Simeon je 924. osvojio i Srbiju, odakle je velikim župan Zaharija s mnogo Srba utekao u Hrvatsku. Da se osveti Tomislavu, što je zaštitio Srbe, poslao Simeon god. 925. na Hrvate veliku bugarsku vojsku, koju je vodio Alagobcter. No Tomislav potuče Bugare, našto ga pobjedonosni Hrvati proclase kraljem svojim. Pop Doklčinu riječ, da se krunisanje prvoga hrvatskoga kralja Tomislava obavilo na Duvajskom polju u današnjoj zapadnoj Bosni, gdje je tada bilo središte prostora države hrvatske. Simeon je g. 927. ponovio rat na kralja Tomislava. Bugaraku je vojsku ostaloga vodio car Simeon koja 27. svibnja stize poraz i smrt. Simeonji tako silnu vojnu snagu Bugarske, omogućilo je Tomislav Srbima da nastero obnove državu srpsku.

Od krunisanja kralja Tomislava na do danas prošle je tisuću godina. Hrvatski se narod sretno odziva, promida je kroz tal mliječnu pretrpio mnogo muka. Pod vodstvom silnoga kruna nastojali su Tatarci god. 1242. cijelu Hrvatsku, paleći sela i gradove, a ubijajući sve ljude, koje su pohratili. Slično su kroz punih 300 godina činili Turci, koji su tada imali najjaču državu na svijetu. Turci su osvojili tri četvrtine cijele Hrvatske. Ali preostala mala Hrvatska junacki se odbrana pobijedivši Hasan pašu god. 1593. kod Siska. Nijemci su nastojali da porize Hrvatsku i da joj umanje slobodu. Kada pak na obranu kraljevine hrvatske ustaoše ban Petar Zrinjski i knez Franjo Krsto Frankopan, da ih car Leopold 30. travnja 1671. u Wiener-Neustadtu smaknuo. Car Josip II. bijede Hrvatsku g. 1780.—1790. poučimčiti, a cijelu svoju državu centralizirati u Beču, ali mu namjera nije uspjela. Isto je od god. 1850. do god. 1859. kušao provesti austrijski ministar Bach, Niema je smetalo, što Hrvati imaju svoj ustav i svoga bana. Zato je obnovio djelovanje hrvatskog sabora, te je 16. travnja 1854. bansku čast preotvorio u carsarsko-kraljevsko namjesništvo. Bachu se činilo da je Hrvatska prevolika, a nije trpio ni stoljetna uređenja hrvatskih županija. Zato je Hrvatsku 3. lipnja 1854. raspapcelicao u 5 okružja. Ali iza nuda Bachovog ansicijozna vratilo se u Hrvatsku godine 1861. stari rod, i Mađžari su od god. 1799. do god. 1845. kušali, da Hrvate podjarne, a Hrvatskoj da otmu stare pravice. Odgovor su dobili od Hrvata, koji 5. studena 1849. zauzete Budim i Peštu pod vodstvom svoga slavnoe bana Josipa Jelčića. Ova lekcija nije Mađžarima bila dovoljna. Oni

nam god. 1865. nametnuše nagodbu, kojoj Hrv. narod nikada ne bijede priznati moralnu vrijednost. Koloman Tisza poslao nam je god. 1883. za bana Khuen-Hedervarija, koji nas je gotovo 20 godina. Jednako i Kolomanov sin Stjepan Tisza spremno nam je puno zla. Odgovor je dobio 29. listopada 1918., kada je hrvatski sabor u Zagrebu zaključio, da se Hrvatska za uvijek odijeli od Ugarske i od Austrije.

Počevši od 1. prosinca 1918. nalazimo se gotovo svi Hrvati u novoj državi: u kraljevini Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. U ovih sedam godina pretrpio je hrvatski narod svakojače nepravde i progone. Tako površno prosudimo, misliti će, da su sve to činili Srbi, Ali ne bi bilo u redu da mi radi toga okrivimo srpski narod. Ne mogu vjerovati, da bi nama Hrvatima htjeli našu slobodu otepi pravi Srbi, koji se toli hrabro borile za svoju slobodu. A ne bi ni pravdom bilo, da nam Srbi tako vratite ljubav i pomoć koje smo im mi Hrvati pružili prije čitavih godina: u vrijeme kralja Tomislava. Ne krivimo dakle radi sadašnjih svojih muka srpski narod, već one opake ljude, koji su kopjali jaz između Srba i Hrvata, da se tako domognu vlasti. Ovim se načinom na ministarsku sticnju uspio i jedan crni čovjek s još crnijom dušom. On je odmah počeo nama Hrvatima prijetiti poput Tisze, a drugu našu Hrvatsku razarati poput nekadašnjeg ministra Bacha. No mi Hrvati takvom Tizinom hasaru i Bachovu šerstu poručujemo: Uzalud se mučis da uništi narod hrvatski. I ti ćeš jednom istrčati u zrubu, kako su istrčali Tatarini Kagan, Turci Hasan paša, Nijemac Bach i Mađžar Khuen, a hrvatski će narod živjeti do vijeka. Ti si dođuse privremeno uspio, da Hrvatima otmeš njihovu staru autonomiju i bana hrvatskoga i sabor hrvatski i posebnu hrvatsku vladu u Zagrebu. Uživaj si u tome, da poput Bacha na više parcela raskomadaj Hrvatsku, koju smo tečajem tolika vijekova obranili od tudinaca: Mađžara, Talijana, Turaka i Nijemaca. Ali tvoji se uspjeh osniva samo na silu, a hrvatski naš narod veli: »Svaka sila za vremena».

Nikomu još nije pošlo za rukom, da mi uđu Hrvatsku isčupa iz našega srca. Dobri Bog, koji je kroz prošlih tisuću ljeta štitiu Hrvate, pomoći će nam, da mi oret prikinimo što je naše, kao što su naši djedovi učinili poslije nuda Bachovog apsolutizma. Ako je hrvatskim neraditeljima uspjelo, da privremeno razore našu Hrvatsku, mi ćemo se pobrinuti da na istom mjestu uskrasne nova mlada Hrvatska. Pri tom ne ćemo zaboraviti niti na one Hrvate, koji su sada podjarmljeni od Talijana. Prvi korak k tomu neka bude sloga svih Hrvata. Tko se zavadio s prijateljem, znancom ili možda rođakom svojim, neka mu sada pruži ruku pomirnice iz ljubavi prema poštenjoj domovini. Prigodom proslave tisućgodišnjice kraljevstva hrvatskoga treba da se sva grla bratska slože u pokliku: »Živla Hrvatska!».

Nakon govora nastalo je burno odobravanje i pjeskanje, a pjevačka društva otpjevala su »Lijepu našu domovino«. Pjesmu je prihvatilo slično mnoštvo naroda, a »Lijepa naša domovino« orila se iz tisuće grla. Nakon obavljene svečanosti povorka je krenula pred Hrvatski Sokol na Wilsonov trg, gdje se kasno u noć razila. U vrhu Hrvatskog Sokola pridretna je zabava i veselica.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno

Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 141. (1561.)

OSIJEK, SRJEDA 8. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Lukinićeva politička sahrana.

GOVOR NARODNOG POSLANIKA DRAG. PEČIĆA U DANAŠNJOJ SJEDNICI NARODNE SKUPŠTINE.

v. BEOGRAD, 7. srpnja. Danas u 10 i pol započela je sjednica narodne skupštine. U početku same sjednice nastaje dr. Žerjav i daje ovu izjavu: Ministar pravde dr. Edo Lukinić uputio mi je pismo u kojemu izjavljuje, da u interesu rješavanja optužbe, koja je protiv njega podnesena i u interesu pravde traži da se izabere skupštinski odbor po zakonu o ministarskoj odgovornosti, koji bi odbor čitavu stvar ispitao i donio prijedlog narodnoj skupštini.

Nakon toga predsjednik skupštine Marko Trifković pita prijavljene govornike, da li su oni nakon ove izjave, koju je Žerjav učinio u ime ministra Lukinića, voljni da se odreknu riječi. Drag. Pečić nastaje i dokazuje da se ne može zadovoljiti s ovakvim prijedlogom, jer skupština i nakon toga još uvijek ostaje u moći da donese onakav zaključak. On traži, da se stvar pred skupštinom temeljito pretrese, da zaključak narodne skupštine bude motiviran i da svaki pojedini zastupnik zna zašto glasuje. Predsjednik kaže, da on nije oduzeo riječ nikom nego samo pita, da li se govornici odriču.

Nakon toga iznima ponovno riječ demokrata Drag. Pečić, upušta se potanko u ispitivanje optužbe i odgovora na obranu sa strane ministra Lukinića. Njegov je govor nada sve stvaran i pravilnički i kolidogod je ozbiljan i po načinu razlaganja i po pravnoj terminologiji. Njegov su argumenti tako jaki i tako često puta drastični da izaziva salve smijeha narodne skupštine na razne Lukinićeve argumente. Doduše već nakon Žerjavove izjave i Lukinićeve pripravnosti da ide pred sud, u skupštini je pao interes za samu raspravu. Svaki je zastupnik osjećao, da stvar nije više toliko aktualna, nego da će biti aktualna pred sudom. Uza sve to je govor Drag. Pečića održavao većinu skupštine na okupu i bio naporan najvećim interesom napose tamo gdje iznima u ruke Lukinićevu obranu i citira pojedina mjesta Lukinićevog odgovora na tvrdnje optužbe, dolazi do vese-

losti kod čitanja ovih odgovora. Tako na primjer, na optužbu, koja kaže, da se Lukinićeva zlonajernost vidi i u tome što je sutradan nakon rješavanja o duguju selkvesta s imanja Thurn-Taxisova otposlao u Zagreb, posrednog kurira da to riješenje odnese, dr. Lukinić odgovara da nije istina, da je on poslao kurira, nego čovjeka, kojemu je dao riješenje da ga odnese. Isto tako na tvrdnju optužbe, da je Lukinić dok još nije bio ministar, obilazio svoga stranačkog kolegu ministra pravde Grisogona tražeći da on digne sekvestar s Thurn-Taxisova imanja, a odmah kada je postao ministar pravde, požurio se da ovaj sekvestar diže: Lukinić odgovara: Ja se nisam žurio i ne stojim na tvrdnji, jer ja sam postao ministar tog i tog dana, a riješenje sam donio tek 17. toga mjeseca. Ovakav odgovor izaziva među poslanicima vrohotan smijeh, i na ostale dijelove optužbe odgovara Lukinić na isto takav način. Govor nar. poslanika Pečića može se reći da je Lukinića sahranio kao političkog čovjeka zapravo ga smirio do dna i onemogućio ga pred svijetom.

Kad je g. Pečić u 1 sat završio svoj govor sjednica je zaključena, a nova urečena za sutra u 4 i pol sat poslije podno.

OSTAVKA dra LUKINIĆA.

Pismo gosp. Pašiću.

v. BEOGRAD, 7. srpnja. Dok je trajala sjednica skupštine prošlo se u kuloarima, da je ministar dr. Lukinić podnio ostavku pismom upućenom Pašiću, a koje glasi:

Poštovani gospodine predsjedniče! Pošto želim da se optužba podijeli protiv mene sa strane opozicije ispađ pred parlamentarnom istražnom komisijom, čast mi je podnijeti ostavku na položaj ministra pravde, na Vas molim da ovu ostavku izvolite uzeti do znanja, i da moju ostavku predložite Njegovom Velicanstvu kralju. Uz uvjetne odličnog poštovanja, u Karlovim Varima, 3. jula 1925. Dr. Edo Lukinić.

SPORAZUM ZA RAZBIJANJE HRVATSKIH REDOVA.

Značajan članak «Hrvata».

c. ZAGREB, 7. srpnja. Današnji «Hrvat» pod naslovom »Sporazum za razbijanje hrvatskih redova» govori o vijestima, koje su iznosile neke diferencije između Hrvatske Zajednice i HSS, «Hrvata» veli, da ljudi koji su podržavali i podržavaju PP režim, sve što je on donio i sve što se za njega veže glesu sposobni, da prave sporazum između Hrvata i Srba. Njihova »akcija» za sporazum je zapravo razbijanje velikog hrvatskoga pokreta.

SASTANAK g. RADICA S g. DAVIDOVIĆEM. Razgovor je bio vrlo kratak.

v. BEOGRAD, 7. srpnja. Danas oko podne sastao se g. Pavle Radić s predsjednikom Bloka narodnoga sporazuma i seljačke demokratije g. Ljubom Davidovićem, da mu prema svojem ranijem pismu pod izjavitelj, a svojima pregovornima s radikalima, izvještaj, g. Pavla Radića bio je vrlo kratak. Rekao je u glavnom, da još nije ništa definitivno i da se ne može potanje upustiti u pojedinih koje još nijesu poprilele svoju punu formu, ujedno je obećao da će ga obavještavati o daljnjem razvoju događaja.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor, brz. i tel. vijesti «Hrv. Lista».)

PITANJE BUGARSKIH NARODNIH MANJINA U DOBRUDZI

S kongresa Unije Saveza naroda.

dr. WARSZAWA, 7. srpnja. Ovdje zajedno kongres međunarodne Unije Saveza naroda, na kojem je pod predsjedanjem Njekenševim održana nova sjednica odbora za zaštitu narodnih manjina. Govornik je prof. Tripunović, bugarski delegat i sam rodom iz Dobrudže, a predgovor bugarskih manjina u Dobrudži od strane rumanjskih vlasti. Bugari u Dobrudži ne smiju polaziti u ni podržavati svoje škole, otkinim im se imetak i izložiti su svim progriinama, jednako kao i mađarske manjine u Erdetu.

Zaključeno je protiv kratke reprike s rumanjske strane, da se sa strane Unije pošalje posebna istražna komisija u Dobrudžu, da prouči stanje bugarskih manjina na mjestu BORBE U MAROKU.

Frančuski pirati. — Odbacujući u Parizu. — Spuštiti traži mir.

dr. PARIS, 7. srpnja. Ovdje su stigle vrlo alarmantne vijesti o francuskim porazima u Maroku. Tvrdi se, da su se Rifanci približili Fezu. Sta više, da je ovaj grad već u njihovim rukama. Tvrdi se također, da vojnici — Nijemci iz stranačke legije bije Rifanaca i da je broj dovoznora vrlo velik.

Vlada ove vijesti poriče, ali na dosta nespretan način, opravdavajući francuski uzmak strateskim potrebama. Ne povoljan je utiak poročiva vijest, da su dosada još neutralna plemena pristala za Abd El Krima i mimo poziva Marokanskog Sultanu na rat protiv Rifanaca.

Pelotaj Francuza postaje tim ozbiljniji, što Španija na svaki način i pod svaku cijenu nastoji sklopiti mir s Rifancima. Javno se mislijeće u Francuskoj imati umirilo ni nada, kada je vrhovnim zapovjednikom u Maroku imenovan pokušani tropski častnik general Noulon, jer većina Francuza je protiv svakog rata.

FINANCIJSKA KRIZA U ITALIJI.

Demisija ministra financije.

dr. RIM, 7. srpnja. Financijska kriza u Italiji značajna sve veće dimenzije. Vlada nastoji, da o tome »priča» javno i javno diskutira, ali nezadovoljstvo je zahvatilo i najbližije krugove i posljedica toga je demisija ministra financija De Stefanija, kojega će zamijeniti Volpi. Predstoji i demisija ministra privrede De Nave.

STANJE U KITAJU.

Chamberlain optužuje javno Sovjete. — Nota Sovjetske vlade u Moskvi.

dr. LONDON, 7. srpnja. Prema vijestima iz Rikata, stanje tamo postaje sve ozbiljnije i agitacija protiv Chamberlaina se širi, napose protiv Engleza i Japanaca. Pokretu se pridružuju i šire maše.

U današnjoj sjednici donje kuće izjavio je na nit ministar vanjskih poslova Chamberlain, da engleska vlada ima u rukama dokaze za krivicu Sovjeta pri događajima u Kitaju, ali ih zatada ne će objelodanjavati. Jasno dokaz za krivicu Sovjeta pruža i govor sovjetskoga poslanika u Peking.

dr. MOSKVA, 7. srpnja. Ovdajšnji francuski poslanik predao je notu komesaru Cicerinu u kojoj izvještava protiv boljševičke agitacije u Maroku i na Istoku.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

dr. PARIS, 7. srpnja. Ministar financija Caillass putovao će u najskorije vrijeme u London i Washington.

dr. PARIS, 7. srpnja. Francusko-njemački trgovački pregovori prekinuti su do 15. rujna o. g.

dr. BUDAPEST, 7. srpnja. Zbog novčemeni i obilo nđ pruzi prekinut je večeras telefonski i brzljajni saobraćaj između Beča i Budapeste.

dr. BUDAPEST, 7. srpnja. Danas je završena »pripava protiv Dobroćaka zbog Spjutuza u korist Cetovšvačka. Optuženi je osuđen na 20 godina teške robnice.

SPORAZUM SVRŠENA STVAR.

Informacija »Večeri».

c. ZAGREB, 7. srpnja. Današnja »Večer» donasa izjavu jedne ugledne ličnosti, koja kaže da je SPORAZUM SVRŠENA STVAR.

PASIĆ PUTUJE.

IZGLEDA PRIJE ARANŽMANA RR.

v. BEOGRAD, 7. srpnja. Sutra se kod g. Pašića sastaje ltečnički konzilij, koji će mu odrediti dan polaska u neku stranu kupelj na oporavak, pa se očekuje da će g. Pašić za koji dan krenuti u inozemstvo, dakle prije nego se obrazuje aranžman RR. Politički krugovi smatraju po tom da o aranžmanu RR ne je biti ništa.

SKUPŠTINA IDE 15. o. mi. NA FERIJE.

Pošto bude izglasan zakon o štampi i dvanaestina.

v. BEOGRAD, 7. srpnja. Prema svim značajnim činjenicama da će rad narodne skupštine trajati samo do 15. ovog mjeseca i da će u tom vremenu biti izglasan zakon o štampi i zakon o dvanaestinama i vjerojatno i zakon o invalidima. Nakon toga bi imala skupštinu ferije.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 145. (1562.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 9. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Do kraja ovog tjedna se može očekivati nova RR vlada.

POSTIGNUT JE SPORAZUM U SVIM NAČELNIM PITANJIMA. — PITANJE DRA MAČEKA I DRUGOVA KAO I PITANJE STJEPANA RADIČA RIJESITI ĆE NOVA RR VLADA.

v BEOGRAD, 8. srpnja. Večerašnje »Vreme« donosi, da je na današnjim pregovorima između radikala i HSS postignut sporazum u svim stičnjim i još zaostalim pitanjima, pošto su glavna načelna pitanja pretresena još u subotu, »Vreme« ističe, da je u glavnom postignut sporazum u razumješanju činovnika i učitelja u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji i drugim dijelovima države koji interesiraju HSS. Detalje će utvrditi nova RR vlada. Sutra u jutro će se izvršiti definitivna redakcija teksta sporazuma.

DR LUKINIĆ POD OPTUŽBOM.

Sjednica narodne skupštine
v BEOGRAD, 8. srpnja. Skupštinska je sjednica započela u pet sati poslije podne. Otvorilo se zapisnik i podnose se saopćenja. Tu je najprije ostavka ministra pravde i imenovanje dra Željaka njegovim zamjenikom. Verifikacioni odbor saopćuje ostavke Pavla Radčića na mandata banja-lučkom i šibeničkom i dolazak Pejo Joziću te Josipa Pasarića u skupštinu. Skupština to prima. Isto tako verifikacioni odbor saopćuje, da na mjesto nastradalog poslanika Ajanovića dolazi Mustafa beg Kapetanović i to se prima. Ministar financija saopćuje, da će na interpelaciju dra Sečero-va o finacijalnoj politici odgovoriti kada ta interpelacija dođe na dnevni red.

Zemljoradnik Moskovljević traži oduzimanje parlamentarne ankete da ispita atentat u Grockol. Obrazložuje g. Moskovljevića traje vrlo dugo. Govori i Aleksandar Žujović na ličnu primjedbu. Na prijedlog predsjedatelja Subotića vladina većina otklanja podnesak g. Moskovljevića, jer da nije u duhu poslovnika.

Tek u 6 sati prelazi se na dnevni red: na presjed optužbe protiv dra Lukinića. Prvi govori dr Ladislav Polić. Njegov je govor, kao i dosadani govori bio miran, pravnički dubok i ozbiljan. On je pravnički i dokumentarno dokazao, da Thurn-Taxis nije bio austrijski državljani i da je prema tome ritešenje dra Lukinića na ovoj podlozi bilo pogrešno. Dr Polić se zadržava kod pojedinih dokumenata raščinjavajući ih stručnjački. Njegov je govor saslušan s najvećom pažnjom sa strane svih poslanika u skupštini. Nije bio prekidan premda je nakon prijašnjih scena bilo dosta raspoloženja za prekidanje. Govorom dra Polića završena je današnja sjednica skupštine, a sljedeća je zakazana za sutra u 10 sati s dnevnim redom: Prvo nastavak pretresa optužbe protiv Lukinića, pretes izvještaja odbora za promjenu čl. 12. zakona o isplati ratne štete, treće izbor odbora po prijedlogu Krste Marića i drugova o državnoj hipotekarnoj banki, četvrto izbor odbora po prijedlogu dra Zanića i drugova o dokidanju čl. 158. ustava i peto pretes izvještaja odbora za proučavanje zakonskog prijedloga o narodnom priznanju zaslužnima za otadžbinu. Ujedno je saopćeno, da će ministar Šuma i ruda odgovoriti na pitanje g. Pušenjaka i drugova o zahtjevu rudara i penzioniranih radnika u rudniku Velenju u Sloveniji. Nadalje odgovorit će ministar financija na upit dra Radosavljevića o zamjeni papirnih dinara serije broj 270. Isto tako će ministar odgovoriti na upit Radoslava Aratoni-ovića o šteti nanesenoj

koji će biti potpisani od delegata obih stranaka.

Sutra će se također pristupiti oko podjele resora i određenja ličnosti sa strane HSS za novu vladu.

Pitanje dra Mačeka i drugova riješiti će nova vlada kada se obrazuje. Izgleda da će oni biti pušteni iz internacije. Za slučaj g. Stjepana Radića predviđena je amobilacija. Može se s pouzdanošću očekivati da će do kraja ovog tjedna dosadnja PP vlada podnijeti ostavku i da će se obrazovati nova koaliciona RR vlada.

proizvadžima duhana niskim otkupnim cijenama u okrugu niškom. Min. saobraćaja odgovorit će na pitanje Dušana Živojinovića o gradnji mosta kod Pralova i na upit Krste Aleksića o isplati eksproprijiranog zemljišta za gradnju pruge Vlakovac-Čačak, zatim na upit g. Agatonovića o popravku mosta na pruzi Serdžik-Koljajevac.

NIJESMO A PRIORI PROTIVNICI ARANŽMANA RR. ALI SMO PROTIV PP PROGRAMA I VIDOVANSKOG CENTRALIZMA.

v ZAGREB, 8. srpnja. Današnji »Hrvat« osvruću se na političku situaciju i na sporazum RR i na napadaje koji su uslijedili na hrvatsku štampu, piše da je »Hrvat« uvijek bio za sporazum između Srba i Hrvata, kojim bi se sporazumom riješilo pitanje unutrašnjeg uređenja države, iakvog uređenja, koje bi udovoljavalo glavnim težnjama i zahtjevima hrvatskog naroda. Mi nijesmo protivnici sporazuma, mi nijesmo a priori protivnici aranžmana RR i ako u njemu ne sudjelujemo, ali smo protivnici tako zvanoga sporazuma, koji bi se imao provesti na bazi Pašičeva i Pribičevićeva programa i vidovanskog centralizma. Uvjereni smo da time čimno veću uslugu pravom sporazumu Hrvata i Srba nego oni koji nas optužuju da sabotiramo sporazum.

SJEDNICA ŠEFOVA BLOKA.

Stav prema vladi RR.

v BEOGRAD, 8. srpnja. Današ su se šefovi bloka g. Davidović dr Lorković, dr Koroseci Spaho sastali na sjednici na kojoj je g. Davidović izvjestio o svojim razgovorima s Pavlom Radićem, Svestrano je ispitana politička situacija i situacija u samom bloku. Ne iznosi se nikakav naročiti stav koji bi se zauzeo prema Hrv. seljačkoj stranci i novoj RR vladi. Izgleda da će se sačekati definitivna odluka o sporazumu te vidjeti kakva će biti nova RR vlada. Tek tada će se donijeti definitivna odluka o stavu prema Hrv. seljačkoj stranci i novoj RR vladi i to nakon saslušanja širega izvršnog odbora bloka.

P. PAŠIĆEVO STANJE ZNATNO BOLJE.

Patnje u Karlo-voj Vari.

v BEOGRAD, 8. srpnja. Od 11 do 12 sati održan je konzilij liječnika kod g. Pašića prije odlaska na liječenje. Utvrdili su da je njegovo stanje znatno bolje, i Pašić se osjećao slobodan i krenak. Po savjetu liječnika oputovao će ovih dana u Karlove Vary na duži oporavak.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor, brz. i telef. vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

SUKOB IZMEDU ČEHO-SLOVAKKE I Vatikana.

Papinski nacii napuštio je Prag, pošto smatra, da je Hrvatskom proklamirano pod protektoratom vladu, najlieta teška uvreda katoličkoj crkvi.

U PRAG, 8. srpnja. Ovdje je velika senzacija pobudila činjenica, da je papinski nacii Mariuzi iznenada napuštio Prag i oputovao u Rim. U političkim se krugovima tvrdi, da je ovaj odlazak naciije posljedica u znak protesta protiv protukatoličkih manifestacija za vrijeme Hrvatske prestave, koja je obavljena pod protektoratom vladu, a kojoj je prisustvovao i sam predsjednik vladu dr. Svebka.

Prema češkim obavještnim vijestima, odlazak naciije ne znači prekid diplomatskih odnosa između Čehoslovačke i Vatikana. Nacii je ostajavao u Rim da sv. Stolica informira o toku prestave i događaja.

Medutim »Bohemia« javlja iz krugova bliskih papinskoj naciiaturi, da će se nacii vratiti saop u slučaju, ako sv. Stolica dobije potpunu zadovoljstina za nanesene loš uvrijede.

Narodni Listy ne opravdava Isvode protiv sv. Stolice i vele, da je ovaj nemilo događaj uvreda u obzir čijom češkom narodu.

BORBE U MAROKU.

Francuzi javljaju svoju pobijedu.

U PARIS, 8. srpnja. Službeno se javlja, da je Francuzima na cijelom frontu uspješno napuštio Rifanaca, a istim tozga su Francuzi na više mjesta prešli u ofenzivu, koja obuhvaća nepredviđeno. Napuštio privatne vijesti su manje optimističke. Tu se tvrdi, da je ministarstvo sudržano navući Rifanaca, ali uz vrlo teške gubitke. Još se tvrdi, da Francuzi bez pot miliona vojnika ne mogu ozbiljno pomisliti na uspješnu ofenzivu. Medutim ovo planu zadnje uvjete brige vladu, koja obzirom na raspoloživost u vojsci ne smije pomisliti na odlažanje ovih poslovanja u Maroku.

KRATKE VANIŠKE VIJESTI.

U PRAG, 8. srpnja. Čehoslovačka vlada je zatražila, da Sovjeti odmah odgovore na izjavu koju je objavio u Pragu, koji se zbrajalo svoj položaj za agitaciju protiv Čehoslovačke Republike.

U BERLIN, 8. srpnja. U sjednici odbora za vanjske poslove dr. kancelar dr. Luther nasavio je, da će u skoro vrijeme biti otpisan odgovor na izjavu koju je objavio u Pragu, koji se zbrajalo svoj položaj za agitaciju protiv Čehoslovačke Republike.

U MOSKVA, 8. srpnja. Svi prijeluzi Časnici pozvali su na 2-mjesečnu vojnu vijedu.

U PERING, 8. srpnja. Kršćanski kineski maršal Feng, objavio je kršćanstva proglaš, a kome traži pravdu za Kijev. Predbacuje kršćanima, da su Kijev nisu niste niti u teško optužuje otčinare, koji su bili kokavni, a vršili su trgovačku spljuzanu i imperijalističku propagandu na račun evropskih vlasti. U tom proglašenju proglaš Feng propant kršćanstva u Kijev.

U RIM, 8. srpnja. Ministar za javne radnje Do Nava predao je demisiju.

DNEVNE VIJESTI.

(Izv. vijesti »Hrv. Lista«.)

U BUDAPEST, 8. srpnja. Danas prije podne izvršeno je rasprava protiv Migzi L. d. e. r. e. f. srpnja optužbe, koje su podnesene protiv i obrani mesara Kondekta. Optužena Migzi Lederer osuđena je na smrt vješanjem. Izjavila je, da se zadovoljava osuđom i ne traži milosti. Nicziin branitelj su ipak uložili prigov i ništovnu žalbu.

U BUDAPEST, 8. srpnja. Vrhovni vijesti sud je određio, da se ispita duševno stanje na smrt osuđenog nadporučnika Gustava Lederera.

U KRAKOW, 8. srpnja. Oko Bozinio i u cijeloj zapadnoj Galiciji ima zbog potplava preko 300.000 beskućnika.

U KRAKOW, 8. srpnja. Usljed velike poplave u okolici Krakowa nastudalo je više od 100 osoba životima.

U BUDAPEST, 8. srpnja. Danas se u okolici Szatmara dođ. mađarsko-rumunjske granice p. silan vijhor našla jaka tuča, koja je uništila osvoje do temelja. Steta je ogromna.

U LONDON, 8. srpnja. »Times« javlja iz Tokia, da je ml. potres, koji se n. e. r. e. f. srpnja u cijeloj zapadnoj Japanu, teško ostetio grad Nakanu.

U ATENA, 8. srpnja. Na Dodekangu registriran je jak potres koji je nanio štete na nekoliko mjesta, ali bez ljudskih žrtava.

U GLASGOW, 8. srpnja. Ovdje je izbio požar, koji je uništio skoro cijelu trgovačku četvrt. Više bagaza je izgorilo do temelja. Steta iznosi oko 10 miliona funti sterlinga.

U BUDAPEST, 8. srpnja. Umroviolen je predsjednik kralj. kurne Gustav Togyi.

U BEČ, 8. srpnja. 40.000 krojača privoleto se protesta demonstracije radi besposlenosti.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
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Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 146. (1563.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 10. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Krvavi sukobi u narodnoj skupštini.

ZBOG SAMOSTALNO-DEMOKRATSKIH PRLJAVŠTINA. —MILIJUN ZA PRIBIČEVIĆEVU STAMPU, A NA ŠTETU DRŽAVE.

u BEOGRAD, 9. srpnja. Skupštinske sjednice održane su prije i poslije podne. Prije podne od 10 do 1 sat, a poslije podne od 5 do 8 sati. Sve do pola dvanaest bila su na dnevnom redu značajna saopćenja, odgovori ministara i upiti raznih poslanika. Između njih je vrijedno spomenuti, da je ministar financija na upit dra Radosavljevića u izmjeni slabih dijarskih i poludinarskih novčanica izjavio, da se u toku idućeg mjeseca imaju očekivati zvečeti dinari i poludinari te dvodinari i da će zvečete novčanice sljedećih mjeseci pridozlati u većim količinama. Isto je tako bila važna statistika koju je zemljoradnik Vujić iznio o dosadašnjim upitima i interpelacijama u skupštini. Prema tim podacima dosada je u narodnoj skupštini predano 330 upita i interpelacija. U 102 slučaja interpellanti su odustali od upita ili nису bili prisutni, kada je ministar hito da govori. 228 upita na koje ministri nису upućeno odgovarali, čeka i dalje na odgovor. Od tih 228 upita za 178 je protekao rok, od 37 interpelacija koje su do jučer prolele za 18 je protekao rok i na koje nису ministri nikako odgovorili. Tom prilikom z. Vujić protestira protiv sabiranja rada skupštine sa strane ministara.

Isto tako je bio značajan upit i dra Bazale, zašto se jednodnevno ne stavi na dnevni red njegov prijedlog o isplati zastalnih činovničkih pridačeznosti. On protestira da se ovo tako važno i odlično pitanje zavlači zbog pukih formalnosti, dok hliade činovnika čekaju teško zaslužene pare, koje su im zakonom odobrene i na koje imaju svu prava.

Kada se prošlo na dnevni red, uzima riječ dr Paleček da brani Lukinićev aferu s Thurn-Taxisom. Prigodom njegova govora dolazi do vanredno burnih scena, tvornih razračunavanja i konačno do krvi.

Paleček počinje svoj govor na daleko i široko i navlači na opoziciju. Pribičević nešto dobacuje, a zastupnik Jagatić od HSS kluba dovikuje mu: Gospodine Pribičević, vi ste u Glini na zboru izjavili, da Pašića treba objesiti na prvo stablo. Dolazi do burnih prepriki i pregovaranja. Gužva ne prestaje. Dr Zanić dolazi do novinarske lože i kratko razgovara s novinarima a onda agano odlazi pred ministarske klupe i dovikuje prema Pribičeviću: «Vi ste g. Pribičeviću platili za vašu tiskaru milijun dinara 14 dana prije nego što počeli sakupljati pare za tu svrhu. Odakle vam te pare?». Pribičević kao pomaman skače i viče: «Laži! Laži! Sve je to bezobrazna laž». «Imamo dokaza», odgovara dr Zanić bez uzrujavanja, «to se sve dade dokazati». Pribičević se sav loml od vike. Zastupnici se skupljaju oko te dvojice, koji se objašnjavaju. Dr Zanić tvrdi, a Pribičević negira. Tako se i zastupnici podijelile u dvije grupe neprestano praveći buku. Predsjedatelj Subotić mora da prekida sjednicu.

Kada je sjednica prekinuta, dr Zanić obilazi kroz dvoranu i pri izlazu kod vrata stane da razgovara s dvoicom prijatelja. Iz prvih klupe iz centra leći međimim prema njemu sav zelen od obojca i urličući nešto što se nije razumjelo. Valerijan Pribičević. Dolazi bliže dru Zaniću i falte viče. Dr Zanić mu odgovara: «Rekao sam, koji su sve dade dokazati». «Vi ste banditi», urličući tu Valerijan Pribičević. Dr Zanić onako snažan

poznane Valerijana, koji se sruši na zemlju kako je dug i širok! Nastaje gužva oko Valerijana Pribičevića. Zato vrijeme tumači dr Zanić poslanicima zašto je Valerijana gurmo: «Rekao sam i mogu dokazati, što bi on meni dobacivao bandite». Dok je dr Zanić podabio stajao od Valerijana Pribičevića, juri kroz dvoranu bosanski radikal Grgurević u namjeri da navali na dra Zanića. Međutim ga dalmatinski seljak Trojanović zgrabi tako čvrsto da se nije mogao ni maknuti. Sjednica je međutim nastavljena i odmah odgovodna za pet sati.

O ovim sukobima današnje «Novosti» izvješćuje netočno i pristrano, pišući da je Pribičević pljunuo na dra Zanića, da je Grgurević uhvatio Zanića za gušu i t. d. Od svega toga je istina samo ono što je iznešeno u ovom prikazu. Narodni poslanici izišli su iz dvorane izbudeni, ali se opet nije moglo očekivati da će se dogoditi ono što se desilo u skupštinskom dvorištu. Zemljoradnik Moskviljević, koji je također zadržavao Grgurevića da ne navaluje, lešavši u dvorište skupštine bio je napadnut od Grgurevića šakom u nos i krv ga je odmah obila. Narodni poslanici su poprati li su ovaj prizor protestima i zgražanjem.

Pri kraju skupštinske sjednice uzima riječ na osobnu primjebu dr Zanić i kaže: Gospodo, direktor Jadranske banke Kamenarović izole je u javnosti, da je morao dati milijun dinara za Pribičeviću štampu, jer je dobio ispod cijene državno olovo. Kod svega toga je država štetovala na milijune i to samo za to, da samostalno demokratska štampa uzmeće dobiti milijun dinara. Taj milijun dinara primio je dr Žerjav. (Zgražanje na hlevci. Žerjav viče: «Opet laže! Pribičević također dovikuje: «Opet laže, lopove!» Opća graja i vika u skupštini). Predsjednik zvonit. (Pribičević nastavlja: «Od ovakvih lopovlika mi čemo se znati braniti. Neprestana buka i međusobno dobacivanje»). Predsjednik zvonit. Dr Zanić nastavlja: Tim je novcom Žerjav kupio tiskaru u Ljubljani. Predsjednik opominje: Ne dozvoljavam da govorite u kojoj drugoj stvari, nego samo lično. Dr Zanić: Gospodine predsjedniče, ja vas uvjeravam da je to lično objašnjenje (Smijeh i graja). Predsjednik zvonit: Molim gospodo, da svi izvolite na svoja mjesta. Gospodine Zaniću moja stropilost prema vama postaje već jedan grijeh. Ponovno vas molim da se držite riječi. Dr Zanić: Gospodine predsjedniče ja vas uvjeravam da je sve ovo u savezu. Nastavlja prema Pribičeviću. Kada se to dogodilo, onda je stvar bila iznešena u javnosti i vi ste priznali da ste primili jedan milijun dinara. (Graja i buka. Povjici: To je kleveta!). Predsjednik zvonit i u najvećoj buci zaključuje sjednicu i zakazuje drugu za sutra.

KARTA KENANA ZIJE.

u BEOGRAD, 9. srpnja. Demokratski poslanik Mihailo Kujundžić uočio je upit ministru saobraćaja: Zašto Kenan Zija iz Bitolia putuje još danas na besplatnu kartu u I klasi. Koje zahtjeve ima Kenan Zija za ovan povlasticu. Mislil ministar odmah Kenan Ziju kartu i kazniti one, koji su mu izdali. Kenan Zija je naime predstavnik onih muslimana koji su uz radikale

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor: brz. i telef. vijesti «Hrv. lista».)

POLOŽAJ U MAROKU.

Pred vladinim izjavama u Konorl. dr. PARIS, 9. srpnja. Za večerašnju sjednicu Komore vlada u svim političkim krugovima vrlo veliko interesovanje. Očekuju se izjave predsjednika vlade Palmovés i ministra vanjskih poslova Brianda o položaju i priklapanju u Maroku.

Prema izvješćima i informacijama vladine štampice, Palmovés će izjaviti u Konorl, da je francuska vlada od kraja proglašene spremna izbježavati svako daljnje pretrijebanje krvi, pa je u to svrhu spremna sklopiti čestit mir s Abd El Krimom, kojim bi bila olakšana zapovrstavljena potpuna politička i privredna sloboda. Pšom u slučaju, ako ne uplje ovaj iskren pokušaj, bil će Francuska primijediti, da svom energijom i svim sredstvima privode kraju ovaj rat, kojega ona nije izazvala, pa ni željela.

RUSKO-ENGLJSKI PREGOVORI.

Engleska traži, da Sovjeti potpuno engleske interese na dalekom Istoku.

dr. LONDON, 9. srpnja. Predstoje pregovori između Chamberlaina i Sovjetskog poslanika u Londonu Rakovskog. Prema pouzdanim informacijama, oni pregovori će imati vrlo veliku političku važnost, jer Engleska je nepravna izaci u sukob Sovjetima, ako se ovi obvezu dopirati engleske interese na dalekom Istoku.

KITAJSKA KONFERENCIJA.

Održat će se u najskorije vrijeme. dr. LONDON, 9. srpnja. «Time» donajze, da će se u najskorije vrijeme sastati konferencija zainteresovanih vlasti u Kitau. Raspravlat će se pitanje carina, kao i pitanje eksteritorijalnosti Evropljana u Kitu.

EVAKUACIJA PORUKIJA.

Izjava belgijskog ministra vanjskih poslova. dr. PARIS, 9. srpnja. Jedna od urednika «Petit Parisien» razgovarao je s belgijskim ministrom vanjskih poslova Vanderveldeom, koji je rekao, da će zrna u Porehruja, koja je znanostima u Siječnu 1921. bili poražavaju priče 16. kolovoza, dakle prije rata, koji je predviđao neodoljiv sporazumom.

ZA NARODNE MANJINE.

Vilešćina na komarcu prijatelja Saveza naroda. dr. WARSZAWA, 9. srpnja. Kongres prijatelja Saveza naroda nastavlja je danas svoj rad. Raspravljat će o uređenju pitanja državljanstva u općesrednim državama. Dosta je do više vrlo važnih zaključaka.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

c. BERLIN, 9. srpnja. U kolovozu ove godine održat će roski emigrantski svoj parlament pod predsjedanjem Nikole Nikolajeviča. Na tom će parlamentu biti zaključena akcija bliskih gradnja protiv Sovjetske Rusije.

dr. LONDON, 9. srpnja. Izražavanje Foruherja vrlo se u štampi i po planu. Nijemci se drže vrlo mirno.

dr. LONDON, 9. srpnja. Ovakvo je stigao predsjednik egipatske vlade Sivarsaša. Radi se o uspostavi normalnih odnosa između Engleske i Egipta.

dr. LONDON, 9. srpnja. «Time» izvjavlja, da znatna sovjetska vojna odrednica održavaju vježbe velikog štila na zračnicama Mandurije.

dr. PARIS, 9. srpnja. Sovjetski poslanik Krasin posjetio je Brianda. Radi se o uređenju pitanja predatah ruskih dugova Francuski.

dr. RIM, 9. srpnja. Karlj je imenovao Senatora Voipia ministrom financija, a ministrom rada Bolozza.

dr. BERLIN, 9. srpnja. Na intervenciju njemačkog poslanika u Moskvi, Sovjetska je vlada obavijestila izvršio je smrtu obada nad ostrošćenim njemačkim studentima, koji su navodno sprječali atentate na vladajuće sovjetske članove.

dr. BUKUREST, 9. srpnja. Ovdakšnja štampa očigro napada Jugoslaviju, predbacujući joj, da ide za ruku, da dobi vremot na Balkanu.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 151 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 148. (1565.)

OSIJEK, NEĐJELJA 12. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Hrvatskom Sokolstvu!

Povodom slavlja na dan 12. srpnja u Osijeku.

Sokolsku ideju, kako ju je zamislio i ustanovio njen utemeljitelj dr. Miroslav Tyrš, koji ju je namijenio ne samo svom Československom narodu, nego svima Slavenima, obradeno je u mnogim člancima, razmatranjima, brošurama tako, da nitko ništa novo o toj ljepoj ideji izmisliti ne može. Tako smo primorani ponoviti opet stari pjesmu, koja sveđilji oduševljava milijune slavenskih naroda.

Ideja je neka vodeća misao, koja služi nekom udruženju ljudi, društvu ili organizaciji nekog, da postigne stanoviti cilj, za kojim teži. Pripadnost nekom društvu nužno zahtijeva potpuno i valjano poštovanje odnosno vodeće misli ili ideje kao i njeno ispunjavanje. Bilo bi nesmisleno i nerazumno biti članom nekog društva, čiji život primjenjuje i to je samo u sokolskom životu, nego u prirodnom i javnom, živjeti i suditi. Sokolstvo hoće, da bude vodom naroda, u njegovom preporodanju na novi, ljepši i bolji narodni život. U čvrstu cjelinu neka nas veže ljubav k domovini, ljubav našem jeziku, moramo biti društvo složne braće, bićim nerazdvojljivi, neka bogataš bude brat onomu, kojemu je sadržaja manje do-

Utemeljitelj sokolske ideje došao je u svojim razmatranjima o životu i opstanku svog naroda na neke zaključke, na temelju kojih je u daljnjem razvijanju misli konačno ustanovio način, sredstva i pomagala, kojima će polučiti svoj cilj. Ustanovio je, da je njegov narod od propasti spašila snaga i hrabrost, radnost i ustrajnost, moralnost i disciplina, ljubav k domovini i ljubav slobodi. Nadalje je ustanovio, da nikakva, pa ni najslabija prošlost, već samo zdrava i djelotvorna sadašnjost zajamčuje narodima budućnost; naročiti propadaju, ako ne napreduju, izumiru iznutra, u onči tok događaja, samo odstranjuje ono, što se istrošilo i što nema više vrijednosti za opći život. Nijedan od naroda, što ih svijet poznaje, bio on malobrojan ili velik, nije propao u naponu svoje snage i moći, nego svaki od njih propao je degeneracijom, mlitav i odbačen. Ovdje kao i svuda, vrši konačno dugo strpljiva priroda svoju strogu ali i pravednu zadaću, odstranjujući iz roda ljudskoga one članove, koji su zdravom razvoju i daljnjem napretku nepristupačni a time suvišni i škodljivi.

Na ovakvim principima bi osnovano Sokolstvo, koje se obraća na sve staleže i slojeve naroda a ima ga odgajati tjelesno a djelomično i duševno, oplemeniti ga, da bude snažan, hrabar i uzvišen borac te nastojati, da se konačno cijeli narod nađe u njegovom krugu. Prema tomu je zadaća Sokolstva, da odgoji narod u najvećoj mogućoj tjelesnoj i moralnoj savršenosti, u pravoj slobodi i u primjeni temeljnih, naročitih osobina njegovog narodnog karaktera. Tako se došlo do sokolskih načela, kao što su: potičavanje grubog egoizma, podređivanje interesa manjih interesima većih zajednica, osobnost je ništa — cjelina je sve, Na-

čelo naprednosti i neprestanog usavršavanja, jer dijelila, tko svojim duševnim silama radi na dobrobit domovine, neka bude iskrenim bratom Sotomljenju, koji napreduje i sebe usavršava, a gine onaj, koji zaostaje. Uzgajanje pojedinih kreposti, kao i istrebljivanje poroka, načelo bratstva i jednakosti, ljubav k domovini, sve su to otvorena polja u sokolskom narodnom uzgoju. Sredstva nako, da se polučiti sokolski cilj ima biti tjelesna i s njom spojene izvjesnih duševnih vrlina, kao što su prisutnost duha, poštenje u borbi, ljubav i bratska pomoć, smisao za ljepotu, veselost, drugarstvo, odvažnost, točnost, samostalnost i slično. Napokon u samoj organizaciji, u moralnom i uređenom životu i disciplini počiva sokolska ideja, a dužnost je članova sokolskih društava, da ih kroz cijeli život, neka u prirodnom i javnom, živjeti i suditi. Sokolstvo hoće, da bude vodom naroda, u njegovom preporodanju na novi, ljepši i bolji narodni život. U čvrstu cjelinu neka nas veže ljubav k domovini, ljubav našem jeziku, moramo biti društvo složne braće, bićim nerazdvojljivi, neka bogataš bude brat onomu, kojemu je sadržaja manje do-

RODOLJUBNO GRADANSTVO!

Na 12. srpnja o. g. obdržavat će se u našem gradu slet Hrvatske sokolske župe Strossmayerove uz sudjelovanje mnogih hrvatskih sokolskih društava ne samo iz ravne Slavonije već iz udaljenih hrvatskih krajeva mile nam domovine.

Velika nas radost obznanila da će naš grad toga dana primiti u svoj naročaji toliki broj oduševljenih hrvatskih sokolova, a ta radost još se u velike povećava, što ćemo tom prilikom moći poskoku župu Ponova te časno Siročinstvo Saveza hrvatskih sokolskih društava u bilogom nam Zagreb grada.

Dan 12. srpnja t. g. bit će prema tomu doista pravi Hrvatski sokolski dan u Osijeku, gdje ćemo imati prilike promatrati i diviti se napretku iznova ustrojenih mladih hrvatskih sokolskih društava.

Iskažimo, mili sugrađani, našim odličnim gostima ljubav i gostoprimitvo na svakom koraku i pokažimo, da je u grad Osijeku, toj do nedavno najizloženijoj tački tudinske majezde u našoj domovini, hrvatska sokolska misao već odavno zahvatila duboko korjenje.

Stoga se obraćam na Vas s molbom i pozivom, da već u predvečerje ovog slavlja to jest u subotu 11. o. m. uresite svoje domove narodnim zastavama u svim ulicama a naročito onima, kojima društva ulaze u grad i kojima će se kretati povorka u nedjelju 12. o. m., prema rasporedu.

Posebne odredbe glede costoredarstvenih propisa na dan 12. srpnja o. g. izdati će gradsko poglavarstvo.

U Osijeku, 10. srpnja 1925.

Gradski načelnik:
Dr. HENGL v. r.

čelo naprednosti i neprestanog usavršavanja, jer dijelila, tko svojim duševnim silama radi na dobrobit domovine, neka bude iskrenim bratom Sotomljenju, koji napreduje i sebe usavršava, a gine onaj, koji zaostaje. Uzgajanje pojedinih kreposti, kao i istrebljivanje poroka, načelo bratstva i jednakosti, ljubav k domovini, sve su to otvorena polja u sokolskom narodnom uzgoju. Sredstva nako, da se polučiti sokolski cilj ima biti tjelesna i s njom spojene izvjesnih duševnih vrlina, kao što su prisutnost duha, poštenje u borbi, ljubav i bratska pomoć, smisao za ljepotu, veselost, drugarstvo, odvažnost, točnost, samostalnost i slično. Napokon u samoj organizaciji, u moralnom i uređenom životu i disciplini počiva sokolska ideja, a dužnost je članova sokolskih društava, da ih kroz cijeli život, neka u prirodnom i javnom, živjeti i suditi. Sokolstvo hoće, da bude vodom naroda, u njegovom preporodanju na novi, ljepši i bolji narodni život. U čvrstu cjelinu neka nas veže ljubav k domovini, ljubav našem jeziku, moramo biti društvo složne braće, bićim nerazdvojljivi, neka bogataš bude brat onomu, kojemu je sadržaja manje do-

«Živili naši hrvatski Sokolovi!»

HRVATSKI SOKOLOVI ZDRAVO!

kazat će danas opet jednom svoje iskrene želje, svoje simpatije i svoje oduševljenje; otkrit će Svamno je dan, Osijek se hudi i papirima teku posebnu sliku. Vjore se crven-bijelo-plave trobojnice i pozdravljaju Hrvatske sokolove, koji se jate iz mnogih hrvatskih gradova i sela ravne naše Slavonije. Dolaze i braća iz kulturne i narodne prijestolnice Hrvatske — iz Zagreba, da uzveličaju ovaj Hrvatski sokolski dan u Osijeku, koji je oduvijek bio istočni bedem hrvatske. Staleži svijet na braniku domovine i narodnih svetinja, po svoje srce i u svom kulturno-historijskom zanosti kliknuti će: — Zdravo!

I mi kličemo Hrvatskim sokolima, u prvom redu braći Zagrebčanima, braći iz pokrajine: Duga, D. Miholjca, Orauhovce, Nasica, Nové Gradiske, Vukovara, Vinkovaca, Đakova, Požege, Boska, Vočina, Slakovaca, Zupanje — svima kličemo: — Zdravo! — na naravski i našim poštivovanim usječkim hrvatskim sokolima.

Osijek će poplaviti crvene hrvatske sokolske košulje, a ulicama će odjeknuti zvukovi fanfara i val oduševljenja će se talasati, a sve pod sokolskim gestom: U desnici snaga, u srcu odvažnost, u misli domovina.

Pioniri, koji rade doslovce prema onoj noznatoj: U zdravom tijelu zdrava duša, stali su se u Osijeku, da uzveličaju poštivovni rad i nastojanje svoje braće Osječana, koji su uvijek visoko nosili stijeg sokolske misli i koji nijesu nikada zaboravili na sveta gesla, koja su im davala poticaj i u najtežim danima, što ih je proživljavalo cjelokupni hrvatski narod.

Da, pioniri su ti naši sokolovi — pioniri bolje i ljepše budućnosti, koji su već i još će više podignuti pijedestal čovjeka, jer je samio s potpunim ljudima na pijedestalu kulture i socijalne borbe moći ostvariti tisučjetne želje i namjeranja hrvatskog naroda. Potomni je čovjek, čovjek ljubavi, čovjek bratstva i čovjek čovječanske jednakosti, a Hrvatski sokoli hoće i svenpiti ljubav, bratstvo i jednakost, ali uvijek na principima ravnopravnosti sviju i čitavog čovječanstva.

Pozdravljajući sve Hrvatske Sokolove, koji svojim dolaskom uzveličavaju ovaj Hrvatski sokolski dan u Osijeku i njihovi svevi pionirski rad za bolju i ljepšu budućnost hrvatskoga naroda — kličemo im najardacnji: — Zdravo!

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; za duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 150. (1567.)

OSIJEK, SRJEDA 15. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Zastupnici hrvatske narodne politike izbačeni iz Hrv. seljačkog kluba.

Na sjednici Hrv. seljačkog kluba na 14. ov. mj.

u BEOGRAD, 14. srpnja. Šestorica narodnih poslanika, koji su danas, izbačeni iz Hrv. seljačkog kluba, dali su ove podatke o toku današnje klupske sjednice: Nazočni svi osim trojice, koji su izostali: dr Kežman, Marko Došen i Rude Bačinić, te četvorice koji su odsutni iz Beograda: Uroić, dr Preka Neudorier i dr Buć, te bolesnoga zastupnika Madarića, u svemu pedeset i devet zastupnika.

Sjednicu je otvorio predsjednik klub g. Pavle Radić iza 10 sati, govorom u kojem nije ništa iznio o rezultatu pregovora za sporazum niti u obrazovanju nove vlade, nego je postavio pitanje raščlapanja odnosa u klubu i to stoga što da imade neklih zastupnika, koji nijesu sporazumni s politikom osnovanom na njegovoj izjavi od 27. ožujka o. g. U tom pravcu je istakao naročito prigovore profi dra Trumbića i dra Lorkovića. Onda je čitao iz pisma poslanog mu od predsjednika Stjepana Radića gdje je govor o njegovu razgovoru u nedjelju poslao podne s drom Trumbićem, koji mu je tom prilikom izjavio, da se ne može angažirati za politiku sporazuma na temelju vidovdanskog ustava bez zahtjeva revizije. Nakon toga je izjavio predsjednik kluba g. Pavle Radić, da se radi o povjerenju prema Stjepanu Radiću za politiku, koju je ovaj vodio preko Pavla Radića na osnovu izjave od 27. ožujka. Dr Trumbić tražio je riječ, da odgovori na primjedbe, koje mu je lično stavio Pavle Radić i zahtijevao je, da se klubu priredi rezultat pregovora s radikalnim klubom i da se o tom provede rasprava.

G. Pavle Radić odgovorio je, da u opće ne traži riječi i da ne dopušta nikakve rasprave, nego da se ima glasovati za povjerenje Stjepanu Radiću i politici, koju on vodi. Dr Trumbić je energično protestirao protiv takvog nečuvanog postupka. Jednako je, da ispravi neke neistinite tvrdnje tražio riječi dr Lorković, koga je g. Pavle Radić u svom govoru spomenuo, ali mu predsjednik kluba pod ništa nije htio dati riječi. Taj je postupak predsjednika kluba izazvao uzbuđenje u kojemu je obavljen pomenično glasovanje o pitanju povjerenja Stjepanu Radiću i njegovoj sadašnjoj politici. Nekoji članovi kluba protestirali su protiv postavljenog pitanja za glasovanje. Za prijedlog klupskog predsjednika glasovala su 53 zastupnika. Protiv prijedloga glasovao je dr Bazala. Mato Jagatić, dr Polić, dr Trumbić dr Lorković i dr Zanić izjavili pojedince pri glasovanju, da glasuju protiv izjave koju je dao g. Pavle Radić u skupštini na 27. ožujka i protiv politike zasnovane na vidovdanskome ustavu bez revizije. Iza proglašenja rezultata o glasovanju pozvao je predsjednik kluba one koji su glasovali protiv njegovog prijedloga, da se udalje iz kluba. Dr Lorković je pitao, da li to znači isključenje iz kluba mašto nije dobio jasnoga odgovora. Dr Trumbić je naglasio, da su oni i njegovi drugovi ostali vjerni i dosljedni politici za koju se hrvatski narod u izborima opetovano izjavio. Nakon toga su spomenuta šestorica ostavili klupske prostorije.

POTANKOSTI O TOKU SJEDNICE.

u BEOGRAD, 14. srpnja. O današnjoj sjednici Hrv. seljačkog kluba saznaje vaš dopisnik još ove potankosti: Sjednicu je otvorio g. Pavle Radić i izjavio, da se nastavlja rasprava o stvarima, koje na sjednici Hrv. narodnog zastupstva još nisu riješene, s time, da se pokazalo da ima članova, koji ne odobravaju njegovu izjavu od 27. ožujka. Ovo se ne može trpjeti. To treba raščistiti i mi popravljamo povriješke, koje su počnula gospođa, koja sada prizovaru. Čudni se osobito dru Trumbiću, koji je radio u inozemstvu bez ovlaštenja hrvatskoga naroda i prodao Hrvatsku. Prigovara dru Trumbiću, da je jučer govorio bez njegove dozvole u narodnoj skupštini, a dru Lorkoviću, da je pristupovao i na sjednici bloka, pa da niemu o tom ništa nije izvjestio. Stavlja na glasovanje za povjerenje Stjepanu Radiću i za politiku koju on sada vodi.

Dr Trumbić je na to zatražio riječ, koju mu Pavle Radić uskraćuje osornim glasom. Ne dajem vam riječi. Nemate riječi. Dr Trumbić protestira i kaže, da je napadnut osobno i neistinito, pa traži da mu se dade da govori. Pavle Radić izdri se na njega da nema ništa govoriti, da je dosta govorio i da nema ništa više kazati. Dr Trumbić pita: Zar neman riječi za obranu? Kalkva je to demokracija, pa još k tomu seljačka demokracija! Pavle Radić: Tako je — i ne da mu da govori. Na to nastaje nemir u klubu. Diže se dr Lorković i traži riječ: Nedam riječi, nema riječi! — više Pavle Radić. Premda je Pavle Radić ustajao u svome, dr Lorković mu kaže, da neistinito tvrdi, da je on bio na nekakvoj sjednici bloka i da svoju tvrdnju postavlja na temelju novinskih vijesti. Pavle Radić odreduje pozivanje prisutnih zastupnika izjavivši ponovno, da se radi o povjerenju stranke za njegovu sadanju politiku.

Kod glasovanja palo je više izjava. Tako je kazao dr Bazala: Protiv sadanje politike, ali to nema veze s pitanjem povjerenja. Dr Trumbić je izjavio, da glasuje protiv politike, koja se vodi na bazi vidovdanskog ustava, protiv politike u izjavi od 27. ožujka, koja nije nikada u klubu iznešena, niti raspravljena. Dr Zanić glasuje protiv, Konstatiram, da se četiri mjeseca vode pregovori, a da nam se o njima nikada ni riječi nije reklo, pa nam se ovo ni danas ne kaže. Prema tomu možemo da prosudujemo i na temelju izjave g. Pavla Radića od 27. ožujka i na temelju raznih izjava pregovarača u novinama, koje nijesu demantovane; a iz njih silijci da su se pregovori vodili i dovršili na temelju vidovdanskog ustava i da se ne traži revizija ustava, dopače da se preuzelo obvezu ne tražiti reviziju. To znači podržavati i dalje centralističko uređenje proti kojemu se narod na izborima tri puta izjavio. Radi toga sam protiv te politike. I ove kratke izjave prekidao je Pavle Radić žestokim upućenim uzvomenim i uzrujan poravijajući, da ne da govoriti. Zastupnici Jagatić, Lorković i Polić glasovali su samo s riječi: protiv.

Kada je rezultat glasovanja saopćen Pavle Radić pozvao je zastupnike, koji su glasovali protiv, da se odstrane iz kluba. Dr Lorković: dakle nas isključujete iz kluba? Dr Zanić: Isključuje nas se po »beležu« radikalne. Uz razne povike pravoj narodnoj Hrvatskoj politici i slobodi Hrvatske ostavili su zastupnici koji su glasovali protiv, klub i time je njihovo izbačivanje provedeno kraju.

VIDJET ĆEMO SE PRED NARODOM!
HZ kao gosti u Muslimanskom klubu.

u BEOGRAD, 14. srpnja. Šestorica izbačenih iz Hrv. seljačkoga kluba danas su poslije podne bili primljeni kao gosti u muslimanskom poslaničkom klubu. Večernje »Vreme« blizilo ove povike uz koje su izagnani predstavnici narodne hrvatske politike ostavili klub: Življa prava narodna hrvatska samostalnost! Življa sloboda Hrvatski narod! Življa čast hrvatskog naroda! Isto tako je u beogradskim novinama zabilježeno, da je dr. Bazala na izlazu iz kluba zaviknuo prema onima koji ostaju: Vidit ćemo se pred narodom!

IZJAVA ISKLJUČENIH HRV. ZASTUPNIKA.

u BEOGRAD, 14. srpnja. Nakon događaja u današnjoj sjednici Hrv. seljačkog kluba smatramo svojim dužnosti da javnosti priopćimo ovo:

Na sjednici 23. studenoga 1921. vijeće Hrvatske Zajednice donijelo je zaključak da Hrv. Zajednica ne će postaviti svojih kandidatskih lista na izborima 8. veljače 1925. za narodnu skupštinu, nego da će svim silama raditi i glasovati za kandidate Hrvatske republikanske seljačke stranke kao predstavnice politike hrvatskoga naroda. Toga se zaključka držala Hrvatska Zajednica i svim je svojim silama učestvovala u izbornoj borbi. Hrvatska seljačka republikanska stranka pozvala je nas da dadeimo pristanak na kandidaturu čemu smo se mi s ovlaštenjem vijeća Hrv. Zajednice pripravno odazvali, smatrajući da time vršimo dužnost prema hrvatskom narodu. Mi smo rado prihvatili i obavezu da ćemo se u parlamentarnom radu kao narodni zastupnici držati načela, koja je zastupala Hrv. republikanska zajednica. VIDI NASTAVAK NA 7. STRANICI.

Poziv na vijeće Hrv. Zajednice.

NA 19. O. MJ. U ZAGREBU U 9 SATI PRIJE PODNE.

u ZAGREB, 14. srpnja. DR LORKOVIĆ UPUTIO JE ČLANOVIMA VIJEĆA HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE OVAJ POZIV:

SAZIVAM VIJEĆE HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE U SJEDNICU ZA NEDJELJU 19. SRPNJA 1925. U 9 SATI PRIJE PODNE U ZAGREBU U PROSTORIJAMA HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE U PETRINJSKOJ ULICI BROJ 3.

DNEVNI RED: RASPRAVA I ZAKLJUČCI O POLITIČKOM POLOŽAJU.

ČLANOVI VIJEĆA POZIVAJU SE OVIM PUTEM BEZ SVAKE INE OBAVIJESTI DA NA SJEDNICU VIJEĆA SVAKAKO DOBU.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.-- na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.--

BROJ 152. (1569.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 17. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Ostavka Pašić-Pribičevićeve vlade.

Ministar soc. politike Marko Guričić podnio je danas u 1 sat poslije podne pismenu ostavku.

PO IZJAVI PREDSEDNIKA SKUPŠTINE IMALA BI NOVA VLADA BITI IMENOVANA SUTRA, ALI SE OČEKUJE, DA ĆE IMENOVANJE USLJEDITI TEK U SUBOTU 18. O. M. — IMENOVANJA DRŽAVNIH PODSEKRETARA USLJEDITI ĆE NEKOLIKO DANA KASNIJE.

U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. Sve do danas poslije podne nije bilo jasno da li je vlada PP dala ostavku ili ne. Još jutros su novinari označivali kao sigurno da je vlada još jučer dala ostavku. Samo se ništa slagalo u tom tko je kralju u ime vlade podnio ostavku. Međutim ostavka nije bila podnesena. Ostavku je u ime vlade podnio g. Marko Guričić ministar socijalne politike danas u 1 sat poslije podne nakon što su radikalni ministri održali konferenciju u vili na Topčiderskom brdu gdje se raspravljalo o podjeli mandata za radikalnu 14-oricu ministara.

G. Marko Guričić izjavio je nevinarima o tom predavanju demisije ovo: Vlada je u ostavci. Na konferenciji u vili g. Pašića radikalni su ministri obaviješteni o ostavci vlade. Poslije konferencije bio sam kod Njegova Velikanstva kralja i u ime predsjednika vlade podnio sam pismenu ostavku kabineta.

Predsjedništvo vlade izdalo je večeras oko 7 sati ovaj komunik: »Danas je predsjednik ministarskog savjeta g. Nikola Pašić podnio ostavku Nj. V. kralju zbog povostvorenje parlamentarne situacije. U pet sati poslije podne bio je primljen u audienciju od Nj. V. kralja g. Marko Trifković predsjednik narodne skupštine, koji se zadržao kod Nj. V. kralja oko jedne ure. Po savjetovanju g. Trifkovića kralj je blagoizvolio povjeriti sastav novog kabineta g. Nikoli Pašiću.

U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. Predsjednik narodne skupštine g. Marko Trifković nakon audiencije na dvoru doveo se u narodnu skupštinu, gdje je nevinarima izjavio:

»Vlada je dala demisiju, a g. Pašić je dobio nevezan mandat za sastav vlade. Ja sam Njegovo Velikanstvo tako savjetovao». Na pitanje novinara, kada će biti sastavljena nova vlada, odgovorio je predsjednik skupštine g. Marko Trifković: »Sutra. Na pitanje kada će se sazvati prva sjednica naredne skupštine, odgovorio je: »Ja mislim u ponedjeljak, ali o tom ima da odluči nova vlada». G. Trifković se nakon toga otputio u predsjedništvo narodne skupštine, gdje je pozvao k sebi čitavu grupu a među njima i g. Ljuba Davidovića i Pavla Radića. Nakon ovoga pozva izjavio je nevinarima g. Ljuba Davidović na pitanje: koga svrhu je imao ovaj poziv u predsjedništvo skupštine? Predsjednik narodne skupštine mi je kazao: »Ja sam u pet sati bio kod kralja, vlada je predala demisiju, a ja sam savjetovao kralju, pošio je postignut sporazum između Hrvata i Srba i pošio oni imaju veliku većinu u narodnoj skupštini, da daje sastav vlade g. Pašiću.

U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. I ako je g. Marko Trifković i neki drugi radikalni ministri izričito rekao nevinarima, da će se sutra obrazovati nova vlada, ovdje se to sa sigurnošću ne očekuje prosto zbog toga, što se u petak ne započelo nikakva važna stvar. Nitko se ovdje ne sjeća, da je kada u petak sastavljena nova vlada.

U javnost nije ništa prodrlo o motivacijama kojima je popraćena ova ostavka vlade dok ne protiv o ministarskim kombinacijama govori se

vrlo mnogo i već se iznose mnoge liste među kojima se drži najvjerovatnija ova:

Predsjednik vlade: Nikola Pašić;
Ministar pravde: Marko Guričić;
Ministar vanjskih poslova: dr. Ninčić;
Ministar unutrašnjih djela: Boža Maksimović;
Ministar prosvjete: Velja Vukićević;
Ministar vjere: Misa Trifunović;
Ministar financija: dr. M. Stojadinović;
Ministar građevina: Nikola Uzunović;
Ministar poljoprivrede i voda: Krsta Miletić;
Ministar za izjednačenje zakona: dr. Milan Srškić;
Ministar socijalne politike: dr. Milan Simonović;
Ministar narodnog zdravlja: dr. Slavko Miletić;
Ministar saobraćaja: Anta Radojević;
Ministar agrarne reforme: Pavle Radić;
Ministar pošta i telegrafa: dr. Benjamin

Supercina;
Ministar trgovine i industrije: dr. I. Krajač;
Ministar šuma i ruda: dr. Niko Nikić.

O ministru vojnomo postoje velike razlike u očekivanju. Osim sadanjenega ministra vojnoga spominju se kao kandidati još i general Pera Živković komandant kraljeve garde, te komandant Beograda general Zečević.

Što se tiče državnih podsekretara ukaz o njihovoj postavljanju iziši će nekoliko dana poslije obrazovanja nove vlade i to početkom idućeg tjedna.

Obrazovanje nove vlade očekuje se s velikim interesom. Naglasio se, da je ovo poslije nekoliko decenija prva vlada, koja je u skupštini raspolagala s većinom od dvije trećine poslanika. Nova vlada će odmah uzeti u pretraz pitanje oslobođenja g. Stjepana Radića i interniranog vodstva Hrv. seljačke stranke dra Mačkoka i drugova, još se ne može točno utvrditi, da li će se ukazom imenovati predsjednik ministarskog savjeta koji bi u svemu zastupao g. Pašića ili će tu dužnost vršiti najstariji član vlade. Kao zamjenici g. Pašića spominju se Marko Trifković, Marko Guričić i Nikola Uzunović. Na konferenciji radikalnih ministara u Pašićovoj vili na kojoj su bili predsjednik radikalnog kluba i predsjednik skupštine između ostalog se i o tom raspravljalo.

PAŠIĆU SE NE DA NA PUT.

U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. Kolikogod se u javnosti bliježi, da će g. Pašić odmah nakon sastava nove vlade krenuti u inozemstvo na liječenje ipak se čule, da se predsjednik vlade ne da tako lako na put. On kao da bi najradije ostao u Beogradu u blizini događaja.

JAVNOST ZAPRAVO NEMA ODREĐENOG MISLJENJA PREMA NOVOJ VLADI.

U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. Današnja beograd-ska štampa donosi biografije onih radničevaca koji su ministarski kandidati. O novoj se vladi vrlo malo govori i vrlo malo kombinira u javnosti, ali

se tim više govori i pretrasa u političkim krugovima i u širokim krugovima pučanstva. Općenito je uvjerenje i među političarima i među pučanstvom da je ovo jedna pokušna vlada, koja ima tek da pokaže da li ima sva prava na život i na vođenje politike. Prema tome se ovaj vladni općenito ne daje karakter dugotrajnosti, jer se drži, da će između ove dvije stranke, koje su se tako teško sporazumjevale biti još većih poteškoća u održavanju zajedničkog života u vladi. Međutim dozvoljavaju se i druge mogućnosti, pa se može reći, da ovaj čas nema niko određenog mišljenja prema novoj vladi.

Parlamentarni klubovi pojedinih opozicijskih stranaka službeno još ništa nisu zauzeli svoja stajovišta nego će to učiniti vjerovatno tek nakon obrazovanja vlade u početku zasjedanja narodne skupštine. Do sada nijesu još zauzeli svoja stajovišta s razloga što se nije ni znalo s potpunom sigurnošću, da li će doći do obrazovanja nove vlade, a kada se saznalo, većina je poslanika bila već otpuovala svojim kućama.

RAD NARODNE SKUPŠTINE.

Poslije dvanaestina ferlje do jeseni. U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. U parlamentarnim krugovima se podržava vjerovanje, da će narodna skupština biti odmah poslije izglasanih dvanaestina raspisana na ferlje do listopada. Ako vlada bude imenovana u toku sutrašnjeg dana, plenum bi se skupštine mogao sazvati već u ponedjeljak s dnevnim redom: dvanaestine. Zato vrijeme bi se radilo i u onim odborima, koji su već na izmaku svoga rada tako da bi za naredno zasjedanje ostali svi projekti, koji su pred odborima ili su ovih dana tek podneseni od strane pojedinih komisija.

SASTANAK MJESENE ORGANIZACIJE IZ U ZAGREBU.

U ZAGREB, 16. srpnja. U subotu navečer održat će se sastanak svih pristava Hrv. Zajednice na kojemu će zastupnici Hrv. narodne politike referirati o političkoj situaciji.

NASTAVAK ISTRAGE PROTIV DRA LUKINIĆA

Od nedjelje će se početi prestavljanjem svjedoka. U BEOGRAD, 16. srpnja. Parlamentarni odbor koji istražuje krivice ministra pravde Lukinića nastavio je danas svoj rad pretresom mišljenja naših poslanstva i konsulara o podanstvu kneza Thuru-Taxisa. Pročitani su zatim prema tužbi i obrani postupci drugih država nasljednica u sličnim slučajevima sekvestra. Od nedjelje bi se možda počelo saslušanjem svjedoka među koje spadaju svi ministri pravde koji su bili do sada, zatim svi članovi likvidacione komisije, nadležna odjeljenja za sekvestre u ministarstvu pravde i sve druge osobe, koje bi svojim obavještenjima mogle biti od koristi u ovoj istrazi.

KONFERENCIJA NOVINARA

Male Antante u Bukureštu. U BUKUREŠT, 16. srpnja. Odbor za konferenciju novinara Male Antante odredio je svoje delegate i izradio prijedloge za konferenciju. Uputio je također molbu jugoslavenskim i češkim nevinarima da i oni izrade svoje prijedloge.

Širom Slavonije.

Bizovica

GRADSKI IZBORI U VUKOVARU.

Rok za reklamacije do 22. o. ml. Vukovar, 15. srpnja. — Kako je javljeno, raspisani su u Vukovaru gradski izbori za nedjelju 23. kolovoza. Hrvati građa Vukovaral Prva vam je i sveta dužnost da bezuvjetno podete u gradska vijećnica, da se osobno osvjedočite, jeste li izvršeni u izbornu listinu, pa ako niste, da to svoje pravo reklamirate, jer svaki je vaš glas jedan više za pobjedu nad nasiljem i progonošima kojima ste bili izvršeni u ovih 6 mjeseci komesarijata. Rok je za reklamacije do 22. o. ml.

1000-GODIŠNJICA HRV. KRALJEVSTVA U ORAHOVICI. Ograda proslave.

Orahovica, 15. srpnja. — Priredbu proslave 1000. godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Orahovici, koja je bila određena za nedjelju 19. o. ml., odgoda se iz tehničkih razloga na 22. i 23. kolovoza o. g. Za proslavu se čine velike pripreme.

SKAUPSKA ZABAVA U DONJI MIHOLJCI.

Donji Miholjac, 15. srpnja. — Protjele subote održana ovdje zabava osječkih skauta, koja je uspjela, poglavito u moralnom pogledu, izvan očekivanja. Prof. Adam, starijeka skauta, razložio je u pozdravnom govoru svrhu skautizma, koja je sve slušaocce zagrala za te ideje. Vrlo je jak dojam na publiku učinila i scena iz skautskog života »Uz logorsku vatru« od Franje Pakoćića, kojoj se uz scenšku osobito ističe i sadržajna strana puna niželnih efekata a isprepletana snapdanjem tamburaškog i pjevačkog zbora. G. Tošo Stoković vrlo se dobro predstavio solo-scenom »Kandidat za načelnika«, a izvedba »Svjetskog rata« od Nušića s zdicama Maricom Pakoć i F. Sehr i Sremčević, to g. Stoković, Karanjac, Stanić i Sekulić kao završna točka programa izvedena je u visini izvedbe cijelog programa. Nakon toga izvedena je tombola (I. iz 25 kg brašna, II. 5 kg šećera, III. 10 kg makarona, IV. torti, V. kutija čokoladobonbona i t. d.). U svemu jedno vrlo uspješno večer, za koje smo aranžirana mnogo zahvaliti.

LIJETINA U OKOLICI BIZOVICA.

Bizovica, 15. srpnja. — U Bizovici je i okolici po-nijela ovogodišnja lijetina izvanredno dobro. Pšenica je plutala 12-16 q po jutru, a na nekim mjestima i do 18 q. Ječam je također odličan; od bacuje do 20 q po jutru. Zob je izvrsna. Kukuruz krasno stoji. Voće je ispod srednjega. Lijepo je ocvatilo, ali je plod kasnije opao. — Računa, da će sam Bizovac moći ove godine izvesti na tržište do 40 va-guna pšenice.

SEOBA SRUČMACA U MAKEDONIJU.

Mitrovica, 15. srpnja. — Seoba Turaka iz Makedonije u Tursku našla je očieka i u našim kraljevima. Manji Srbljci, a ima i Mitrovdžani, čuvši da se u Makedoniji može dobiti jeftino dobre zemlje, prodaju svoja zemlja ovdje i sele se u Makedoniju. Sele se samo Srbi. Zemlja prodaju svestranima uz povoljno cijenu.

ZASJEDNICKI NAPADAJ KOD PIVNICE.

Virovitica, 15. srpnja. — U selo se Pivnici, u mjesnoj krcini, zabavljalo više seljaka iz Levinovca, koji su se vratili sa sajma iz Đulovca. Kad je došlo da se plati »ceh« od 23 i vina, ne moglo se nazdoiti koliko će koji da plati, pa se posvadilo i razidilo. U krcini je ostao samo Tomo Vuković koji je i naplato sve vino. Kad je i on krenuo kući, dočekalo ga iz nastoje od isti prijatelji s ko-jima je pio, i tako se izrubilo keljem, da su na konji na pola mrija dovezli kući. Pored ostalih olteda, trebila mu je lijeva ruka i razbijena donja čeljust. Oručnjak iz zbog ovog napadaja uhapsili i predali sudu Petra Bučančića i Ivana Pompera.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

— U Zupani je vlasnik parovlani, g. Ivan Vinković, uređio radio-stanica. Prva u Zupani. — U Pletčovima iz kraj Sultopuk, ubačeno prepučeni radikalima Stevo Trbojević zbog grovala u klijei Ste-ve Radanovića. Ukrao je listicu s 300 dinara. — »Hrvatski se sokol« u Načicima zahvalio našic-kom građanstvu na svim činima, kojima je sveličalo vro-slavu 1000-godišnjice hrv. kraljevstva i sokolske vježbe u Načicima. — Obrtna omladina u Brodu prireduje u subotu 18. o. ml. dilatacijski predstava (»Strijelna oporuka« i »Setajac u zračcu«) u »Hrvatskom domu«.

Naučna ekskurzija apsolventica trgovačke škole u Osijeku. KROZ HERCEG-BOSNU, DALMACIJU, JADRANOM DO KVARNERA.

Osijek, 16. srpnja.

Polazeci s ispravnoza staljašta, da se škol-sko obrazovanje mora upotuniti i proširiti zor-nim motrenjem objekata, poduzimlju danas sve moderne škole naučne izlete u dalju i bližu oko-linu. Voditći takovih izleta uvjerrili su se, da su uspješni veliki i da su ostavili u dušama izletnika neizbrisive tragove. Od osobite su važnosti ekskurzije za stručne škole, gdje se preduzimlju na-stavna obučavanja preražličnih strukovnih pred-meta. Po svojoj zadaći moramo kod izleta imati pred očima dvojice: upoznavanje prirode, dakle geografska nastava, i razgledavanje tečevina na polju trgovine, industrije i obrta, naskroz strukovna strana izleta.

Te ispravne smjernice vodile su i ravnatelj-stvo trgovačke škole u Osijeku, te je sa apsolventicama preduzelo naučnu ekskurziju krajem ove škole godine. Pod vodstvom direktora g. Viktora Rudolfa i nastavnice gde Zore Doljak podoše one iz Osijeka u Brod na Savi, da upoz-naju taj grad živahne trgovine i lijepe budućno-sti. Na uskotračnoj željeznici pravežli su se u Bosanski Brod, gdje se već pokazuju dobre konture Orjenta: Džamija, nošnjia, građenje kuća sve su to novi pogledi. Osobitu pažnju posvetilo se ko-ldovorskoj zgradi u Bos. Brodu, to je krasan prim-er mauriškoga stila. Bosanska Posavina nali-či jednako našoj Posavini, nu već iza Dervente počinju se zapažati pomalo gore, koje će da prate izletnike do mora. Neko vrijeme vodi put uz Ukrainu, koja daje velike množine štjunka za gra-đu i utvrđivanje ceta, a od Kotorskoga prati putnike srebropijca Bosna ča tamo do Sarajeva. Sarajevo je grad osobitih zanimljivosti, a naro-čito se mora istaknuti namredna gostoljubivost i razgledali su izletnici Rijeku i svjetsko kupališ-šte Opatiju, gdje su vidjela raskoš kupališnih go-važnih trgovačke i industrijske ustanove toga stija i upoznale jedno od najljepših kupališta u grada razgledali su izletnici: tvornicu čilima, in-Kvarneru. Na Sušaku je završeno putovanje, te su izletnice vlakom vratile u Zagreb, da prosli-jede put u Osijek, Bilanca ovoga puta bija bi ispodvjesti, a naročita se pažnja posvetila muzeju. Danc i dane bilo bi vrijedno u njemu se baviti, to-liko je zanimljivo. Jedno poslijepodne razgledali su izletnici svjetsko kupalište liidze i prekrasno dio naše domovine, Dužnu tajvalnost iskazaše vrelu Bosne, Ovo je biser u krasotama naše do-svome direktoru na vodenju izleta.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANJ.

17. srpnja.

1800. * Ivan Padovac o Varaždinu, DANASNJE PRIREDBE. U Urania-klau: »Nije mi tužitelj«. U glavnoj ulozi »Lax« čudo od psa. Početak u 5, 7 i 8.45 sati. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

HRV. SOKOLSKA ŽUPA STROSSMAYEROVA.

Javno vježbe u Osijeku i u Vukovaru. Hrvatska sokolska župa u Osijeku gornjem i donjem gradu prireduju u nedjelju 9. kolovoza o. g. svoju javnu vježbu u Gradskom vrtu, spo-jenu s velikom pučkom zabavom. Cist prihod ove javne vježbe određen je za putni trošak vježbača na zagrebački svesokolski slet. Raspored će se ove javne vježbe i pučke svečanosti objaviati pravovremeno putem novina i plakata.

Na javnoj vježbi »Hrvatskog Sokola« u Vu-kovaru, koja će se održati u nedjelju 19. o. m., sudjelovat će i Hrvatska sokolska društva iz Osijeka. Odlazak je iz Osijeka u 8 sati juturo, a po-vratak u Osijek u 12 sati noći. Sastanak je u 7.30 na gornjogradskom, odnosno (za Donjogradane) na donjogradskom kolodvoru. Odijetlo: Odora III gradansko odijelo sa značkom. Ovom se izletu mogu priključiti i svi podupirajućii članovi »H. S.« te se u svu tvru moraju prijaviti danas, 17. o. m., od 6 do 8 sati na večer, u gornjogradskoj sokolani. Popust (50%) je na željeznicol osigurani.

Raspored ostalih javnih vježbi društava Hrv. sokolske župe Strossmayerove sastavljen je ova-ko: 19. srpnja u Orahovici, 26. srpnja u D. Mi-holjci u 2. kolovoza u Novoj Gradislki. Sve su vježbe pripreme i male smotre za III. hrvatski svesokolski slet, koji će održati 15. i 16 kolovoza o. g. u Zagrebu.

Iz uprave »Hrvatskog lista«. Primili smo čekovnu uplatu pretplate iz Vukovara u iznosu od Din 30.— bez imena oadašiljača. Da bi umogli uknjižiti umoljavamo dotičnog pretplatnika da se javi upravi »H. L.«. Tom zgodom se upozoruju sva g. pretplatnici »Hrv. lista«, da razgovjetno napišu ime, kako bi se izbjeglo nepotrebnim reklamacijama.

Lične vijesti. Ovdjetnik g. dr Milovan Pi-nterović, pravni referent osječke trgovačko-obrtničke komore, otputovao je na izložbu u Pa-riž. — G. Dragutin Točić, brodoglasnik iz Beo-grad, doputovao je u Osijek.

Iz sudbenog stola. Sudb. vijećnik g. Gustav Burian nastunio je 6-nedjeljni dopust. — Su-dac g. Franjo Gledl, na službovanju kod sudb. stola, otišao je na 1-mjesečno zamjenično služ-bovanje kod sudu u Slatinu.

Zadužnice za francuske vojnike. G. je oblasi veliki župan razaslao jučer ovu okružnicu: Pred-sjedništvo Francuskog kluba u Osijeku prireduje 18. srpnja o. g. u 9 sati prije podne u rimoka-toličkoj crkvi u Gornjem gradu svečane zadužni-ce (parastos) palim francuskim oficirima i vojni-cima na polju časti za našu domovinu, a na ter-ritonji kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Čast mi je pozvati gg. glavare svih oblasti, iz izvole ovoj svečanosti s podređenim uredskim osobljem prisustvovati.

U. T. E. (Budapest) u Osijeku. Prvorazredni budimpeštanski nogometni klub Ujpesti To-rona Erylet gostuje 25. i 26. o. ml. u Osijeku. U subotu 25. o. ml. igra s »Gradanskim«, a u ne-djelju 26. o. ml. s reprezentacijom Osijeka, UTE šalje u Osijek svoju prvu momčad, u kojoj su bekovi braća Vogl, koji su ujedno i represen-tativni bekovi Mađarske. Valja znati, da UTE nije još bio tučen ove godine u Budimpešt.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 155. (1572.)

OSUJEK, UTORAK 21. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Vijeće Hrvatske Zajednice

Narodnim zastupnicima, predstavnicima hrvatske politike, izraženo je potpuno povjerenje.

u ZAOREB, 21. srpnja. Jučer je u Zagrebu održana sjednica Hrv. Zajednice za koju je vlada u svim političkim krugovima veliki interes. Danas sva zagrebačka štampa donosi opširne izvještaje o ovoj sjednici. Interesantno je, da se na sjednici pokazalo, da su sve vijesti, koje je izvjesna štampa širila o nekom rascjepu u Hrv. Zajednici potpuno izmišljene. Na sjednici Hrv. Zajednice nije se digao nijedan glas, koji bi osuđivao držanje narodnih zastupnika Hrv. Zajednice i koji bi tražio napuštanje sadamnjega programa i promjenu dosadašnje politike Hrv. Zajednice.

Sjednicu je vijeće u 9.40 u jutro otvorio pozdravljen burnim aplauzom predsjednik Hrv. Zajednice i nar. zast. dr. Ivan Lorković. Dr. Lorković ističe, da se posljednje vijeće Hrv. Zajednice sastalo 22. voljače. Ja sam već onda nagovijestio, da se radi na stvaranju jednoga bloka. Rekao sam da danas

SPORAZUM MOŽE BITI SAMO, DA MI HRVATI IMAMO SVU VLAST U SVOJOJ ZEMLJI.

Iza ove sjednice nastali su pregovori s predstavnicima radikala. Prije otvorenja parlamenta sazvana je sjednica Hrv. narodnog zastupstva u Zagrebu na kojoj je Pavle Radić održao politički eksponat, koji je na sve prisutne učinio utisak da se njegovi pogledi ne pokrivaju s političkim pravcem do izbora, a naročito s pravcem bloka. Na toj sjednici bio je pročitan program bloka, koji je bio i prihvaćen. Time smo dobili političku bazu za naš rad u parlamentu. Što su glavne karakteristike ovoga programa? Program govori o državi kao cjelini, ali se priznanjem državnog cjelina nije preudiciralo unutrašnjem uređenju države. Priznalo se monarhiju na demokratskom i ustavnom principu. Zaključilo se da se stvorio novi ustav u kojem bi bio predviđen zajednički parlament i pokrajinski sabori. Time bi bio prihvaćen federalistički princip. U svim beogradskim političkim krugovima zavladao je uvjerenje, da se nakon

USPJEHA ŠTO SMO GA POSTIGLI NA IZBORIMA S NAMA HRVATIMA MORA PREGOVARATI.

Zatim dr. Lorković opisuje sve događaje u Beogradu: izjava dra Benjamina Superline s kojom je priznan Vidovdanski ustav kao svetinju i ako za taj govor nije dobio odobrenje kluba. Nastala je nova situacija. Spremala se izjava Pavla Radića. Poslije govora Pavla Radića od 27. ožujka mi smo bili preneraženi. Vidili smo, da je stvorena nova situacija. Pavle Radić nije o svojoj izjavi nikome u klubu ništa prethodno rekao. Nakon te izjave dao je ministar Simonović ovu karakterističnu konstataciju: »Ova država, rekao je Simonović, »stvorena je naporima Srbije. To je njezino djelo, to je nastavak Srbije«. Odatle sa strane radikala na govor Pavla Radića bio je dakle ovaj: Vi morate priznati, da je ovo proširena Srbija. Ako pokušate da skrenete s toga puta osjetit će te ponovo sve košne posljedice. Dakle traži se potpuna subjekcija, potpuno podržavanje pod program velike Srbije i radikalne stranke.

IZJAVA PAVLA RADIĆA UČINILA JE NA NAS UTISAK KATASTROFE.

pa smo osjetili da bi trebalo uskliknuti u skupštini: To nije istina, tako ne misli hrvatski narod. Ali mi nismo htjeli staviti u pitanje verifikaciju. Zaključili smo, da prvica prilikom dademo svoju ogradu, a to smo učinili u izjavi dra Lorkovića, koji je u parlamentu izjavio, da mi Hrvati ostajemo i jesmo protivnici centralizma i da se ne odričemo svoje vlade, svojega sabora i financijske samostalnosti. Iza toga smo odlučili, da čekamo konačni rezultat ove nove politike.

Međutim je borba opozicije u skupštini bila od velike važnosti, jer se konstatovalo, da se opozicija mogla uspješno boriti protiv vlade s pouzdanom nadom, da ju može srušiti. Opozicija je imala moralnu snagu, jer je predstavljala većinu izbornika.

OPOZICIJNA AKCIJA BILA JE KADRA, DA OVI VLAĐU OBORI

i stvoriti novu situaciju eventualno sa sudjelovanjem jednoga dijela radikala pod vodstvom Ljube Jovanovića ili bi se išlo na nove slobodne izbore. Mi smo stekli pozitivno uvjerenje, da bi se taj cilj mogao postići samo da se nstrajalo. Pregovori između radikala i radićevaca preovrijeli su se konačno nakon pisma Pavla Radića Nikoli Pašiću u službene pregovore.

Klub u opće nije imao učesća u tom. Pregovori se nijesu vodili u ime kluba nego u ime Hrv. seljačke stranke. Došlo je do sjednice Hrv. narodnih zastupnika dne 5. srpnja u Zagrebu. Na toj sjednici je Pavle Radić tražio povjerenje a to je značilo: Mi vodimo politiku o kojoj ne izvješćujemo klub, ali tražimo povjerenje za tu politiku. To je značilo

TRAŽITI SLIJEPO POVJERENJE U POLITIKU O KOJOJ SE NIŠTA NE ZNA.

Zatim dr. Lorković prelazi na opisivanje poznate sjednice Hrv. seljačkog kluba u Beogradu gdje je Pavle Radić ponovno tražio povjerenje koje zastupnici Hrv. Zajednice nijesu htjeli dati. **MI NIJESMO IZASLI IZ KLUBA, NEGO SMO BILI PROSTO IZBAČENI.**

Da se dobije pravi smisao sporazuma između radikala i Hrv. seljačke stranke, treba pročitati značajni izvještaj o sjednici radikalnog kluba. Radikali naglašuju da ovaj aranžman znači, da su radikali potpuno ostali na svom programu, a da je Hrv. seljačka stranka potpuno napustila program hrvatski. Radićevci su pristali na provođenje Vidovdanskog ustava. Time je Hrvatski seljački klub politiku hrv. naroda potpuno iznevjerio. Mi nismo htjeli i nismo mogli i nismo pristali na to. Da smo vodili politiku opozicionog bloka ne popustajući ništa od svojih principa mi bi uspjeli s našim zahtjevima, jer ne smatramo da su to naši zahtjevi. Sav naš uspjeh je u tom, što su četvorica ministara primijeni u vladu (Dugotrajno burno odobravanje).

Uzima riječ dr. Ante Trumbić, koji veli **IZJAVOM SE PAVLA RADIĆA NAPUSTA HRV. POLITIKA I PRIHVACA RADIKALSKA.**

Tim činom jednoga čovjeka, napušta se program jednoga naroda. Hrvatski narod digao je ve-

liki otpor, koji nije otpor teorije nego posljedica strašnog stanja. Hrvatska seljačka stranka pod vodstvom Stjepana Radića bila je središte cijeloga tog otpora, koji je zanio sve krugovi i stvorio jednu kotesalnu vojsku. To je imponiralo Beogradu, i svi su potišteni gledali u hrvatskom narodu točku kristalizacije i znak nezadovoljstva protiv jednoga nekulturnoga režima. Hrvatska Zajednica je s ponosom izjavila spremnost da slijedi ovu politiku. Taj je otpor postigao najveću fazu zadnjih izbora. To je bila borba između dva fronta

FRONTA DRŽAVNE SILE I FRONTA NARODNOGA PRAVA.

Postigli smo uspjeh: Naše pozicije smo zadržali i takvi došli u Beograd. U kritičnom momentu kada zajednici vode tamo prvu borbu, u tom momentu dolazi do sloma, do izjave Pavla Radića. Poslije 27. ožujka nastala je konsternacija. Danas je situacija kao u ratu, kada se mišljenja generala, koji zataje u momentu kušnje. Stjepan Radić je slomio ovim aktom veliko povjerenje, koje mu je dao narod. Nastala je duhovna kriza u našem sudžudžom životu, ali Hrvatski i narod izdržao kušnje političke i gospodarske borbe. Ovo što se događa na površini našega narodnoga života boli nas ali ne valja dohmo klomiti, jer narod ne može biti s ovim zadovoljan.

Prvi je uspjeh ovoga sporazuma da je Hrv. seljačka stranka došla u vladu u kojoj su radikali potpuni gospodari. Mi smo se nalazili u odlučnom času borbe: Komandant je zapovijedio ne povlačenje već prelaži.

MI SMO BILI BLIZU DA OBORIMO PP VLADU ZAKONITIM SREDSTVIMA.

Pokazali smo postojanost, karaktera i duhu. Jedino smo mogli tako da radimo, nikako drugačije. Burno i frenetično pljeskanje.

Iza govora dra Trumbića uzeo je riječ dr. Brkić iz Splita koji predlaže, da se vodstvu Hrv. Zajednice i njenim članovima hrvatskim narodnim zastupnicima izglasa bezuvjetno povjerenje. Dr. Brkić iz Splita veli, da nije potrebno pod dejmom ovoga sloma razlamati hrvatski front. Iza toga se sjednica u 1 sat i pol prekida i nastavlja u pet sati.

U nastavku debate uzima riječ dr. Miškulin iz Gospića, koji veli da Hrv. Zajednica ne ruši front već onaj koji se udalji od toga fronta. Čita i predlaže rezoluciju koja glasi:

Vijeće Hrvatske Zajednice, sakupljeno 19. srpnja 1925. na svom sastanku u Zagrebu zato, da uzme u pretres današnji politički položaj, stvoren najnovijim događajima u Narodnoj Skupštini u Beogradu, donijelo je ove

Zaključke

Vijeće utvrđuje, da je Hrvatska Zajednica prošlih izbora svojevoljno odučila da će pomagati Hrvatsku Republikansku Seljačku Stranku i raditi za nju stoga što je ona zastupala politiku, koja je odgovarala volji i potrebi hrvatskoga naroda, u otvorenoj borbi protivu centralističkog režima, koji ustrajno korumpira

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
/SIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 159. (1576.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 25. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Hrvatska Zajednica ostaje na bazi federativnog uređenja države.

Govor dra Ante Trumbića.

HRVATSKI NAROD NE MOŽE ODOBRI TI PITANJE USTAVA ONAKO, KAKO JE ONO ISTAKNUTO U IZJAVI OD 27. OŽUJKA OVE GODINE.

v BEOGRAD, 24. srpnja. Na današnjoj sjednici koja je isključivo posvećena vladinoj deklaraciji uzeto je prvi riječ musliman dr Hadžić, koji kaže, što nije objavljen tekst sporazuma i traži da se taj tekst objavi, jer narodna skupština ima na to pravo. Dok se ne objavi tekst, ne može se o njemu potanko govoriti. Ali po onome, što se iz toga sporazuma, s tim se sporazumom ne možemo zadovoljiti. Jedino je simpatično čine mjesto u deklaraciji gdje se govori o jednakosti pred zakonom svih Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Da sada te jednakosti nije bilo, a ako je odele zaista bude biti će dobar uspjeh nove vlade.

Nakon njega uzima riječ

DR ANTE TRUMBIĆ.

U početku njegova govora vrlo je malo radikala u skupštini dok radičevaca ima priličan broj. Vidi se da su postavljeni da ometaju govor dra Trumbića.

Gospodo narodni poslanici, počima dr Trumbić, deklaracija nove vlade kao i izjava Pavla Radića u skupštinskoj sjednici od 27. ožujka o. g. u protivnosti su s politikom, koju je hrvatski narod odobrio na izborima 8. veljače, kao i na predšnjim izborima. Deklaracija zastupa novu politiku za koju hrvatski narod nije bio pitan, koju ne poznate i na koju svjesno i iskreno ne će i ne može pristati. Stoga oni koji su od hrvatske strane tu novu politiku prihvatili, učinili su to samovoljno bez ovlaštenja naroda i protiv njegove utvrđene volje. Oni su to učinili protiv mandata.

Dr Basariček: U čije ime vi u opće govorite? Dr Pažal: U ime istine, u ime poštenja hrvatskoga naroda.

Hucin Alić: U ime ponosa hrvatskog naroda.

Dr Bazala: U ime časti hrvatskoga naroda.

Dr Trumbić nastavlja: Oni su to učinili protiv mandata, niti su ga na izboru dobili. To je činjenica koja smanjuje političku vrijednost i služi ovoj novoj vladi i njenom programu vrlo malo. U koliko se neće ova nova politika prikazati kao izraz volje hrvatskoga naroda, to ona nije nego je mistifikacija protiv koje ja i moji drugovi protestiramo u ime hrvatskoga naroda.

Dr Šuperina: Nijeste ovlašten.

Dr Trumbić (nastavlja): U ime hrvatskoga naroda, kojemu smo ostali i ostati ćemo vjerni zastupajući njegovu volju. Ova nova politika zastražena je i dobivena je od jednoga čovjeka od Stjepana Radića, dok se nalazio u zatvoru. On je diktirao izjavu koju je njegov sinovac, današnji ministar pročitao i obradio u narodnoj skupštini 27. ožujka, ali bez odobrenja i bez znanja Hrv. seljačkog kluba. U toj su izjavi napaštena sva politička načela Hrvatske politike i jednim skokom su prihvaćena politička načela narodne radikalne stranke i samostalne demokratske stranke zbog kojih je pretrpio teška nasilja i velike protuzakonosti, pa ih još i danas podnosi i ako se u ovoj vladi nalaze njegovi ovlaštenici predstavnici.

Glas jednoga radičevca: Imade da položi mandat.

Dr Zanić: Vi ste izdajnici.

Dr Trumbić: G. Nikola Pašić lajske je godine prigorovao stranci g. Ljube Davidovića, da je ona promijenila svoj program i svoju politiku time, što je biran na izborima u ime politike vidovdanskog ustava, dočim da je lajske godine, kada su prvo došli ovamo poslanici HRSS ta stranka prihvatila ideju sporazuma. U to vrijeme g. Nikola Pašić je vidio promjenu takve politike za koju je smatrao da g. Davidović nije ovlašten od naroda da je vodi. Radi se samo o ideji sporazuma. Načelo koje je onda istakao g. Nikola Pašić ono bez sumnje stoji. Ja ne mislim, da je g. Nikola Pašić imao pravo, da u ime svoga prigovora, koji je osnovano stavljao vladi g. Davidovića, traži za sebe kao šef radikalne stranke vladu s izbornim mandatom, zato jer je to bilo protiv parlamentarnog reda, jer je njegova stranka u skupštini predstavljala jednu manjinu. Međutim izborni mandat trebalo je dati vladi g. Ljube Davidovića, onaj, koja je u skupštini imala većinu, kakve dotle još nije bilo. Ta je vlada trebala da se narodu predstavi i da zatraži njegovo odobrenje za novu politiku sporazuma i da onda narod ocijeni i prosudi da li ideja o politici sporazuma stoji u takvoj opreci s vidovdanskim ustavom, da bi ga g. Davidović imao (tu govornika prekida velika gura i buka). Ako je g. Nikola Pašić onda za takvu stvar mislio da može istači prigovor g. Davidoviću onda ne pitam ja njega nego pitam vas (gura i buka).

Ministar Uzunović: Nije to osnova toga prigovora, što g. Pašić ne će sporazuma.

Dr Trumbić: Nijesam to rekao.

Ministar Uzunović: Ja tvrdim da ste rekli.

Dr Trumbić: Poručim da sam to rekao. Eno stenografa, pa neka se pročita.

Dr Trumbić nastavlja: Gospodo ja velim i ako je nada g. Pašić mislio da može g. Davidoviću podići prigovor samo zato, jer je on sa svojim poslanicima koji su došli ovamo prihvatilo ideju sporazuma, ako to misli onda ja vas pitam kako ste mogli stupiti u zajedničku politiku sporazuma sa strankom, koja je odbacila svoju političku prošlost i svoj program.

Dr Basariček: To nije istina.

Dr Trumbić (nastavlja): I politiku na kojoj je bila birana, pa je prihvatila politička načela radikalne stranke. Moja gospodo u najmanju ruku zahtijevamo od današnje vlade u prvom redu od radikalne stranke, da kada se već dogodilo ono što se dogodilo trebalo je da se zatraži mandat za izbore i tamo da se narodu predstavi nova situacija i da narod o njoj izreče svoj sud i to gospodo da se mandat daje jednoj vladi, koja će dati apsolutne garancije objektivnosti i koja će provesti nove izbore ne kako su bili provedeni posljednji izbori, nego u potpunjoj zakonitosti i ustavnoj slobodi.

To je bio pravi red gospodo radikali, a koliko vidim toga reda se nijeste držali, pa mislim da imam pravo tome prigovoriti, žaleći da se zakonitosti i ustavni red nije držao.

Govoreći o istrajnosti hrvatske politike kaže: Samo djelo državnog ujedinjenja Hrvatske i ostalih zemalja koje su bile u okviru Austro-Ugarske i Srbije nosilo je sa sobom kao naravno posljedicu prihvat kraljevine s dinastijom Karadorđevića i ta

kao prihvat ustanove države i onoga naroda, koji je postojao u kraljevini Srbiji, tim više što je od godine 1903. ovamo pod dinastijom Karadorđevića bio utvrđen parlamentarni režim i što je Srbija pod ovom dinastijom naročito pod vrhovnom komandom današnjega kralja vodila uspješno svrsila sve ratove od 1912. do 1918. Time je saino vladanje Karadorđevića u Srbiji, kada je nastupilo obrazovanje današnje države, bila osnovama činjenica za organizaciju ove naše sadašnje države. Pošto je vladavina Karadorđevića utvrđena u današnjem ustavu zato ta ustanova, naime dinastija nedolazi više u pitanje, kada se govori o reviziji ustava.

Za vrijeme prošlih izbora glavni je interes bio taj, da se održi duhovna sloga u hrvatskim redovima i jedinstvo hrvatskoga fronta. Kada je Stjepan Radić u ime vodstva HRSS postavio zahtjev o republikanstvu kao osnov za održanje hrvatskoga fronta, Vieće je Hrvatske Zajednice u zaključku od 23. studenoga taj zahtjev uvažilo, smatrajući da je dužnost Hrvatske Zajednice bez uslovno i bez ikakvih zahtjeva u narednom interesu na izborima pomoći HRSS. Rezolucijom gospodo možemo reći, da u Hrvatskoj politici pa niti u ovoj specijalnoj koji je vodila HRSS, osobito nakon prve evolucije, koja sam malo prije spomenuo, koja je došla sama od sebe na veliki način i kao posljedica događaja, niti nikada značila inkompatibilitet s vladajućom dinastijom. I s više gospodo i sama HRSS u svojim manifestacijama i u izjavama svoga vodstva poimećice g. Radića još prije izbora, jasno je da za vidjeti, da se pitanje republikanstva ne odnosi na pitanje forme kao takve, nego da se odnosi na pitanje sadržine i da u ovoj državi utvrđeno jedan parlamentarni red s demokratskim vladanjem. Hrvatski narod neima ništa protiv toga i rado prihvaća, da na čelu države bude, ostane i traže dinastija Karadorđevića. Ja sam gospodo imao s više prilike čuti u narodu, s gospodom koja su ovdje i s kojima sam do nedavno bio u Hrv. seljačkom klubu, da je narod stekao uvjerenje, da pitanje republike u stvari kako je prije bilo nije u hitnosti narod stezao na jedno načelo o kojemu se ozbiljno može govoriti da se može u ovoj državi ostaviti. I prema tome narod je bio sam pripravan i dao je ovlaštenje vodstvu da može u tom pitanju rascišliti stvar i da jednom svrši to pitanje oko kojega smo se uzalud i bezuspješno mučili. I gospodo, danas nakon najnovijih događaja i to nakon govora g. Stjepana Radića od kako je izašao iz zatvora, treba ozbiljno svršiti tu stvar i da se više ne zavodi javno mišljenje i da više nikome neda instrumentat za sprovedene jedne politike, koja ne odgovara istini i objektivnosti, nego koja služi za partijske svrhe. Obzirom na to velim, da je Pavle Radić 27. ožujka u ovoj skupštini po diktatu svoga strica davao izjavu, u kojoj je određeno jasno što treba u pitanju oblika države i konkretno govoreći u pitanju odnosa prema vladajućoj dinastiji, nitko nije imao prigovora toj izjavi, da nije učinjena u ime naroda. I u tom pravcu nikakav prigovor ni između narodnih zastupnika hrvatskih ni u javnosti Hrvatskoj nije pao, na to pitanje možemo smatrati kao svršeno, samo želim, da naglo i nes-

VIDI NASTAVAK NA 7. STRANICI.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA

PITANJE BROJ 1-50 DIN.

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ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerni
Za inostranstvo mješecno D 50.—

BROJ 161. (1578.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 28. SRPNJA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Početak rasprave o proračunskim dvanajstinama. Ekspoze ministra finansija dra Stojadinovića.

v BEOGRAD, 27. srpnja. Sjedinica narodne skupštine bila je danas prilično mrtva. Učesće je vladine većine bilo tako slabo, da je vladin prijedlog o kandidacijama za glavnu kontrolu proračuna sa samih 108 glasova. Prije prijelaza na dnevni red saopćuje se, da su potpredsjednik skupštine dr Paleček i sekretar Dorde Branković dali ostavku. Skupština se ostavke prima. Nadalje je saopćen izvještaj istražnog odbora u pitanju optužbe protiv dra Lukinića i to o njegovom dosadašnjem radu, pa se kaže, da je odbor došao do uvjerenja, da je potrebno nabaviti nove podatke uvjerenja i akta o pitanju, da li je Thurn-Taxis austrijski podanik i na osnovu čega je on dobio austrijsko podanstvo. Nadalje valja nabaviti akta o rješanju sličnog slučaja kneza Arnhberga u Belgiji, zatim mišljenje našega eksperta dra Vigića, koje je on u svoje vrijeme podnio predsjedništvu ministarskog savjeta. Odbor se obratio na vrela za dobavu tih akata. Nadalje se u izvještaju kaže, da dok svi spisi ne stignu odbor ne može nastaviti posao. Pošto nema izgleda, da će akta biti dobavljena u propisanom roku od 20 dana to moli odbor produženje svog rada. Predsjednik Trifković: Ovak ćemo zahtjev odbora staviti na dnevni red jedne od idućih sjedinica. Nadaje se saopćuje, da je odbor biran po prijedlogu dra Žančića o ukidanju člana 135. ustava konstituiran i da mu je predsjednikom dr Laza Marković, a sekretarom Žiković.

Ministar pravde traži izručenje sudu više poslanika između njih i dra Milovana Žančića za djelo iz § 457. i 288. k. z. Predsjednik Trifković odgovara, konačno u imi slovenskog zastupnika Frana Simodjeva, zašto je on kao predsjednik narodne skupštine izzeo učesća u stvaranju sporazuma RR. Zašto nije savjetovao kralju konsultiranje šefova grupa, nego je odmah savjetovao da se mandat za sastav vlade RR povuče g. Pašiću. Predsjednik odgovara, da ni jedna ni druga stvar nije spojiva s ulogom predsjednika narodne skupštine. G. Simodej se ne zadovoljava s ovim odgovorom i uspiješno dokazuje, da predsjednik nije u pravu.

Prije prijelaza na dnevni red, naime na izbor predsjednika i članova glavne kontrole uzima riječ samostalno demokrate Demetrović, koji predlaže da se ovaj prijedlog o izboru vrati državnom savjetu i to zbog toga, što glavna kontrola kao vrhovni računski sud vrjedniji za cijelu zemlju, pa je zbog toga drž. savjet za ova mjesta uvijek otvarao natječaj, dok je to ovaj puta izostalo. Drugi je razlog taj, što na toj listini kandidata, koju je usvojio radikalni klub nalazi se i g. Stambuk, starac u 65. godini, pa ako bi ova lista prošla, prvi bi čin glavne kontrole bio da ponisti jedan ukaz svoga člana, jer taj ukaz je nezakonit. Kao najvažniji razlog ističe, da nije u duhu sporazuma o kojemu se toliko govori, da se od 12 članova glavne kontrole bira samo jedan Hrvat, i taj ima preko 65 godina i no zakonu ne može biti članom.

Nakon toga u istoj stvari uzima riječ u ime muslimana i Davidovičevih demokrate dr Sećerov, koji u svojim razlozima ističe da nijedan od kandidata, koje vlada predlaže za glavnu kontrolu nema kvalifikacije, jer član 61. zakona o činovnicima kaže da se na ovo mjesto

mogu postaviti ona lica, koja su izvjesno vrijeme provela u dužnosti u području nadležnosti iste struke. Nijedan od tih kandidata nema ovog uvjeta. Stoga izjavljuje u ime ovih dvaju klubova da ne će uzeti učesća u izboru. Konačno u ime Korošćeva kluba izjavljuje g. Antun Sušnik, da u glavnoj kontroli moraju biti razmjerno zastupani svi dijelovi države, a za specijalno rješavanje slovenskih akata posebno je potreban dovoljan broj Slovenaca. Pošto nije ispunjen ni prvi ni drugi uvjet to jugoslavenski klub ne će uzeti učesća u glasanju.

Nakon toga vladina većina odbija ove prijedloge i prelazi na glasanje. Predano je 110 glasovnica od kojih je 108 za vladin prijedlog.

Prelazi se na drugu točku dnevnog reda: Na pretes zakonske osnove o dvanajstinama za kolovoz—studen. Čita se izvještaj finansijskog odbora, Dr Sećerov u ime Davidovičevaca i Muslimana daje odvojeno mišljenje i razjašnjenje, a g. Pušenjak u ime Korošćeva kluba. Nakon toga ministar finansija daje svoj ekspoze.

Ministar finansija g. Stojadinović otvara svoj ekspoze s izjavom, da moli najširu diskusiju o ovoj stvari, pa zato želi obuhvatiti ne samo zakonski projekt o dvanajstinama nego i dati odgovor na interpelacije dra Sećerova i Kumanudija o općoj finansijskoj politici vlade. Spočljava opoziciji što je u proračunu za god. 1924. i 1925. dokazivala deficit od 180 milijuna dinara dok je u stvari postojao suficit od 160 milijuna dinara. (Dr Sećerov upada: A gdje su naknadni krediti?). Ministar finansija nastavlja: Kako stoji proračun za godinu 1925. i 1926. odnosno proračunske dvanajstine za travanj—srpanj i ove godine za kolovoz—studen. U ovim proračunskim dvanajstinama produžili smo stari proračun za godinu 1924.—1925. samo što su pridošli još i novi vanredni i naknadni krediti. Obzirom na cjelokupni proračun od 10 milijardi i 495 milijuna dinara ne bi one imale više da iznose od 3 milijarde 460 milijuna dinara, a one su iznosile za travanj—srpanj 4 milijarde, 101 milijun dinara. Za kolovoz—studen predviđene su sa 4 milijarde i 15 milijuna dinara. Ovi vanredni i naknadni krediti zaista predstavljaju izravnu opasnost za proračunsku ravnotežu i ako su danas čak i gospoda iz opozicije uvjereni, da je proračun redovnim prihodima potpuno pokriven. Oni sada upozoravaju na vanredne i naknadne kredite i kažu: Ako proračun ima pokriće u redovnim prihodima, ne će biti pokriven za nove uvećane državne potrebe. Ministar govori polanko o vanrednim kreditima i letječim dugovima za koje tvrdi, da se stalno smanjuju. Napose se to mora odnositi na one stavke, koje rađe o invalidima i činovnicima. Tu su označene velike cifre, ali kada se prouči pravo stanje stvari te se cifre mogu znatno da unatrag.

Ministar finansija nastavlja: Gospodo narodni poslanici! Kredit naše države i naših finansija raste iz dana u dan kako u zemlji, tako i na strani. Hvala Bogu danas nježno već u takovom položaju, da nam treba zašam za svaku cijenu. Sada nije mudrost dobiti zašam, nego samo dobiti zašam uz dobre uvjete. Govornik iznosi, da ulazi banaka kod državne banke rasta i prema tomu se može čekivati skoro pojeftinjenje novca. Naša službena valutna politička

već dalje i pol godine ide istim putem. Mi smo postavili sebi zadatak da zaustavimo inflaciju i da obezbijedimo proračunsku ravnotežu. Čvrsto kao granitna stijena stoji danas naš dinar i on nam više ne zađaže briga, što bi se imali bojati da će pasti nego zato što se bojimo, da još više ne poraste. Jer nagli porast dinara nije dobar kao što nije dobar njegov nagli pad. Još neko vrijeme pa ćemo potpuno moći da utvrdimo našu finansijsku politiku.

Ministar je finansija u svom ekspozeu iznio u glavnom vrlo ružičaste poglede. Time njegovim govorom jutrošnja je sjedinica zaključena, a poslije podneva otvorena u šesti sat nastavkom debate o dvanajstinama. Prvi je govorio i, dr Voja Veljković, a za njim Salih Balić. Nakon Balićeva govora sjedinica je zaključena, a iduća sazvana za sutra u 9 i pol prije podne.

v. BEOGRAD, 27. srpnja. U nastavku sjedinice u 6 sati poslije podne bilo je ispočetka tek 15 do 20 poslanika. Prvi govori dr Voja Veljković i kritikuje prijedlog o dvanajstinama. Taj prijedlog imade u sebi manjkavosti, jer u igem nema ravnoteže osim na papiru, i prihode se sumnjivi. Čarino su prošli puta iznevjerili, pa i druge neke stavke ne mogu donijeti toliko prihoda, koliko računa ministar finansija. Rashodi su stalno veći, a tu se ne računaju letjeći dugovi, koji se ne plaćaju. Isto je s naknadnim kreditima, koji predstavljaju deficit. Stednja se vrši na način izdavanja, koji su potrebni narod, a pravda bi stednja bila moguća samo tako, da se državno gospodarstvo podvrgne strogo parlamentarnoj kontroli. Za popravak dinara kaže da taj zavisi od konjunktura na vanjskim burzama, a ne od tobožnje razumne politike ministra finansija. Nemajuće uvjerenja u vladu glasovati će protiv dvanajstina. Slijedeći govornik Salih Balić prigovara zašto se ne donosi deficitivni proračun, a inače osvaja prigovore predgovornika. Obara se na gospodarstvo u Bosni, gdje muslimani neoblično stradaju i to oni posljednici, kojima je ometa zemlja uz obara grdnih milijuna, dok ono, što su primili, ni iz daleka ne odgovara prihodima otetih imanja i on će glasovati protiv dvanajstina. Posljednji govori crnogorski federalist Sava Vučetić. Pošto vlada ne posvećuje brige Crnoj Gori glasovati će i on protiv dvanajstina. Time iz sjedinica završena, a iduća zakazana za sutra u 9 sati.

Dr MAČEK U BEOGRADU.

Smatra da narod odobrava Radićevu politiku.

v. BEOGRAD, 27. srpnja. Danas je brzim vlakom stigao u Beograd bivši potpredsjednik HRSS dr Vladko Maček. Novinarima je izjavio, da je došao po privatnom poslu kao advokat, a na pitanje novinara, što je istine na glasovlana da se on u svemu ne slaže sa Stjepanom Radićem i njegovom novom politikom, odgovorio je negativno. Dodao je, da prema onome što stiče iz naroda, on drži, da narod odobrava Radićevu politiku.

PITANJE DRŽ. PODSEKRETARA.

v. BEOGRAD, 27. srpnja. Pitanje državnih podsekretara još nije riješeno ne zbog radićevaca kojima ostaje njihov broj 3, nego zbog radikala, koji ne znaju koje bi kandidate stavili na ta

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Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 171. (1588.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 8. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

U sadanjoj situaciji nije jedina mogućnost RR ili PP vlada.

ZBOG TOGA RADIĆEVCI MORAJU BITI VRLO SKROMNI I POSLUŠNI. JER IH I MALENKOST MOŽE DA BACI IZ KOLOTEČINE.

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. Kolikogod u vaništini politički život nema živahnosti, jer nema političara ni sastanaka, u vladi se nimalo ne radi, jer je nekoliko ministara izvan Beograda. Sjednice ni konferencije se ne održavaju. Ipak taj život nije mrtav, nego je sav u znaku očekivanja novih događaja, koji bi imali dati daljnje materijale za orijentacije i kombinacije. Nije samo odsutice izvjesnih ministara uzrok da se u vladi malo radi i da upravo zapinje u radu. U vladi kao jednako postoji neko očekivanje i nevoljkost da se dira u bilo koje pitanje.

Ukazi za imenovanje velikih župana za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju još nisu stigli. Kaže se, na sporazumskoj strani, da su kod ministra unutrasnjih djela, koji će se još nekoliko dana zadržati na putu i to na Plitvičkim jezerima, Sjednice ministarskog savjeta očekuju se tek drugi tjedan. Radićevci imaju zahtjeva na više stvari, ali osjećaju da moraju biti oprezni, jer se boje, da si bilo

čime pokvare situaciju, za koju se lako može reći, da baš nije čvrsta. Oni vrlo dobro znadu, da još sada stoje u istom stavu u kojem su stajali kad su molili razgovore i sporazum, t. j. da mole, da u vjeravaju i da budu vrlo skromni i poslušni, jer ih i malenkost može da bací iz kolotečine. Pribiđević nalme nije jedini, koji bi ih mogao da zamijeni. To znadu oni, kao i svi oni, koji su dobro promozgali proglaš Davidovićeve stranke. U sadanjoj situaciji nije jedina mogućnost RR ili PP vlada. Ima i drugih. Kolikogod dolaze povoljne vijesti o zdravstvenom stanju Pašićevu, o tom se vrlo mnogo govori. Jednako se mnogo govori i traži svaka vijest o raspoloženju naroda, pa ono što ubacuju pojedine partije napose Radićevci uzima se s mnogo skenpe. Sve očekuje i nada, se da bi jesen mogla biti u politici vrlo živahna, s mnogo promjena i događaja.

SVEČAN DOČEK AMERIČKIH HRVATSKIH SOKOLA U ZAGREBU.

Američku braću pozdravlja na kolodvoru preko 10.000 ljudi. c ZAGREB, 7. kolovoza. Danas u dva sata po podne stigli su američki hrvatski Sokoli u Zagreb. Na kolodvoru ih je dočekala ogromna masa svijeta preko 10.000 ljudi. Američke je goste na kolodvoru pozdravio starijesina Hrvatskog Sokolskog Saveza Lacko Križ, gradski podnačelnik i Krčelić, u ime Braće Hrvatskog Zmaja g. Milutina Mayer, te predstavnici patriotskih i kulturnih društava grada Zagreba. Na pozdrav je u ime američkih Sokola odgovorio vođa čičaske Sokolske župe g. Baždarević. Iza njegova govora glazba je zasvirala «Lijepa naša domovino», nakon čega se ogromna povorka s nekoliko glazbi svrstala u red i krenula kroz grad, burno aklamirana i posuta cvijećem od općinstva, koje je napunilo sve ulice, koje vode od kolodvora do Wilsonovog trga. U sekolanj na Wilsonovom trgu bio je priveden američkim Sokolovima u čast svečan objed. Druga grupa američkih Hrvata dolazi vjerojatno sutra, pa će i njoj biti priveden isto tako svečan doček.

BIJEG VLADIMIRA ČOPIĆA.

Prošle noći pobjegao je iz zagrebačke zakladne bolnice osuđeni komunistički vođa Vladimir Čopić.

c ZAGREB, 7. kolovoza. Današnji «Redarstveni vijesnik» javlja: Vladimir Čopić, rođen 1891. u Semju, neoženjen, pravnik i novinar, nadležan u Srbu kotar Lapac, uskočio je u noći od 6. na 7. o. mj. iz zakladne bolnice, gdje se nalazio na liječenju kao sudski kažnjenik. Opasan komunist, Vladimir Čopić, bio je optužen i osuđen 18. svibnja o. g. pred sudbenim stolom u Zagrebu radi komunističke propagande na tri i pol godine zatvora. Protiv ove osude uložio je branitelj Vladimira Čopića dr Mile Budak ništovanu žalbu i priziv na banski stol, radi prestrogo odmjerenje kazne. Do rješavanja ove žalbe i priziva bio je Vladimir Čopić u uzama sudbenog stola. Radi bolesti bio je predan u uzničko odjeljenje zakladne bolnice, odakle je noćas pobjegao. Njegov bijeg je tek u jutro primjetila bolničarka, a ujedno je na zida bolnice jedno bolničko odijelo Čopićevo, koji je skočio preko zida u ulicu baruna Jelačića.

BAČINIČEV KOMUNIKE.

Kojeza svi priznaju sa skepsom.

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. G. Rude Bačinič saopćio je jučer novinarima, da je dobio brzopuz iz Splita prema kojemu su sve dalmatinske organizacije na svom sastanku 3. kolovoza u Splitu jednoglasno zaključile, da odobravaju najnoviju politiku HSS. Budući da g. Bačinič nije točno kazao koliko je bilo tih organizacija i imade li još što u toj rezoluciji, uzelo se to uvjeravanje sa skepsom.

ACA STANOJEVIĆ U BEOGRADU.

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. Danas je u Beograd stigao sporazumski posrednik Aca Stanojević. Njegov dolazak dovodi se u političkim krugovima u vezu sa sporim razvojem zajedničkoga života radikala i radićevaca u vladi. Kaže se, da je došao na molbu radićevaca, koji su tražili njegov zagovor u mnogim pitanjima, u kojima im radikali u vladi ne izlaze u susret. G. Stanojević bi imao otići u Beogradu više dana.

Navraćanje jezika na zub što boli.

G. TRUMBIC, HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA, RADIĆEVCI I NJIHOVI «DRUKERI».

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. Jutrošnje «Vreme» je donijelo poleničan članak o dru Trumbiću i o njegovim izlaganjima obilodanjenim u beogradskim «Novostima» o Kriskoj deklaraciji. Popoldnevne «Novosti» donose na čelu lista ulomak Trumbićeva intervjua danog listu «Corriere della Sera». Tako ne prođe dan, a da bilo koje novine ne nade za potrebu, da se zabave s drom Trumbićem, kao jednim od predstavnika Hrvatske Zajednice. Kolikogod su ti članci različiti duhom i formom u njima se o dru Trumbiću govori s potpunim uvažavanjem i političkim respektom. U političkim pak krugovima nakon njegovog poznatoga govora o vladinoj deklaraciji, koji je dr Trumbić izrekao u ime Hrvatske Zajednice, o njemu se govori kao o političkoj ličnosti prvoga reda. Ovamo je stigla noćinska vijest, da će dr Trumbić u nedjelju stići u Split. Politički krugovi s najvećim interesom očekuju kako će Split dočekati dru Trumbića, a još više što će dr Trumbić kazati Splitu. Kolikogod Radićevci sa svoje strane ne nastojali, da uvjere kako Hrvatska Zajednica nema upliva ni važnosti, toliko politički Beograd u tom gleda hojazan radićevaca baš pred Hrvatskom Zajednicom. Razlog se ne krije

i može se lako čuti: Politički Beograd ne može vjerovati, da je i hrvatski narod avijatičar, kao i Stjepan Radić. To nešto osjećaju radićevci i njihovi sporazumski «drukeri». Značajno je to svakidanje navraćanje jezika na zub što boli.

Sporazumasko «Vreme» u svojem večernjem izdanju haví se opširnije odnosom između radićevaca i Zajedničara, pa kaže, da će se sva borba u Hrvatskoj svesti na borbu tih dviju stranaka i da će ta borba biti oštra. Ali «Vreme» dodaje: ideolozi hrvatskoga pitanja ne predstavljaju opasnost takmaca u masama. Osim toga nepomirljivi stav Hrvatske Zajednice u pitanju ustava, natjerao je parlamentarne grupe da s njome prekinu i osobito se navraća na onaj dio proglaš demokratke stranke, koji o tom govori, pa se «Vreme» nada, da će taj korak demokratke stranke biti veoma povoljan za razvoj prilika za Radićevce i zaključuje: Prema tomu ne će biti teško da Hrvatska seljačka stranka pregazi svog jedinog protivnika Hrvatsku Zajednicu, koju je na nesreću sama uskrisila iz mrtvih i okupila. S njom (Hrv. Zajednicom) nestati će posljednjih tragova jedne politike, koja je godinama nosila teške neudice našoj državi i stvaranju.

MINISTRI NA BLEDU.

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. Večeras putuje na Bled ministar vjera Oliša Trifunović, da podnese na potpis zakon o Panteonu. Prema tomu se na Bledu najzate bilo na dolasku bilo na polasku iz njega ovi ministri: Ninčić, Srškić, Stojadinović, Božo Maksimović i Miša Trifunović.

KONFERENCIJA DAVIDOVIĆEVA U ZAGREBU.

c ZAGREB, 7. kolovoza. U nedjelju će Davidovićeve demokratska stranka održati u Zagrebu konferenciju pod predsjedanjem g. Jovana Banjanina. Konferenciji će prisustvovati i šef stranke g. Ljuba Davidović.

NASTAS PETROVIĆ U BEOGRADU.

Razgovarao je s Ljubom Davidovićem i drom Mačekom.

v BEOGRAD, 7. kolovoza. Danas je ovamo doputovao iz Jagodine bivši ministar unutrasnjih djela Davidovićeve vlade Nastas Petrović. Posjetio je predsjednika demokratske stranke Lj. Davidovića i s njime duže vremena razgovarao. Imao je večeras razgovor i s drom Mačekom.

VELIKI ŽUPAN PRIMORSKO KRAJISKI.

c, SUŠAK, 7. kolovoza. Kako se poznajano saznaje, novim velikim županom za Primorsko-Krajsku oblast bití će imenovan sadašnji podžupan dr Zdravković, koji već duže vremena vodi poslove velikog župana.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 172. (1889.)

OSIJEK, NEDELJKA 9. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Oprez, to je geslo radikalne politike.

PRED EVENTUALNIM OPCINSKIM IZBORIMA. — VELIK INTERES ZA TRUMBICEV PUT
U DALMACIJU.

v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Danas u političkoj situaciji nije prodro nikakav odlučni događaj. Ministri se slabo vraćaju s puta, na je zbog toga rad u vladi minimalan. Radićevski ministri podržavaju pitanje općinskih izbora u hrvatskim krajevima i naslanjaju pri tom, da im je jedino do reda i zakonitosti. Radikali kao da vjeruju da radićevci s ovom akcijom oko mira i zakonitosti idu u novom redu zatim da se učvrste u općinama, a s općinskim častima ili da nagrade svoje vjerne ili da ih steknu, pa se radikali i ne žure te ubaciti pitanje multifaktilne izbornog sistema za općine. Nijma je izbor u općinama tek sitna moneta u pokušavanju većih pitanja. Prema raspoloženju radikalnih krugova moglo bi se, ukáže li se za njih potreba, pristupiti općinskim izborima u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Za Dalmaciju i Sloveniju drže, da ne će stvar biti tako brza, jer bi oni prije izbora htjeli da promjene izborni zakon za općine u Dalmaciji u toliko, da bi na Dalmaciji izborni zakon bio sličan izborni zakon. Ali to bi trebalo najprije da se doneše u skupštini, pa bi valjalo ili skupštinu sazvati prije jeseni ili stvar izbora odgoditi iza jeseni.

Radikali u novoj vladi ne pokazuju ni u čem užurbanosti. Oni svaki svoj i najmanji korak ispituju sa svih strana: Očito ne žele, da se ne zatreće u susretnosti s novim svojim saveznicima.

NOVI ZAKON O ŠTAMPI STUPIO NA SNAGU.
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Intros u 10 sati izšlo su »Službene Novine« i u posebnom prilozi donijele zakon o štampi s kraljevim ukazom od 6. kolovoza na Bledu. Time je zakon o štampi stupio na snagu.

JOŠ NEMA VELIKIH ŽUPANA.
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Ni danas još nije objelodanjen nijedan ukaz o velikim županima u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. To je izazvalo u političkim krugovima golemo čuđenje koje je poraslo, kada je stigla vijest da se Boža Maksimović vratio natrag na Bled da prisustvuje kraljevom luvu. Svi su uvjereni, da taj ministar nema u džepu veliko županskih ukaza. Tko ih dakle ima?

MINISTARSKA KONFERENCIJA.
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Prije podne su šestorica ministara: Giurčić, Simonović, Radićević, i trojica radićeva, ministara održali konferenciju, na kojoj je ministar saobraćaja iznio razna pitanja svojega resora. Ovihi dana je izdao naređenje da se počne probijati tunel na Ivan planini, koji će biti mnogo, niži i olakšati će promet. Raspisan je natječaj za izgradnju pruge Štj—Kočane. Bilo je na konferenciji govora i o drugim tekućim pitanjima. Zaključeno je da se 15. rujna uvede nova željeznička tarifa i to po predloženoj klasifikaciji.

cima držeci, da je oprez bolji saveznik od samih njihovih saveznika. Kako se sada pazi na svaku sitnicu koja dolazi sa strane radićevaca, najbolje pokazuje Radićeva izjava u susretnoj »Novom Listu« koju je donijelo jutros i »Vrijeme«, a koja je pobudila buru nezadovoljstva kod radikala, napose u onim stavkama u kojima se kaže, kako je Pašić i radikalima najprije država onda narod. To ovdje shvaćaju tako, da Radić otnjelo radikale, da im je najprije do vlasti i svih beneficija vlasti, a onda tek do naroda. Jednako je iznenađenom porađen izvješaji kako va donosi jutrošnje »Vrijeme« o govorima američkih Sokolova u Zagrebu, koji na tom izvješaju pišu, gdje pokazivali oduševljenja za novu Radićevu politiku.

Ovdje se pod sumnjivim sporazumaša očekivalo, da će američki Hrvati oduševiti Zagreb za novu radićevsku politiku. Čak se s te strane najavljivalo, da će Pavla Radićevski oduševiti, da će u Zagrebu posebnim komitetom kao sa svojim pristalicama. Interes političkih krugova je jednako velik i za pohod dra Trumbića u Split. Danas su se s više strana obračali na Split s uistima, da li se opažaju kakove pripreme za Trumbićev doček. Odgovori koji su ovamo stigli iz Splita pišu, ni malo povoljni za sporazumaško društvo, a glasili su: Doček će biti golem, osim Splita dočekati će dra Trumbića dosta ljudi iz pokrajine.

SASTANAK NASTASA PETROVIĆA S PAVLOM RADIĆEM.
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Danas se je u podne u prostorijama Hrv. seljačkoga kluba sastao Nastas Petrović s Pavlom Radićem. Nastas Petrović ne daje teme sastanku političke važnosti nego da je bio informativnog karaktera, da se vidi kako je hrvatski narod primio novu Radićevu politiku.

ACA STANOJEVIĆ U BEOGRADU.
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Radikalski prvak Aca Stanojević konferirao je danas s Ljubom Živkovićem, Markom Giurčićem i Markom Tričkovićem. Da li je bio s Pavlom Radićem, nije poznato. Jednako se ne zna o čem je razgovarao s ovom trojicom.

KOGA JE NAGRADIO PRIBIJEVIĆ?
v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Beogradske »Novosti« su jučer počele donositi listu nagrađenih osoba po ministru Pribićeviću. Na danas objelodanjenom spisku nalazi se i to, da je na državni trošak upisvano članstvo u Jugoslavensko profesorsko društvo po južnoj Srbiji i Vojvodini.

DR ŠILOVIĆ NAŠ DELEGAT NA MEDUNAROD. KAZNIONIČKOM KONGRESU.
v. ZAGREB, 8. kolovoza. Na međunarodni kaznionički kongres, koji će se ovih dana održati u Londonu određen je za našeg delegata dr. Josip Šilović, svuodlični profesor.

POŽAR KRAJ ZAGREB. MLINA.

v. ZAGREB, 8. kolovoza. Prilikom sinoćnjeg požara kraj zagrebačkoga paromlina progorelo je šteta od šest milijuna dinara. Potpuno je uništena sva zgrada i sav materijal. Od zgrade su ostali goli zidovi. Gašenje je potrajalo do jutro, a i danas cijeli dan neprestano izlazi crni dim kroz prazne prozore. U poslovnici tvrtke Sokolović izgorila je također sveća svota novaca, koja se nalazila u blagajni. Policija je već sinoć novela istragu i glav je dan danas preslušavali razne osobe. Sam paromlin nije oštećen i danas radi punim pogonom.

VETERINARSKA KLINIKA U ZAGREBU.

v. ZAGREB, 8. kolovoza. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i voda donijelo je rješenje, da se kod veterinarske visoke škole u Zagrebu otvori nova klinika. Za podizanje te klinike votiran je kredit od 350.000 dinara.

CENADBEG OZDRAVIO.

v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Albanski ministar unutrašnjih posla Cenadbeg, koji je ovdje bio obolio, pomalo je prizdravio i počeo je raditi. Kada u Beogradu stavi na noge postojeće uvjete, ce se sporazvat na Bled.

Vijesti od tri retka.

dp. WASHINGTON, 8. kolovoza. Ovamo je stigao belgijski ministar Theunis. Postignut je sporazum u pitanju ratnih dugova, koji iznose 418 milijuna dolara. Ovak će dug biti isplaćen u 99 godina uz 3% amortizacioni kamatniak.

dp. JERUSALEM, 8. kolovoza. Položaj je Francuza u Siriji vrlo ozbiljan i ako časovito vladati mir.

dp. TANGER, 8. kolovoza. Španjolski avijatičari su bombardirali marokanske položaje.

dp. PARIS, 8. kolovoza. Briand je odgovor Njemačkoj predložio ministarskom savjetu na odobravlje.

dp. BUDAPEŠT, 8. kolovoza. Talijanska zračna flotila dolazi ovamo na 22. o. m.

dp. PARIS, 8. kolovoza. Postoji opasnost, da se svi sindikati pridruže štrajku bankovnih činovnika.

dp. LONDON. Donja kuća se odgodila do 16. studenoga.

dp. PRAG, 8. kolovoza. Izbori u Čehoslovačkoj obaviti će se na 15. i 16. studenog.

dp. PARIS, 8. kolovoza. Ovamo je incognito stigao rumunjski kralj Ferdinand.

PRAG, 8. kolovoza. Između Čehoslovačke i Vatikana vode se tajni pregovori. Tvrdi se, da su ti pregovori počeli na inicijativu dra Beneša, koji se boji radi toga, što bi mogao izgubiti slovačke katolike. Vjeruje se da će Čehoslovačka zadovoljiti Vatikan.

PEČUJ, 8. kolovoza. Na cesti u Salantu u blizini Pečuha dogodila se je automobilska nesreća. Tom je prilikom naštradio životom sofer, dok su Emerich Hamerlich, i jedan suputnik iz Budimpešte teško ranjeni.

BIJUGA.

v. BEOGRAD, 8. kolovoza. Van vremenska burza: Milano 350.20, Beč 7.86, Paris 262—261, Prag 165.50—165.20, London 270.75—270.50, Geneya 1084, Newyork 55.80—55.75.

Proslava tisućgodišnice. Prigodom proslave 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva, 6. rujna o. št. služit će se prile podne u Pukovnijskom vrtu svečana sv. misa, a nakon ove vraćat će se sva društva i građanstvo u povorci u Gornji grad, prolazeći Aleksandrovom, Kapucinskom, Zupanijskom i Desatičinom ulicom do Gajevo trga, gdje će se povorka razići. «Klub Hrvatica» preuzeo je dužnost okupiti žensku i mušku, gradsku i seljačku hrv. mladež od 8 godina dalje, da pred oltarom prisustvuje svečanoj misi, a zatim učestvuje i u povorci. Sva mladež ima biti u hrvatskoj narodnoj nošnji. Prijave za grupu hrvatske mladeži prima i potrebne upute daje svaki dan od 3 do 5 sati po podne predsjednica «Kluba Hrvatica» gđa I. G. Lembay u svome stanu Pejačevićeva ulica 34.

Podravci i 1000-godišnjica. Nekad su se pomislili osječki Hrvati i Hrvatice, koji su stanovali u gornjogradskoj i donjogradskoj Podravini posebnom svojom nošnjom. Ako su neke obitelji te nošnje sačuvali na uspomenu, lijepo bi bilo, da ih 6. rujna povade iz sanduka, na u toj nošnji prikazuju negdanišnji stari Osijek u kojem su i Podravci bili bogati ljudi.

Slet jevrejske omladine. Tokom jučerašnjeg dana priplo je veći broj sletasa. Sinoć je u dvorani «Royal» održan koncert savremene jevrejske glazbe, koji je odlično uspio. Dvorana je bila dopunom puna građanstva. Prisustvovali su predstavnici građanskih i vojnih oblasti. — Nogometna utakmica Bar Koliba (Sarajevo) — Olimpija (Osijek) koja je bila najavljena za danas, ne će se održati, jer Bar Koliba nije došla. Došla je sinoć samo hazena loza kluba.

Protiv jevrejskog sleta. Stanoviti neodgovorni elementi huckaju omladinu, udruženu u Hanao, Smao, Orjuna i radničke omladinske organizacije, da istupe protiv sleta jevrejske omladine, koji se sada održaje u Osijeku. Upozorujemo na ovo kr. red. povjereništvo, kao i druge nadležne oblasti, da sprječie taj kulturni škandal, koji bi Osijeku bio na veliku sramotu. A i omladine ne bi služilo na čast da istupa protiv nezastitečnu jevrejsku omladinu, koji nisu došli u Osijek da joj budu, već da porade na svojem nacionalno-kulturnom razviku. Jevreji su isto tako građani kraljevine SHS, ravnopravni ko i svaki drugi (bar po nstavu) i omladina se može veseliti, da se oni zanimaju i kolektivni društin, a ne samo trgovinom. Kako smo informirani, Hanao je odbila da pristupi akciji protiv sleta, a isto tako i radnička omladina.

Liječnička vijest. G. dr. Lazar Margulies nastupio je dopust.

Djevojački kouviki. Katoličko je gospojinsko dobrovoljno društvo u Osijeku predalo upravu svoga, prošle godine osnovanog, konvikta u Pejačevićevoj ulici 23, u ruke š. sestara sv. Križa iz Dakova. U taj se zavod primaju djevojčice, koje u Osijeku polaze: učiteljsku školu, žensku realnu gimnaziju, trgovačku školu ili gradansku žensku školu. U samom zavodu imat će pitomice prilike učiti razne jezike, glasovitanje i ženski ručni rad. Roditelji izvan Osijeka, koji su prisiljeni dati svoju žensku djecu na nauku u grad, imaju ovo zgodnu priliku, da svoje kćeri smijeste na dobro i lijepo mjesto, gdje će u izvanškolsko vrijeme biti pod stručnim nadzorom ispitanih učiteljica, koje će ih prigrliti materinjskom ljubavi i savjesno se brinuti za njihov tjelesni i duševni odgoj. Za cijelu opskrbu plaća se 900 dinara, ta se svota može i u životnim namirnicama namiriti. Poblize upute daje Uprava Katoličkog gospojinskog društva, Pejačevićeva ulica broj 32. Poradi priprema poželjno je, da se reflektanti š. g. prijave, po mogućnosti do 15. kolovoza, o. g.

Treći školski pandur. Zupanat je odbrio za ključak gradskog zastupstva, da se kreira mjesto trećeg školskog pandura (za Novi grad i Tvrdi) i da se školskim pandurima povisi dnevnica sa 7,50 dinara na 15 dinara. Dužnost je školskih pandura da vode brigu o nemarnim školskim obveznicima.

Dozvole za oružje. Kako saznajemo, ministarstvo je unutrašnjih poslova izdalo naređenje, da se diže zabrana izdavanja oružnih listova prirednicima HSS. Ministarstvo u toj naredbi nalaže nadležnim upravnim oblastima, da pri izdavanju oružnih listova idu ususret pristasa HSS, koja je sada na vladi, osim u slučajevima, gdje predležje zakonske zapreke.

Nagone se, ko će kupiti. Čujemo, da su mnogi strani državljani, kojima osobito na srcu leži brza rasprodaja «Ceških Argonauta», predložili svom konsulatu, da kupi cijelu nakladu ove brošure, da je nestane čim prije iz prometa. Konsulat da im je navodno odgovorio, da je on za sebe kupio i pročitao, a da predlaže kupe i cijelu nakladu, ako hoće napraviti još veću reklamu spomenutoj brošuri. Mnogi čitatelji kažu, da je ova knjžica poučna i odgojna za svakog bez razlike narodnosti, a 10 dinara nije novac.

Ko je perušio mile goste? Primamo: Povodom glasnica, da su strani gosti prigodom vatrogasne proslave u Donjem gradu, bili oplaćani i u restauraciji «Hrv. Doma», molim vas, g. uredniče, da izvršite, istine radi, sljedeće: Hrenovke s kruhom, za koje jedan ovdanišnji list kaže, da su bile naplaćivane 10 dinara po paru, prodavao je u «Hrv. Domu» g. Spaček, poslodavca tvrtke Bilvi i, koliko ja znam, ne po 10 već po 6 dinara par s kruhom. Bečki odrezak, koji sam ja prodavao, računao se po 15 dinara, kako je i na cijeniku bilo označeno, ali su konobari, sebi u korist, računali više, nekoli čak (n. pr. konobar Nikola Kraljević) i po 38 dinara, pa kad su se gosti na to pritužili, bili su konobari pozvani na odgovornost i preplaćeni su novac morali odmah vratiti. S moje strane nit je bilo plaćkanja nit perušanja. Držim se solidnih cijena, kao najbolje reklame za svoj posao. S poštovanjem Adolf Fuchs, restaurater «Hrvatskog doma».

Liječnička vijest. G. dr. Zlatko Sremec povratio se i opet ordinira kao i prije. Vinkovci, Školska ulica broj 10.

Natječaj za mjesto općinskog pisara. Kod upravne se općine Bizovac ima odmah popuniti mjesto pisara blagajničke struke. Plaća 1000 dinara mjesečno. Mjesto će dobiti samo mlade u poslu potpuno vješte osobe.

Proširenje električne centrale «Royal». Primamo: Veoma cijenjeni gospodine uredniče! Umoljavamo vas ovitne učtivo, da u savezu s vašom prekjučerašnjom vijesti pod gornjim naslovom, o elektrifikaciji bloka između Kapucinske ulice, Trga kralja Petra, Samačko ulice i Preradovićevoget šetališta, imate dobrotu izvršiti malu bilješku u vaš nedjeljni broj, koja bi ispravila uvodno spomenutu vijest onamo, da za ponedjeljak nisu pozvani interesenti za trošninu struje na dogovor, već čemo u ponedjeljak, 10. o. m. početi po našem stručnom organu skupljati podatke o potrebi struje za interese u gornjem bloku, nakon čega će se isti pozvati na dogovor. Naš će stručnjak svima interesentima svojim savjetom ići na ruku. Zahvaljujemo unaprijed na vašoj usluzi, pa vam se preporučujemo velesustojem «Energos» dioničko društvo za elektrotehničku industriju.

IZVRSTAN DAKOVAČKI RIZLING dobiva se u specerajskoj i delikatnoj radnji Vlasak i No 11, Osijek III., Jelačićev trg. 12.117-1

Izveštaj o vremenu.

IZVIJEŠTAJ METEOROLOŠKE STANICE U OSJEKU.			
7—8. kolovoza.	21 sat	7 sat	14 sat
Tlak zraka	757,4	758,8	758,5
Toplota po Celsiu	17,4	15,5	24,4
Vlaga zraka %	82	90	86
Naoblaka (0—10)	0	0	5
Vjetar (sila 0—12)	NW 3	NW 4	NW 3
Obrtine za 24 sata = 0 mm.			

Prognoza: Danas (9. kolovoza) vjerojatno će vrijeme ostati lijepo, prolazna kiša moguća.

Kazačke viteske igre. Inčer je popodne grupa kubanških kazaka, pod vodstvom kazačkog potpukovnika g. Krasnjuka, priredila na Ambrozijsku igralištu, vratolomne viteske vježbe na kojima, kojima su zadivilii brojnu publiku. Osobito se sviđela džigitovka. Posjet je bio dobar. Prisustvovalo je oko 2000 osoba, tako da je i martirijal uspjeh bio dobar.

Konferencija za priredbu privredne izložbe u Osijeku. Sinoć je u separeu svratišta «Grande» održana šira konferencija interesnata radi priredbe trgovačko-obrtničke i industrijalne izložbe u Osijeku. Konferenciju su sazvali u ime privremenog odhara gg. A. Rupp i A. Stanetti. Odziv je bio vrlo dobar. Došlo je oko 150 privrednika, obrtnika, trgovaca i industrijalca. Ideja je za priredbu izložbe jedinstveno podržavana. Izabran je priredivački odbor, kojemu su na čelu gg.: gradonačelnik dr. Heugl, predsjednik trgovačko-obrtničke komore arh. Akermanović, predsjednik Udruženja trgovaca i industrijalca A. Rupp i predsjednik Saveza hrvatskih obrtnika I. Aničić. Odbor je podijelio u sekcije: finacijalnu, tehničku, dekorativnu i propagandističku, koje odmah pristupaju stvarnom radu. Izložba će se prirediti prvih dana listopada ove godine. Iz Osijeka se već prijavilo oko 60 izlagača.

Krajiško pjevačko društvo «Jednakost» u Donjem gradu priredilo dne 15. kolovoza 1925. koncert u svratištu «Mursa».

Dame, koje su svoje lieno lice iskvartilje raznim lošin sapunima i kosmetikom, mogu za kratko vrijeme popraviti «Palmolivom». Upute daje Francuski magazin, Osijek I., Desatičina ulica broj 13. 11.913-b-1

Krajiško toplice. Cijene stanovina od 16. kolovoza dalje su za 25 posto snižene. Državni činovnici, invalidi, umirovljenici i t. d. uživaju 50 posto popusta. Od 1. rujna dalje cijene kupunka isto za 25 posto došuju za 50 posto snižene. Prijave za dolazak prima i obavijesti daje kupališna uprava Krajiške Toplice. 12.071-2

Lijepa nagrada. Prvih 75 (sedamdeset i pet) dama, koje pošalju upravi «Hrvatskog Lista» do 8. rujna o. g. 25 (dvadeset i pet) odrezaka t. j. glava s datumom «Hrvatskog Lista», od mjeseca kolovoza o. g., — dobit će od glasnika «Hrv. Lista» «Laboratorij Adelinia Patti», — franco i (jedan) flacon «Visacine Adelinia Patti». Određeni od pojedine osobe ne smiju biti istog datuma.

Pozor putnici! Tko je sebi i svom džepu prijatelj, neka ne žali kad putuje kroz Dalj da posjeti gostionice «Cardu» preko puta stanice, gdje se dobiva u svako doba topla i hladna jela kao i domaće piće. Umjerena cijena. Kod svakog je vlaka dovoljno vremena. S velesustojem Ziga Schulhof, gostioničar, Dalj. 10.905-4

U «Sriemskom podrumu» priredivat će se danas prvorazredne atrakcije i to akrobati, pjevanje i plesanje uz sudjelovanje prvorazredne gospojinske tamburaške glazbe. Stalno svjeć čepvapići i razničji. Ulaz slobodan. Cijene jeftine. Početak u pol 9 sati naveče. 12.076-3

Kod bolova u zglobovima ne može svatko u Pistany putovati, ali zato može svatko provesti kućno liječenje s naravnim muljem iz Pistanya u kockama «Pi. Oua» ili gotovim «Gamma Komprome». U svim ljekarnama! Skladište za Slavoniju i Sriem: Drogerija A. Gobetzky, Osijek I. 11.753-4

Gvozdara Ad. Goldstein našli, nalazi se u Desatičinoj ulici 47, u kući Braće Hahn. 11.780-15

Pivara i buffet Desatičina ul. 13. Zagrebačko pivno na čaše Din. 3.—, boce 5.—, dnevno svijeće, narešci, picivo i t. d. 11.779-50

I. MALAMET, urar i zlatar, Desatičina 28., prima sve popravke uz umjerene cijene i jednogodišnje jamstvo. 4480-50

Krojački tečaj Zelenka Osijek I., Kokotova ulica 15. Unislvante od 1—10 svakog mjeseca. 8552-50

Dame!

Ne zaboravite da Vaša ljepota ovisi o svježini Vašeg teinta, koju ćete poslići samo uporabom mlijeka za lice «VISAGINE ADELINA PATTI» Flacon 30 Din. 11788

LABORATOIRE ADELINA PATTI PARIS. — Glavno stovarište za Jugoslaviju ZAGREB, Gajeva ul. 8.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCIJSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TTI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 50.-; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.-

BROJ 175. (1592.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 13. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Njeg. Veličanstvo kralj dolazi u Zagreb.

SA SJEDNICE VLADE.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. kolovoza. Sjedinice ministarskog savjeta održane su prije i poslije podne. Prije podne referirao je ministar vanjskih posla dr. Ninčić o zaključcima arbitraže konferencije poslanika u Parizu kojima je dodijeljen našoj državi manastir Sv. Neuma i trougao kod Vermoša na albanskoj granici.

Zaključeno je, da proslavi 1000 godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva i sletu Hrv. Sokola u Zagrebu prisustvuje Njegovo Veličanstvo kralj i vlada, koju će zaslužni ministri dr. Ninčić, Boža Maksimović, Pavle Radić i dr. Šuperina.

Ministar za trgovinu i industriju dr. Krajač referirao je o trgovačkom ugovoru s Austrijom,

pa je predložio, da tarifni dio ovoga ugovora stupi odmah na snagu.

Na poslije podnevnoj sjednici raspravljeno je pitanje sanacije Hrv.-slav. gospodarskog društva u Zagrebu, čija pasiva iznose oko trideset milijuna dinara, ali nije donesen definitivni zaključak. Ministar financija izvjestio je o izmjeni novčanica u trećoj zoni talijanskim građanima, pa je izjavio, da će se ova izmjena obaviti po ključu kao i našim državljanima. Ujedno je izvjestio, da rad oko državnog proračuna napreduje i da će on biti na vrijeme sastavljen. Dr. Ninčić izjavio je na kraju sjednice, da će uskoro obelodaniti nettunske konvencije i da je u tu svrhu pozvao g. dra Ribarža.

Vlada i nettunske konvencije.

IPAK IZGLEDA DA IMA NEŠTO NA STVARI.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. kolovoza. Neprilike za vladu koje su nastale zbog izjava ministra trgovine dra Krajača o nettunskim konvencijama nisu još prestale. K tomu je još pridošao sukob s tredišnjom »Politik«, koja otvoreno poziva dra Ninčića, da se izjasni. Povodom toga nastao je opći interes za nettunske konvencije o kojima nitko nema ni pojma i njihov sadržaj nije poznat ni svim ministrima, osim dvojice trojice, pa i samom dru Krajaču stavljene su ove konvencije na uvid, ali samo za 48 sati. Što se o ovim konvencijama zna, doznaje se iz talijanske štampe, koja jedno-dušno, i opozicijama i vladama, slavi pobjedu. Tako ozbiljni list »Resto del Carlino« pod naslovom: »Prava satisfakcija Riječi« ističe velike koristi nettunskih konvencija, pa ih redom citira po glavicama i paragrafima. Kao najbolji dokaz, da ove konvencije doista predstavljaju isključivo dobit za Italiju neka služe nebrojeni brzozajvi i zahvalnice, koje je tim povodom primio talijanski premijer Mussolini, među njima i od riječke trgovačke komore kao i riječkog udruženja trgovaca.

Ako su istinite vijesti talijanskih novina, ove konvencije su u svakom pogledu za nas upravo porazne. Tako se na primjer ne će smjeti provoditi agrarna reforma u Dalmaciji na zemljišnim posjedima talijanskih vlasnika, a oni Talijani odnosno Talijanci u Dalmaciji, koji su optivali za Italiju, mogu slobodno kupovati nekretnine u Dalmaciji, koliko god ih je volja.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. kolovoza. Kako doznajem, osim nettunskih konvencija sklopljen je i neki posebni ugovor između zadarskog prefekta i dalmatinskog velikog župana dra Perovića u pitanju saobraćaja između Zadra i njegove okolice, kojim ugovorom se otvaraju širom vrata talijanskoj robi u našoj državi.

v. BEOGRAD, NA MORU, 12. kolovoza. Stanovnici sela Kožina uputili su molbu Zadarskom prefektu, kojim mole prisajedinjenje Zadru.

Gosp. PAVLE RADIĆ U ZAGREBU.

Ponovna audijencija Stjepana Radića.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. srpnja. Ministar za agrarnu reformu g. Pavle Radić otputovao je večeras u Zagreb. Ovdje se vjeruje da će on iz Zagreba sa g. Stjepanom Radićem otići kralju na Bled i s njime se povratiti na proslavu u Zagreb.

ORJUNA UBIJA ŽENE.

To je valjda zbog toga, što se Svetozar nalazi u Dalmaciji.

u SPLIT, 12. kolovoza. Sinoć je došlo u Kastel Sućurđi do krvavog sukoba između građana i orjunasa, kojim je prilikom plaćila životom jedna mlada žena. Kastolianska glazba naime namjerava početi na Hrv. Sokolski slet u Zagreb, što je krivo orjunasima, pa su oni izazivali gdje su mogli pojedine glazbenike. Tako su sinoć napali glazbenika Sistoza, a njegovu sestru Paulinu kamenovali, koja je od zadobivenih rana umrla.

TALIJANSKA KNJIZEVNICA FIORELLI U ZAGREBU.

m. ZAGREB, 12. kolovoza. Ovih dana će stići ovamo iz Firence znamenita talijanska književnica Alisa Fiorelli i stalno se nastaniti u Zagrebu. Pisati će o kulturnim i ekonomskim prilikama u Hrvatskoj.

POVRATAK GRADONAČELNIKA HEINZLÄ, m. ZAGREB, 12. kolovoza. Gradonačelnik arh. Vjekoslav Heinzl doputovao je danas iz Opaticje da sudjeluje kod proslave 1000-godišnjice Hrvatskog kraljevstva.

ENGLESKO BRODOVLJE U NASIM LUKAMA. m. GRUŽ, 12. kolovoza. Na 14. o. mi. posjetiti će našu luku engleska sredozemna flota.

RADIOFONSKA IZLOŽBA U ZAGREBU.

m. ZAGREB, 12. kolovoza. Ministarstvo pošta i brzozajva priređuje između 8. i 12. rujna radiofonsku izložbu u Zagrebu.

RADIOTELEGRAFSKA STANICA U BAKRU.

m. ZAGREB, 12. kolovoza. U Bakru će biti u najskorije vrijeme osnovana velika radio telegrafska stanica.

POTPUN ENGLESKO-FRANCUSKI SPORAZUM.

Pitanje sigurnosti pred konferencijom.

u LONDON, 12. srpnja. Danas su završeni pregovori između francuskog ministra vanjskih poslova Brianda i Chamberlana. Poslije konferencije bio je Briand dobre volje. Iz vladi bliskih krugova se doznaje, da je između Francuske i Engleske postignut potpun sporazum u pitanju sigurnosnog pakta, kojega je predložila Njemačka, ali se doznaje da će Engleska tražiti konferenciju na kojoj će biti zastupane sve zainteresovane vlasti pa i Njemačka.

BELGIJSKI DUGOVI AMERICI.

u WASHINGTON, 12. kolovoza. Parlament je otklonio sporazum s Belgijom u stvari plaćanja ratnih dugova. Povešiti će se novi pregovori.

ČIČERINOVA OSTAVKA.

u MOSKVA, 12. kolovoza. Komesar za vanjske poslove Čičerin podnio je iz zdravstvenih razloga svoju ostavku.

RATNO STANJE U FOCSANI.

u BUKUREST, 12. kolovoza. U okrugu Focsani proglašeno je opsadno stanje zbog antisemitske propagande.

GROF APPONYI VODA MADŽARSKE DELEGACIJE U GENEVI.

u BUDAPEST, 12. kolovoza. Predsjednikom madžarske delegacije pri Savezu naroda imenovan je grof Albert Apponyi.

HINDENBURG U MÜNCHENU.

Moraju se poštivati osobine pojedinih zemalja. u MÜNCHEN, 12. kolovoza. Danas je ovamo stigao predsjednik Njemačke države von Hindenburg. Na kolodvoru ga je pozdravio predsjednik bavarske vlade Held i na njegov pozdravni govor odgovorio je Hindenburg da je uspostava Njemačke moguća samo u tvrdjoi zajednici svih njemačkih plemena ali kraj toga moraju se poštivati osobine pojedinih zemalja.

DASKALOV UBIJEN.

u SOFIJA, 12. kolovoza. Poznati komitski vojvoda Daskalov je ubijen.

G. RADIĆ U GENEVI.

Neraspoloženje kod radikala.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. kolovoza. Imenovanje g. Stjepana Radića za prvog člana naše delegacije pri Savezu naroda u Genuvi pobudilo je ovdje pravu senzaciju. Opozicijona štampa smatra ovo kao veselu zgodicu, dok su radikali vrlo neraspoloženi, ali tvrde da je do toga moralo doći, da oni protiv toga nijesu mogli ništa učiniti.

Današnje »Vreme« tim povodom čita lekciju g. Radiću i veli, da bi bilo od koristi za sam sporazum kao i za odlične odnose između radikala i HSS da Radić svoj položaj ne zlorabljuje i da ne govori više nego što bude potrebno. »Vreme« vjeruje, da će g. Radić poslušati njihov savjet.

PAŠIĆ SE VOZI U SETNJU.

v. KARLOVI VARY, 12. kolovoza. G. Pašić izveo se danas prvi puta automobilom u Setnju. Skorih dana će posjetiti predsjednika republike g. Masaryka.

RADICEV LIST NA MADŽARSKOM JEZIKU?

s NOVI SAD, 12. kolovoza. Kako vaš dopisnik doznaje počeli će ovdje i ruina izlaziti list Hrv. seljačke stranke na madžarskom jeziku i to kao dnevnik.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 177. (1594.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 15. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Hrvatski se narod nije odrekao svojih zahtjeva.

PROGLAS NARODNIH POSLANIKA HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE I DISIDENATA HRSS.

c ZAGREB, 14. kolovoza. Danas su narod-politiku Pašića i Pribičevića i obvezalo se tu po- ni zastupnici Hrv. Zajednice i disidenti HRSS iz- litiku provesti i to u času, kad se Stjepan Radić dali zajednički proglas na narod. U ovom progla- nalazio u zatvoru. Hrv. narod ne će nikada na- su iznosi se kronološki tok događaja od 27. ožuj- pustiti svoje zahtjeve a ti se sastoje u hrvatskoj ka ove godine poslije izjave Pavla Radića do za- vladi i u hrv. saboru i slobodnim financijama. vršetka rada u narodnoj skupštini. Sve ovo do- Hrvatski se narod nije odrekao svojih zahtjeva godilo se bez znanja i odobrenja izbornika, koji i on će znati da ih ostvari.

Ovaj proglas su potpisali: dr Albert Ba- provodi Stjepan Radić i drugovi, a koja znači zala, dr Buč, Marko Došen, Matija Jag a- potpuno napuštanje hrvatskih narodnih za- tić, dr Ivan Lorković, Stjepan Miklau- htjeva. sić, dr Ladislav Polić, Ivan Trojanović;

Proglas završile konstatacijom, da je vod- dr Ante Trumbić, Stjepan Uroić i dr Milo- stvo Hrv. seljačke stranke potpuno prihvatilo van Žanić.

Dani slavlja u Zagrebu.

ODASLANSTVO HRV. SOKOLSKOG SAVEZA NIJE PRIMLJENO U AUDIJENCIJU. —

NJ. V. KRALJ NA SOKOLSKOM SLETU. — STJEPAN I PAVLE RADIĆ POVRATILI SU SE U ZAGREB.

c ZAGREB, 14. kolovoza. Zagreb se već članova saveznog starješinstva, počasnom sokol- nalazi u svečanom ruhu. Cijeli grad okičen je hr- skom četom, sa saveznom zastavom i fanfaram. vatskim zastavama, a osobito se pri tom ističe Od kolodvora do vježbaljšta pratio će Nj. Veli- Jelačićev trg, zgrade Gradske štedionice i Jugo- čanstvo odred sokolske konjice. Na vježbaljštu će slavenske banke. Izlozi su svi svečano uređeni, kralja dočekati čitavo hrvatsko sokolstvo, for- mirano u slikovito poredane čete, i ondje će ga pozdraviti starješina Križ.

c ZAGREB, 14. kolovoza. Doznaje se, da je Stjepan Radić predložio kralju, da gleda po- vorku s balkona Radićeva stana, ali je ta molba odbijena.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Ovdasnja štampa mnogo se bavi sutrašnjim proslavama u Zagrebu, ali je značajno, da se ove proslave na- stoje upotrijebiti kao potvrda RR sporazuma. Najviše se u tu svrhu izrabljuju brzojavi zagre- bačkog gradonačelnika arh. Heinzla, koje je upravo Nj. V. kralju i vladi, pa se otuda nastoji dokazati, da zagrebačko građanstvo napušta re- dove Hrv. Zajednice, a prilazi Radiću.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. I ako su par- lamentarne terije danas je bilo okupljeno u radi- kalnom klubu dosta velik broj narodnih poslani- ka. Raspravljalo se o proslavi u Zagrebu, pa tre- ba konstatovati kao važnu činjenicu, da je pre- dočekati gradski načelnik i starješina Hrvatskog težni broj prisutnih poslanika osuđivao odluke i sokolskog saveza Lacko Križ s izvjesnim brojem korak vlade prigodom ovih proslava.

TRGOVAČKI UGOVOR S AUSTRIJOM.

Dr Ninčić konferira s drom Krajačem. —

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Danas je mi- nistar vanjskih poslova dr Ninčić vrlo dugo vre- mena konferirao s ministrom za trgovinu i indu- striju drom Krajačem. Diskusija se vodila o pi- i to povodom demisije Vase Jovanovića, koji je tanju trgovačkog ugovora s Austrijom. Zaklu- čeno je, zamoliti austrijsku vladu da što prije izabran članom delegacije pri Savezu naroda. Na njegovo mjesto izabran je članom delegacije za Washington dr Kojić.

DR KOJIĆ IDE U WASHINGTON.

Na mjesto Vase Jovanovića.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Danas je odr- žao sjednicu parlamentarni odbor koji polazi na interparlamentarnu konferenciju u Washingtonu. Diskusija se vodila o pi- i to povodom demisije Vase Jovanovića, koji je izabran članom delegacije pri Savezu naroda. Na njegovo mjesto izabran je članom delegacije za Washington dr Kojić.

ZNAČAJNO ZATIŠJE.

U pitanju nettunskih konvencija.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Činjenica, da je ministar vanjskih poslova dr Ninčić obe- čao, da će objaviti nettunske konvencije ponu- kalo je beogradsku štampu, da je obustavila pi- sanje o tom pitanju očekujući te objave. Među- tim je značajno, da je u isto vrijeme i talijanska štampa obustavila objavljivanje sadržaja nettunskih konvencija, pa kada se uzme u obzir, da je većina talijanske štampe u vladinim rukama, to nema sumnje, da je ova od vlade dobila mig da šuti.

PRED ABOLICIJOM ZA VOJNE DELIKTE.

Ukaz će biti sutra potpisan.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Večeras u 6 sati održana je konferencija vlade. Na ovoj kon- ferenciji raspravljalo se o ukazu abolicije za voj- ne delikte. Kako vađ dopisnik doznaje, ovaj je ukaz dogotovljen pa će po svojoj prilici u Zagrebu biti predložen kralju na potpis.

MINISTRI NA ODMORU.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Ministar unu- tarnjih djela Boža Maksimović otputovao je da- nas iz Koviljače u Zagreb.

v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Ministar finan- cija dr Stojadinović otputovat će sutra na Bled, v BEOGRAD, 14. kolovoza. Zamjenik mi- nistra predsjednika g. Marko Duričić otputovao je danas na liječenje u kupalište Dobrunj.

SUDAR VLAKOVA NA PRUZI BEČ-ZAGREB.

c ZAGREB, 14. kolovoza. Na pruzi Beč— Zagreb dogodila se željeznička nesreća. Brzi vlak sudario se s jednim teretnim vlakom i tom je prilikom ranjen generalni komesar Saveza na- roda za Austriju Zimmermann.

NJEMAČKA I SAVEZ NARODA.

dp PARIS, 14. kolovoza. U službenim se krugovima smatra da Njemačka ne će moći biti primljena u Savez naroda još za vrijeme jesen- skog zasjedanja, nego će u prosincu mjesecu biti sazvano izvanredno zasjedanje Saveza naroda, koje će riješiti ovo pitanje.

GROZNA ŽELJEZNIČKA NESREĆA U FRANCUSKOJ.

dp PARIS, 14. kolovoza. Nedaleko stanicē Amiens dogodila se jutros željeznička nesreća, najstrašnija zadnjih godina u Evropi. Brzi vlak Paris—Amiens iskočio je uslijed prebrze vožnje iz tračnica. Nemoguće je opisati strahote koje su uslijed toga nastale. Dosada je izvučeno ispod ruševina vlaka 39 lješina, koje uopće nije moguće prepoznati. Teško ranjenih imade 160, od kojih se 71 bori sa smrću.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONOVEDJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-19, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно T 60.—

BROJ 178. (1595.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 17. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Postavljanje spomen-mogile.

OPROŠTAJ I ODLAZAK HRVATSKIH SOKOLOVA.

U ZAGREB, 17. kolovoza. Unatoč kiše skupili su se jučer pred Sokolskom centralom na Wilsonovom Trgu svi hrvatski Sokoli u točno u 10 sati prije podne krenuli su u Maksimir, da zemljom donešenom iz svih hrvatskih krajeva naspu spomen-mogilu. U ovoj povorci sudjelovali su svi seljački Sokoli, veliki broj Sokola iz Slavonije, i na kraju komandir. Građanstvo je pravilo gust špalir i oduševljeno i srdačno pozdravilo Sokole. Oko mesta za građnu mogilu zasadeni su deset lipa, koje predstavljaju deset stoljeća hrvatskog državnog života. Tu je bio prisutan i gradonačelnik arh. Heinzl s cjelokupnim gradskim zastupstvom, zatim zastupnici građanskih i vojnih vlasti.

Prva vječn sa zemljom sasuo je starijina Hrv. Sokolskog Saveza Laeko Križ, zatim starijine svih Hrv. Sokolskih Zupa i predsjednici Sokolskih društava, od kojih je svatko izrekao par značajnih patriotskih riječi.

Posle je kiša padala cijelog dana, a stetište osim toga bilo nakvašeno od prijašnjeg dana održane su sokolske vježbe navečer u paviljonima Zagrebačkog zbora, gdje su Sokoli nastupili u prostir vježbama, zatim vježbama sa sabljama, a osobita atrakcija su bili američki Sokoli sa svojim simboličkim vježbama.

U isto vrijeme dok se postavljala mogila u Maksimir otišla su posebna odjeljenja Sokola na Mackov trg. Prvo stolnu crkvu i na Mirogoj, gdje su položili vijenac i to na mjestu gdje je smaknut Matija Gubec položen je vijenac s trobojkom i natpisom »Boreu za Hrv. seljačke pravice — Hrvatski Sokolski Savez 1925.« U Prvostolnoj crkvi na grobu bana Petra Zrinskog i njegovog suriaka Frana Krste Frankopana položen je vijenac s trobojkom i natpisom »Hrvatskim herojima — Hrvatski Sokolski Savez 1925.« Na Mirogoju položene su kite cvijeća na grobove Hrv. Sokola dra Fona, Hoffmanna, dra Bošnjakovića, dra Malca i Tičaka. Jučer na večer nošto se bilo potpuno razvedrilo plivao je Zagreb u moru svijetlosti kao i prvi dan u čast odlaska sokolske braće, kod čega su se osobito isticali sa svojim velikim brojem učesnika Sokoli iz Slavonije, a koje je velika masa građanstva s glazbama ispratila na kolodvor. Ovaj čas odlaze iz Zagreba Sokoli iz Dalmacije i Hrv. Primorja, a prati ih velika masa građana. U gradu se zadržava velik broj Sokola, koji razgledavaju kulturne ustanove prijestolnice svih Hrvata.

DEMOKRATI ZA REVIZIJU USTAVA i zavedenje samouprava.

U ZAGREB, 17. kolovoza. Jučer je ovdje održana skupština delegata demokratske stranke za Hrvatsku, na kojoj su prisustvovali Liuba Davidović, dr. Vojta Marinković, dr. Šumenković, Milan Grol i generalni sekretar Boža Vlahin. Prevladalo je gledište, da demokratska stranka i nadalje stoji na stavovima revizije ustava i provođenja samouprava.

PITANJE KONKORDATA.

Bit će riješeno krajem rujna.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Pregovori za sklapanje konkordata s rimskom Stolicom, koji su bili prekinuti zbog letnjih ferija, nastavit će se krajem mjeseca rujna. Smatra se, da će ovi pregovori trajati najdulje 10 dana, pošto je postignut sporazum u glavnim pitanjima, a sada se imade raspraviti još samo o nekim sitnijim pitanjima, koja su također već u načelu riješena.

JOVAN PLAMENAC U BEOGRADU.

Posjetio je dra Ničića.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Danas je ministra vanjskih poslova dra Ničića posjetio bivši crnogorski ministar vojvoda Jovan Plamenac. Poslije je kod g. Ničića bio albanski ministar unutarnjih poslova Cenabeg, koji se više sat zadržao u razgovoru.

SPORAZUM S MADŽARSKOM.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Danas je potpisan privremeni sporazum s Madžarskom, kojim se rješavaju također privremeno saobraćajni odnosi. Ovaj sporazum stupa odmah na snagu. Tokom budućeg mjeseca biti će potpisan veći broj konvencija s Madžarskom, kojima se rješavaju sporazumno pitanja lakše naravi, koja su ostala otvorena ugovorom o miru.

TRI OSOBE UBIJENE OD GROMA U ZAGREBU.

Za vrijeme sokolskog sleta.

U ZAGREB, 17. kolovoza. Za vrijeme sokolskog sleta, 15. o. mja., prigodom onog nevremena, ubijene su u Zagrebu tri osobe od groma. Nedaleko Tuškantca ubijena je Marija Zamančić, kuharica iz Klanjca. Ostala je na mjestu mrtva. Kod sletista je ubijena Berta Mraz, posebnica iz Kranjske Gore. Ona je za jedan sat preminula u bolnici. Na gradskoj livadi nađen je mrtav željeznički radnik Janko Stršina i nega je grom ubio. Sve troje je munja udarila u glavu.

SAMOUBISTVO UČITELJA CITRE.

Pokušaj samoubitva detektiva.

U ZAGREB, 17. kolovoza. Jučer se u Novoj Vesi broj 40 objesio Ferdinand Grajof, učitelj citre. Razlog je samoubitven duševno rastrvoistvo. — Sinčić je izvršio pokušaj samoubitva redarstveni agent Josip Stefek. Isplatio si je hitac u prsa. Prevežen je u beznađnom stanju u bolnicu. Motiv: bračne razmirice.

Alarmantne vijesti

O RUSKO - NIEMAČKOM VOJNO - SAVEZNOU UGOVORU.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Večorašnje »Vreme« javlja iz Bukurešta, da su na rusko-rumunskoj granici počeli veliki vojni manevri, u kojima sudjeluje oko pol milijuna ruskih vojnika. Istovremeno se na rusko-poljskoj granici obdržavaju vojne vježbe pri kojima sudjeluje ravno tri i pol milijuna sovjetskih vojnika.

Savezno s time javljaju iz Beča »Novosti«, da je u Poljskoj pobudilo veliko uzbuđenje, jer je iz-

među Njemačke i Rusije sklopljen vojni savezni ugovor, koji predviđa diohu Poljske Rusija dobiva Kovno, Minsk i Brest-Litovsk, dok će Njemačka zanositi one dijelove Poljske, koji su još prije pripadali. Preostali će neutralna Poljska s Warszawom i Lwowom. Ujedno Rusija i Njemačka preuzimaju zajednički protektorat nad Litvom, Estonskom i Lotiškom.

U Beogradu je mrtvo.

ALI IPAK JE KRIVO, DA SE U ZAGREBU PREVIŠE »HRVATOVALO«.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Osim ministra vanjskih poslova dra Ničića i ministra industrije i trgovine dra Kraljača nije se dosada povratio u Beograd nijedan od ministara. Zbog toga je politički život danas ovdje bio potpuno mrtav. Za sutra se očekuje povratak ostalih ministara, a po svojoj prilici će s njima doći i Stjepan Radić, da prisustvuje konferencijama delegacije pri Savezu naroda u Genovi.

Inače su ovdajšnje novine pune izvještaja o proslavi u Zagrebu i sve složno tvrde, da je ovdje bila manifestacija za sporazum radikala i radničevaca. O samoj tisućgodišnjici i sokolskom danu piše se malo i nezgodno, dapače i s nekim omalovažavanjem. U stanovitim radikalnim krugovima vlada šta više zbog događaja u Zagrebu neraznolozjenje. Ističe se, da se tamo previše »hrvatovalo« i zapravo manifestovalo za separatistički-federalističku hrvatsku ideju.

RAD FINANCIJSKOG ODBORA.

Nastavit će se uskoro.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Financijski odbor započet će radom čim se povrati ministar financija Stojadinović iz Crne Gore.

POVIŠEN ĆE BITI DRŽ. PRINOS ZA NOVINARSKI MIROVINSKI FOND.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Ministar prosvjete g. Velja Vukićević prije svog polaska u Vrnjačku banju izjavio je novinarima da će državni prinos za mirovinski fond novinara povisiti od 25 na 250.000 dinara.

NEMA PROMJENA U BUGARSKOJ.

Cankovljeva izjava.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Ovanio je stigla izjava bugarskog ministra predsjednika Cankova, koji poriče sve vijesti o skorij promjeni vlade u Bugarskoj. Cankov je izjavio i ako dođe do promjene bit će samo slabih izmjena i to s vremenom i postepeno.

IZ KONSULARNE SLUŽBE.

U BEOGRAD, 17. kolovoza. Generalnim konzulom u Rimu imenovan je Dobrovič Svilokosić, za s Budimpeštom.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-66 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duljo vrijeme razmjerno

Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 150. (1597.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 20. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Vlada RR potpisala je nettunske konvencije.

PREMA TOME JE SMIJESNO, DA DR KRAJČAČ PERE RUKU I NETTUNSKOJE KONVENCIJE PREDSTAVLJA KAO DJELO PP VLADE.

SUSAJ, 19. kolovoza. (Od našeg posebnog dopisnika). U ovdšnjim političkim krugovima, a prema informacijama koje su primljene iz sigurnih talijanskih vrela, ne može se shvatiti nezadovoljstvo hrvatskih ministara s Nettunskim konvencijama i ako bi ovo nezadovoljstvo i inače bilo ne samo shvatljivo nego i opravdano. Zato se ova gospoda ministri nijesu na vrijeme stigli pripremiti potpis ovih konvencija, koje su potpisane 20. srpnja, dok je nova vlada položila prisegu na 18. srpnja, dakle potpis konvencija je izvršen pod vladom Radićevaca i radikala. Istina je, da je približno bilo određeno, da se ove konvencije potpišu na 17. srpnja, ali upravo

na Mussoliniev nalog odloženo je potpisivanje, dok se ne riješi vladina kriza u Beogradu, jer je Mussolini htio, da ove konvencije potpiše nova vlada, a tako je i bilo. Prema tome je smiješno da dr. Krajač danas pere ruke i Nettunске konvencije predstavlja kao djelo PP vlade.

RIJEKA, 19. kolovoza. U «Il Resto del Carlino» izašao je članak od profesora Giovanni Borellia o Nettunskim konvencijama u kojem samna otvoreno i bez sustezanja priznaje, da je ovim konvencijama osigurano apsolutno gospodstvo Italije nad Jadranskom (Sicilia) absolutu del Adriatico).

Porodica gosp. Radića u Beogradu.

STJEPAN RADIĆ U JAJINCIMA GOVORI SRPSKIM SELJACIMA I IGRA KOLO UZ SVIRKU HARMONIKE. U KOJE SE UHVATA I NJEGOVA SUPRUGA. — NERVOZNI RADIKALI.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Jutros je stigao brzim vlakom g. Stjepan Radić sa suprugom i s mladim svojim sinom Brankom. S njima su doputovali ministar za agrarnu reformu g. Pavle Radić, dr. Maček i dr. Krnjević. Na kolodvoru dočekalo ga je nekoliko pristasa i trojica novinara. Ovi nijesu znali što da ga pitaju, pa su ga samo upitali: Kako dugo ostanete u Beogradu? Na ovo je odgovorio g. Stjepan Radić: Mislim do u subotu uvečer. G. Ninčić misli, da će on s konferencijom biti gotov za jedan dan. Ostaje mi prema tomu vremena da zađem u Sumadiju i da se tamo sastanem s mojim prijateljem Acom Stanojevićem.

Poslije toga odveo se cijelo društvo automobilima u radikalski hotel «Paris», gdje je bio doručak. Brzo se raširio glas o Radićevu dolasku i pred hotelom se skupilo mnogo svijeta i među njima i nekoliko Crnogoraca. Kada je palo nekoliko poklika: «Živio Radić!» upadne jedan Crnogorac i reče: Ne galami! — što mu kličeš? — Zastužio je, bre! Pola države nam je ko poklonio! Poslije doručka svi su se odvezli u Zlatiborsku ul. br. 79 u vilu g. P. Radića, koju je on iznajmio za svoju porodicu.

Poslije toga posjetio je g. Stjepan Radić u društvu svoje žene i sina sva radićevska ministarstva, gdje je svagdje svečano dočekan i ministri su mu podnijeli izvještaj o radu u resorima. Od 14 ostalih ministarstava Radićeva obitelji posjetila je samo «žutu kuću» (ministarstvo vanjskih poslova), gdje ih je dočekao ministar dr. Ninčić. Novinarji su se snеbivali od čuđa zbog ovog familiarnog posjeta, koji je doista jedinstven ne samo u Beogradu nego i u cijelom svijetu. Porodica g. Radića zadržala se kod dra Ninčića duže vremena, a govor je voden o tehničkom radu u delegaciji pri Savezu naroda.

Nakon toga je bio oblied u «Parisu» u užem krugu. Za vrijeme oblieda došlo su g. Radiću predstavnice Ženskog pokreta i pozvale ga, da posjeti njihovu domaćinsku školu u Jajincima, koju polaze samo seoske djevojke. G. Radić odzvao se ovom pozivu i odveoao se s obitelji u Jajince (dva sata automobilom od Beograda) gdje je pregledana ova doista lijepo uređena škola. Na glas o dolasku Radićevom skupio se veći broj seljaka, kojima je Radić održao govor. Uz svirku harmonike povelо se kolo, u koje se uхватио g. Radić i njegova supruga. Seljaci su oduševljeno klicali Radiću sve do njegova odlaska.

Na povratku u Beograd posjetio je g. Radić opet u društvu svoje supruge i sina radikalski klub gdje je konferirao s predsjednikom Ljubom Zivkovićem. Poslije toga zadržala se porodica g. Stjepana Radića u vremenu u Hrvatskom seljačkom klubu.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Današnji nastup porodice g. Stjepana Radića primljen je s malo simpatija u političkim krugovima. Radikali s nezgodovanjem su govorili o posjetama porodice g. Stjepana Radića u ministarstvima i o primanju izvještaja u prisustvu jedne žene i malodobnog mladića.

Radikali naglašuju, da ovakvo ne postupa nitko ni kralj, a kamo li šef jedne stranke. Osnovito neugodno doimila se radikala vijest, da g. Radić kani da se zaleti u Sumadiju. Odmah je brzojavno pozvan u Beograd g. Aca Stanojević samo da nema Radić razloga da ga posjeti, ali se ipak radikali plaše da Aca Stanojević, koji je stariji gospodin, ne će putovati u Beograd, pa bi Stjepan Radić ipak mogao da ode u unutrašnjost.

KONFERENCIJA DELEGACIJE.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. G. Ninčić sazvaо je za sutra u 10 sati prije podne konferenciju članova naše delegacije pri Savezu naroda u Genevi.

POVIŠENE SUBVENCIJE KAZALIŠTIMA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Umjetničko odjeljenje ministarstva prosvjete sastavilo je proračun za svoj odlo. Kako se doznaje između ostaloga, povišene su subvencije kazalištima.

NEMA POSEBNE HRVATSKE

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Današnja «Samouprava» na uvodnom mjestu polemizira vrlo živo s člankom nar. zastupnika dra Alberta Bazale, koji je izašao u «Graničaru». Veli: Dake posebna Hrvatska? Tu leži zec! Ali svako neka upamti, kao što neka posebne Srbije ni Slovenije, tako ne može biti ni posebne Hrvatske.

PRED AMNESTIJOM POLITIČKIH KRIVACA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Dovađen je spisak čisto političkih krivaca, koji će biti amnestirani u najskorije vrijeme. Amnestija obuhvata političke krivice od 1919. pa do 15. kolovoza o. g. Prema tomu bit će pomilovani i svi komunisti.

SMJENJIVANJE UPRAVNIH ČINOVNIKA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Doznaje se, da je iz ministarstva unutarnjih poslova poslano velikim županima u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji više ukaza o smjenjivanju upravnih činovnika. Bit će smijenjeni svi pristasa samostalne demokratske stranke.

NUNCIJ PELEGRINETTI KOD dra NINČIĆA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Nešto prije posjete Radićeve porodice u ministarstvu vanjskih poslova posjetio je dra Ninčića papirski nuncij Pelegrinetti. Kako se čuje, vijećanja za sklapanje konkordata bit će nastavljena iza 20. rujna o. g.

PUT dra STOJADINOVIĆA U CRNU GORU.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. kolovoza. Ministar financija dr. Stojadinović otputovao je s Bleda preko Zagreba Ličkom željeznicom do Splita, odakle će parobrodom do Kotora dalje u Crnu Goru.

Dr. CILIGA AMNESTIRAN I PUŠTEN NA SLOBODU.

v. ZAGREB, 19. kolovoza. Dr. Ante Ciliga, kojega su naše vlasti protjerale u Italiju i koji je tamo uhapšen, jer je godine 1920. predvodio ustanak istarskih Hrvata i Slovenaca protiv talijanskih vlasti, pušten je danas u Pulju iz vojnoga zatvora na temelju amnestije za političke krivice.

AMERIČKO-BELGIJSKI SPORAŽUM O ISPLATI DUGOVA.

dp. WASHINGTON, 19. kolovoza. Postignut je sporazum između američke i belgijske vlade u pitanju ratnih dugova. Zaključeno je, da Belgija isplati ratni dug od 170 milijuna dolara u roku od 60 godina bez kamata, dok dug od 246 milijuna dolara, kojeg je Belgija učinila poslije primirja bit će isplaćen isto u roku od 60 godina, ali s 3 1/2 posto kamata.

NAPADAJ NA BUGARSKE PARLAMENTARCE U PARISU.

dp. PARIS, 19. kolovoza. Danas su nepoznati bugarski emigranti napali u botolgozskoj šumi predsjednika sabora Kujeta i potpredsjednika Vateva. Obolila su isprebimana i redarstvo ih je na vrijeme spasilo od ošte smrti.

OTPREMANJE MAĐARSKIH KOMUNISTA U RUSIJU.

dp. BUDIMPESITA, 19. kolovoza. Danas su otpremljena 23 mađarska komunista na čehoslovačku granicu odakle će produžiti put u Rusiju. U njihovu zamjenu dolaze mađarski vojni zarobljenici iz Rusije.

PRED ŠPANJOLSKOM OFENZIVOM U MAROKU.

dp. GIBRALTAR, 19. kolovoza. General Primo de Rivera stigao je u Algeciras, gdje će se sastati s maršalom Petainom i Malvyom. Iz Madrida i Seville stizavaju dnevno nove španjolske čete u Maroko.

ŠAHOVSKA UTAKMICA.

dp. DEBRECZIN, 19. kolovoza. Na šahovskoj utakmici bili su danas ovi rezultati Vuković—Prokes (Prag) remis; Asztalos (Sarajevo) i Weiss (Augsburg) remis.

Sirom Slavonije.

GRADSKI IZBORI U VIROVITICI.
Rascjep među radikalima.
Virovitička, 18. kolovoza. — Ovdješnji radikalni
Kaponja, odvjetnik dr. Josip Antoš, podnio je posebna
kandidatku listinu za predstojeću gradske izbore, koji će
se obaviti 30. o. m. Time se dr. Antoš sa svojim pristaha-

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U SR. KARLOVCIMA.
Uz sudjelovanje petrovvaradinske »Nevena«.
Sr. Karloveci, 18. kolovoza. — Proslava 1000-go-
dišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva predslavit će se u Srijem.
Karlovcima na osobito svečan način u nedjelju 23. o. m.

NAPADAJ ORJUNAŠA U ČESKU BESEDU U PAKRACU.
Osveća za simpatije Čeha među Hrvatima.
Pakrac, 18. kolovoza. — Česko-slovenska beseda
u Pakracu ima svoje prostorije u svratištu »Groat«, koje
su prije posjedovali Hrvati, namjeravši ih sebi za članovi-

NEUREDNOSTI U PLOVIDBI NA DUNAVU.
Pojedinci zastavljaju parobrode na otvorenom Dunavu.
Vukovar, 18. kolovoza. — Jučer, kad je parobrod
»Karadord«, vlasništvo Brodarskog sindikata, odmahao
prilicom od Novog Sela željezom malednom pred brod jedan

POKRÉT PROF. VIDOVICA U SRIJEMU.
Klub dopisno škole u Mitrovici.
Mitrovica, 18. kolovoza. — Poznati pokret prof.
Milutina Vidovića iz Sarajeva za moralno i etičko po-

TRAGIČNA SMRT DJEVOJČICE U DRENS. SLATNIKU.
Savršila je vršača mašinar.
Dakovo, 18. kolovoza. — U selu je Drenskom Sla-
tniku zagravlja prošle nedjelje na tragičan način 8-godiš-

TEŠKA NESREĆA U BRACEVCIMA.
Smrtonosan pad u bunar, dubok preko 40 m.
Bracevci, 18. kolovoza. — Ovdješnji mlinar Šte-

Gr. članovi odbora za proslavu upozoruju se,
da je danas u 8.30 sati na večer sjednica kod Go-
roga.
Pobjednici na zagrebačkom slotu, Javili smo,
da je odjel Sokolice Hrvatskog Sokola Osijek i
odnio prvu nagradu u velikom natjecanju pri-
godom III hrvatskog svetskog slota u Zagre-
bu. Odjel se sastojao od ovih sestara: Mielka Ga-
lovićeva, Merika Mayerova, Anica Su-
lova, Mielka Sulova, Agica Kovačeviće-
va, Elsa Metzingerova i Zlata Senci-
jeva (od mogućih 540 bodova polučile su ravno
500 bodova, dakle 92,22 posto. Društvu, kao i
svakoj pojedincu Sokolici, čestitamo na uspjehu.

HRVATSKI SPOMEDANI.
20. kolovoza.
1880. f. Stjepan Glavač, prvi hrvatski zemljopisac.
1849. * Ladislav Mrzović, pisac, u Zagrebu.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.
U Urania-kigu: »Crne ruže«, (Rendez-vous mit dem
Tode.) Monumentalna pustolovna drama u 6 činova. Po-
četak u 5. 7 i 8.45 sati. Pristup mladeti dozvoljen.

Noćnu ljekarničku službu vrše od 17. do uključivo 23.
o. m. u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Jonke (Zupaniška
ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Fišter (Jelačićev
trg).

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U OSIJEKU.
Zgodici tombole. — Illuminacija grada. — Prijava
za prodavaonice.

Zgodici velike tombole, koja će se održati
prigodnom proslavom Tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kra-
ljevska u Osijeku, 6. rujna o. g., izloženi su od
danas u trgovini tvornice umjetnog pokučićva
»Tvornica« u Kapucinskoj ulici 7. Karte, kojima je
cijena 5 dinara, po komadu, prodaju se po gospo-

Gr. članovi odbora za proslavu upozoruju se,
da je danas u 8.30 sati na večer sjednica kod Go-
roga.
Pobjednici na zagrebačkom slotu, Javili smo,
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500 bodova, dakle 92,22 posto. Društvu, kao i
svakoj pojedincu Sokolici, čestitamo na uspjehu.

Dolazak velikog župana. Danas se jutro čeka
dolazak novoimenovanog oblasnog velikog
župana g. dra Ljudevita Gajca, da započne još u
subotu preuzetu dužnost sefa oblasti. (»Dravin-
je veliki župan već jučer stigao i primio pravno i
stručne referencije oblasti.)

Sproved pok. Petra Krstića. Mrtvo tijelo in-
dustrijalca i trgovca pok. Petra Krstića, koji je
15. o. m. umro u Orazu, stiglo je sinoć u 8.15 sati
automobilom u Osijek. (Automobil su, kako je jav-
ljeno, zadržale na granici naše carske vlasti i
propustile ga tek na intervenciju upravnih obla-

Liječnička vijest. Primarni liječnik ovdješnji
zemaljske bolnice g. dr. Vatroslav Florščütz je
otputovao: je na odmor na kojem ostaje do 15.
rujna o.

Gradske vijesti.

Liječnička vijest. O. Med. Univ. dr. Luka Ma-
sljač, liječnik u Valpovu, vratio se s dopusta te
prima bolesnike kao i do sada. 12.339-1

Sit vuk i koza cijela. Primamo; Osijek dno
19. augusta 1925. Uredništvo »Hrvatskog Lista«,
Osijek. Pozivom na § 26. zakona o štampi mo-
lim da u naredni broj vašeg lista uvrstite sljedeći
ispravak bilješke, koja je u broju vašeg lista od 19.

Najtečaj za mjesto gradskog zomeira. Kod
gradskog se poglavarstva ima popuniti mjesto gr-
geometra. Namještenje je za prve tri godine po-
kusno i privremeno, a onda za slučaj zadovoljenja
stalno s pravom na mirovinu. Prema Statutu za
poglavarstvene činovnike i službenike spada gr.
geometar u II kategoriju s osnovnom plaćom od
godisnjih 3000 dinara i položajnom plaćom, dok
ne postane definitivni od 60 posto od 1920 dinara
godisnje. Stanarina iznosa za neoženjene 75 po-
sto od 1440 dinara godisnje. Lični dodatak iznosa
26 dinara dnevno, stambeni 4 dinara dnevno, iz-
vanredni dodatak 340 dinara mjesečno, doprinos
po članu obitelji 5 dinara dnevno i doprinos za
djecu do 6 godina 360 dinara, do 12 godina 600 di-
nara, a preko 12 godina 960 dinara godisnje. Una-
predenje u borovima biva u smislu štafeta svako
3. godine definitivnu službu. Natjecatelji na ovo
namještenje imadu do uključivo 15. rujna 1925.
predložiti gradskom poglavarstvu vlastitoržisku pi-
sanu molbu sa slijedećim priložima: 1. Krašnji
rodni list; 2. Domovnicu; 3. Liječničku svjedodž-
bu, da je zdrav i bez tjelesne mane; 4. Materijalnu
svjedodžbu; 5. Svjedodžbu o državnim ispitima
propisani za civ. geometre; 6. Svjedodžbu o do-
sadašnjoj praksi; 7. Svjedodžbu o neporocnosti; 8.
Curriculum vitae, ištinito i ispravno.

Interes srijemskih privrednika za osječku iz-
ložbu. Izaslanici ovdješnje trgovačko-obrtničke
komore, gg. potpredsjednik Plein i tajnik dr. Be-
sio, koji su bili na otvorenju srijemske privred-
ne izložbe u Mitrovici, 16. o. m., vratili su se ju-
čer u Osijek. Kažu, da se Srijemci, uzlagivom ane-
lagaci istomne izložbe interesiraju za osječku pri-
rednu izložbu (10.—14. listopada), za u nekoj
od njih spremni da izlože stanovite uzorke u Os-
ijeku. — Izaslanici su se komore usput svratili u
Vukovar i uređili isto pitanje komorskog prireza.

Naručavanje noćnog mira u okolišu bludilista.
Primamo: Mi niza potpisani kućevlasnici i stam-
ni Prilaza i Prilazna ulice Zrinjevac, molimo
uredništvo »Hrvatskog Lista« da izvoli uvrstiti u
svoj cijenjeni list sljedeće: Noćni mir i skan-
dali, koji se dozđaju redovno svaku noć do rana
sore, silu nas ponovno, pošto su naše brojne ape-
lacije ostale bez uspjeha, ovim putem gg. zrađa-
ničelna i sefa poljeće umoliti, da nastoje oko
toza, da ovi skandali i smetanje noćnog mira pre-
stanu i da se jednom za uvjek noćni lokali koji u
tu ulicu više ne spadaju, odstrane. Prigodom par-
celače i prodaje kućnih gradilišta u tom dijelu
grada, obećano je, s obavezom gradskog poglavar-
stva, da će se noćni lokali maknuti odavle izvan
grada. Sad je ulica gotovo izgrađena, a o odstra-
njenju lokala ni traga. Mi potpisani građani osie-
ćamo isto ono pravo, kao i drugi, da se naš moral-
ni osjećaj i noćni mir uzma u zaštitu, te da se čim
prije i najefekasnije postupi, da se ovo smetanje
gledano pronasti moralno odstrani. Molimo novom-
no kompetentnu oblast, da nas zahtjev čim prije
riješ. U Osijeku, dne 14. kolovoza 1925. — Ste-
pan Magušić, Jakob Gross, Drag. Wegner, Josi-
ljana Landor, Viktor Pentz, Martin Pentz, Josip
Gasteiger, Elizabeta Safarik, Vlado Ispanović,
Hinko Teves i Stefan Balar.

Popis stanovništva. Kako je posljednji popis
stanovništva u kraljevini SHS od god. 1921. sa-
zemaljske bolnice g. dr. Vatroslav Florščütz je
otputovao: je na odmor na kojem ostaje do 15.
rujna o.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

JEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na dalje vrijeme razmjerno
Za godištno pretplatu D 50.—

BROJ 182. 1599.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 22. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Na braniku.

ŠTO IM NAJVIŠE SMETA!

u ZAGREB, 21. kolovoza. Današnji »Hrvat« stoji i brani čast hrvatskog naroda, na kraju će ga i obraniti.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Pozornost političkih krugova obraćena je najviše Hrv. Zajednici tako da izgleda kao da vlada ponče druga protivnika. Cjelokupna vladina štampa mnogo se havi tobožnjim neuspjesima Hrvatske Zajednice koje podkriplepljuje vijestima o propadanju zajedničke štampe u prvom redu zagrebačkog »Hrvata«. Naravno da ih je današnji »Hrvatov« demantirao iznenadno, ali se oni brzo utješili na radijsko »Vreme« ovaj demantirao donosi pod naslovom »Zadnji napori Hrv. Zajednice«.

Radić iskomplimentiran iz Beograda.

JER POSTOJI BOJAZAN, DA BI ON MOGAO KAO DEMAGOGE POREMETITI DOSADANJE SHVAĆANJE POLITIČKOG ŽIVOTA U SRBIJI.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Poslije dvodnevne boravka večeras u 8 sati i 10 časaka otputovao je iz Beograda porodica g. Stjepana Radića. Ovaj odlazak došao je iznenada, jer kako je poznato g. Stjepan Radić je prigodom svog dolaska izjavio, da će ostati u Beogradu najmanje do subote uvečer. Iz njegove okoline se tvrdi, da je g. Stjepan Radić morao otputovati zbog neodgovitih stranačkih poslova, ali se posve sigurno zna, da je skraćivanje njegovog boravka uslijedilo na želju i na zahtjev njegovih saveznika. G. Radić postao je u Beogradu nepoćudan, ne zbog njegovih zahtjeva ili želja, jer on nije ništa tražio, već naprotiv nastojao samo da uvjeri javnost kako je on veliki pobornik narodnog jedinstva, a preko svega brani Vidovdanski ustav i centralizam. Nepoćudan je postao zbog njegovih metoda i nastupa i što postoji opravdana bojazan, da bi on kao demagoge mogao da poremeti dosadnje shvaćanje političkog života u Srbiji.

Talijansko-sovjetski sporazum.

MUSOLINI ĆE POĆI U MOSKVI.

u RIM, 21. kolovoza. Berlinski dopisnik ovdješnje »Tribune« doznaje, da su englesko-francusko-njemački pregovori o naktu sigurnosti silno uzbuđili Sovjetske političke krugove, jer na taj način Sovjetska Rusija ostati će izolirana. Usprkos svim demantima stalno je, da će u najkraće vrijeme doći u Rim Čičerin da zaključi sovjetsko-talijanski sporazum. Tom prilikom bit će između Čičerina i Mussolinija raspravljena sva politička pitanja, a poslije naveličenog sporazuma otići će sam Mussolini u Moskvu i tamo potpisati taj sporazum. Ove informacije najbolje dokazuju okolnost, da je Italija upozorila Njemačku neka ne ulazi u Savez naroda i neka se pod nikolu cijenu ne da upreznuti u politička i vojnička kola Francuske.

RADIĆ SE SPREMA U HAJDUK VELJKOVU KRAJINU.

Da prouči slavnu prošlost radikala.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Jutros od 8 pa skoro do 10 sati prije podne Stjepan Radić razgovarao je s Acom Stanojevićem. Gospodin Radić je poslije razgovora izjavio novinarima da je bilo razgovora o svemu, a najviše o prošlosti radikalne stranke. Da proučim ovu slavnu prošlost, rekao je gosp. Radić, ja ću na jesen otići u Knjaževac i obići cijelu hajduk Veljkovu Krajinu.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. U 1 sat poslije podne dao je ministar vanjskih poslova g. ministar Ninčić ručak u čast porodice gospodina Radića. Prisutni su bili osim izvan kruga Radićevog samo naši delegati pri Savezu naroda.

ZA POTPUNU NEZAVISNOST SIRIJE Izjava Atrac-paše.

dp. BERLIN, 21. kolovoza. Posebno dopisniku »Vossische Zeitung« pošlo je za rukom da u Medželu razgovara s vodom ustaških Druza Atrac-pašom. Ovaj je izjavio novinaru, da je francusko gospodstvo postalo nesposobno i Druzi su odlučili boriti se tako dugo, dok ne izvognu potpunu nezavisnost Sirije.

ATENTAT NA ALFONSA XIII?

Ništa se ne zna pouzdano.

dp. PARIS, 21. kolovoza. I milo demantirala španjolskog poslanika ovdje se podržavaju vijesti o pokušanom atentatu na kralja Alfonsa XIII. Ove vijesti potvrđuju i putnici iz Španjolske ali manjkaju sve potankosti. Prema jednim vijestima kralju se nije ništa dogodilo, dok druge vijesti javljaju da je teže ranjen licem u lijevo rame, dok je njegov pratilac vojvoda Miranda ubijen. Isto se sada doznaje, da je pred nekoliko dana pokušao atentat na dvorski vlak nedaleko Barcelone, ali da je bomba zatajila.

VIJESTI IZ BEOGRADA.

Novi državni podsekretari. — Put ministara na Bled. — Pokret bosanskih rudara. — Nova kovani novac.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Po svoj prilici sutra će biti uveden u dužnost novoimenoвани državni podsekretari, čija su imena poznata.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Ministar unutarnjih poslova g. Boža Maksimović vraća se sutra iz Karlovič Vary.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Ministar pošta i brzjava dr. Superina otputovao je na Bled da podnese kralju na potpis ukaz o umirovljenju starih, a postavljanju novih članovnika kod svih poštanskih direkcija. Jednako je otputovao na Bled ministar prosvjete Velja Vukičević, koji je također sa sobom ponio veći broj ukaza.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Danas poslije podne posjetio je ministra vanjskih poslova dra Niničića albanski ministar unutarnjih poslova Cenabeg. Oba državnika proveli su duže vremena u razgovoru.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Danas je stiglo na Sušak 10 vagona kovanih dvodimarki u ukupnom iznosu od 200 milijuna dinara. Ovaj će novac odmah biti upućen u Zagreb i Ljubljanu, gdje će se odmah staviti u promet.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. Danas je ovamo stigla delegacija ministarstva šuma i ruda, koja je u Sarajevu vodila pregovore s rudarskim radnicima. Smatra se da do rudarskog štrajka ne će doći, iako su pregovori prekinuti, jer sami radnici uviđaju, da je neugodno vrijeme za štrajk, tim više što država raspolaže s preko 3000 vagona rezervnog uglja.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. U najskorije vrijeme bit će stavljena u promet treća telefonska linija između Zagreba i Beograda.

VIJESTI IZ ZAGREBA.

Rasprava protiv trgovaca bijelim robljem. — Kavanari podižu cijene.

u ZAGREB, 21. kolovoza. Danas je nastavljena rasprava protiv svodilje Wencel i trgovaca bijelim robljem. Preslušava su sve zavedene diovojke, koje redom terete optužene. Za raspravu vlada velik interes a osobito među ženskim svijetom.

u ZAGREB, 21. kolovoza. Neki kavanari počeli su opet da podižu cijene. Podučeno je već nekoliko prijava. Neizbježna je ponovna intervencija vlasti.

† MIROSLAV pl. VUKELIĆ.

u ZAGREB, 21. kolovoza. Danas je ovdje umro senior naših epigramatičara Miroslav pl. Vukelić, otac našeg humorističara Zvara Vukelića. Pokojniku su bile 73 godine.

AUSTRIJA PREDLAŽE UKIDANJE BRZOG VLAKA ZAGREB—BEČ.

Za volju podizanja prometa s Trstom.

u ZAGREB, 21. kolovoza. Danas je ovamo stigla delegacija uprave austrijskih željeznica, koja je predložila, da se ukine direktan brzi voz Zagreb—Beč i obratno, jer da je premlena frekvencija. Austrijska delegacija predložila je da ostane jedina brzovozna veza Beč—Zidani Most—Ljubljana—Trst, kao što je to bilo i prije rata. Medjutim se zna, da je neosnovana (vrdnja uprave austrijskih željeznica, nego se ide zatim, da se za volju Italije pojača veza s Trstom, a ne sa Zagrebom.

u BEOGRAD, 21. kolovoza. U ministarstvu saobraćaja izraduje se projekt o izgradnji još jedne željezničke pruge Beograd—Niš.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 20.—; na duže vrijeme razmjera-
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 60.—

BROJ 183. (1600.)

OSIJEK, NEĐJELJA 23. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Hrvatska Zajednica pred narodom.

GRAĐANI I SELJACI DAJU POJIVERENJE PREDSTAVNICIMA HRVATSKE POLITIKE.

u SISAK, 22. kolovoza. Ovdje je održana vrlo brenje svih prisutnih građana i seljaka, hrvatsko posvećena skupština Hrv. Zajednice. na kojoj je došlo i mnogo seljaka, članova Hrv. seljačke stranke. Veliki govor održao je narodni zastupnik dr. Albert Bazaža koji je ocrtao razvoj političkih događaja kao i njihovo značenje i razloži što se ima poduzeti da se hrvatski redovi na novo okupe. Njegov je govor naišao na oduševljenje prisutnih.

Radikalima smeta Radićeva popularnost u Srbiji.

ONI GA SE NE PLAŠE KAO HRVATA, VEĆ KAO SELJAKA.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. U ovdješnjim političkim krugovima mnogo se komentira izjava g. Radića o Ljubi Davidoviću za koga je rekao: «KOD NAS ĆE DAVIDOVIĆ IZGUBITI SVE, ZA MJESEC DANA NE ĆE IMATI NIJEDNOG HRVATA OD VRIJEDNOSTI». Ova izjava g. Radića smatra se kao njegova horba protiv demokratske stranke i njenog društva, da se ne bi ostvarila više puta naglašena verzija prema kojoj bi g. Davidović a eventualno i muslimani ušli na leso u vladu. Prema tome izgleda, da g. Radić želi ostati u vladi sam s radikalima.

Medutim mora se priznati, da se radikalji zbog toga odviše ne vesele, jer s Radićem muče veliku muku, a što im najviše smeta to je silni porast popularnosti g. Radića u Beogradu i Srbiji, koja za počma smatrati kao svoga čovjeka. Sadržanje stanje najbolje karakteriše izjavu jednog uglednog radikala, koji je rekao: Mi se ne plašimo Radića kao Hrvata — već kao seljaka.

Političke prognoze ovaj čas teško je postavljati. Medutim jedno je stalno: Sve ovisi o tome, hoće li hrvatska opozicija na jesen istupiti pošteno ili jedinstveno.

Od toga ne će biti ništa!

G. RADIĆ PROTIV REVIZIJE USTAVA.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. Jučerašnje izjave g. Stjepana Radića, kad je na pitanje novinara, šta misli o novoj orijentaciji demokratske stranke i o njezinim revizionističkim tendencijama, odgovorio: «Od toga ne će biti ništa!» pokrivalju se potpuno s današnjim pisanjem glavnog organa radikala «Samopravo», «Samoprava» na-

ime na prvodnom mjestu osvrćući se na ovu izjavu g. Stjepana Radića veli: Da će prema sporazumu između radikala i Hrvatske seljačke stranke doći do revizije ustava samo onda, KADA SE I AKO SE BUDE U FAKTIČNOJ PRIMJENI USTAVA POKAZALA ZA TO POTREBA.

DANAŠNJA BUGARSKA I «SPORAZUM» RR.

SOFIJA, 22. kolovoza. «La Bulgarie» donosi iscrpan izvještaj o proslavi u Zagrebu, koji završio ovako:

«Bugarska se može samo veseliti blizjoj saradnji Hrvata i Srba, jer to djelovanje može utri put širem savezu Slavena, naročito onih na Balkanu, koje su nesložne vazda drug držali na uzdi. I bugarsko javno mišljenje prati sa simpatijom sudjelovanje Srba i Hrvata, koje u zadnje vrijeme sve više izlazi na površinu. Dao Bog svečanosti u Zagrebu složile u radu Srbe i Hrvate za obnovu njihove vlastite zemlje, a po tom i za probuđenje novih odnosa na Balkanu».

NAŠI DELEGATI ZA GENEVU PUTUJU

2. RUJNA.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. U ministarstvu vanjskih poslova donešeno je definitivno rješenje, da naša delegacija za Genuvu oputuje 2. rujna. Pojedini delegati oputovat će iz onih mjesta gdje obično borave. Ministar Ninčić oputovat će iz Beograda preko Zagreba, gdje će se sastati sa Stjepanom Radićem i s njim zajedno prosljeđiti put u Genuvu. S njima će oputovati i dr. Krunjević.

PUT GROFA BETHLENA U GENEVU.

dp BUDIMPEŠTA, 22. kolovoza. Ministar predsjednik Bethlen putuje prvih dana mjeseca rujna u Genuvu na sjednicu Saveza naroda, a kao delegati putuju s njim grof. Albert Aponyi, ministar financija Valko i general Tancoz.

U PONEĐJELJAK BIT ĆE SJEDNICA VLADE.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. Većina ministara izbiva izvan Beograda. Ministar unutarnjih djela Boža Maksimović na povratku iz Karlovih Vary oputovao je na Bled gdje će biti primljen od kralja u audijenciju, pak se vraća u nedjelju ili najkasnije u ponedjeljak ujutro u Beograd. Ministar prosvjete Vella Vukičević nalazi se također na Bledu, gdje je podnio na potpis više ukaza, pa će se također najkasnije do ponedjeljka ujutro vratiti u Beograd. U ponedjeljak nosilje podne održat će se sjednica vlade.

Dr ŽANIĆ NIJE BIO NA SKUPŠTINI U KRIŽEVcima.

u ZAGREB, 22. kolovoza. Naknadno se utvrđuje, da narodni zastupnik g. dr. Milovan Žanić nije sudjelovao pri sastanku disidenata Hrv. seljačke stranke u Križevcima.

RADIĆ U KRŠKOM.

u ZAGREB, 22. kolovoza. Sutra putuje gosp. Stjepan Radić u Krško da prisustvuje slavi u počast palim Hrvatima i Slovencima u borbama seljačke bune godine 1873.

SVE ŠTO NIJE JUGOSOKOL.

u ZAGREB, 22. kolovoza. Večeras je posebnim vlakom trebalo da oputuje u Beograd 750 zagrebačkih sportaša da prisustvuju tamošnjim utakmicama. Medutim je u zadnji čas ministar saobraćaja ukiniu ovu povlasticu.

PREDAVANJE O NJEGOŠU.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. Ministar prosvjete Vella Vukičević izdao je naredbu da se na 21. rujna ove godine održi na svim školama predavanje o Njegošu.

HRV. PLANINARI U BEOGRADU.

u BEOGRAD, 22. kolovoza. Sutra dolazi ovamo veća grupa hrvatskih planinara koji će posjetiti Avalu. Beogradski planinari prirediti će veći doček Hrvatima.

PREMIJESTENJE.

u ZAGREB, 22. kolovoza. Premješten je gruntovničar III kategorije, III grupe Marko Saničar od kotarskog suda u Dakovu onom u Piskarovinu.

EFREMOVU SNIŽENA KAZNA.

u ZAGREB, 22. kolovoza. Banski stol smanjio je kaznu lažnom dru Efreмовu od dvije godine na dva mjeseca.

BENICZKY NA SLOBODI.

dp BUDIMPEŠTA, 22. kolovoza. Bivši ministar unutarnjih djela Benický koji je uhapšen zbog uvrede gubernatora Hortija pušten je danas na slobodu uz jamčevinu od 300 miliona mađarskih kruna.

FRANCUSKO-ŠPANJOLSKI SPORAZUM.

dp GIBRALTAR, 22. kolovoza. General Primo de Rivera izjavio je u Algecirasu novinarnima, da između Francuske i Španije postoji potpun sporazum. Položaj na fronti je povoljan, a neisplniti su vijesti da je on primio ili kani primiti izaslanike Abd el Krimova.

NOTA KANTONSKOJ VLADI.

dp TOKIO, 22. kolovoza. Ministar vanjskih poslova objavljeno je da japanska vlada u zajednici s engleskom uputiu notu kantonskoj vladi, koja je zabranila promet japanskih i engleskih brodova u kantonskoj luci. Prepis ove note dostavljen je i pekingskoj vladi.

UBISTVO LIANG ČIA.

dp LONDON, 22. kolovoza. Doznaju se potankosti o umorstvu kantonskog ministra financija Liang Čia. Ovo umorstvo je bilo odmah sumnjivo, jer je umoreni poznat kao ogorčeni neprijatelj stranaca. Sada se tvrdi, da su baš ovi, narime stranci, naručili neke kitajske radnike, koji su izvršili umorstvo. Ubojica je bilo više, pa je na bijegu jedan ubijen a jedan ranjen i uhvaćen.

LEDERER I NJEGOVA SUPRUGA.

dp BUDIMPEŠTA, 22. kolovoza. Bivši mađarski oružnički natporučnik Gustav Lederer, koji je kako je poznato u zajednici sa svojom suprugom ubio mesarskog obrtnika Koudelku i zbog toga po honvedskom sudu osuđen na smrt, danas se sastao u uzama sa svojom ženom, koja je također od građanskog suda osuđena na smrt. Sastanak je trajao više sat. Smrtna kazna nad supruzima bit će izvršena skorih dana.

KOLERA NA FILIPINIMA.

dp PARIS, 22. kolovoza. Na Filipinima izbilja je kolera. Do sada ima 17 smrtnih slučajeva.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINAČNO 10 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFONE UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 36.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerom

Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 60.—

BROJ 181. (1601.)

OSIJEK, UTOBAK 25. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Vidovdanske sugestije.

ODGOVOR DRA BAZALE »SAMOUPRAVI«.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. U današnjem »Hrvatu« a pod naslovom »Vidovdanske sugestije« odgovara narodni poslanik dr. Bazala »Samoupravi« i veli, da se radikali nemaju od ničega branjiti jer su sporazumom RR postigli potpuni uspjeh, zadržali su svoje poglede i principe a Radicevi naprotiv sve svoje napustili. Na takav sporazum razum nije moguće pristati. Problem političkih odnosa između Hrvata i Srba nije time riješen. Državopravna teorija trudi se dokazati da je ova država nastala od predratne Srbije a praksa dokazuje da je ovo proširena Srbija. Potrebno je federalističko uređenje Srbije u kojoj će Srbi i Hrvati zadržati svoj posebni položaj.

Radikali se plaše, da Radić ne posegne za prvom pozicijom.

TJESKOBA, KOJU RADIKALI VIŠE NE MOGU PRIKRITI.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. U ovdašnjim političkim krugovima pobudio je veliki interes jučerašnji govor g. Stjepana Radića na Krškom. Značajno je, da se jednako radikali kao i demokrati slažu u tom, da ovaj govor znači odmičanje od hrvatstva i hrvatskog pitanja. Ogorčen napadaj na Ljubu Davidovića i njegovu stranku smatra se da g. Radić hoće time samo uvjeriti radikale o svom iskrenom savezništvu, ali i o tom kako nikada ne će tražiti niti trebati male doduše ali spremne pomoći demokrata. Napadaj na g. Korosca vliko ne smatra kao napadaj na klerikalizam nego naprotiv na autonomizam. Time je hito g. Radić dokazati, da on i Slovence više ne misli tražiti.

Time se g. Radić po mišljenju beogradske političke krugova odlučio na dčbu vlasti s radikalima na duže vremena. Nastaje pitanje: IMA LI RADIĆ ASPIRACIJE I IZVAN OVAKVE PODEJELE VLASTI. Nastaje pitanje: KAKO DUGO CE SE ON ZADOVOLJITI SADANJIM OMJEROM U PODJELI VLASTI I NE CE LI POSEĆI ZA PRVOM POZICIJOM.

Zbog toga među radikalima postoji strah u pravom smislu, riječi. Nalibelle to dokazuje pisanje večernjeg »Vremena«, koje upozorava na činjenicu o verzijama stvaranja jedne jugoslavenske zemljoradničke stranke, odnosno formiranja grupe jugoslavenskih zemljoradničkih stranaka, pa tim povedom »upozorava« Radića da napusti svoje seljačke sanje, jer ovakva akcija ne bi bila u interesu države, pa ako bi se ovakav pokret pokazao u načel mjeri trebalo bi ga srušiti.

Još se ističe nastojanje Radićeva među narodnim manifestima, a osobito Radićeve simpatije za Macedoncu. Usljed toga je nastala među radikalima prava politička tjeskoba, koja se više ne može prikriti.

INTERES ZA HRVATSKU OPOZICIJU. Sve samo se — republiku.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Ovdje se s vrlo velikim interesom posmatra rad i predstojeća akcija hrvatske opozicije. Once je mišljenje, da ona mora biti jedinstvena ako hoće da bude politički i parlamentarni faktor. Kraj toga mora se isključiti sve što smeta realnoj politici. Dr Ruč stoji doduše još uvijek na republikanskom stanovištu, ali on mora uzeti u obzir činjenicu, da su političke prilike sklonile republikanstvo s dnevnog reda.

HISTORIJSKO ZASJEDANJE CRKVENOG SINODA U ZAGREBU.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Jučer u pet sati poslije podne započelo je ovdje zasjedanje crkvenog sinoda zagrebačke nadbiskupije a koje će potrajati puna četiri dana. Zadnji sinod održan je u Zagrebu godine 1802., pa prema tome ovaj zasjedanje poslije 120 godina imade upravo historijsku važnost. U Zagrebu se nalazi veliki broj starijih svećenika iz cijele nadbiskupije.

PUT LJUBE DAVIDOVIĆA U CRNU GORU.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Gosp. Ljuba Davidović otputovao je u pratnji crnogorskoga narod. poslanika Riste Joića u Crnu Goru. Običi će sve izborne okruge i opsežno protumačiti narodu položaj koji je nastao sporazumom RR, da se vidi kako narod na to reagira.

INSPEKCIJA AGRAR. UREDA U SLAVONJI I VOJVODINI.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Ministarstvo agrarne reforme odredilo je posebnu inspekciju, koja će pregledati rad agrarnih ureda u Vojvodini i Slavoniji.

PROTIV GRČKOG PAKTA MIRA NA BALKANU

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Ovdašnji engleski poslanik posjetio je ministra vanjskih poslova dra Nišića da se informira o stanovištu naše vlade o predlogu grčkog ministra vanjskih poslova Rendisa u stvari pakta mira i reda na Balkanu. Iz izlaganja gospodina dra Nišića proizilazi, da naša država ne će prihvatiti ovaj prijedlog.

NEMA JOŠ MINISTARA U BEOGRADU.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Pošto još nišću stigli u Beograd svi ministri, nije danas održana očekivana ministarska sjednica.

INSPEKCIJONI PUT dra SUPERINE.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Ministar pošta i hrzjava dra Superina otputovao je večeras u Ljubljanu na inspekciju, odakle će na Plitci, da podnese kralju na potpis svoje ukaza. Iz Blede putuje g. ministar u Split a odatle preko Sarajeva natrag.

NOVI KOVANI NOVAC.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Danas je stiglo ovamo dva vagona novog kovane novca i to za osam milijuna dvodunara.

PUT KRALJA I KRALJICE NA PLITVIČKA JEZERA.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Noćas oko 2 sata promitovao je kroz Zagreb posebnim dvorskim vlakom Njegovo Veličanstvo kralj i Njegovo Veličanstvo kraljica na putu na Plitvička jezera.

ZADUŠNICE ZA DRA OGRIZOVICA.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Sutra će se služiti zadušnice za pokoj. dra Milana Ogrizovića.

VJEŽBA HRVATSKOG SOKOLSTVA.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Jučer poslije podne održane su velike sokolske vježbe na mjestu III Svesokolskog sleta. Vježbi je prisustvovalo skoro 15.000 ljudi, koji su osobito burno pozdravili Amerikanske Hrvatske sokole.

ODGOĐENA AUTOMOBILSKA UTRKA.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Zbog općinskih izbora u županiji zagrebačkoj, koji će se održati na 30. o. mi. odgođena je automobilska utrka Samobor—Sv. Nedelja. Novi termin će biti naknadno zakazan.

VLADIMIR ČOPIĆ U MOSKVI.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Poznati vođa ovdašnjih komunistu Vladimir Čopić, koji je bio osuđen na tri i pol godine tamnice i pobjegao iz hollandske javio se je sudu kartom iz Moskve u kojoj javlja da mu je dobro.

ZA UREĐENJE JADRANSKE TARIJE.

u BUDAPEST, 24. kolovoza. Početkom mjeseca rujna sastati će se ovdje železničarske delegacije iz Italije, Mađarske i Jugoslavije da urede sporazumno tako zvani Adria tarifu. Na ovoj konferenciji prisustvovati će i delegati parobrodarskih društava.

TEŠKA ŽELJEZNIČKA NESREĆA KOD BAJMOKA.

u NOVI SAD, 24. kolovoza. Jučer je brzi vlak kod Bajmoka pregažio kola, u kojima su bila tri muškarca i jedna žena. Svi su ostali mrtvi. Identitet se do danas nije mogao ustanoviti, jer su lišine sasvim izmrcvarene.

SPORTSKE VIJESTI.

POLO UTAKMICA MAĐARSKA—BELGIJA 7:2. BUDAPEST, 24. kolovoza. Danas je održana polo utakmica između mađarske i belgijske momčadi, koja je na pariskim Olimpijadama došla drugu nagradu. Utakmica je završena sa 7:2 u korist Mađara.

MTK—RAPID 3:1.

BUDAPEST, 24. kolovoza. Kod današnje nozometne utakmice MTK—Rapid pobijedili su Mađari s 3:1.

RADIĆEV NEUSPIJEH NA KRŠKOM.

Slovenski seljaci su hladno slušali Radića.

u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Jučerašnja Radićeva skupština na Krškom potpuno je neuspjela. Slovenski seljaci su vrlo hladno slušali Radićevu izlaganje. Osobito su zamjeravali, što je s Radićem došao dr Laza Marković, Niko Perić i drugi. Na kraju je Radića slušalo koje 1000 seljaka a povladivala mu je samo njegova okolina.

PRIPREME ZA KRALJEV BORAVAK U ZAGREBU.

Uređenje banske i vladine palače. u ZAGREB, 24. kolovoza. Na Markovom trgu u banskoj palači čine se velike pripreme za dolje kraljev boravak. U tu svrhu adaptira se ne samo banska palača nego i bivša vladina palača, koja je usljed provedena centralizacije opustjela. Preostali još uredi bit će premješteni u zgradu bivše zemaljske blagajne, a i veliki župan s uredima preselit će se u drugu koju zgradu. Sve se to ima dovršiti do listopada, kada će kraljevski par stići u Zagreb i zadržati se tamo mjesec dana.

OGORČENI DEMOKRATI.

Ima li g. Radić računa, da sebi stvara još jednog ogorčenog protivnika.

u BEOGRAD, 24. kolovoza. Vaš dopisnik imao je danas prilike razgovarati s jednim istaknutim predstavnikom demokratske stranke, koji je bio vrlo ogorčen zbog Radićevog napadaja na šefa i samu demokratsku stranku. Ovaj je napadaj u punom smislu riječi nečastan, pa se od sebe nabacuje pitanje: imali g. Radić računa, da sebi stvara još jednog ogorčenog protivnika.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 3-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 185. (1902.)

OSIJEK, SRIJEDA 26. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Balkanski Gandhi?

»KUKAVICA JE GORI OD TIRANINA.«

Radićeva je Slavenska knjižara izdala studiju »Mahatma Gandhi« od Rollanda pod naslovom »Naš Gandhi« zato, jer da je Gandhi toliko naš koliko i Radić indijski. Kako je Radić našao u Gandiju sebe, to je dakako i udario svoj žig na ovo izvrsno djelo i upravo povrijeđio ne samo velikog Indijca, nego i samog autora. Ovakvo oskrvrnjivanje treba kažnjavati. Citiramo glavna mjesta iz Radićeva predgovora, koja glase:

»Banska i Dalmatinska Hrvatska ima oko 60 tisuća km², a Indija oko 5 milijuna. Svih na Hrvata i s Hrvatima preko mora ima preko 4 milijuna, a svih Indijaca ima preko 300 milijuna. Na prvi pogled čini se dakle, da nema i da ne može biti osobite sličnosti između Indije i Indijaca, koji su čitav jedan poseban svijet, te između nas Hrvata, koji smo uistinu samo jedan malen narod, a inak već duže vremena znade izaći i u engleskim i u američkim novinama članak, gdje se veliki indijski nenasilni pokret protiv engleskoga ili britanskoga gospodstva pripodabla s našim hrvatskim mirovotvornim pokretom profi beogradskomu militarizmu i centralizmu. Ali nama sada ne će više trebati, da Englezi i Amerikanci pripodabljaju Hrvatsku s Indijom i da za predsjednika HRSS pišu, da je on balkanski Gandhi.

Tu je knjigu napisao francuski književnik i pjesnik Rolland, čovjek plemenita srca i duboka uma, a napisao ju je za francusku inteligenciju, za francusku školanu gospodu. Zato knjiga nije onako lako razumljiva kao ono što se piše u Domu ili Božićnici. Treba samo čitati malo pažljivije, gdje koju izreku i po dva puta i svaki će naš čovjek shvatiti upravo sve. Shvatiti će svojim umom, a još više svojim srcem, svojom dušom. Svaki će čas u sebi pomisliti: Bože moj, pa ta indijska seljačka siročinja trn, ona isto, što i mi hrvatski seljaci, dapače još i više, a taj indijski učitelj i organizator naroda ono je isto, što je bio pokojni Ante Radić i ostali osnivači Hrvatske Seljačke Stranke.

I nesamo, da će naš čovjek to pomisliti i nesamo da će to u svojoj duši osjetiti, nego će mu se navedamput pred očima stvoriti jedan novi veliki svijet, jedno široko i nepregledno polje, na kojem hiljadu milijuna seljaka ore i sije i žanje, ali ne više kao pokorno roblje nego kao slobodni ljudi, kojima pripadaju svi plodovi njihova rada i koji nisu više pred nikim i nikada prignuti i zgrbljeni, nego pred Bogom ili kod kakvogva teškoga posla. U ovoj knjizi imade čitavih stranica, koje su takve, kao da su prepisane iz našega seljačkog programa ili iz naših novina »Doma« ili iz Božićnice, i zato je bilo pravo i potrebno, da u hrvatskom jeziku ima ova knjiga naslov: »Naš Gandhi«.

Naš će Gandhi dakle doći u ruke isključivo onima, čiji i jest, to jest Hrvatima mirovotvorcima, i kod njih će Gandhi učiniti svoje. Naš hrv. seljački pacifizam i dosada je bio neslomiv, ali osada će biti još nepobjediviji. Naši seljački prvaci osobito će dobro upamtiti i potpuno shvatiti ovu Gandijevu temeljnu nauku: **Kukavština je gore od tiranina, protivnik sam svakoj je i uljudan dapače i sa svojim protivnicima (Radić, ali volim trgnuti mač, nego li kao roblj pastri na koljena pred tiraninom. Svaki naš čovjek dobro znade, da je ovo nauka**

naše seljačke stranke. Svaki znade, da smo mi uvijek narodu govorili, da naš pacifizam nije kukavština, te smo to osobito isticali i prema talijanskim fašistima i prema batinašima sviju vrsti. (Do 27. ožujka 1925. god.)

Još će jednu stvar u ovoj knjizi naši ljudi osobito dobro shvatiti, i bit će neizmerno sretni, da ju potpuno razumiju. To je ono mjesto u knjizi, gdje Gandhi govori o tom, kako se on boji velikog mnoštva naroda i kako se boji velikih skupština, jer da je tu uvijek teško i gotovo nemoguće uzdržati mir i red. Još Gandiju silno žali, što je indijski narod već odavno zaboravio i zapustio svoje starinske pjesme i svirale, te među sirotinjom nitko ne pjeva i nitko ne svira. I Gandhi sav žalostan i gotovo očajan vapi: Što bih ja dao, da mi je obnoviti stari indijsku narodnu pjesmu, jer svaka glazba i pjesma već sama po sebi dušu oplemenjuje i uzdiže, a čovjeka upravo neodoljivo sili na red i na disciplinu.

Kad ovo hodu čitali naši ljudi, kako će biti sretni i ponosni što mi Hrvati imamo svoje tambure i gajde, svoje gusle i frule i svoje nenadkerljive i svoje divne, stare i nove narodne pjesme. A još će sretnije i ponosnije biti sve naše organizacije, koje imaju svoje tamburaške i pjevačke zborove, koje imaju čak već i svoje limene glazbe, te su baš tim naše skupštine (kako Gandiju ne voli, op ur.) postale više slične veličanstvenomu prvostolnom liramu negoli običnom ljudskom zboru i dogovoru. I naši ljudi, će nehotice pomisliti u po šla u po zbilje: Ne boj se naš dragi Gandi, nije daleko vrijeme, kad će možda malena Hrvatska i u velikoj Indiji imati svoje tamburaške i pjevačke zborove, kako ih već ima u Sjever, i Južnoj Americi i ponešto u Sovjetskoj Rusiji (?), kad hrvatski narod postigne svoje cilje, on će i to lako provesti, da se barem donekle oduži za širinu i dubljinu veličanstvene čovječanske misli, koja iz Indije već danas šta svijetom višim od Himalaje i širim od Sahare.

Ovo je sve napisao i potpisao naš Gandhi g. Radić, dakako još prošle godine, a sad bi bilo vrijedno znati što ove godine misli o Gandiju, koji nije bio kukavica i nije kapitulirao, već se dao osuditi. Između Gandijevе nauke i bivšeg Radićeva mirovotvornog razlika je bila kao između sunca i mjeseca, a tek danas?!

Gandhi ne voli skupštine, a Radić ih voli. Što se tiče tamburanja, sigurno će radikalni utijeti i u ustav, da se Hrvatima u ovoj državi daje neograničeno i besplatno pravo tamburanja, a bogme toliko ustavnih prava još nijedan voda nije izvoistio svom narodu.

Da je Gandhi i Radić kao Bog i šesirdžija neka posluž i ovih par karakteristika iz Rollandova djela:

»On nosi bijelu kapu, zaogrnuje se grubim bijelim plaštem i bosonog je. Hraní se rižom i voćem, pije samo vodu, spava na golom podu. On uopće malo spava, a radi već prekida. Na svoje se tijelo ne obazire. Ništa na tom čovjeku kod prvoga susreta ne pada u oči nego izražaj velike strpljivosti i velike ljubavi. (Podsjeća na sv. Frane Asiskog). On je jednostavan kao dijete, blag i prilatelje zove macarcima i neokaljano iskre. Šeć prosudite nas kroz šećno, a savjestan je u tolikoj mjeri, te se često čini kao da . . . hoće

reći: »I ja se mogu prevariti«, nikada on ne sakriva svojih mana, ne pravi nikakvih kompromisa . . . i t. d. Ovo je mali odlomak iz djela o Čovjeku, koji je uzdrmao britansko carstvo, pa recite po duši ima li taj čovjek ista zajedničko sa Stjepanom Radićem?! Čitajte djelo »Mahatma Gandhi«, ali ne četo samo naći Radićeve aviatike, laži i demagogije, makar je on spreman utvrditi, da je Gandhi njega plazirao i pokrao njegove ideje iz »Doma« i Božićnice i iz izjave od 27. ožujka 1925.

Pašić i Radić.

SPORAZUM NIJE ZAKLJUČEN IZMEĐU JEDNAKO SLOBODNIH I ZBOG TOGA NE MOŽE BITI TRAJAN.

»La Macedonie libre« osvrtje se u zadnjem svom uvodnom članku na politiku sporazuma Pašića i Radića, na veli među nim: Mi ostajemo pogledom na današnji sporazum između Srba i Hrvata skeptični i obzirom na njegovu tražnost. Već samo ime: »Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca«, ukazuje se ironijom za svakoga. Iko poznaje Pašićevu pastojanje, da sve nesrpske kraljeve ove države posrbi pomoću javne uprave i nastave. Na čelu uprave su Srbi, a i nastava se provodi u srpskom duhu. Sporazum Pavla Radića s Pašićem jako podsjeća na narode pobjedene u velikom svjetskom ratu i na naku pobjeditelja. Kapitalacija Stjepana Radića pred Pašićem je nepobitna, sporazum nije osnovan među jednako slobodnima, zato ne može biti trajan. Mi smo poslije toga sporazuma uvjereni kao i prije njega, da će se Jugoslavija, ne bude li uređena federativno — razići.

BOSANSKI MUSLIMANI I SPORAZUM RR.

Povjerenje u vodstvo JMO. — Osuda taktičko ne sporazuma.

SARAJEVO, 25. kolovoza. Jučer je poslanik g. Mulabdić dao vašem dopisniku o političkoj situaciji među Muslimanima u Bosni i Hercegovini ove izjave: »Pred kratko vrijeme vratio sam se iz provincije i mogao sam vidjeti raspoloženje naših birača. Nigdje nisam primijetio nikakvog raspoloženja birača protiv vodstva naše organizacije, niti može da bude govora o kakvom rasulu naše stranke. Muslimani u Bosni i Hercegovini puni su povjerenja u vodstvo naše stranke, koje odlučuje o svim važnim pitanjima. Da se ovo raspoloženje ispita i naši birači obavijeste o pravom političkom stanju, sazvali smo centralni odbor za 12. rujna, kad će se uzeti politička situacija u ocellena. — Na pitanje, kakvo stanovište zauzima stranka protiv g. Stjepana Radića i njegove politike, odgovorio je g. Mulabdić: »Ja sam lično mišljenja, da će vodstvo naše organizacije odsuditi ovakvu taktiku i način politike, koju vodi g. Stjepan Radić, a nikako sporazum Srba i Hrvata. Ova politika po mom mišljenju ne može donijeti koristi ni nama u Bosni, ni hrvatskim biračima u ovoj pokrajini. Nego radikalima donijela je ta politika uspih, a taj je, da će u hrvatskoj ubrzo doći do druge stranačke konstelacije. Treba sačekati sastanak skupštine i rad niezni i onda će se moći ocijeniti sporazum radikala i radićevaca.«

ZBOG BURE NA LINIJI IZOSTALE SU DANAŠNJE TELEFONSKE VIJESTI IZ BEOGRADA I BUDIMPEŠTE.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 55.—

BROJ 186. (1603.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 27. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Federalizam nije opasan po monarhiju.

NAMA NE TREBA JEDINSTVA, U KOJEM CE SE GUŠITI NACIJONALNA INDIVIDUALNOST.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. U polemici s Pribevičevićim organom »Reč« i »Politički Glasnik«: Kad postoji monarhija i kada se osigura njen puni uticaj u državi, nema opasnosti za jedinstvo, čak ni od federalizma. Monarhija je dovoljno jaka da izbjegne svakoj opasnosti od federalizma. Federalizam može da bude opasan samo onda, kada na vrhu države nema jednoga nezavisnog i stalnog čela. Nije opasnosti u federalizmu, opasnost je u demokraciji. Kad postoji demokracija, dakle kolektivna zavisna i nestalna vlast na vrhu države, opasna je svaka mjera, kojom se daju slo-

hobe i omogućuje razvitak svih individualnosti. Demokraciji je potreban maksimum pritiska da bi se istjerao minimum reda. Monarhija će federalizmom omogućiti puni razvitak svih nacionalnih snaga, a ipak osigurati jedinstvo nacije. Demokracija će centralizmom da utuče naciju ili pak otimanjem o vlast da podržava stalan građanski rat. Nama ne treba jedinstva u kojem će se gušiti nacionalna individualnost, taj izvor nacionalnih snaga. Mi hoćemo jedinstvo u slobodi i jedinstvo u kojem će bujati nacionalni život.

Pred formalnom krizom vlade?

IZ KOJE BI POLITIKA SPORAZUMA IZAŠLA ILI OJAČANA ILI SLOMLJENA.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. »Politički Glasnik« organ »bitele ruke« prikazujući položaj vlade u jesen veli, da će ona vrlo vjerojatno stupiti u formalnu krizu. Jedan od uzroka jeste položaj u radikalnoj stranci, gdje jedna grupa vjeruje, da će slijediti skorih okolnosti nagnati radikale, da se vrate politici nacionalnoga bloka. Ta grupa se nada od Pašića, da će svojim ličnim autoritetom srušiti u radikalnoj stranci prevagu onih ljudi, koji odobravaju rad Ljube Jovanovića. Ova grupa računa u slučaju raspada koalicije s Radičevićima, da bi radikal, stranka i ovaj puta dobila mandat za provođenje izbora i da bi u njima iznijela konačnu pobjedu. Sa strane Radičevića navodi »Politički Glasnik« kao uzrok buduće krize to, što na vrhovima ove stranke postoji težnja za obrazovanjem jedinstvenog vnaplemenskog seljačkog

fronta. Pristaše te struje računaju, da bi na takvom programu HSS na srpskoj i slovenskoj strani nadoknadila one gubitke koje je pretrpjela kod Hrvata zbog napuštanja nacionalnog programa.

Zbog ovakvih odnosa među samim radikalima i odnosa prema radičevcima vlada se nalazi na mrtvoj točki. Njenim sastavom i njenom ulogom nijesu zadovoljni ni sami njeni tvorci kao ni njeni načelni protivnici. Jedna i druga strana nastoji, svaka sa svoga gledišta i u smislu svojih želja, da dođe do rekonstrukcije vlade. Jedino možda nekolicina njenih članova nastoje da izbjegn timer promjenama. Zato se u političkim krugovima predviđa, da će na jesen vlada doći u formalnu krizu iz koje politika sporazuma treba da izade ili ojačana ili slomljena.

Oklada o glavu RR.

HOĆE LI JOŠ I. STUDENOGA POSTOJATI RR VLADA?

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Večeras je među novinarnima sklopano nekoliko oklada o tome da li će I. studenoga postojati RR vlada. Te su se oklade počinjale nakon što se saznalo za sukob između radikala i radičevića zbog Vojvodine i nakon što se čulo, da postoji još jedan značajniji sukob u ministarstvu policije. Slučaj s Vojvodinom je opće poznata stvar. Vojvodanski su nalme radikali po posebnim deputacijama saopćili radičevićima, da će zlo proći svaki njihov čovjek, koji dođe agitirati u Vojvodinu. To je dakle puna domena radikalne stranke na kojoj radičevići nemaju što da traže. U toj stvari je upućen preko dra Nikića poseban memorandum g. Radiću, u kojem se upozorava, kako je nar. zast. g. Bačićić za vrijeme svole agitacije u Vojvodini

samo intervencijom zrelijih političara mogao iznjeti živu glavu pred Srnaovcima. Drugi je slučaj u ministarstvu policije. Na intervenciju jednoga radičevskog ministra bila su po ministarskom pomoćniku Žarku Miladinoviću smijenjena dva općinska komesara, Kasnić je smjena opozvana, a pomoćniku je data uputa, da na radičevske intervencije nikako ne reagira. Ova je činjenica porazno djelovala na radičevske ministre. Značajno je, da su novinari tvrdili, da će radičevići na jesen sami istupiti iz RR vlade, jer ne će moći da izdrže ovakav postupak radikala. Oni pak novinari koji su prihvatili okladu tvrdeći da će vlada ostati i preko studenoga vele, da radikalno ponašanje nije opet tako nezgodno da ga radičevići ne bi mogli podnijeti.

PAŠIĆ NA OPORAVKU U FRANCUSKOJ.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Danas je predsjednik radikalnog kluba g. Živković dobio iz kupašišta Evian les Bains u Francuskoj izvještaj da je tamo stigao g. Pašić jučer poslije podne potpuno zdrav i odsjeo u svratištu Royal Palace.

PRED KONGRES ZEMLJORADNIKA.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Zemljoradnička stranka drži ovdje svoj kongres 30. i 31. kolovoza. Postoje tri struje u pogledu držanja zemljoradnika: jedna hoće fuziju s Davidovićem, druga samostalno istup, a treća najmanja želi fuziju s radičevićima.

PREDAJA DRŽAVNIH RUDNIKA PRIVATNOJ INICIJATIVI.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. U ministarstvu šuma i ruda čine se pripreme za predavanje putem javne dražbe državnih rudnika privatnoj inicijativi. Na ovaj način moći će se ružno blago u našoj zemlji mnogo racionalnije iskoristivati.

USTANAK DRUZA SVE SE VIŠE ŠIRI.

dp. LONDON, 26. kolovoza. Prema vijestima iz Kaire navala družanskih konjanstva na Damask odjeknula je diljem Arabije i Egipta među muslimanima. Smatra se, da ovaj ustanak ne će ostati bez krupnijih posljedica.

UMRO MARŠAL CONRAD V. HÖTZENDORF.
Bit će sahranjen u Wiener-Neustadu.

dp. BAD MERGENTHEIM, 26. kolovoza. Čehoslovački dopisni ured javlja, da je danas ovdje umro bivši šef glavnog stožera austro-ugarske vojske u svjetskom ratu maršal Conrad von Hötendorf.

Pokojnik se rodio na 11. studenoga 1852. u Penzingu kraj Beča. Na 11. rujna 1871. izašao je kao poručnik iz Wiener-Neustadtske vojne akademije, pa je g. 1877. stalno pridijeljen glavnom vojnom stožeru. God. 1916. imenovan je na mjesto grofa Becka šefom glavnog stožera austro-ugarske vojske. — Na vlastitu svolu želju bit će sahranjen u Wiener-Neustadu uz svog sina, koji je kao konjančki časnik još 1914. poginuo u bici kod Rawa Ruske.

VAŽNA SJEDNICA KLUBA HSS

u Zagrebu.

v BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Ministri i zastupnici Hrv. seljačke stranke, koji se nalaze u Beogradu večeras su otputovali u Zagreb na sjednicu kluba HSS, koja će se održati u Hrv. seljačkom domu. Ovaj se sjednici podaje u političkim krugovima veća važnost, jer se drži da će se na njoj izvjestiti i stvari zaključci o stanju i radu u vladi.

SJEDNICA PARLAMENTARNOG ODBORA ZA KONFERENCIJU U WASHINGTONU.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Jučer je održana sjednica parlamentarnog odbora za interparlamentarnu konferenciju u Washingtonu. Pročitani su elaborati referenata, pa će dr. Ninčić ovih dana održati konferenciju s delegacijama, a sjedno će biti određen predsjednik delegacije. Oduučeno je, da se mjesto Vase Jovanovića bira Lj. Nešić.

ZA NORMALIZACIJU BOSANSKIH ŽELJEZNIKA.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. U ministarstvu saobraćaja vode se pripreme oko toga da se uski kolosijek bosanskih željeznica zamjeni normalnim kolosjekom. Direkcija u Sarajevu dobila je naređenje, da odredi stručnu komisiju, koja će ispitati teren i izraditi plan za ove radnje.

JEDAN VEĆI ZAJAM U AMERICI.

Polazak naše delegacije u Newyork.

BEOGRAD, 26. kolovoza. Prema jednoj vijesti pariškog lista »Matina« o regulisanju dugova evropskih država u Americi, naša vlada je poduzela korake, da što skorije reguliše svoje ratne dugove, pošlje čega će da pristupi zaključenju većeg zajma u Americi. Naša delegacija bi, prema ovoj vijesti, pošla u Newyork koncem mjeseca rujna ili početkom listopada.

GENERALNI BOJKOT ENGLEZA U KINI.

Kritična situacija na Dalekom Istoku.

PARIS, 26. kolovoza. Situacija na Dalekom Istoku je vrlo kritična. Protuengleski pokret u Kintaju rapidno se širi. Bojkot engleskog lada i trgovina je generalan. Od strane engleskih poslanika u Pekingu poduzeti su koraci, da se stane na put akciji, koju je počela da provodi boljševizimska vlada u Kantonu protiv engleskih trgovačkih lada.

Širom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNJICE U VOĆENU. U nedjelju 13. rujna o. g.

Voćin, 25. kolovoza. — U Voćenu je obrazovan priredni odbor...

ELEKTRIFIKACIJA SRIJEMA, MAČVE I BAČKE.

Prijedlog za gradnju velike električne centrale u Vrdniku.

Vrdnik, 25. kolovoza. — Vrdnički ugljenokop nema izvora ni prode za svoj uzak...

ZABAVA S KAZAL. PREDSTAVOM U ŠIROKOPOLJU.

Širokopolje, 25. kolovoza. — Selo je širokopolje, u Bukovini, vrlo malo...

GRADSKI IZBORI U PETROVARADINU.

Petrovaradin, 25. kolovoza. — Kako se već javljeno H. L., obavili su prekjučer gradski izbori...

LED U ERDUTU.

Erdut, 25. kolovoza. — Danas oko 3 sata po pedna navršavaju se tri oblaci nad Erdutom...

POPRAVKI ŽUPNE CRKVE U GARČINU.

Garčin, 25. kolovoza. — Na jeftiniji, koja je ovih dana održana za popravak župne crkve sv. Matije...

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Orahovici.

VELEBNA SVEČANOST IZ SUDJELOVANJE NARODA IZ OKOLICE.

Predavanje dra Horvata. — Učestvovanje mješini Srba.

(Poseban izvještaj slrv. lista.)

Orahovica, 25. kolovoza. — Je od vatrog. spremišta narazna mjestu gdje se je imala održati služba božia.

Točno oko 10 sati krenula je još u Orahovici nevredno svečana povorka naroda pod hrvaškim trobojkama u park. Gruvante mužara pratilo je biljade naroda-selaka...

Predavanje je bilo od svih prisutnih pračeno sa velikom pažnjom i razmišljanjem. Na je predavač na kenu, kada je predavanje dovršio, bio horno ogimnazij i ondravljem od udaveženoga naroda...

Velikanstvo je bio momentan pohod na biljade ljudi kako otkrivane glave pjevaju hrvaškoga himnu...

Popodne je održan svečani komer te postie komerza počka zabava, u prostorijama Narodne bitanice. Sve prostorie te dvoršice u Narodnoj bitanici bile su dnikom pune rodoljubnog gradianstva...

I tako smo i mi u našoj lijepi i ubavoj Orahovici u najsvečanijem rubu proslavili milenij hrvaškoga naroda s proslavom, koja još do sada u Orahovici nije videna.

Za proslavu 1000-godišnjice Hrv. kraljevstva u Orahovici neka je osobita hvala posebnim pripravnom odboru a također cileom gradianstvu i seliaštvu Orahovici i okolice.

Oko 9.30 sati počela se je formirati povorka. Krenula sku proslava zveščka.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANI.

27. kolovoza.

1672. Bitka kod Kostanjeve. — 1649. * Ivan Ređić na Braču. — 1877. † Franjo Volarić na Krku.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDE.

U Urania-kina: 'Trijumf Hlepotice. Premijera veelebneog Puramontijagara, a 6. činova. U glavnoj olozi slavaa Marion Davies, početak u 8, 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

Neću lekarničku službu vrše od 24. do uključivo 30. o. m. u Gornjim grad: Iakarijela Tarzik (Golodvorska ulica); a Došnjem gradu: Iiskarija Borbaš (Cvjetkova ulica).

Iz sudbenog stola, Predsjednik sudbenog stola g. Marković lakše je obolio. U dužnosti ga zamjenjuje vijeničnik bans. stola g. Popović. — Sudbeni vijeničnik g. Ignjić i Rili vratili su se s dopusta i nastupili dužnost.

Odlikovanje svratišara. G. Stevo Zukanović, svratištar i svrslnik daruvarskog kupašta, odlikovao je ordenom bijelog orla IV stepena, te mu je ovo odlikovanje predano prekjučer po g. oblasnom velikom županu u Osijeku. G. je Zukanović već 20 g. u upr. odboru Saveza gostioničarskih zadruga i jedan od onih pedeset i trojice Srba, koji su bili 1908. godine optuženi zbog veelezdaje.

† Jekaterina Kalina, supruga konobara, umrla je u 24. godini života. Sahranjena je jučer popodne na pravoslavnom groblju u Donjem gradu. Pokojnica je Ruskinja, a došla je prije četiri godine iz Rusije sa svojinim suprugom g. Franjom Kalinom (Osječanim), bivšim ratnim zarobljenikom. Ostavila je muža s 4-godišnjim nejakim djetetom. Počivala u miru — Ožalošćenim suprug zaljubljuje se ovim putem svima, koji su pokojnicu do hiednoga proba ispravliti, za ispitie.

Lična vijest. Kr. financijski savjetnik g. dr Božidar Peleš stigao je sinoč iz Zagreba u Osijek.

Učiteljski dekret. Primamo: Slavnom uredništvu 'Hrvatskog Lista' u Osijeku. — U povodu Vaše jučerašnje bilješke o zadržavanju učiteljskih dekreta u prosvjetnom odeljenju, čast mi je pripočeti Vam, da navodi te bilješke od početka do kraja ne odgovaraju faktičnom stanju stvari. Nijedan učiteljski dekret nije kod prosvjetnog odeljenja zadržavan, jer nije bilo nikakva razloga za to. Molim Vas učtivo, da u interesu istine izvolite u narednom broju Vašega lista ispraviti navode pomenute bilješke, koju ste ustvili na osnovu podataka dobivenih od posve nepućenog ili posve nesaviesnog informatora. — U Osijeku, dne 26. augusta 1925. Oblasni prosvjetni inspektor Dim. Magarašević. — Op. ur. št. L.: Naš nas informator uvjerava, da navodi jučerašnje bilješke odgovaraju istini i njegov dekret leži u prosvjetnom odeljenju županata. G. inspektor može u toj stvari dobiti potrebne informacije od našeg uredništva. Možda se dekreti zadržaju i bez znanja g. inspektora.

Privatni i eksterni učeniči srednjih stručnih škola. Ministarstvo je prosvjete izdalo naredbu prema kojoj nite više dopušteno primati privatne i eksternje učeničke u srednje stručne zavode. Ovom je naredbom pogodena u Osijeku jedina kr. trovačka akademija. (Učiteljska škola u Osijeku već četvrtu godinu ne prima privatnih ni eksternih učenička.) Iduće školske godine još je dozvoljeno polaganje privatnih ispita, dok će se ispit zrelosti za sve privatiste i eksterniste polagati na kr. trg. akadem. u Zemunu kamo se daci imaju obratiti s molbom. Ova je naredba izdana radi štednje, da se zbog malog broja privatista ne moraju slati u svako mjesto vladini povjerenici, za ispitie.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 156 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA 15. BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 187. (1694.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 28. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Konferencija vodstva HSS u Zagrebu.

G. RADIĆ VELI DA JE SPORAZUM S RADIKALIMA TRAJAN. — BOZA MAKSIMOVIĆ U ZAGREBU.

u ZAGREBU, 27. kolovoza. Danas je u prostoru Hrv. seljačkog doma otvorena iz 10 sati konferencija, kojoj su prisustvovali predstavnici vodstva HSS, ministri koji pripadaju toj stranci, državni podsekretari i skoro svi narodni poslanici HSS.

Konferenciju je otvorio predsjednik g. Stjepan Radić i izložio sadašnji politički položaj. Naglasio je, da je sporazum koji je Hrv. seljačka stranka sklopila s radikalima s tal. a n. G. Radić je govorio je također o pitanjima, koja su u vezi s njegovim odlaskom u Geneva.

Poslije njega iznosili su pojedini ministri referate u radi u svojim resorima. Prvi je izvjestio

dr. Nikić i prikazao nacrt novog šumskog zakona. Dr. Kračić je iznio glavne misli trgovinske politike, koji bi imala voditi sadanja vlada. I ostali su ministri podnijeli u daljem toku konferencije svoje referate. Nakon ovih izvještaja uzet je u tretres posao oko organizacije stranke, te su dodirnuti i druga politička pitanja.

Prigodom ove konferencije interesantno je zabilježiti, da je isti dan doputovao u Zagreb i ministar unutrašnjih poslova dr. Boža Maksimović, kako novine javljaju službenim poslom. Večeras se brzim vlakom vraća u Beograd. Novinare nije hito primiti, jer da je previše zaokupljen poslom u Zagrebu. Odsjeo je u hotelu Esplanade.

SUTRA JOŠ TRAJE MEDUNARODNI KONGRES PROFESORA.

Američki nastavnici su stupili u međunarodni savez profesora.

v BEOGRAD, 27. kolovoza. Danas je nastavljen ovdje internacionalni profesorski kongres. Čuveni švicarski reformator profesor Serier održao je predavanje o novoj školi uz burno odobravanje prisutnih delegata. O istom predmetu govorili su profesori Cunard i Manidge. Predstavnik američkih nastavnika Casel izjavio je da američki savez nastavnika stupa u savez s međunarodnim savezom profesora. Sjednice se nastavljaju sutra.

MINISTARSKA RIJEŠENJA I UKAZI
Prestanak pribećevičevštine.

v BEOGRAD, 27. kolovoza. Ministar prosvjete naredio je da se upravitelji osnovnih škola i sreski školski nadzornici ne obračunju više izravno na ministarstvo prosvjete, nego preko svojih pretpostavljenih starješina.

— Ministar prosvjete donio je rješenje da se pedagoška odjeljenja u Užicama, Sapeu i Pirotu pretvore u preparandiju.

— Ministar saobraćaja donio je rješenje, da nova željeznička saobraćajna uredba stupa na snagu ne 1. rujna nego 1. listopada zajedno s novom željezničkom tarifom.

— Ministar pošta i telegrafa dr. Šuperina donio je potpisani ukaz o prestavljanju, premještanju i penzionisanju činovnika u ministarstvu i po pojedinim poštanskim direkcijama.

— Ministar pošta i telegrafa donio je odluku o otvaranju nove pošte u mjestu Polešniku kod Zadra.

— Ministar unutrašnjih poslova donio je rješenje kojim se naseobna Durdenovac od sada ima zvati Sušine-Durdenovac

Kraljev put u Dalmaciju i Crnu Goru.

PROGRAM PUTA.

v BEOGRAD, 27. kolovoza. Utvrđen je program kraljeva puta u Dalmaciju i Crnu Goru, 19. rujna putuje kraljevići par iz Beograda preko Sarajeva u Kotor. Tu će se zadržati jedan dan a onda ide na Cetinje. U bivšoj prijestolnici Crne Gore ostaje tri dana, a stanovat će u starom kraljevskom dvorcu, koji se za tu svrhu ovih dana uređuje. S Cetinja se kraljevići par vraća u Kotor odakle u pratnji ratne flote 27. rujna ima stići u Split. U gradu i okolici zadržat će se također

tri dana. Predviđen je iz Splita pohod u Kaštele, Trogir, Hvar i Brač. Kraljevići par obići će također Knin, Vrliku, Šibenik, Benkovac, Biograd na Moru, a eventualno i Rab i Sušak. Sa Sušaka se vraća direktno u Beograd. Kraljevići par će pratiti na ovom putu predsjednik vlade g. Pašić, ministar vojni, ministar financija i po svojoj prilici ministar agrarne reforme. Očekuje se, da će kralji biti priveden svečan doček po pojedinim mjestima tako naročito na Cetinju i u Splitu.

HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA U NOVOJ GRADIŠKI.
Povraćanje vodstva. — Sazvan sastanak.

NOVA GRADIŠKA, 26. kolovoza. Jučer je, 25. o. mi., održala mjesna organizacija Hrvatske Zajednice u Novoj Gradiški sjednicu širega odbora. Nakon stvarnog obrazloženja političke situacije no nar. zast. g. dru M. Zaničnu, jednoglasno je stvoren zaključak, kojim se odobrava politički rad vodstva Hrvatske Zajednice, kao i držanje narodnih zastupnika Zajedničara u najnovijem zakretu HSS, odnosno njezinoga vođe Stenana Radića, te se vodstvu HZ i narodnim zastupnicima izražuje potpuno povjerenje. Podjednako je zaključeno, da se uskoro održi pouzdanički sastanak, na koji su pozvani nar. zast. gg. dr. Bažzla i Jagatić, a na sastanak da se pozovu i seljaci, koji će od g. Jagatića imati prilike da čuju i prosude najnoviji manevar gg. Radića strica i sinovca.

ODGOVOR FRANCUSKE NA NJEMAČKU NOTU O PAKTU SIGURNOSTI.
Francuska moli direktne pregovore.

dp. BERLIN, 27. kolovoza. Danas je diplomatskim putem predan njemačkoj državnoj vladi odgovor Francuske na njemačku notu o paktu sigurnosti. Francuska vlada priznaje miroljubive namjere Njemačke, ali smatra, da će se poslužiti bolje svrsi, ako se prekine dosadanjim načinom općenja i pristupi direktnim pregovorima.

Pošto bi stručnjaci ispitati i privedli sav materijal, moglo bi delegacije da se sastanu polovinom mjeseca prosinca o. g.

SILNA ŽEGA U DUBROVNIKU.

Smatra slučaj od sućenice.

DUBROVNIK, 27. kolovoza. Uslijed silne žega koja ovdje ne pamir ljudi odavno doživjela se nekoliko težih slučajeva sućenice i jedna osoba je umrla.

MRTVILO U BEOGRADU.

Nema ljudi, nema događaja.

v BEOGRAD, 27. kolovoza. Osim ministarstava vanjskih poslova dra Ničića i ministar prosvjete Vukčevića u Beogradu nema nikog od vlade. Zbog toga nije bilo važnih događaja ni u vladi ni u pojedinim ministarstvima. Došlo je doduše nekoliko poslanika, koji su se zadržavali po pojedinim ministarstvima, zanimajući se za potrebe svojih birača, ali s ostalima političarima nijesu dolazili u doticaj. Tako u čitavom političkom životu u Beogradu vlada potpuno mrtvilo.

SAMOUPRAVA NAPADA MINISTRA SAOBRAĆAJA.

To znači, da će na jesen sigurno ispasti iz vlade.

v BEOGRAD, 27. kolovoza. U posljednje vrijeme nastalo je veliko nezadovoljstvo sa ministrom saobraćaja Antom Radojevićem, koji je pokušao u više navrata da na svoju ruku provodi štednju u ministarstvu saobraćaja. U tom poslu se najprije oborio na novinarske besplatne karte, pa ih je izmjenio: mjesto sve prvoga razreda dao jedne prvoga a druge drugoga razreda, a davao ih je sporno i prema simpatijama, inače se u sutretnju prema stranim novinarima pokazao u nekoliko momenata prilično neobzirnim. Tako je ovih dana jednom američkom novinaru, koji ga je došao tražiti besplatnu kartu za prolaz kroz našu zemlju, izdao iz svoga džepa 250 Din. da si kartu kupi. Novinar je naravno ovu bezobzirnu obzirnost s indignacijom odbio. Zbog takvih događaja i sutrašnja »Samouprava« ima vrlo oštar članak protiv ministra saobraćaja, u kojemu ga poziva, neka već jednom počme voditi razumljivu politiku u svom ministarstvu. Prema tome je više nego vjerovatno, da će Anta Radojević kod prve rekonstrukcije na jesen bezuvjetno iz vlade ispasti.

Zagrebačke vijesti.

(Telet. vijesti s Hrv. Listu.)

Povratak gradonačelnika. — Izložba ZZ. — Težak nesretni slučaj na drž. kolodvoru.

m. ZAGREB, 27. kolovoza. Gradonačelnik arhitekt Heinzl vratio se s dopusta, te danas prije podne održao konferenciju sa šefovima pojedinih odsjeka. Poslove preuzima 1. rujna.

m. ZAGREB, 27. kolovoza. Za ovogodišnju izložbu u Zagrebačkom Zboru, koja će biti priredena 8. do 29. rujna, vlada veliki interes. Na ovu će izložbu biti preneseni i turistički odsjek s Jadranske izložbe, koja je netom zaključena u Splitu. Turistički će odsjek biti smješten u česko-slovačkom paviljonu. Osim toga će se po svojoj prilici prenijeti u Zagreb i ribarski, te jedan dio pomorskog odsjeka s Jadranske izložbe, ali o tome još nije donesen definitivni zaključak.

m. ZAGREB, 27. kolovoza. Danas u 4 sata poslije podne bio je zaposlen na glavnom kolodvoru oko razvrstavanja vagona željeznicačar Mate Božičević iz Oštarija. Nalazio se na jednom vagonu, koji je bio od mašine odgurnut. Kako je htio skočiti s vagona da ga zaustavi, tako je dospio među taj vagon i jednu lokomotivu, koja je na prazi stajala, te je pao pod vagon, koji mu je razmrskao glavu. Ostao je na mjestu mrtav. Božičević je otac 4 djece, a s malo godina službe.

m. ZAGREB, 27. kolovoza. Upravitelj odjeljenja ministarstva pravde u Zagrebu postavio je svršenu maturanticu Vjekoslavu Agić za privremenog grunovničarskog vjezbenika II V grupe kod kotarskoga suda u Liku.

Gradske vijesti.

JML HRVATSKI SPOMENIKI

1822. Nikola Jurčić snabla Turke kod Kiseka nakon tronedjeljne opsade. — 1849. Liguški svršava u Pragu. — 1851. I Antun Kukuljević u Varaždinskim toplicama.

DANAŠNJI ZAPREDBE.

U Uršula-King: Trinaestipolje. Premijera velebne Paramountškoga u 6. o. 18. U glavnoj ulozi slavna Marion Davies. Početak u 8. 7. i 8.45 sati na veče. Pristup mladeži dopušten.

Noćni koncertna služba vrše od 24. do uključivo 30. sv. mj. u Gornjem gradu: Jekarnica Taranik (Kolodvorska ulica); u Donjem gradu: Jekarnica Borbaš (Cvjetkova ulica).

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Osijeku.

Gdje će biti zasadena spomen-lipa? Prigodom proslave 1000-godišnjice zagadi će se poslije svećane mise, zahvalnice, koja se služi u Pukovnijskom vrtu, pod vedrim nebom, jedna lipa za uspomenu na ovu milenijsku godinu. Ova će se lipa zasadih sjeverno, od tenis-igrališta i istočno od Pukovnijskog vrta, na čistini, a bit će ogradena kamenim stupovima spočenim s masivnim lancima. Na jednom će stupu biti pričvršćena irumormna ploča s natpisom.

Za tomobolu su nadalje darovali: tvornica F. R. Rother po jedan veliki i mali mjedeni avan i par mjedenih svjećanica, gđa Ljubica Rohr jedan jasličić s narodnim vezivom; g. Ivan Bukšeg dva etnua sa češljarskim priborom; g. Artur Patenčević 5-bočica Elijada vode; tvornica umjetnog pokretiva »Tvorim« 2 suder-kutije; g. Franjo Krvarić 9 staklarskih predmeta, gđa Hiland jednu behu, tvrtka Adolf Adler i stolnjak; g. Adolf Fenger 6 duhanskih doza.

Povratak gradonačelnika. G. Gradonačelnik dr. Hengl vratio se jučer sa službenog puta iz Zagreba i preuzeo dužnost u magistratu.

Osobna vijest. Čehoslovački konzul u Beogradu, g. dr. Henri André, stigao je noćas (iz Sombora) u Osijek. Odsjeo je u »Royalte«.

Premještenje šefa agrarnog ureda. Javlja nam naš dopisnik iz Beograda, da je jučer potpisao nalog o premještenju šefa županijskog agrarnog ureda u Osijeku, g. Đure Jankovića, agrarnoj direkciji u Skoplje. Imenovanje novog šefa agrarnog ureda u Osijeku još nije uslijedilo.

Bolest donjoegradskog župnika. Gradski župnik u Donjem gradu, g. Josip Šeper obolio je na plućnom kataru i prema savjetu liječnika nastupio duži dopust radi liječenja. Upravu će župe, do njegovog povratka, svoditi g. vjerončitelj Vlado Hamauskaj.

Novi odvjetnički perovoda. Bivši osječki veliki župan g. dr. Jovan Božić nastupio je mjesto odvjetničkog perovoda u pisarnici osječkih odvjetnika g. dra Hermann Weissmanna i dra Nikole Tolnauera.

Pokriće duga za gradnju gradskih kuća. Donajemo, da je g. gradonačelnik dr. Hengl, prigodom njegovog službenog puta u Zagreb, uspjelo namaknuti potrebnu novčanu svotu za pokrivenje duga nastalog od gradnje dviju gradskih stambenih dvospatnica (kod Pukovnijskog vrta i na Vukovarskoj cesti). Ova je pozajmica privremena i vrašit će se iz zajma, koji je gradskoj općini obećan od Državne hipotekarne banke (uprave fondova) iz Beograda.

Crkveni god u Donjem gradu. Danas, na pravoslavnu Veliku Gospu, bit će u pravoslavnoj župnoj crkvi u Donjem gradu, crkveni god, na koji dolazi i mnogo proštenjara iz bliže okolice.

Nastavak gradnje dječje poliklinike. Kako saznajemo, vodilo je ministarstvo narodnog zdravlja nov iznos u svoti od 200.000 dinara za nastavak gradnje dječje poliklinike, koja je još prošle zime stavljena pod krov. Radnje će se nastaviti sporazumno između g. gradonačelnika i građevnog poduzeća, koje gradnju izvodi, u opsegu, koji omogućuje vožiranu svotu.

Upisivanje Sokolća. Od nedjelje, počam od 31. o. mj., počeo će u ovdšnjim Hrvatskim sokoljskim društvima upisivanje djece i nastajalaca, kojima je bivši ministar Pribičević, prije izljetnog vremena, zabranio pristup u Hrvatski sokol. Dozabrane je vježbalo oko 600 Sokolčića, a sad, sućeći po interesu djece i roditelja, čini se, da će ih biti još i više. Mnogi su od njih, za vrijeme zabrane, vježbali tajno, po podrumima i drugim zakutnim mjestinama, pa sad jedva čekaju da mogu na suncu i svijetlu jačati duhi i mladice mišice. Mjesece se kuje oko sokolane, ogledu sprave na kojima su nekad vježbali, natječu se u gimnastici i zahtjevanju da se odmah počne s vježbanjem. Starješinstvo je H. S. spremno da dočeka jata mladih Sokolova i baš se sada drži u gornjoegradskoj sokolani tronedjeljni prednjački tečaj za izobrazbu voditelja dječjih i nastajalnih odjela.

Crkvena svečanost uz asistenciju žandarmerije. Primamo: »Hrvatski je list« javilo, da je starokatolička crkvena svečanost, urećena za 23. o. mj. u susjednom selu Habjanovcima, izostala. Jeste, izostala je za 23. o. mj., jer je imala biti sprječena, i odgođena za sutradan 24. o. mj. na dan sv. Bartola, kad se doista i održala, no ne u onom stilu, kako je bila najavljena. Medutim nije tu važna svečanost, koliko postupak kojim je provedena. Baš prije same svečanosti došlo je naimo rješenje ministarstva vjere, da se glede habjanovačke crkve ima u cijelosti provesti odluka bivše pokrajinske uprave, koja je glasila, da se iz habjanovačke crkve imaju smjesta maknuti starokatolički, ključevi se inače predati brođanačkom župniku, imaću se pružiti katolicima svaka brahlijalna pomoć u obrani crkve i konačno, da s crkvi ne raspolazu upravne, već samo crkvene oblasti. Županat je tu odluku dao provesti, i još posebno obećao dakovačkom biskupu svaku pomoć, ako bi provedenje odluke ministarstva uderilo na kakve pofoškoće. No ta je pravdoljubivost oblasti trajala samo jedan dan, od 22. o. mj. do 23. Toza naimo dana došao je valpovačić sreski pođlavar g. Korda brođanačkom župniku i saopćio mu, da je županat telefonski izdao naređenje, da se za dan sv. Bartola ima habjanovačka crkva rekvirirati za starokatolike, a rimokatolici, neka idu u susjedne Brodce. To je g. Korda smjesta i proveo, otvorivši im patvoreni ključev iz asistencije osječkog četnika Srblijanovića crkvi. I tako se sutradan održala starokatolička svečanost. Da ne bi katolici reagirali na taj postupak, bila je pokupljena žandarmerija iz cijeloga kraja i u Habjanovce dirigitana. — Katolik.

Akcija privatnih namještenika za zaštitu starih interesa. Osječka podružnica Saveza privatnih namještenika sprema od nedjelje cio niz predavanja i sastanaka, da zauzme stanovište prema novom zakonu o privatnim namještenicima, čija bi se osnova imala iznijeti pred Narodnu skupštinu u idućem zasjedanju. Kako čujemo, privatni su namještenici nakon tome, da se sadanji zakon o privatnim namještenicima u Sloveniji (koji je osao od Austrije) protegne na cijelu državu s eventualnim preinakama i nadopunama. Taj se zakon smatra kao jedan od naimodernijih socijalnih zakona i odgovara interesima privatnih namještenika.

Izgon komunista iz republike Paname. Iselejnički komesarijat u Zagrebu molio nas da izvršimo slijedeće: Predsjednik republike Paname g. Rodolfo Chirri, odredio je izgon nepoželjnih stranaca iz zemlje i pozvao guvernere, da smjesta provedu istrage u svrhu utanačenja, koji stranci treba da budu prema njegovom tektreju deportovani. Predsjednikov se korak obrazlaže sa pojačanom komunističkom agitacijom među radnicima republike. — Toliko do znanja Osječanina, da se ne sele u Panamu. Nek idu u Rusiju, osobito kvalificirani radnici, za kojima je tamo velika potražnja.

Kinematografski trikovi provaljuka Redera. Provalnik Dragutin Reder, ortak »slavnoznoe obiljača kasa, Ficka«, uskočivši iz mitrovačke kaznionice, gdje je imao da odeži 8 godina rodbije, došao je, kao što je poznato, u svoje rodno mjesto Osijek, te vršlja i provaljuje po njemu svatovo već dva mjeseca. Redarstvo je upelo sve sile da ga uhvati i već mu je nekoliko puta hila za petama, ali je svaki put sretno umaknuo. Redarstveni mu agenti otkrivaju trag sad ovdje sad ondje. No Reder, izgleda, da uživa u tome i da s pasjom tiera svoj zanat. Sta više, pretendira i na popularnost. Na Cepinskoj cesti, u hostanima, ima lubenica na kojima je u kori izrezano njegovo ime i datum kad je tamo bio. Medutim dok ga dektektivni vrebaju po bostanima, on, kažu, siedi u kinematografu, kioški obučeni i maskiran, u društvu s jakim dljema damama iz polusvjeta, koje navodno stalno burave u Subotici i često dolaze u Osijek na izlet.

Novi ključ za odmieravanje poraza. Saznali smo iz mjerodavna vrela, da će se trgovcima porez nanovo odmierjavati, jer je dosadašnje rasporezovanje bilo nepravedno. Opazio se, da oni trgovci više pazare, koji drže dilje otvorenu svoj radnju nego oni, koji se drže 8-mnogog radnog vremena, pa će se prema tome u kategoriju najjačih oporezovanika uvrstiti oni, koji drže otvorene dućane od 6 ujutru pa do 8 sati naveče. Namanje će platiti oni, koji najmanje vremena trebaju, da podmiru svoje muštjerije. Nama se ova nova odredba dopada i stoga razloga, što se neki osječki trgovci, koji imaju otvorene radnje po 10 do 14 sati dnevno, tuče, kako im slabo ide trgovina. Kad bi to istina bila, onda ne bi proizvodjivali radno vrijeme nego bi ga skraćivali. Novu će oporezovanje dakle pokazati, ko pazari više, a ko manje; ko se pretvara, a ko istinu slabo pazari.

Afera Ise Langza. Tvornica cigaretnog papira i tuđjaka »Mira« još je uvijek pod nečalima. Iako je istraga od strane uprave državnih monopola već davno završena. Sudbena se istraga u toj aferi vodi dalje. Sudac istražitelj, sudb. vijećnik g. Rill, počeo je sada s preslušanjem svjedoka članova ravnanateljsva i nadzornog odbora »Mira«, namještenika i radnika spomenute tvornice i dr. — O izrućenju Ise Langza našim vlastima još se ništa pozitivna ne zna. Čekaju, valjda, dođ poludi.

Agrarna zrnca. U »Zrnu«, glasilo osječke podružnice Društva gospodarskih i šumarskih činovnika, piše g. I. K. ovo: »Deseterica dobrovoljaca — kolonista dobili su u jednom konadu 100 jutara prvoklasne oranice, no uslijed toga što ne mogu da se koloniziraju, litieli su tu zemlju u zakup dati jednom bivšem gospodarskom činovniku. Agrarna je vlast to znala spriječiti. No kad su ti dobrovoljci svaki za sebe svoj dio od 10 jutara dali istom činovniku u zakup, upotrijebivši stanozvit »fintu«, tad je bilo sve u redu.«

Veselica UJU u Jägerovoj školi. Prije dok je postojalo Hrv. učiteljsko društvo »Zajednica«, prirredivali su njeni članovi, pod rukovodstvom pok. ravnatelja Fichtnera, koncertne večeri u dvorani gradske pučke škole u Jägerovoj ulici u dobrotvorne svrhe. Učiteljima, koji nisu bili članovi »Zajednice«, bilo je to krivo i izradili su kod župana, da se prirredivanje tih koncerata zabranji. Medutim isti učitelji (na čelu s g. Vendelinom Šumanovićem), koji su ishodili zabranu koncerta »Zajednice«, prirredili su sada, prigodom skupštine UJU, veselice za svoje prijatelje izvan Osječka u samoj toj Jägerovoj školi. Tu su ih dočekali i ugostili, kad su stigli s kolodvora. Jelo se, pilo i proliljevalo.

Lijepa nagrada. Prvih 75 (sedamdeset i pet) dama, koje pošalju upravi »Hrvatskog Lista« do 8. rujna o. g. 25 (dvadeset i pet) odrezaka t. i. glava s datumom »Hrvatskog Lista« od mjeseca kolovoza o. g., — dobit će od oglašivača »Hrv. lista« »Laboratorij Adeline Patti«. — franco 1 (jedan) flacon »Visagine Adeline Patti«. Odresci od pojedine osobe ne smiju biti istog datuma.

Dame!

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POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 7-50 DNE.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
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BROJ ISS. (1605.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 29. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI

Pred novim izborima?

SKORI IZBORI MOGU DA BUDU JEDINI LOGIČNI PLAN STJEPANA RADIĆA. — JER RADIĆEVCI DOSADA NIJESU POSTIGLI NIŠTA, ČIME BI SE MOGLI POHVALITI.

U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Izjava Stjepana Radića nakon jučerašnje sjednice zastupnika i ministara HSS koju je dao novinarima, a u kojoj kaže da se oni spremaju na izbore, mnogo se u Beogradu komentira. Dobro obaviješteni krugovi drže, da izbori i to skori izbori mogu da budu jedini logični plan g. Stjepana Radića. U tim se krugovima znade da postoje ne samo česti sukobi i natezanja oko svake sitnice u vladi nego da ima sporova, koji onemogućuju svaki jači uspjeh Radićevaca prema biracima. Tom prigodom navodi se još i ovo: U pitanje da bi se Radićevcima dala mjesta velikih župana u Splitu, Mostaru i Travniku radikali ravnodušno ne ulaze. Oni znadu, kada bi se na tim mjestima ponudilo Radićevcima, da bi radikali izgubili mnogo kod svojih pristasa, a Radićevci opet vide, ako se to ne postigne, da se nemaju čime pohvaliti pred svojim ljudima kao s uspjehom oskon njihove kapitulacije pred radikalima.

Drugi dan nakon što je utvrđen sporazum RR bio je gotov ukaz da se za šefa hrvatskog odjeljenja u ministarstvu unutrašnjih djela postavi dr Havlicek. Još do danas taj ukaz nije potpisan, da pače je na tom mjestu ostavljena ona ista ličnost, koja je bila za PP režima dakle za čitavo vrijeme obznanje, i dr Bedeković, koji je bio s velikim slavljenjem Radićevaca maknut iz Zagreba, doveden je u Beograd i postavljen baš u odjeljenje za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju. Značajna je po ove odnose i okolnost, da je veliki župan za Prekomurje doduše smijenjen, ali je njegovo mjesto ostalo nepopunjeno, a poslove vodi čovjek, koji je uživao povjerenje prijašnjeg režima. Na najveće čuđenje Radićevaca u Dalmaciji radikali drže sve pozicije i u sjevernoj i u južnoj Dalmaciji, dokazujući, kako oni po rezultatima zadnjih izbora imaju pu-

no pravo da zaštite svoje interese u splitskoj i dubrovačkoj oblasti. Radićevcima se ne dopušta, tamo niti da namjeste kotarske predstojnike. Sve osim par općinskih komesara u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji nije se Radićevcima ni u čem ponudilo, pa kako se tvrdi, Pašić je na nedavnom sastanku s Božom Maksimovićem i Karlovim Varyama izjavio o svakom i najmanjem sporom pitanju s Radićevcima, pa je ne samo odobrio dosadnje držanje radikala, nego je još i dao instrukcije na gore za Radićevce.

Situacija je tako za Radićevce vrlo jednostavna. Ostati dugo u vladi s radikalima, a ne postići nikakvih uspjeha, koje bi prikazali svojim biračima na mjesto napuštenoga i zabačenoga hrv. narodnog programa, znači gotovu nemogućnost. Treba dakle što prije provocirati nove izbore i dok (po mišljenju Radićevaca) u Hrvatskoj vlada neka sporazumaska politika, nokučiti sve glasove.

Značajno je, da sporazumski drukeri ovih težuju Radićevaca za izbore tumače ovdje ovako: Radić hoće na izbore za to da nametne potuče Hrvatsku Zajednicu i disidente, da tako ostane sam kao predstavnik svih Hrvata u parlamentu i da onda u punoj snazi i potpuno suvereno može kazati: Hrvatsko je pitanje konačno likvidirano, ne bojeći se da ga tako od Hrvata u tom desavuiru.

Čini se da svi drukeri ne šre ovakvo mišljenje vlastitom inicijativom nego po uputi Radićevaca, koji bi na ovaj način htjeli da sklonu radikale na nove izbore i to razumije se u zajednici s Radićevcima. Radikali međutim u ovaj čas ne pomišljaju na nove izbore, i ako im u principu nijesu protivni. Oni šta više računaju, da će novi izbori radikalnoj stranci donijeti 180 mandata, ali da ih provode oni sami.

Pred fuzijom Muslimana i Davidovičevaca.

VERZIJE O RASULU JMO.

U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Danas je u demokratski klub došao muslimanski zastupnik Hakloha sačinjavala jedinstveni klub s 51 poslanikom. Miljković održao sastanak s g. Davidom. Prema drugoj informaciji ne vlada takva jedinstvenost među muslimanima, pa ni među zastupnicima, i dode li do fuzije, vjeruje se, da će strane Davidovića s kojim je Miljković najviše bio otpadajući na više strana. Važemu dopisniku konferirao nije mala nikakva izjava. Usprkos toga nije uspjelo saznati na temelju čega tvrde samostvrdi se u političkim krugovima, da je na ovim stalni demokratski da će baš Salih Balić pristupiti konferencijama u prvom redu povedena riječ o k njima, ali oni to očekuju i tvrde, i radikali razfuziji muslimanske organizacije s demokratskom činaju na neke muslimanske zastupnike. Sve ove strankom, Prema tvrdnjama tih krugova fuzija bi kombinacije nemaju potvrde sa službene strane, se imala zaključiti na godišnjem zboru muslimana ali se vjeruje, da će glavni dio muslimanske stranke krajem rujna ili početkom listopada, a kasnije bi ke pristupiti u Davidovičevu stranku, i prihvatiti i glavni odbor demokratske stranke.

•POLITIKA• SERVIRA SVOJIM ČITATELJIMA
IZMIŠLJOTINE.

U ZAGREB, 28. kolovoza. Povodom pisanja jučerašnje beogradske «Politike», u jednoj vijesti za koju «Politika» javlja da joj šale njezin dopisnik iz Zagreba, a koja sadrži tobožnji interview s drom Lorkovićem, izjavljuje dr. Lorković, da on nikakav interview nije davao dopisniku «Politike» pa će biti čitav taj interview obična izmišljotina.

DVIJE I POL MILIJARDE ŠTETE.
Od zadnjeg ne vremena. — Pitanje hitne pomoći.

U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Prema izvještaju iz ministarstva poljoprivrede i voda šteta koju je nanijelo zadnje nevrijeme cijeni se na dvije i pol milijarde dinara. Na prvom sjednici ministarskog savjeta riješiti će se pitanje hitne pomoći postradalima.

KONGRES ZEMLJORADNIČKE OMLADINE. Izraženo je nepovjerenje dosadašnjem vodstvu. — Protiv Radićevaca, a za dalji samostalan život.

U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Jučer je počeo i danas nastavljen kongres zemljoradničke omladine. Došlo je do nesuglasica, jer su slovenski predstavnici predlagali da se zemljoradnička stranka prikloni Radićevcima, dok su srbijski predstavnici to otklonili. Dosadašnjem vodstvu izraženo je nepovjerenje i zatraženo da stranka nastavi dalje samostalnim životom.

ZERJAVOVI «JUGOSLOVENI» U ZAGREBU.

Motaju se oko Radićevaca. ZAGREB, 28. kolovoza. Ovdje se nalaze već dva dana ljubljanski veliki župan Dr. Ballič i mariborski veliki župan Pirkmayer i motaju se oko Radićevaca nudajući ovima svoje usluge. Ovakvo izgledaju pribečević-zerjavovi «Jugosloveni» — samo im je do položaja i vlasti. (Kod nas se ovdje redom poradikažu?)

PRILIKE U HERCEGOVINI. Srbi se plaše da će doći pod utjecajnu sferu Radićevaca.

U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Danas je vaš dopisnik imao prilike razgovarati s jednom politički upućenom ličnosti iz Hercegovine. U razgovoru mogao je steći dojam da su hercegovački radikali nezadovoljni sa svojim poslanicima napose s drom Lazom Markovićem. U tom nezadovoljstvu leži i uzrok, da su se toliki ljudi okupili na posljednjim Pribečevićevim zborovima u Hercegovini. Radikali su nezadovoljni u Hercegovini što se njihovi predstavnici ne brinu za njihove ekonomske potrebe, i jer se boje da će sporazumom RR doći pod utjecajnu sferu Radićevaca. Ista ova ličnost uvjeravala je vašeg dopisnika, da su radikali u Hercegovini uskolobani napose u stolačkome okrugu i da oni tamo prihvaćaju akciju Hrv. Zajednice. Stolački se okrug prema njegovim informacijama odvraća od kapitulacione politike Radićevaca, pa ih je njihov zast. Preka ovih dana teškom mukom uvjeravao, ali bez uspjeha, o potrebi daljega ostanaka u HSS.

PITANJE KOMITSKIH UPADA U MACEDONIJU.

Korak dra Niučica u Sofiji. U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Danas je ministar vanjskih poslova dr Ninčić preko našega poslanika u Sofiji zatražio od bugarske vlade, da već jedamputa riješi pitanje komitskih upada u naš teritoriji, jer će inače nakon ove zadnje pismene opomene naša vlada sama riješiti to pitanje sredstvima kojima ona raspolaže.

PRED PROMJENOM REŽIMA U BUGARSKOJ?

Cankov demantira sve glasine. U BEOGRAD, 28. kolovoza. Prema vijestima iz Sofije Cankov će podnijeti ostavku čim se prvoga rujna sastane narodno sobranje. Prema tima vijestima otkili bi ministri Kalfov, Todorov i Milev u inozemstvo kao poslanici i to u Paris, Berlin i Wazawu, a novu vladu bi sastavio Ljančev i Burov. Nije isključeno da obrazovanje vlade preuzme Malinov, koji se u posljednje vrijeme toliko ističe u javnosti sa svojim izjavama o budućem radu Bugarske.

U SOFIJA, 28. kolovoza. Službene se poriču vijesti o skoroj demisiji vlade. Šta više ističe se, da je svaka promjena apsolutno isključena i ta u prvom redu obzirom na prilike u zemlji.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

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Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 189. (1606.)

OSIJEK, NEDJELJA 30. KOLOVOZA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Protiv fuzije zemljoradnika s radićevcima.

PRED KONGRES SRPSKIH ZEMLJORADNIKA.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Danas je politički život u Beogradu potpuno mrtav. Većina je ministara na putu. Od klubova je jedino zemljoradnički danas u očij kongresa nešto živahniji. Prispio je naime u Beograd vođa zemljoradnika Voja Lazić i više delegata iz inostranosti. Politički krugovi očekuju, da će kongres zemljoradničke stranke proći vrlo burno kao i kongres njihove omladine. Kongres zemljoradnika kreće se u smjeru težnja za preporodom stranke. Kolikogod se je mislilo, da će se na kongresu snažnije pojaviti misao fuzije s radićevcima, ipak u zadnji čas ima sve manje izgleda, jer ona grupa koja tu ideju zastupa, ne može doći do izražaja. Doduše Pizzone «Novosti» još i danas zagovaraju jedinstveni zemljoradnički front, ali je ta želja stišćavana u takvoj formi, koja nikako ne znači fuziju s radićevcima, nego neki novi život, koji bi mogao obuhvatiti sve zemljoradnike, ali koji ne bi bio ništa pod vodstvom Stjepana Radića. Tako na

primjer u istom tom članku «Novosti» kritiziraju carinske tarife, koje su donesene u mnogim stavkama na očiglednu štetu seljaka, pa kažu, da su ove tarife donesene po volji u kojoj sjede i radićali, koji su nekada bili seljačka stranka, ali u kojoj su i radićevci kao izrazita seljačka stranka. «Novosti» zaključuju: Evo takve i tolike druge stvari koje zemljoradnike u jedan front jedno grupisanje kako bi zaštitili sebe i državu od ovakvih postupaka, kakav je ovaj s novim teškim teretima za poljoprivrednike.

Prema svemu tomu nema izgleda da bi grupa koja je za fuziju s radićevcima imala na ovom kongresu ikakvog uspjeha. Jedan veliki dio stranačkih pristaša u Beogradu buni se protiv svake pomisli, da bi njima sticajem okolnosti Radić postao vođa i da bi prema njemu stajali u položaju zastupnika Malčića i drugova. Kongres počinja sutra ujutro i trajat će vjerojatno dva dana.

Radić gospodski političar

ODGOVOR MATE JAGATIĆA NA NAPADAJE U «DOMU».

v ZAGREB, 29. kolovoza. Današnje «Hrvatske Novine» glasilo Hrvatske Zajednice u Sisku donose izjavu narodnog zastupnika Mate Jagatića kao odgovor na Radićeve napadaje u posljednjem «Dому». Jagatić razlaže razloge zašto je on protiv Radićeve politike. Upozorujući na njegovu putovanja po inozemstvu naročito na «Nesretno putovanje u Moskvi» koje je donijelo zle posljedice za hrvatski narod, G. Jagatić iznosi i pokušaj radikala, koji su preko Peleša namamili Radića nudeći mu hrvatsku vladu i hrvatski sa-

bor u Zagrebu. Nadalje iznosi pitanje dnevnica pa poziva Radića da iznese u «Dому», koji su zastupnici davali dnevnice i gdje su te dnevnice. Prigovara Radiću i njegovoj rodbini što stanuju u seljačkom domu a svoje vile su iznajmili za 30.000 kruna mjesečno. G. Jagatić odbija od sebe nanađaje Radićeve protiv njegovoga ličnog poštenja i nabroja sve njegove skokove u pogledu republikanstva i ustava i završuje, da je Radić jedan gospodski i bezglavi političar.

SPLIČANI U ZAGREBU.

Odlučna bitka za kraljev pošt.

APPEL SELJAČKE INTERNACIONALE NA SELJAKE U JUGOSLAVIJI.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Večernje «Vreme» donosi, da je seljačka internacionala s potpisima ruskih i inozemnih predstavnika uputila apel na kongres zemljoradnika u Jugoslaviji u kojem apel nastoji dokazati, da je naš proračun od petnaest milijarda samo u jednoj četvrtini određen za seljake. Internacionala poziva seljake, da se bore protiv kapitalista i rata.

v ZAGREB, 29. kolovoza. Danas je u Zagrebu stiglo 11 splićkih izraza s trima rezervama. S njima je doputovalo 30 članova uprave sportskog kluba «Hajduk» i splitskog nogometnog podsaveza. Sutra u 10 sati stiže posebnim vlakom u Zagreb 300 Splićana.

DRUGA POŠILJKA KOVANOG NOVCA.

Stigla u Gruž.

PRESJEDNIŠTVO HSS U SPLITU.

Povodom kraljeva dolaska.

v SPLIT, 29. kolovoza. U Split je doputovao tajnik Hrvatskog seljačkog kluba G. Hadži Oman. U ponedjeljak bi imala stići još gg. dr. Maček, Predavec i inž. Košutić. Njihov se boravak u Splitu dovodi u vezu s kraljevim dolaskom.

OTVORENJE V. VELESAJMA U LJUBLJANI.

Danas je posjet bio ograničen na uzvanike.

v LJUBLJANA, 28. kolovoza. Danas u 10 sati prije podne otvoreno je u Ljubljani peti međunarodni sajam uzoraka. Otvoreniu je prisustvovao ministar trgovine i industrije dr. Krajač. On je u svom govoru istakao naročito marljivost, štednju i poduzetnost Slovenskoga naroda. Prije podne je posjet izložbe bio u glavnom ograničen na uzvanike, dok je općinstvo razgledavalo izložbu poslije podne. Na velesajm dolaze posjetitelji sa svih strana Slovenije i Hrvatske.

U ERI SPORAZUMA.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Ministar pošta i brzojava dr. Šuperina otputovao je u Sarajevo na vjenčanje svog sina Bože, koji se ima u pravoslavnoj crkvi vjenčati s gospođicom Aleksandrom Petrovičevom.

PODRZAVLJENJE POŠTA U NOVOM SIVCU I ILOKU.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Ministarstvo pošta i brzojava donijelo je odluku o podržavljenju rudararskih pošta ali samo u starom i Novom Sivcu i Iloku.

NAŠ DUHANI NA VELESAJMU U FRANKFURTU.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Uprava državnih monopola kam izložiti naš duhan i cigarete na velesajmu u Frankfurtu na Majni, koji će se držati od 3. do 7. listopada ove godine.

NOVI MOSTOVI.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Ministarstvo građevina odobrilo je kredit od 1.550.000 dinara za dogradnju željezničkog mosta kod Klenka na Savi. Ovo će biti jedan od najljepših mostova. Mosto budu svi stupovi dovršeni u proljeću iduće godine počet će se montiranje gvozdenih konstrukcija. Most može biti gotov prije iduće jeseni. Ministarstvo građevina odobrilo je nadalje kredit za izgradnju novih mostova od armiranog betona i to preko Morave u Ovcarskoj banji preko Jablanice i preko Čarličke rijeke.

ALBANSKO-ITALJANSKO MESETARENJE.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. «Novosti» donose prema informacijama grčkih listova, da se primjećuje tajno zblježavanje između Albanije i Italije. Italija obećaje Albaniji potporu uz slijedeću kompenzacije; Albanija se odriče zvanično svih prava na otok Saseno u korist Italije. Italija će iskoristivati valonsku luku kao komorsku bazu za ratnu mornaricu i treće Italija će okupirati grad Biosa i mosta u poredni Valone. Po zaključku te konvencije Italija će početi progulati Ahmed beg Zogovih političkih protivnika po Italiji, a sam Ahmed beg Zogu pokušat će, da uz pomoć Italije izvrši državni udar i namene se za kralja.

POKRET ŠUMARSKIH RADNIKA U BOSNI.

Intervencija vlade.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Još sredinom kolovoza uprava šumskog poduzeća Dobruš u Bosni, zatim Drvara, saopćila je radnicima, da im smanjuje plaću za 20 %. Radnici su zbog toga obustavili rad i započeli pregovore, koji ipak nijesu do 20. o. m. donijeli nikakova rezultata. Radnici su se ipak vratili na posao i nastavili pregovore. Isto takav pokret je izbio i u plani Bosna u Banja Luci. Tamo je kvalificiranim radnicima smanjena plaća za 10%. Sukob je izbio onim časom kada je radnicima ovo saopćeno. Radnici su odmah napustili posao. Međutim su se 11. o. m. nekoli vratili da produže rad, dok je većina i nadalje ostala u štrajku. Štrajkaša imade oko jedne biljade u ovima dvjema poduzećima. U izravnanju toga spora učestvuje Odbor radnički savez, Radnička komora i inspekcija rada iz Zagreba.

v BEOGRAD, 29. kolovoza. Ministar šuma i ruda izjavio je novinarima, da će država sa svoje strane predložiti rudarskim radnicima u Bosni neka pristanu na ovaj princip, koji im je bio prije nudan, naime, da budu plaćeni po osadašnjim cijenama samo za vrijeme rada a ne za vrijeme odmora i u drugim slučajevima. Ministar se nada, da će se radnici s ovim predlogom sporazumiti jer su danas takove prilike, pa nšljed toga obećuje da u rudarskim poduzećima ne će doći do štrajka.

RUSKO-POLJSKI SUKOB.

dp. WARSZAWA, 29. kolovoza. U ovdajšim diplomatskim krugovima vlada veliko uzbuđenje zbog toga, jer su sovjetske vlasti u Minsku srušile 60 poljskih zarobljenika. Poljska vlada je odlučila, da u toj stvari poduzme korake kod Saveza naroda.

Širom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNJICE U VINKOVCIMA.

Na Malu Gospu 8. rujna o. g. Vinkovci, 28. kolovoza. — Proslava Tisućgod...

OPĆINSKI IZBORI U VRBANJL

Vrbanja, 28. kolovoza. — Izbor je u Vrbanju obav...

NEŠTAŠIĆA SUDAČA U IRIGU.

Irigoje, 28. kolovoza. — Kot. sud u Irigu bolje već...

LJETINA U RACINOVCIIMA I OKOLICI.

Racinovići, 28. kolovoza. — Vrišća je u Raci...

GRADNJA MOŠTA KOD PETROVARADINA.

Petrovaradin, 28. kolovoza. — Danas je služba...

POSVETA CRKVENIH ZVONA U SUMETLICI.

Novi Gradica, 28. kolovoza. — Tu neki dan...

— Penđer visok, a ja cura mala.

Pa ne mogu vidjeti bečara... Dakle, da je bilo bruto. Vjernici se se skandalizirali...

Proslava Tisućgodisnjice u Srijem. Karlovcima

SVEČANA PROSLAVA UZ SUDJELOVANJE CJELOKUPNOG GRAĐANSTVA.

(Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. Lista«.)

Srijemski Karlovcima, 27. kolovoza. Ni mi Srijemci, Karlovcima nismo htjeli zaostati...

Prémada je u Karlovcima, kao i u svakom ma...

Sama proslava održana je nakon mnogog po...

U subotu 22. oktobra su građani svi svoje do...

Na večer na poziv zvona i gruvanje prangija...

Sutradaj u nedjelju 23. kolovoza nastavljeni...

Poslije službe božje održana je svečana aka...

Proslava, kr. vladin povjerenik, sudija, direktor g...

Popodne s nekoliko točaka svirke vojne glazbe...

Oduševljenje nije prestalo ni za vrijeme dru...

Dr Dragutin Harasti.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMEMENAL

30. kolovoza. 1847. * Juraj Biankini u Starom Gradu. — 1881. † Ladislav Mrzović u Zagrebu. — 1908. † Fra Grza Majić u Křešovu.

31. kolovoza. 1834. * Našo Nodilo u Splitu.

DANAŠNJE I SUTRAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu, Danas: »Grafica Martić«, opereta, početak u 8 sati na veče.

U »Vrbanja-klubu« Danas i sutra: »Bahantica«. Kolosalno filmsko remek-djelo u 6 činova. Film koji mora svakom da vidji. Početak u (9). 3. 7 i 8.45 sati na veče. Pristup mladetu dozvoljen.

Novotvorne utakmice (na Ambrusovcu igralištu). Danas: Slavica rez. — Gradanski rez. početak u 3 sata po podne. — Gradanski — Makabi, početak u 4.30 sati po podne. Obje su utakmice prijateljske.

Novu ljekarničku Nažbu vidi od 31. kolovoza do uključivo 6. srpnja u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Be. Iari (Aleksandrova ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Pišter (Jelačićev trg).

Proslava Tisućgodisnjice u Osijeku.

Hrvatice na proslavi Tisućgodisnjice. Kako doznajemo, spremna se znatan broj Hrvatice, Osječanki, pa i mnoge građanke, osobito seljanke i seljačka ženska i muška hrvatska mladež iz osječke okolice, da odjeveni u krasnoj našoj narodnoj nošnji, učestvuju 6. rujna kod proslave tisućgodisnjice u Osijeku. Sve ove umoljava Odbor proslave, da 6. rujna najkasnije u 9 sati dopodne budu u Pukovničkom vrtu radi dodjeljenja mjesta u djetkom od kojih je broj vrlo velik.

narodnoj skupini, koja će pred oltarom prisustvo...

Raspacatelice karata tombole umoljavaju se, da 3. rujna u 4 sata po podne bezuvjetno dođu u svratište »Grand« na sastanak Kluba Hrvatica i da nastoje do toga dana prodati karte, koje još imaju u preuzetoj knjizi tombole. Jer predsjednica treba da na sjednici Odbora proslave dne 3. rujna uvečer izvjesti o polučenoj uspjehu raspacuje karata i ubrani novac urnič blagotvorku.

Tombole-karte Tisućgodisnjice. Svi oni, do kojih prodavačice tombola-karate Tisućgodisnjice ne bi mogle pripjeti, neka izvole učeti na znaenje, da karte za tombole mogu dobiti: u igravi »Hrvatskog Lista«, u Trgovačko-obrtničkoj komori i na blagajnama Prve hrv. štedionice, Hrv. eskomptne banke, Jugobanke i Gradske štedionice u Gornjem gradu. Neka se uvaži: Tko kupi bar jednu kartu pridono je pot cilu za građinju Hrvatskog doma u Osijeku, a istodobno može u sretnim slučajima dobiti krasno uzdarje kojom zgovoriti u Pukovničkom vrtu radi dodjeljenja mjesta u djetkom od kojih je broj vrlo velik.

KUPALISTE LIPIK

Izvansezonska otpočela. Uspješno liječenje, moderan sadržaj, veoma niske cijene. Potpuni penzion uključivo dobre oskrbe, kupki i stana sa svima takozvana početak od 1. septembra za činovnike i lica povlaštena 60-90 Dinara, a za sve ostale 60-100 Dinara dnevno. Poblise informacije daje UPRAVA KUPALISTA LIPIK.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BEAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— i na duže vrijeme razmjern.
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 191. (1608.)

OSIJEK, SRIJEDA 2. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Vlada izbjegava rad.

NERAD JE NAJBOLJA PODLOGA ZA SLOGU SADANJE VLADINE KOALICIJE.

Razmještanje upravnog činovništva i rješavanje ostalih pitanja, koja interesiraju Radčevce, ne će se pokretati, dok se ne vrati Nikola Pašić.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Danas je u Beogradu vladalo potpuno mirno. I ako se za četvrtak očekuje povratak zamjenika predsjednika vlade g. Marka Đuričića, ipak njegov dolazak ne će unijeti znatnijih promjena u političkom položaju. Općenito se drži da se u vladi izbjegava rad i da je nerad najbolja podloga za slogu sadanje vladine koalicije. Jer čim počne vlada da radi već nailazi na sporove i trzavice. Najavljuje se, da jedno od prvih pitanja s kojim će se vlada pozabaviti jest razmještanje upravnog činovništva po Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Radikali sa svoje strane ističu, da su spremni dragie volje izići radičevcima u susret do krajnjih granica mogućnosti, ali da i oni od radičevaca očekuju da će vidjeti ne samo njihov položaj nego i okolnost, ako bi u toj stvari išli predaleko, da bi se time velik broj prećanskih Srba natjerao u Pribičevčev tabor, a to se ne bi isplatilo ni radikalima ni radičevcima. Na ovoj bazi očekuju radikali, da će se pitanje upravnog činovništva u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji moći riješiti povoljno.

U pitanju postavljanja novih velikih župana u Bosni i Hercegovini i Dalmaciji radikali ne misle ni pošto da mijenjaju svoje dosadnje držanje. Prema svemu tomu izgleda, da će rad vlade kada se i okupe svi ministri, koji su u ovaj čas odsutni iz Beograda, biti jednako spor i težak sve do povratka predsjednika vlade g. Pašića, koji će sa svojim autoritetom dati većeg zamaha u rješavanju tih spornih pitanja.

NEKA SE NIKO NE ČUDI.

Kralj uloge, koju vrše radičevci u vladi ne može biti bolje ni drugačije.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Ovih dana dolazi u Beograd mnogo Hrvata. To su većim dijelom činovnici otpušteni iz službe za vrijeme režima Pašić-Pribičevčeva. Oni obilaze radičevska ministarstva tražeći zagovora da ponovno budu primljeni u službu. Vaš je dopisnik imao prilike da razgovara s više njih i oni se svi tuže na slab prijem u radičevskim ministarstvima, napose u ministarstvu za agrarnu reformu. Ljudi izjavljuju svoje razočaranje nad ovakvim dočekom i vraćaju se kućama ne obavivši većinom posla, što je posve razumljivo kraj uloge koju radičevci vrše u sadanjoj vladi.

IEDNO PREURANJENO PITANJE.

Fuzija demokrata i muslimana.
v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Danas je ovdje boravio narodni poslanik Jugoslavenske muslimanske organizacije Husin Čumović, te se prije podne sastao sa šefom demokratske stranke g. Ljubom Davidovićem. Ostao je s njime u razgovoru oko sat. Ova je okolnost poprčena u političkim, a napose u novinarskim krugovima velikom pažnjom, na to je pridavana velika politička važnost. Međutim je vaš dopisnik imao prigode da od nekoliko ugled. demokrata čuje, da isticanja o fuziji demokrata i muslimana nemaju toliko oslonca i da je preuranjeno o njima govoriti. Ovi razgovori, koji se vode između demokrata i muslimana, govore doduše o zbliženju ovih dviju grupa, ali je još uvijek samo zbliženje tako daleko, da se o fuziji ne bi smjelo govoriti. Jer to što se do sada govorilo to su većinom bili informativni razgovori s jedne i s druge strane, da se vidi raspoloženje. Tom se prilikom vidilo, da se muslimani napose interesiraju za mišljenje demokratske stranke za reviziju ustava i u pitanju unutrašnjeg uređenja države. Tu bi moralo da dođe do znatnijeg zbliženja. Međutim je Husin Čumović izjavio danas novinarima, da će kongres Jugoslavenske muslimanske organizacije, koji će se držati u Sarajevu 12. rujna, i o ovom pitanju umiati u svoji komunikacij jednu stavku. Kako će glasiti taj dio komunikacije i šta će on u opće sadržavati, ne može se za sada ništa reći.

AUDIJENCIJA MARKA ĐURIČIĆA.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Zamjenik predsjednika vlade g. Marko Đuričić danas je prije podne bio primljen u audijenciju kod kralja na Bledu.

AKCIJA DEMOKRATA U NARODU.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Demokratska se stranka sprema da održi više zborova u narodu. Tako je stvoren zaključak, da se osim puta Liube Davidovića u Crnu Goru, što bi imalo da uslijedi za vrijeme proslave prenosa kostiju Vladike Rada, ima krajem ovoga tjedna da bude u unutrašnjost i održi više zborova. Prvi takav zbor biti će održan vjerovatno u nedjelju u Kragujevcu.

PITANJE PRUGE ĐEVDELJA—SOLUN.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. U nekim beogradskim listovima pojavila se vijest, da je zaključen aranžman između grčke vlade i društva orijentalne željeznice, po kojemu bi eksploatacija pruge Đevdelja—Solun došla u ruke jednom konzorciju, u kojemu bi naša i grčka vlada imale po 40% dionica, a ostatak spomenuto društvo. Potvrda ove vijesti nije se mogla dobiti, ali prema raspoloženju naših inzerodavnih izgleda, da oni ništa voljni ovakovu ponudu prihvatiti.

PUT VELJE VUKIČEVIĆA U ROGAŠ. SLATINU

v. ZAGREB, 1. rujna. Jutros je iz Beograda doputovao u Zagreb ministar prosvjete Velja Vukičević. On putuje privatnim poslom i ide odmah u Rogošku Slatinu, gdje mu obitebi boravi.

MINISTRI NA PUTU.

v. ZAGREB, 1. rujna. Prema novinskim vijestima dolazi s. o. mi. u Zagreb ministar Boža Maksimović. — Ministar pravde i zamjenik ministra predsjednika g. Marko Đuričić nalazi se u Ljubljani. Gospodin Pavle Radić putuje u Sarajevo na proslavu 1000-godišnjice.

NEZGODA NAR. POSL. IVE TROJANOVIĆA.

Uslied automobilske nesreće.
v. DUBROVNIK, 1. rujna. Prekjucer se u Dubrovniku dogodila velika automobilska nesreća. Jedan poštanski auto vozio je prema Konavlima. Vozeći maglo udario je na putu o jedan brzoglav stup i to takovom snagom, da je od stupa odskočio i udario o suprotni zid te se skotrljao u dubinu od nekoliko metara. Padajući niz strminu auto se prevrnuo. Tom je prilikom više osoba teško ranjeno, a među teže ranjenima nalazi se i narodni zastupnik Ivo Trojanović. Jedna je gospoda ostala na mjestu mrtva.

PRED ZASLIJEDANJEM SAVEZA NARODA.

Put naše delegacije u Genevu. — Mala antanta i grčki prijedlog sigurnosti.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Sutra jutro polazi naša delegacija u Genevu. Ministar vanjskih poslova dr. Ninčić kako je poznato otputovao je već u Švicarsku. G. Stjepan Radić se ne će pridružiti sutra delegaciji u Zagreb nego kako se iz pouzdanog izvora doznaje on 4. rujna polazi iz Zagreba u Genevu u 12 sati s Orijent-ekspresom, jer je za taj dan naručio vagon za spavanje.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Prema zaključku ministara Male antante na konferenciji u Snaži sastat će se ministri vanjskih poslova spomenutih država prije početka zasjedanja Saveza naroda u Genevi, te će utvrditi zajedničko držanje na konferenciji društva naroda. Na ovom će se sastanku dotaknuti i pitanja sigurnosti, koji je predložila grčka vlada. Tom će prilikom naš i rumunjski ministar vanjskih poslova imati prigode da iznesu stajalište svoje vlade.

UMRO STARINA SVEČENIK.

v. BEOGRAD, 1. rujna. Inčer je u Topolju umro svećenik Đorđe Đorđević, koji je u Topoljskoj crkvi 66 godina služio. Na njegov je pogreb kralj odaslao svoga adjutanta s vijencem, koji će se položiti na njegov grob.

KNEGINJA JELENA OTPUTOVALA U PARIS.

v. ZAGREB, 1. rujna. Knezninja Jelena boravila je dalje vremena u Bledu i preko Ljubljane otputovala je u Paris.

KLINIČNI LIJEČNICI NAPUSTIT CE SLUŽBU.

v. ZAGREB, 1. rujna. Postoji mogućnost, da svi klinički liječnici u Zagrebu napuste službu, jer im je protiv naredbe ministarstva irućunana svotna za hranu koju su po odluci ministarstva dobivali u povisicu plaće.

OTROVANJE U ZAGREBU.

v. ZAGREB, 1. rujna. Inčer kasno u večer poslije 10 sati otrovala se je u jednom svratištu u Zagrebu jedna mlada gospođica uzevši ovcu količinu strijelina. Budući da nza se nije imala dokumenata, nije joj se moglo doznati za ime. Danas se tek ustanovilo da se zove Milana Kern iz Škofije Loke u Sloveniji.

VELEIZDAJNIČKI PROCES U ATINI.

v. ATENA, 1. rujna. Danas je ovdje započeo veleizdajnički proces protiv 743 optuženika, koji su navodno radili na nasilnom odcjepljenju grčkog dijela Makedonije. Svi optuženi leže već 18 mjeseci u istražnom zatvoru.

POČETAK POMORSKE AKCIJE PROTIV RIFANACA.

Bombardovanje marokanske obale.
v. PARIS, 1. rujna. «Journal» javlja iz Madrida, da je započela akcija francuskog-španjolskog brodovlja i mudišnje flote protiv marokanske obale. Bombardovan je zaljev Alhucemas.

MIHAJLO KAROLY TRAZI OBNOVU PARNICE

v. PRAG, 1. rujna. Na temelju Masarykovih zapisa tražit će grof Mihajlo Karoly obnovu parnice, kojom su zbog veleizdaje zaplijenjena sva njegova imanja u Mađarskoj. Dr Masaryk naime u svojim zapiskima tvrdi, da je grof Karoly za vrijeme rata radio u korist svoje domovine.

NOVI ENGLJSKI ORIJASKI BROD.

v. LONDON, 1. rujna. Pušten je u vodu novi engleski orijaski ratni brod «Nelson». Brod je osobito pripremljen za uzdušnu navalu.

Širom Slavonije.

ZAVRŠEN ŠIRAJK U BRODU. Tvornice kapitalizata.

Broj 1. ruja. (Telef. vijest «Hrv. lista».) — Širajk radnika u ovdajnoj parnoj planti «Slavex» i tvornici do-... (text continues)

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U ORIOVCU. Javna vježba Hrvatskog sokota.

Oriovac, 31. kolovoza. — Jučer je u Oriovcu na svečan način proslavljena Tisućgodišnica hrvatskog kra-... (text continues)

SLAVONSKI SE NIJEĆI SELE U BRAZILIJU. Emigracija 20 porodica iz Ernestinova.

Ernestinovo, 31. kolovoza. — Je Ernestinova se... (text continues)

HRVATSKI DOM U VINKOVCI. Izvanredna skupština.

Vinkovci, 31. kolovoza. — Hrvatski je dom u... (text continues)

ODGOĐENA POSVETA ZVONA U ĐAKOVU. Zvona vraćena u tvornicu.

Đakovo, 31. kolovoza. — Jučer je trebala biti... (text continues)

RADNIČKA PROTIVNA SKUPŠTINA U MITROVICI. Protiv 2% radničkog poreza.

Mitrovica, 31. kolovoza. — Jučer je u Mitrovici... (text continues)

KUPALIŠTE ĐAKOVAČKA BREZNICA. Počet godišnj. — Prodaja kupaletila.

Breznica, 31. kolovoza. — Dolazak gostiju u ovo... (text continues)

POPRAVAK CESTA KOD GARCINA. Dobava rešetane šljunka i kamena lučena.

Garcin, 31. kolovoza. — Gradovinska je sekcija... (text continues)

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDAN. 2. rubra.

1862. * Frank Krečim i Osička.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: «Knežinja Erdasica, opere-... (text continues)

Noćna lekarnička služba vrije od 31. kolovoza do... (text continues)

Proslava Tisućgodišnice u Osijeku. RASPORED PROSLAVE.

Po odboru za proslavu ustanovljen je raspored... (text continues)

u subotu 5. rujna:

1. 7 sati navečer: baklada, koja kroće s Ja-... (text continues)

u nedjelju 6. rujna:

4. U pol 6 sati jutro: budnice s glazbom u... (text continues)

5. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

6. Popodne: pučka svečanost u Pukovnj-... (text continues)

7. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

8. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

9. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

10. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

11. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

12. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

13. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

14. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

15. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

16. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

17. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

18. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

19. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

20. U 10 sati prije podne: službeni dio pro-... (text continues)

Filipovića 40; Herming pl. Vukova ul. impara, Vinkovci... (text continues)

Iz redakcije. Jučer je dobrovoljno prestao... (text continues)

Pažnja oglašivačima «Hrvatskog lista». Na... (text continues)

Iz sudbenog stola. Sudb. vijećnik g. Veče-... (text continues)

Iz kazališta. Novoanglžirana operna i operet-... (text continues)

Liječnička vijest. Dr. K. Weissmana spe-... (text continues)

Vjenčanje. Oda Anica Begović rod. Pitom-... (text continues)

Seljački terež. Jučer je opet bila u županu... (text continues)

Bivši ravnatelj osječke opere — u Ljubli-... (text continues)

Veslačka utakmica bez «Neptuna». Primamo:... (text continues)

Čitamo u novinama o velikoj jugoslavenskoj sa-... (text continues)

održala u Beogradu. U toj utakmici učestvovala... (text continues)

sua veslačka društva u državi. Novine navo-... (text continues)

de imena pobjeditelja i pobijedenih, donose op-... (text continues)

širne izvještaje o samoj utakmici, ali nigdje ne... (text continues)

navode osječkog veslačkog kluba «Neptun». U... (text continues)

opće i ne spominju «Neptun» kao da ga nije ni... (text continues)

bilo na toj regati. Interesiral smo se i doznali, da... (text continues)

«Neptun» doista nije bio na utakmici. Mi Osje-... (text continues)

čani, građani, koji smo se ponosili «Neptomom»,... (text continues)

jer je pred par godina bio prvakom u kra-... (text continues)

ljevanju SPS i odno pobjedu i rezultat prigo-... (text continues)

dom kraljeva vjenčanja, smatramo se u pravu, da... (text continues)

pitamo: Zašto «Neptun» nije učestvovao u ovoj... (text continues)

najnovijoj regati u Beogradu? Pitamo i stoga, što... (text continues)

se taj ljepi i zdrav sport rado prima, širi se i... (text continues)

krasno napreduje u svima našim gradovima uz... (text continues)

rijeke, pa nam je stalo da ne zadržavi baš u... (text continues)

Osijeku, koji je u tom sportu bio na odgovaraju-... (text continues)

POSTARINA PLACENA.

PRVI BROJ 1-50 DEN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BEAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 192. (1609.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 3. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI

Konferencija Hrvatske Zajednice u Splitu.

POZIV SVIM SVJESNIM I NEZAVISNIM HRVATIMA.

u ZAGREB, 2. rujna. Večeras je Hrvatska posletila našu Dalmaciju i naše more, što je sada Zajednica i grupa Mate Jagatića izdala olakšano novom željezničkom vezom.

Politički položaj Hrvatskog naroda je danas i istomišljenici, a moći će pristupiti i drugi nezavisni i svjesni Hrvati, koji su s nama voljni surađivati na ostvarenju hrvatskih narodnih prava i zahtjeva. Umožavaju se svi oni koji žele nještovati na konferenciji, da se po mogućnosti odmah prijave potpisanim narodnim zastupnicima ili dru Josipu Brkiću u odvičniku i predsjedniku Hrvatske Zajednice u Splitu, a u isto vrijeme neka izvole javiti, da li žele, da im se pridrži soba u Splitu.

U Zagrebu, 2. rujna 1925. Dr Ivan Lorković, Zagreb Tuškanac 15 b, Mato Jagatić, Martinska Ves, Pošta Sisak, dr A. Bazala Zagreb, Mažuranićev trg 15. Stjepan Uroić Repušnica, pošta Kutina.

Ujedno je dr Ivan Lorković, predsjednik Hrvatske Zajednice izdao danas organizacijama Hrvatske Zajednice sljedeće saopćenje: U smislu gornjega poziva umožavaju se organizacije Hrvatske Zajednice: da na konferenciju u Splitu dođu u gradu Splitu. Time ćemo u isto vrijeme 13. o. m. izaslati svoje izaslanike.

Jedna talijansko-jugoslavenska švicerska baza.

POSLEDJICE KONVENCIJE O CARINSKOM REŽIMU I POGRANIČNOM PROMETU IZMEĐU ZADRA I SUSJEDNIH TERITORIJA.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. »Službene Novine« obilodanile su »Pravilnik za izvršenje odredaba sadržanih u konvenciji o carinskom režimu i o pograničnom prometu između Zadra i susjednih teritorija«. Ovak je pravilnik sklopljen u Firenci 22. ljinja o. g. između splitskog velikog župana dra Perovića i savjetnika zadarske prefekture Josipa Deutschmanna. Pravilnik ide zatim, da se Talijanima, posjednicima na našem teritoriju dadu široki privilegiji po kojima oni smiju dolaziti na svoje posjede i na njih slati svoje lude bez kontrole. Tih njihovih posjeda imade daleko izvan Zadra, čak kod Novigrada pod Velibitom.

Ovak je privilegij dan Talijanima i njihovim ljudima koji su popisani u prilogu ovoga pravilnika, a kako je poznato to su sve sami talijanski kraljevi, koji su za ratnih godina iskoristili bijedu našega naroda i stekli odnosno na dubnju kupili velika imanja. Sada im ovaj pravilnik donešen po našoj vladi omogućuje eksploataciju na taj način stečenih imanja.

Pravilnik sadrži 49 članova. Obilodanjen je u talijanskom i hrvatskom tekstu, a u službeni spora vrijedi talijanski tekst. Hrvatski se tekst u kojekim odvađa od talijanskog, pa da se i ne spominju imena mjesta, koja su pobilježena no talijanskoj nomenklaturi. Tako se Novigrad u talijanskom tekstu zove »Nove Grad«. Dračevac jednako je »Malpaga«, Sukošan jednako je »San Cassiano«. Privlaka označena je kao »Prvi L'acqua«. Nadulje u prkos protesta naših trgovaca i privrednika čak i ministarstva trgovine, čak je u ovoj konvenciji zadarskoj trgovačkoj komori priznato pravo, da izdaje potvrde o porijeklu i količini robe, koja se prosto od carine smije uvažiti iz Zadra. Kako je poznato u Zadru se ne produca ništa. Oko Zadra postoji široka zona, na kojoj nema carine, ni za robu, koja dolazi iz Zadra

ni koja ulazi u Zadar. S time su širom otvorena vrata da se talijanska roba s bilo kojeg dijela svijeta smije bez zaprieke slati preko Zadra u naš teritorij, da konkurira našoj robi. S time smo primili ne samo dužnost da izdržavamo Zadar, nego da nam još talijanska roba u svemu konkurira. Tako će ova zadarska zona postati jedna prava talijansko-jugoslavenska švicerska zona.

Najpudrnija činjenica u ovom obilodanjenom pravilniku je ta. Zadnja njegova stavka glasi: Na prijedlog ministra inostranih djela ministarski savjet na svojoj sjednici od 18. srpnja odobrio je gornji pravilnik, te on stupa na snagu na dan publikacije.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Saopćuje se iz ministarstva vanjskih poslova da su Nettunske konvenciji već provedene i da će doskora doći u tisak.

U LAZI SU KRATKE NOGE.

u ZAGREB, 2. rujna. Sutrašnji »Hrvat« donosi uvodni članak u kojem se demantiraju izmišlene senzacije »Jutarnjeg Lista« o nekakvoj fuziji dra Lorkovića s Pribečevićem.

PROTIV RADIČEVSKIH ASPIRACIJA.

Manevar s ostavkom Bože Maksimovića.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Danas se u političkim krugovima pronijela vijest da je ministar unutarnjih djela Boža Maksimović odlučio da kod prve rekonstrukcije vlade podnese demisiju. Politički krugovi vjeruju, da je Boža Maksimović došao do te odluke ne litički da ide usret radičevskim aspiracijama kod razmještanja velikih župana, jer da nema smjelosti primiti na sebe toliku odgovornost budućih je uvjeren, kad bi se Radičevićima izišlo ususret, da bi s time radičevska stranka pretrpila veliku štetu. U ostalom drži se, da tu najavljeni ostavku ne treba uzeti suviše tragično, nego da se s njom hoće radičevske aspiracije svesti na minimum.

VELIKA NARODNA SKUPŠTINA U NOVOJ GRADISKI.

u ZAGREB, 2. rujna. Sutra navečer održat će se u Novoj Gradiski velika skupština na kojoj će govoriti o političkom položaju narodni zastupnici dr Milovan Zanić i dr Albert Bazala, koji u tu svrhu putuje u Novu Gradisku. Za ovu skupštinu vlada u Novoj Gradiski i svim okolnim selima najveći interes.

PRIVREMENI SAZIV NARODNE SKUPŠTINE. SA 10. LISTOPADA.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Prema informacijama iz predsjedništva narodne skupštine očekuje se da će se oko 10. listopada narodna skupština privremeno sazvati, na ču te svoje sjednice produži do 16. listopada s neznatnim točkama dnevnog reda, a onda bi se 17. listopada raspustila te 20. listopada nanovo sazvala. U novom zasjedanju skupština bi se u prvom redu pozabavila invalidskim zakonom.

RADIČEV NAPADAJ NA DRA TRUMBICA.

u ZAGREB, 2. rujna. Današnji »Doma« na uvodnom mjestu donosi jedan povjerljivi napadaj g. Stjepana Radića na činst dra Ante Trumbića.

RADIĆ IZDAJICA SELJAČKIH MASA.

u RIGA, 2. rujna. Vijesti iz Moskve javljaju, da je seljačka internacionala vijećala o Radićevoj politici i nazvala ga izdajicom seljačkih masa.

DEMOKRATI I MUSLIMAN.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Danas je Ljuba Davidović na unit novinara o fuziji demokratske stranke s muslimanima izjavio, da je štampa u tom pitanju pošla predaleko. O fuziji se sada ne može govoriti. Bude li jedinstvo nešto na toj stvari, saznanje će se hasio jer, kaže Davidović, ja nisam navikao da isto tajno obavijam. Moj je rad javan i svakome na uvid.

POVRATAK MINISTARA.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Danas su u Beograd stigli ministri Stojadinović i ministar pošta i telegrafa dr Superina. Za sutra se očekuje povratak zamjenika predsjednika vlade g. Marka Gumičića.

PUT NAŠE DELEGACIJE U WASHINGTON.

u BEOGRAD, 2. rujna. Danas prije podne održana je sjednica skupštinskog odbora za međunarodnu konferenciju u Washingtonu. Sve su predradnje za odlazak delegacije dovršene. Naša delegacija odlazi iz Beograda 12. rujna u večer i u Parizu će naše poslanstvo 18. rujna održati sjednicu da posvršava posljednje poslove za konferenciju u Washingtonu. Neki su poslanici već podnijeli svoje referate. O ekonomsko-financijskim pitanjima govoriti će g. Velizar Janković, o pitanju manjina g. Ljuba Nešić, o pitanju razoružanja g. dr Voja Marinković, dok će o pravnim pitanjima izvestiti g. Ljuba Nešić. Na jednoj od konferencija naše delegacije doneti će se rješenje, ko će biti referent i govornik o tim pitanjima. Htjelo bi se, naime, dati riječ u toj točki g. Preki, radičevskom delegatu.

BENICZKY OSUDEN NA 3 GODINE TAMNICE.

Njegovo ponovno uhapšenje.

dr. BUDAPEST, 2. rujna. Danas u 3 sata poslije podne je pala osuda protiv bivšeg ministra unutarnjih djela Eduarda Beniczky zbog uvrede regenta Horthyja i jer je izdao službeno saiz. Beniczky je osuđen na 3 godine tamnice i na 15 mil. kruna globe. Osim toga je sud lžio osuđenog na 3 godine svih građanskih časti. Osuđeni je odmah ponovno uhapšen.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-30 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.-; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.-

BROJ 193. (1610.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 4. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Muslimani su spremni napustiti vjersko-stranačko obilježje.

REFERAT DRA MARINKOVIĆA I IZJAVE SALIH BALJIĆA.

U BEOGRAD, 3. rujna. Danas je u Beograd stigao bivši ministar vanjskih poslova dr. Voja Marinković s pitovanja po Primorju i Dalmaciji. U demokratskom klubu na običajnoj konferenciji izvijestio je jutros o svom putu i naročito istakao pozitivne dojmove s Primorja i s konferencije u Dubrovniku na kojoj je govorio i muslimanski zast. Salih Baljić. U svom govoru je g. Baljić naglasio da ne govori u ime stranke nego u svoje ime, ali da je stanje među muslimanskim pučanstvom i u samoj organizaciji vrlo povoljno nakon aranžmana radičevaca s radikalima. Po njegovim riječima muslimani su spremni napustiti vjersko-stranačko obilježje, jer nema više uzroka, koji su muslimane natjerali na

taj defenzivni stav. Muslimanska organizacija nema više dužnost da zagovara velike posjede po Bosni i Hercegovini, jer ih više nema. Nadošla je promjena u toj stvari i muslimani ju priznaju kao definitivnu. Jedno svakako stoji da su demokraciji bili i ostali najvierniji saveznici muslimana, i da je njihovo gledanje na unutrašnje odnose u državi najbliže muslimanima. Izvan diskutuje je već danas da će muslimani i demokraciji ostati u najužoj saradnji. Sve dalje je pitanje političkog računanja. U demokratskim se redovima iz ovoga Baljićeva govora podvlači naročito zadnja stavka kao osnovka onih pitanja koja se danas toliko pretresaju, a to su pitanja fuzije muslimana i demokrata.

ZAKLETVA NOVIH DRŽAVNIH PODSEKRETARA.

Ljuba Živković konferirao s Markom Đuričićem. U BEOGRAD, 3. rujna. Danas u 4 sata poslijepodne položili su u predsjedništvu vlade zakletvu novi državni podsekretari i to: dr. Suvačić za ministarstvo agrarne reforme, Komučić za ministarstvo šuma i ruda, Milovanović za ministarstvo agrarne reforme, te radičevci Neudorfer za ministarstvo financija, dr. Krinčić za ministarstvo socijalne politike, prof. Josip Pasarić za ministarstvo prosvjete. Podsekretar za agrarnu reformu Vlada Andrić obolio je i nije mogao zakletvu. Danas poslijepodne konferirao je predsjednik radikalnog kluba Ljuba Živković duže vremena sa zamjenikom predsjednika vlade Markom Đuričićem. Ova je konferencija imala informativni značaj.

VIJEĆANJE SAVEZA NARODA.

Austrijsko pitanje na prvom mjestu. U GENEVA, 3. rujna. Danas je stigao engleski stručnjak Layton. Odmah nakon odlaska sastao se s francuskim stručnjacima da zajednički redigiraju mišljenje u pojedinih pitanjima, koje će se rješavati na ovom zasjedanju Saveza naroda. Pitanje Austrije doći će pred odbor vjeroljno već sutra, u petak. Tomu će odboru predsjedati Painlevé, a članovi će biti Chamberlain i Beneš. Ako pak ne stigne Painlevé u Genuvu predsjedat će Briand.

PREDSJEDNIK LOEBE U PARISU.

Uvrjedeni Nijemci. — Loebe i Painlevé. U PARIS, 3. rujna. Predsjedniku Reichstaga Loebeu nije dozvoljeno da na međunarodnom mirovnom kongresu govori o pitanju prisjedništva Austrije Njemačkoj. To je primila cijela njemačka delegacija kao uvredu, na postojeću mogućnost, da će Nijemci otputovati iz Parisa.

U PARIS, 3. rujna. Veliku je senzaciju pobudila danas činjenica, da je predsjednik Reichstaga Loebe danas konferirao pun sat s Painlevé-om. U političkim se krugovima naglašava, da ovo nije bio običan akt kurtoazije.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

U BEČ, 3. rujna. Danas poslijepodne je potpisan austro-jugoslavenski trgovački ugovor.

U MOSKVA, 3. rujna. Povodom osme obljetnice crvene revolucije početkom mjeseca listopada, sovjetska vlada će objaviti amnestiju za sve bijegunce. Vlada se nada, da će se povratiti oko 2 milijuna izbjeglica.

U GENEVA, 3. rujna. Jučer poslijepodne sastali su se Briand, Chamberlain i Vanderveld da raspravljaju o političkim pitanjima. Njihov razgovor je bio kratak, jer su sva ta pitanja već pretresana.

U BUDAPEST, 3. rujna. Danas je započela glavna rasprava protiv glavnog urednika «Az Újsága» Tomasa Kobora, koji je štampao poznati članak Beniczkog. Osuda će biti sutra izrečena.

U CUMBERLAND (OHIO), 3. rujna. Veliki uzdušni brod «Shenandoach» strovalio se jučer u snijegu 8 milja udaljeno od Cumberlanda. Od 12 osobe, koje su se nalazile na brodu 10 je usmrćeno, a 15 teže i lakše ranjeno.

U PARIS, 3. rujna. Javljaju iz Trana, da je sud riješio Albanca Samila, koji je ubio Kurakuća bivšega albanskoga ministra financija.

Oporuka pukovnika Dimitrijevića-Apisa.

DOŠLA JE NAKON DUGIH ZAIBILAZNIH PUTEVA KONAČNO U RUKE NJEGOVIH NASLJEDNIKA.

U ZAGREB, 3. rujna. Beogradske vijesti koje su stigle večeras u Zagreb javljaju da je veliki interes pobudila objava oporuke poznatog pukovnika Dimitrijevića-Apisa, koji je strijeljan u Solunu. Ovo je pismo doprlo nakon dugih zaobilaznih puteva konačno u ruke njegovih nasljednika. To senzacionalno pismo glasi:

Moja posljednja želja. Ako sam od obih instancija osuđen na smrt i ako mi je odbijeno pomilovanje kraljevo, ipak umirem nežušan i u uvjerenju, da je moja smrt bila nužna za Srbiju iz viših razloga. Ovo osvješćenje proizlazi iz moje ga duževnog mira, s kojim očekujem posljednje svoje časove. Neka Srbija bude sretna i neka se ispuni naš sveti zavjet: Ujedinjenje čitavoga Srpsstva i Jugoslavenstva. Ja ću nakon moje smrti biti sretan i miran. Bol koju osjećam, nošću sam morao umrijeti od srpskog oružja biti će lakša u osvješćenju, da je moja smrt dobro došla srpskoj braći i srpskom narodu, kojemu sam posvetio čitav svoj život. U ovom djetovanju sam počinio nekoliko stvari, s kojima sam se moguće ograničio o interese Srbije. Ja sam učinio pogriješku, ali nikada svjesno nego uvijek u uvjerenju, da radim za dobro Srbije. Neka mi se ova pogriješka oprost, jer sam Srbiju ljubio. Ja ću moliti Boga, da mi podijeli milost.

O mom posjedu i manju raspoložem na ovaj način: Novci koji se nađu nakon moje smrti mo-

lim da se uruče moje sestriću Milanu Zivanoviću, bijeguncu u Međunarodnom velikom liceumu Nemi u Nizzi. Konja «Blücher» molim da se proda državnoj komisiji i da se iznos također pošalje moje sestriću. Stari konj «Zvezdan» molim da se ispiša na nadležnoj komisiji, da li je još sposoban za službu. Ako je sposoban onda ga darujem državi, inače neka ga se ubije. Svi ostali predmeti neka se podijele među siromašne bijegunce. Konzerve, jestvine i duhan, molim da se razdijeli kao posmrtna daća među žandare, koji su me čuvali. Moj džepni sat, jedna uspomena i dar moga surijaka Zivana Zivanovića, molim da se pošalje mom sestriću Milovanu Zivanoviću kao uspomena. Ovo je moja posljednja želja i volja. Molim da se nakon izvršenja smrtne osude sve spomenute stvari pošalju moje sestriću u Nizzu, Prvoga juna 1917. u Solunu, Dragutin P. Dimitrijević-Apis.

Generalstabski pukovnik Dragutin P. Dimitrijević, nazvan Apis, bio je jedan od najsposobnijih vojnih časnika u predratnoj Srbiji. Naročito se odlikovao za vrijeme balkanskih ratova i za vrijeme svjetskoga rata u bitki na Čera. Kao član udruženja «Ujedinjenje ili Smrt» on je došao s nekoliko svojih istomišljenika u konflikt s tadašnjom srpskom vladom. Okrivljen je bio zbog pokušaja atentata na tadašnjega prestolonasljednika regenta a današnjega kralja Aleksandra. U poznatom Solunskom procesu sudjen je na smrt zajedno s dva istomišljenika: majorom Valovićem i Malobabićem, jednim od optuženika u zarubackom veleizdajničkom procesu.

ko ozbiljnosti. Radikali misle, da se u ovoj stvari nije zadržala nužna forma postupanja prema drugom dijelu vladine koalicije. Kolikogod se verzije o toj demisiji podržavaju, ipak se one ne pretraktiraju s dovoljno ozbiljnosti.

IMAO BI ZAPOČETI ŽIVAHNIJI RAD VLADE.

Povratak Marka Đuričića. U BEOGRAD, 3. rujna. Jutros se zamjenik predsjednika vlade g. Marko Đuričić vratio u Beograd. Danas je kraće vrijeme proboravio u predsjedništvu vlade, ali nije s nikim konferirao. Na sutrašnjoj sjednici ministarskog savjeta očekuje se da će započeti živahniji rad vlade. Osim Đuričića noćas bi imao stići u Beograd i Marko Jurićević. Stigao je i ministar dr. Srčić.

JOŠ O DEMISJI BOŽE MAKSIMOVIĆA.

Sve samo zbog forme.

U BEOGRAD, 3. rujna. O demisiji gospodina Bože Maksimovića iznosi se danas još i ovo: U svim vijestima o tome iznosi se kao glavni razlog sukob između njega i radičevaca u promjeni upravnog činovništva za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju. Tvrdi se, da je Maksimović izazvao neko nezadovoljstvo i kod radikala, ali ne zbog sadržine njegovoga ponašanja prema radičevcima, nego samo zbog forme. Spominje se napose ovaj slučaj, gdje je na intervenciju jednog radičevskog ministra (dra Nikića) ministrov pomoćnik smjenuo dva općinska komesara u Vukovini, a Maksimović je to opozvao, i pomoćniku dao uputu, da odele radičevske intervencije ne prima s radi-

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

BROJ 194. 1925.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: uredništvo 7-10, uprava 1-04, tiskara 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.--; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.--

BROJ 194. (1611.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 5. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI

Hrvatska Zajednica je danas jedina hrvatska narodna stranka, koja zastupa mišljenje i zahtjeve hrvatskoga naroda.

NEMA GOVORA O FUZIJI DAVIDOVIĆEVACA I MUSLIMANA.

u ZAGREB, 4. rujna. Sutrašnji »Hrvatski« u članku »Kombinacije« osvrće se na vijesti beogradske »Politike« o sklapanju novog opozicionog bloka Hrv. Zajednice, Davidovićevaca i Muslimana i na ostale kombinacije, koje su se javile posljednjih dana u štampi o stranačkom grupiranju. »Hrvatski« piše:

Hrvatska Zajednica je danas jedina hrvatska narodna stranka koja zastupa mišljenje i zahtjeve hrvatskoga naroda i svi napori radićevaca upereni protiv Hrvatske Zajednice nemaju nikakvih uspjeha. To je činjenica kao što je činjenica da radićevci ne mogu nigdje u narodu u kojem su imali tako dubokog odziva, naći odobravanje za novu izdajničku politiku. Stoga je posvema razumljivo da polažu važnost na držanje Hrvatske Zajednice svi oni koji smatraju da radićevom kapitulacijom hrvatsko pitanje nije riješeno a to su svi ozbiljni politički krugovi u ovoj državi. To

osjeća i štampa pa odatle i dolaze razne kombinacije o držanju i radu Hrvatske Zajednice. Među te dobro namjerno kombinacije ne ubrajamo izmišljotine »Jutarnjeg Lista« odnosno radićevaca. Za ostale pak kombinacije naročito za kombinaciju o stvaranju novoga opozicionog bloka možemo samo reći da je kombinacija. Za to se pravi s pažnjom držanje Hrvatske Zajednice, zato i mi pratimo rad i držanje drugih stranaka naročito onih s kojima smo bili u bloku. U hrvatskim redovima sa simpatijom je zapaženo da se i Davidovićeva stranka vratila odlučno opet na revizionističko stajalište. Ovakav stav Davidovićevih demokrata zaslužuje pažnju.

Inače gledajući na kombinaciju o fuziji muslimana i Davidovićevih demokrata veli »Hrvatski« da su se sve te kombinacije pokazale kao izmišljene, jer o fuziji nema ni govora. Zato treba prikriti sve te vijesti s nužnom rezervom.

Iznenadjenje u Beogradu.

POVODOM SAZIVA HRVATSKE KONFERENCIJE U SPLITU.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Saziv hrvatske konferencije u Splitu za 13. o. ml. ovdje je u svim krugovima izazvao iznenadjenje. To se iznenadjenje ima svesti na sugestiju sporazumaške štampe i sporazumaške agitacije, koja je išla za tim, da uvjeri javno mišljenje, da je Radić sa svojom novom politikom potpuni gospodar u Hrvatskoj i da se nitko protiv njega ne smije dignuti. Naročito se podvlači uz ovu konferenciju okolnost, da je sazivanje samo narodni zastupnici članovi Hrvatske Zajednice nego i g. Jagatić i drugovi. Sve su novine bez razlike zabilježile ovaj polit. događaj dajući mu veliko značenje, a

mnogi listovi su se upustili u najraznovrsnije kombinacije u kojima se stiče, da će ova konferencija predstavljati politički događaj s najdalekosežnijim posljedicama. Jedino večernje »Vreme«, da prikrle mučak utisak, koji je objava ove konferencije uzrokovala u vladinim krugovima naglašuje, da vladini krugovi toj konferenciji ne pridaju nikakve važnosti. Naprotiv iz izvaja nekolicine vladinih političara, koji upitani o ovom događaju izrazili svoje mišljenje, vidi se da je taj događaj uzet s najvećim značenjem i da izaziva zabrinutost u vladinim krugovima.

Pitanje promjene upravnog činovništva u Hrvatskoj.

Dr MAČEK KONFERIRA S BOZOM MAKSIMOVIĆEM. — SAMI RADIĆEVCI PRIZNAVAJU, DA PROMJENE NE ČE BITI VEĆE. — RADIĆEVCI NE MOGU POSTIĆI NIŠTA, PA TRAJE, DA U VLADU UDE NJIHOVO VODSTVO I AKO ONI NIJESU POSLANICI. — SVE ČEKA PARIŠIČEV POVRATAK.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Danas su u ministarstvu unutrašnjih djela otkočele konferencije o promjeni upravnog činovništva u Hrvatskoj. Konferirao je ministar unutrašnjih djela s drom Mačekom. Javnosti nijesu dana nikakova saopćenja nego tek toliko, da će se ove konferencije poslije nevjerojatno nastaviti u Zagrebu, kamo će stići i ministar Boža Maksimović. U beogradskim se radićevskim krugovima naglašuje, da se sada radi na najhitnijim potrebama u upravi, ali da se ne mogu još očekivati veće promjene. Te će doći kasnije nakon rekonstrukcije vlade. Oni u rekonstrukciju očekuju zajedno sa sazivom narodne skupštine i to tako, da će u rekonstruiranu vladu ući s radićevske strane članovi stranačkog vodstva. Ti će po računu radićevaca ući u vladu i ako ne će biti narodni zastupnici. Radićevci naime tumače, da je parlamentarna vladna ona, koja je sastavljena od ljudi koji uživaju povjerenja parlamenta prema njemu zastupnici. Tim bi se mimošla svaka neugodnost. Kada članovi vodstva HSS budu ministri, onda, kažu radićevci, radikali ne će moći da se ovaško ponašaju prema njihovim zahtjevima. Zato će to biti onda drukčije, ne kaže se. Radićevci inače svojim intimnijim ljudima prizna-

ju, da u sadašnjoj vladi ne mogu upravo ništa postići. Radikali se teško rasiću sa i najmanjim činovnikom ako je on Srbin, a radićevski preporučenici gledaju se sa nepovjerenjem i nastoj li se odhiti. Radićevci ovu odbojnost pripisuju pojedinih radikalskih ličnosti i očekuju kad se te ličnosti uklone, a radićevci budu zastupani po silama iz vodstva, da će to biti sve drukčije. Ova se rekonstrukcija očekuje već za par tjedana.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Danas prije podne imao je zamjenik ministra predsjednika konferenciju s g. ministrom unutrašnjih djela g. Maksimovićem. Pošto je ova konferencija vremenski bila u vezi s konferencijom između g. ministra Maksimovića i Mačeka držl se, da je g. Maksimović s g. Markom Glunčićem izmjenljivo pogleda baš o toj konferenciji s drom Mačekom. Općenito se u političkim krugovima ne očekuje od ove konferencije ništa važnog, jer se i onako vraća u Beograd g. Pašić. On već 14. o. ml. ostavlja Evišans Les Belus, a 17. bi imao stići u Beograd i proboraviti tu nekoliko dana. G. Pašić želi uvjeriti javnost, da je potpuno ozdravio, pa je odlučio da prisustvuje prenosu Njegoševih kostiju u Crnoj Gori i da prati kralja po Dalmaciji i Primorju.

PAVLE JE JOŠ UVIJEK OPTIMISTA Ali jedini.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Beogradske »Novosti« donose ovu bilješku: Prošlo je kratko vrijeme od sporazuma do danas i nije se mnogo promijenilo. Svijet je otkasnio ali ne svuda. Po hrvatskoj su smjenjeni komesari no općinama, ali ono glavno i važno činovišтво je ostalo. Dosada je još sve po starome u Bosni, Hercegovini, Slavoniji i Slavoniji. Svaki pokušaj da se nešto promijeni ostao je uzaludan. Sve se odlaže do povratka g. Pašića u Beograd i od tuda je nezadovoljstvo i kod samih ministara radićevaca u vladi velike. Izgleda, da je P. v. Radić još uvijek veliki optimista. Jedni od one četvorice.

RADIĆ — TRUMBIC.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Pod naslovom »Radić — Trumbić« prenose beogradske »Novosti« napadaj Radićeva »Doma« na dra Trumbića i osvrću se na pisanje »Hrvatski«, ali bez komentara osjećajući, da je svaki komentar suvišan.

PAVLE RADIĆ U SARAJEVU.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Večeras je otplovao u Sarajevo ministar g. Srškić, koji će s g. Pavlom Radićem u ime vlade prisustvovati proslavi hiljadugodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Sarajevu.

JAKA HAUSE NA DANAŠNJOJ BURZI.

Neuspjeli pokušaji Italije i Austrije da potisnu dinar.

u ZAGREB, 4. rujna. Današnja je burza stajala u znaku hanse. Pokušaj Italije i Austrije da potisnu dinar nije uspio usljed intervencije Narodne banke. Promet je bio rekordan i dosegao devetnaest milijuna dinara. Na koncu burze moglo se konstatovati maleno pojačanje devize za Beč i Zürich. Ostale su devize malo popunile ispod jučerašnjeg tečaja. Ratna šteta dosad je tečaj od 300 dinara.

RADIĆEV PUT U GENEVU.

u ZAGREB, 4. rujna. Večeras su u Genuvu otputovali g. Štepan Radić i dr. Josip Krležić. Putem bi se Radić navodno imao sastati s g. Pašićem u Evian les Bainsu.

SUD NIJE POTVRDIO ZAPLJENU »SLOBODNE ŠTAMPE«.

u SARAJEVO, 4. rujna. Prvi broj »Slobodna Stampa« bio je jučer zaplijenjen ali je vraćen vlasnicima, jer sud nije zabrane potvrdio.

PROFESIJONALNA NASTAVA.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Stručni savjet u ministarstvu trgovine i industrije za profesionalnu nastavu održao je jučer konferenciju, na kojoj je vijećao o primanju novih učenika i zanatske škole. Nadalje je zaključio, da se u Splitu otvori srednja tehnička škola.

UBIJEN VOJVODA JOVAN BRLO.

u BEOGRAD, 4. rujna. Prema vijestima iz Caribroda u Sofiji je od nepoznatih osoba ubijen čuveni komitski vojvoda Jovan Brlo, načelnik za čuveni komitski okrug. Poslije Tadora Aleksandrova, Pančeva Mihajlova i Aleko Paše vojvodu Jovan Brlo bio je jedan od najistaknutijih članova makedonskog revolucionarnog komiteta, i od svih ih najkryvolučniji.

**1000
GODINA
HRVATSKOG
KRALJEVSTVA**
POSEBNO IZDANJE HRVATSKOG LISTA
PRIGODOM PROSLAVE U OSIJEKU
6. RUJNA 1925



Hrvatska država za kralja Tomislava.

Hrvatskom Narodu.

Kad Osijek slavi 1000-godišnjicu osnutka hrvatskog kraljevstva.

Tamo nad surom vrieti
Granitnog posred krša,
Slavan, veleban, ponosan
Trobojni stijeg leprša
Kroz mračne i burne vjekove
Čuvaću narod svoj.

Pod moćnom sjenom skupljena
Tolika pokoljenja
Crpla su snage i pobude
S tog velikog znamenja
Za vječnu Pravu bijući
Slavodobitan boj.

I dok su munje i gromovi
Najvećim svojim bijesom
Gromko se nebom gomili
Sipaću krijes za krijesom,
Tvoja se slava orila
Zadivljujući svijet.

Narode, dive golemi,
Tvoj sveti plamen gori
Vječan, neugasiv, svemožan
I divna čuda tvori
Uvijek sve jačim zamahom
Dižuću visoko lijet.

Et'o kroz deset stoljeća
Na svijetlom Doma pragu
Čuvaš nepokolebivo
Svetu nam spomen dragu:
Tomislavove krune
Nikad ugasnut sjaj.

Sjaj što Ti sihim plamenom
Kroz tolike vjekove
Jačao snažnu desnicu
I ravnaš Ti snove
Krčučaj sjajne puteve
Proročki znamenaj.

Sad kad nad vedrim obzorjem
Svijetli Ti zora ružna,
Novim životnim poletom
Orije Ti mjera bujna,
Hrvatski Rode podigni
Visoko moćni glas

I snažnim stupi korakom
U kolo nove gobl,
Slobodan; svjestan, ponosan
Sročić se novoj dobi
I ravan Tvojim sestrama
Siguran nađi spas!

Zagreb, početkom rujna 1925.

Stj. Mijić.

Tomislav prvi kralj hrvatski.

Napisaao profesor dr. Rudolf Horvat.

Sačuvao nam se pouzdan dokaz, da je god. 914. u dalmatinskoj Hrvatskoj vladao ban Tomislav. Stari naš ljetopis hrvatski ističe, da je Tomislav bio mlad i junačan vladar. Nije nam ipak poznato, u kakvom je srodstvu bio Tomislav s prijašnjim banovima dalmatinske Hrvatske. Da je Tomislav bio mudar i ugledan vladar, dokazuje već to, što je upravo on prvi ujedinio sve zemlje hrvatske. Evo, kako je do toga došlo.

Madžari su početkom 10. vijeka silovito prodirali u susjedne zemlje. Naravno da nije bila pošteđena ni posavska Hrvatska. Ovuda su Madžari polazili u Italiju, kamo tolike sredovječne narode vuče želja za plijenom. Sred takvih prilika nastade potreba, da posavska Hrvatska potraži savez s kojom drugom državom. Ona je za bana Braslava priznala vrhovnu vlast Njemačke, da bude imala moćnu zaštitu. No u Njemačkoj početkom 10. vijeka vladao Ljudevit Dijete (godine 900.—911.), kođ ne može braniti ni svoju državu. Madžari su naime god. 907. kod Požuna do nogu potukli Nijemce. Da se laglje brane od Madžara, stvaraju Nijemci posebne vojvodine (Švapska, Bavarska, Lotaringija, Franačka i Saska). Iza smrti pak Ljudevitove porodi se u Njemačkoj gradanski rat. Jedni su Nijemci za kralja izabrali Konrada I., a drugi Henrika I. Takova dakle Njemačka nije mogla k sobi privlačiti posavske Hrvate. Zato se ovi iza smrti Braslavove sklonu pod zaštitu junačkoga bana Tomislava.

Vladajući odsada čitavom Hrvatskom od Drave i Dunava do Jadranskoga mora, postade ban Tomislav moćan vladar. Velika bijaše vojnička snaga tadašnje Hrvatske. O tomu pripovijeda nam Tomislavov savremenik: bizantinski car Konstantin Porfirogenet. Hrvatska diže — veli Konstantin — 60.000 konjanika i 100.000 pješaka. Na moru ima 80 velikih brodova, na svakomu do 40 ljudi, a 100 manjih brodova, na svakom 10 do 20 ljudi.

Osobito nas iznenadjuje velik broj konjanika hrvatskih. Da to uzmognemo rastumačiti, treba razmotriti starije doba povijesti hrvatske. Od polovice naime 7. vijeka do konca 8. vijeka vode Hrvati mnoge i krvave ratove s Avarima. Pošto su Avari bili konjanici, morahu se i Hrvati boriti na konjima. Tako se u Hrvatskoj razvilo konjanstvo bolje, nego li u zapadnim zemljama, gdje su nekada Germani bili boj s rimskim legijama, a ove bijahu pješake. — Lako su Madžari na brzini konjima svojim provaljivali u Njemačku, Italiju i Francusku, gdje nije bilo konjanika, koji bi Madžare sastavili na putu. No u Hrvatskoj dočekao ih je hrabri ban Tomislav s istom silom.

Zato Madžari nijesu mogli osvojiti Hrvatske. Narodni naš ljetopisac pripovijeda nam, da je Tomislav imao s Madžarima mnoge bojeve, ali da je uvijek ostao pobjednikom. Madžari su počevši od 898. češće provaljivali u Italiju, da pijene ovu bogatu zemlju. Zadržie takove provale spominju se god. 919. i 924. Ovih je godina već u Hrvatskoj vladao ban Tomislav. Pošto su pak Madžari u Italiju provaljivali preko Hrvatske, moglo je spomenutih godina doći do borbe između njih i Tomislava. Nije ipak isključeno i to, da su Madžari kojiput provalili izravno u Hrvatsku, kada se godine 934. usudiše preko Bugarske prodrjeti sve do Carigrada.

Veća pobjeđi zaprijeti banu Tomislavu s istočne strane. Bugarski naime car Simeon Veliki (vladao god. 893.—927.) htjede osvojiti čitav polotok balkanski. Simeon je potresao carstvom bizantinskim, razbivši Grčke god. 917. u krvavoj bici na rijeci Aheljoja. Otkidajući komad po komad carstva bizantinskoga, prisli Simeon napokon cara Konstantina Porfirogeneta, da sebi traži saveznike. Konstantin imenjuje bana Tomislava svojim namjesnikom u bizantinskoj Dalmaciji, da time sebi osigura njegovu pomoć u ratu s Bugarima. Tako se evo latinski gradovi: Zadar, Trogir, Split, Dubrovnik, Osor, Krk i Rab sjediniše s ostalom Hrvatskom. U savez s carem bizantinskim ude i srpski veliki župan Zaharija, premda ga je sam car Simeon godine 923. učinio vladarem srpskim.

Ovaj savez doista je carstvo bizantinsko spasio od propasti. Car Simeon dođe naime god. 924. s velikom vojskom pred Carigrad, da ga osvoji. Istodobno doznade Simeon, da mu se iznevjerio Zaharija. Zato pošalje drugu vojsku bugarsku u Srbiju s nalogom, neka Zahariju zbaci s prijestolja. No Zahariji pade za rukom, te je Bugare potukao. Uhuvaćenim vojvodama bugarskim dade Zaharija odsjeći glave, pa ih pošalje u Carigrad. — Doznavši za ovu nesreću, odlučio Simeon, da će se Zahariji ljuto osvetiti. On je i onako vidio, da Carigrada ne će moći osvojiti bez brodovlja, koje bi grad opsjedalo s morske strane. Mislio je i na to, da ne bi možda Hrvati i Srbi provalili u Bugarsku, dok on bude boravio pred Carigradom. Zato Simeon (9. studenoga 924.) napusti dalnju opsadu Carigrada te vojsku pošalje na Srbiju. Kad je Zaharija doznao, kolika se vojska na njega sprema, pobjegne u Hrvatsku k svome savezniku Tomislavu. Mnogi se Srbi zakloniše pred Bugarima u južne hrvatske oblasti (u Duklju, Travunju i Zahumlje); mnoge pak Srbe odvedoše Bugari u ropstvo.

Simeon se bojao, da će se Zaharija s preostalim Srbima iz Hrvatske vratiti u Srbiju, čim Simeon sebi zaveže ruke novim ratom s carstvom bizantinskim. Uz to je želio, da se banu Tomislavu osveti, što je pod svoju zaštitu uzeo Srbe i Zahariju. Zato Simeon već sljedeće godine 925. sastavi novu vojsku, te ju pošalje na Hrvatsku. Ovakjut je Bugare vodio vojvoda Alogobotur. Tomislav je vidio, kolika mu pogibelj prijeti. Da od Hrvatske otkloni nesreću, koja je zadesila Srbiju, sabere Tomislav sve Hrvate, pa ih povede protiv Bugara. Alogobotura striže lijt poraz, te se morade vratiti u Bugarsku.

Sada je Tomislav bio na vrhuncu svoje slave i moći. On je toli sjajno odbio Simeona, komu nije moglo odoljeti carstvo bizantinsko! Je li dakle čudo, ako je u narodu hrvatskom zavladalo silno oduševljenje za Tomislava? Hrvati su iskreno stivali bana Tomislava, koji je ujedinio sve zemlje hrvatske, te ih onda sretno i obranio. To bijaše najgodniji čas, da se banovina proglasi kraljevinom, a Tomislav da dobije kraljevsku čast. Da se to nije dogodilo kasnije, dokazuje spisi prvoga sabora splitskoga. U ovim naime spisima papa godine 925. već naziva Tomislava kraljem hrvatskim. — Krunu i druge znakove krunidbene dobio je Tomislav po svoj prilici iz Rima. Ondje je naime vladao papa Ivan X. (god. 913.—928.), koji je nekoliko godina prije toga poslao krunu i Simeonu Velikom. Da Tomislav nije krunu primio iz Carigrada, vidi se već po tomu, što ga njegov savremenik — car Konstantin Porfirogenet — u svojim spisima ne priznaje kraljem. Kod krunisanja kralja Tomislava zastupali papu valjda njegovi poslanici: jakinski biskup Ivan i polestrinski biskup Leo. Tako naime tvrdi domaći ljetopis popa Dukljanina, te mi doista spomenute biskupe nalazimo nekako u isto vrijeme u Hrvatskoj. Ovi su biskupi Tomislava po svoj prilici pomazali za kralja, da mu tako podaju bijez posvećene vlasti kraljevske. — Po ljetopisu popa Dukljanina držimo, da se krunidba obavila na Duvanjskom polju u današnjoj zapadnoj Bosni. Ovo se polje tada nalazilo nekako u sredini prostrane države hrvatske, a vrlo je zgodno za takovu svečanost. Kod krunisanja se naime vazda sabire čitava vojska s velikošima i dostojanstvenicima (biskupi i župani). Za tolikih pak broj ljudi nema miesta u sredovječnim gradovima, koji su redovito maleni i utvrđeni. Spomenuti već ljetopis veli, da se poslije krunisanja držao i sabor na Duvanjskom polju. I to odgovara tadašnjim prilikama, a bez dvojbe bijaše dosta toga, što se moralo urediti na saboru, jer je trebalo provesti neke reforme u novome kraljevstvu.

Istodobno, kad je Tomislav zavladao bizantinskom Dalmacijom, dođe po drugiput do jedinjenja s crkvi kršćanskoj. To bijaše djelo bizantinskoga cara Konstantina Porfirogeneta, koji se nadao papinoj pomoći u borbi s bugarskim carem Simeonom. Sada počnu i biskupi dalmatinski tražiti ona prava, koja uživahu prije svoga priključenja grčko-istočnoj crkvi. Oni su naime pritrpjeli veliku stetu radi toga, što se godine 877. odijelise od Rima, jer im je ninski biskup preoteo duhovnu pastvu u dalmatinskoj Hrvatskoj. Zato počnu biskupi dalmatinski zahtijevati, neka se hrvatska biskupija u Ninu ukine, jer da nije postojala u prijašnja vremena. Uz to nastojahu, da se u Hrvatskoj prestane služba božja služiti jezikom slavenskim, jer da se Bog smije slaviti samo posvećenim jezicima, a to su latinski, grčki i židovski.

Dalmatinski su biskupi umjeli, da za svoje ciljeve predobiju papu Ivana X. Zato papa stade raditi oko toga, da se u Hrvatskoj drži crkveni sabor. Na tome saboru zastupat će papu oni isti poslanici (biskupi: Ivan i Leon), za koje držimo, da ga zastupahu kod krunisanja kralja Tomislava. O čemu će se raspravljati na saboru? Izravnat će se spor između ninskoga biskupa Grgura i ostalih biskupa u Hrvatskoj; zatim će sabor stvoriti odluku o crkvenom jeziku; napokon će zaključiti neke odredbe glede pobožnijih čudorednosti svećenstva i puka.

Protiv slavenskome jeziku kod službe božje diže svoj glas papa Ivan X. još prije otvorenja sabora. Papa je naime upravo poslanicu svomu »ljubljenomu sinu Tomislavu kralju Hrvata i Mihailu, preuzvišenomu banu Zahumljanu«, zatim biskupima, županima, svećenicima i čitavome narodu u Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji. U toj poslanici papa

ističe, kako su današnje hrvatske zemlje primile duševnu hranu od apostolskih učenika. Zato papa uspoređuje Hrvate s Anglosasima, koji da su također primili kršćanstvo od „apostolske matice crkve“. Papa upozoruje na sveto pismo, po kojemu treba da Bogu posvetimo ne samo desetinu imetka našega, već i desetinu našega života na zemlji. Potonjoj dužnosti zadovoljit ćemo onda, ako svoju djecu od rane mladosti šaljemo u školu, da uče korisne znanosti; ovakova će djeca onda moći vlastitim znanjem odvrati roditelje svoje od zabluda. Papa nadalje veli ovako: — „Koji bi se dakle odabrali sin svete stolice rimske, kao što ste Vi, naslađivao, kada se služba obavlja barbarskim ili slavenskim jezikom?“. Na koncu poslanice svoje opominje papa Hrvate, neka u svemu slušaju njegove poslanike, ako ne će da budu izopćeni iz crkve.

Papa je posebno pismo poslao splitskom nadbiskupu Ivanu i njemu područnim biskupima. U tome pismu veli papa, da se dobri kršćani ne smiju ravhati po nauku Metoda, koga on ne naziva uvrštena među svete pisce. Podjednako papa biskupe ozbiljno pozivlje, neka uznastoje, da se u Hrvatskoj bude služba božja obavljala po običaju rimske crkve, i to jezikom latinskim, a ne tudim.

Crkveni sabor hrvatski sastade se god. 926. u Splitu. Na taj sabor dođe splitski nadbiskup Ivan s ostalim biskupima dalmatinskim; među ovima sačuvano nam se sante ime zadarskog biskupa Formina. Naravno da je na sabor došao također Grgur Dobri, biskup iz Nina. Sabor su prisutnošću svojom počastili: hrvatski kralj Tomislav, zahumski ban Mihailo Višević, te mnogi velikaši hrvatski. Zapisnik ovoga sabora dokazuje, da su njemu prisustvovali također srpski velikaši. To su oni Srbi, koji se zajedno sa Zaharijom god. 924. pred Simeonom Velikom zaključili u Hrvatsku. Srpski su velikaši po svoj prilici boravili na dvoru kralja Tomislava kao gosti njegovi. Pošto je pak u ono doba već bilo uspostavljeno crkveno jedinstvo, mogli su i srpski velikaši doći na sabor splitski. Svjetovna se gospoda nijesu miješala u raspravu saborske. Isto je vrijedilo i za prisutne svećenike (latine i slavonske), izuzevši možda opate. Sačuvani spisi vele, da je to bio „vrlo sjajan sabor“.

Na saboru je stvoreno 15 zaključaka, od kojih nas zanimaju samo 1., 3., 10., 11. i 12. zaključak. O njima se najviše govori u živahnoj raspravi, dočim su drugi zaključci stvoreni valjda jednoglasno. Prvi zaključak proglašuje nadbiskupa splitskoga „prvakom“ crkve hrvatske. On će kao takav posvećivati ostale biskupe hrvatske i sazivati ih na crkvene sabore. Treći zaključak određuje, da ni jedan biskup ne smije prekraćivati granice biskupije svoje; svaki smije upravljati samo svojom biskupijom, te jedino u njoj rediti svećenike i posvećivati nove crkve.

Ovaj zaključak bijaše naperen protiv Grgura ninskoga, koji je kao „biskup Hrvata“ preteo latinskim biskupima gotovo svu duhovnu pastvu. — Deseti članak zabranjuje biskupima u crkvi promicati slavenski jezik. Redovnici i klerici mogu doduše Bogu služiti jezikom slavenskim; ali im nijedan biskup ne smije u svojoj crkvi dopustiti, da služe svetu misu. No biskupi su valjda i sami nvidjeli, da se ovaj zaključak ne bude mogao provesti, jer ogromna većina svećenika služila sv. misu jezikom slavenskim. Zato je sabor tomu zaključku stavio ovaj dodatak: Ako bi se pokazalo pomanjkanje latinskih svećenika, tada mogu biskupi od pape zamoliti dozvolu, da svetu misu služe slavenski svećenici.

Posve je razumljivo, da se biskup Grgur borio protiv ovih ustanovama, jer su one vrijedale prava njegova. On se mogao pozvati na pismo, što ga je papa Ivan VIII. god. 879. pisao Teodoziju, izabranom biskupu ninskomu. Ovim je pismom spomenuti papa učinio Teodozija prvakom narodne crkve hrvatske, jer ga je podložio izravno rimskoj stolici. Zato i nije biskupa Teodozija posvetio nadbiskup splitski, nego sam papa Ivan VIII. Prema tomu nije pravo, da Grgur nasljednik Teodozije, bude odsada podložan splitskome nadbiskupu, Slavensku pak službu božju odobrio je papa Ivan VIII.

Medutim je borba Grgura ninskoga bila uzaludna u saboru, gdje su latinski biskupi i opati činili većinu. Valjda je Grgur tečajem rasprave izjavio, da njega ne će vezati 1. zaključak. Zato sabor 11. zaključkom određuje: „Biskup Hrvata (t. j. Grgur ninski) mora se pokoravati nadbiskupu naše crkve, kao što i mi svi drugi“. — Ipak su latinski biskupi i opati bili u strahu, da i kralj Tomislav misli poput biskupa Grgura. Bojahu se Latini, da kralj i velikaši hrvatski ne bi osjetili neke zaključke sabora splitskoga. To bijaše povodom, da je stvoreno 12. zaključak, koji glasi ovako: „Ako bi kralj i gospoda hrvatska željeli, da svomu (t. j. ninskomu) biskupu podlože sve biskupije, koje se nalaze unutar meda naše (t. j. splitske) metropolije, — ne će nijedan od nas (biskupa) po čitavoj zemlji njihovoj krstiti ili crkve posvećivati ili svećenike rediti... Račun o svemu, što će uslijed toga trpjeti crkva kršćanska, dat će Bogu kralj (hrvatski) i biskup njegov; naša je savjest čista pred Bogom“.

Splitski svećenik Petar odnese zaključke ovoga sabora na potvrdu papi. No u Hrvatskoj nastade veliko nezadovoljstvo zbog već spomenutih zaključaka. Protiv njih prizove ninski biskup Grgur na samog papu Ivana X. Možda je to isto učinio također kralj Tomislav. Tako možemo sebi zamisliti, što sada popušta inače odlučni papa. Papa naime potvrđuje samo one zaključke, u kojima su latinski i hrvatski prelati bili složni. Da se pak riješe prijemna pitanja, pozivlje papa u Rim biskupa Grgura i nadbiskupa Ivana; ovaj može mjesto sebe poslati kolega područnoga biskupa.

Spor između nadbiskupa splitskoga i biskupa ninskoga potrajao je do god. 929. Prije se nije mogao riješiti, jer se Hrvatska nalazila u novome ratu s Bugarskom. Simeon Veliki nije mogao pregovoriti poraz, koji je god. 925. snasao njegovoga vojvodu Alogobotura. Zato god. 927. ponovno diže vojsku, koju povede na Hrvate. No junački kralj Tomislav pobijedi i slavnoga Simeona 27. svibnja 927. Od jada i stramote umre s jedi car Simeon neposredno iza toga poraza. Simeona je naslijedio njegov sin Petar. Sada se Tomislav počne spremati za provalu u Bugarsku. Ovo je dočuo i papa Ivan X. Papa se pobojao, da ne bi uslijed trvenja nastradala i Hrvatska i Bugarska, što bi moglo biti od koristi jedino carstvu bizantinskomu. Zato papa šalje u Hrvatsku svoje poslanike: biskupa Madalberta i vojvodu Ivana od Kune, koji će Tomislava izmiriti s Petrom.

Prigodom sklapanja toga mira sigurno se Tomislav zauzeo također za Srbe. I doista počnu se poslije toga u opustošenu Srbiju vraćati Srbi iz Hrvatske i Bugarske, te je Česlav obnovio državu srpsku. Ipak je još dosta Srba ostalo u južnoj Hrvatskoj, osobito u Duklji (današnja Crna Gora).

Kad je mir doista bio utvrđen, lafi se biskup Madalbert i drugoga posla; da naime izravna spor između biskupa Grgura i nadbiskupa Ivana. U tu svrhu sazove biskup Madalbert god. 928. drugi crkveni sabor. I na taj sabor dođuše u Split biskupi dalmatinski, zatim biskup Grgur, kralj Tomislav i velikaši hrvatski. Srpskih velikaša nije više bilo na drugom saboru splitskomu. Na tome saboru dođe između Latina i Hrvata do nagode. Latini su naime prestali zalitjevati, neka se ukine slavenska služba božja; Hrvati pak priznaoše prvenstvo nadbiskupa splitskoga. Ponovno se stvorio zaključak, da nijedan biskup ne smije u duhovnoj pastvi zalaziti u tud biskupiju. Istraživanjem se dokazalo, da su od starine u Dalmaciji postojale samo biskupije: u Zadru, Rabu, Krku, Osoru, Skradinu, Duvnu, Stonu, Dubrovniku i u Kotoru. Ove se biskupije i nadalje brojaju pokoravati nadbiskupu splitskomu. Dokazalo se i to, da je nekada u Ninu bio samo nad-svećenik, koji se pokoravao biskupu zadarskomu. Zato se ninska biskupija mora ukinuti, njezin pak biskup Grgur može se smjestiti u Skradinu, Sisku ili Duvnu. Ova su mjesta dobro naseljena, te imaju mnogo svećenika i vjernika; osim toga dokazano je, da su u Skradinu, Sisku i Duvnu nekada bila sjela biskupije. Sabor je biskupu Grguru ostavio na volju, da sebi odabere jednu od ovih biskupija ili makar sve tri. Time su valjda latinski biskupi htjeli, da Grguru nadoknade štetu, koja ga je snasla, kada se morao odreći dotadašnje velike duhovne pastve.

Novi papa Leo VI. potvrdi god. 928. sve zaključke ovoga sabora splitskoga. Samo je biskupu Grguru zapovjedio, da se ina zadovoljiti skradinskom biskupijom. Podjednako im zaprijeti izopćenjem iz crkve, ako bude dirao u tude biskupije. Papa naime piše ovako: „Grguru pako, koji je za nepovoljnih i zlih vremena postao biskupom u zemlji Hrvata, zapovjedamo, da bude biskupom jedino u skradinskoj biskupiji; u tude neka više ne dira, jer kad bi to činio, znajte, da bih ga ja odmah izopćio iz crkve“.

Nije nam poznato, kada je umro prvi hrvatski kralj Tomislav. Njema nestale spomena iza od godine 928.

Kralj Tomislav i Slavonija.

Napisao: Vickoslav Klaić.

Kralja Tomislava slave danas svi Hrvati; i razvodnili gora na Balkanskom poluotoku. Znade oni u Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji kao i oni u Bosni i Hercegovini. Jer on je bio prvi kralj hrvatski i dalmatinski, a krunio se na Duvanjskom polju na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Ali najviše treba da ga slave Hrvati ravne Slavonije, jer je on tu plemenitu zemlju obranio od sile Mađžara, te ju za sve vjeka nerazdruživo sjedinio s ostalom Hrvatskom. Da nije njega bilo, Slavonija bi u onim osudnim časovima oko god. 907. postala sastavnim dijelom Ugarske onako, kao što se to dogodilo sa slovenskom kneževinom knezova Pribine i Kocelja naokolo Blatnoga jezera. Tomislavljeva je zaslug, da je rijeka Drava ostala sve do posljednjih dana političke i državne meda između dva kraljevstva: hrvatskoga i mađžarskoga.

Suviše je poznato, da su Hrvati nakon svoga silaska na jug na tlu rimske države osnovali dvije poglavite oblasti: jednu na tlu gorovite Dalmacije, koja se prozvala Hrvati ili Hrvatska, a drugu na teritoriju ravne Panonije, koja je primila ime Slavinci ili Slavonija. Ova potonja, naime Slavonija, obuhvatala je ne samo današnje tri županije (srijemsku, virovačku i požešku), nego i današnje tri županije hrvatske, po imenu križevačku, varaždinsku i zagrebačku. U opće je Slavonija zapremala čitavu blagoslovenu i bogatu zemlju medu Dravom, Dunavom, Savom i Kupom, pače je mjestimice i preko Save i Kupe prodirala na jug sve do

razvodnili gora na Balkanskom poluotoku. Znade oni u Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji kao i oni u Bosni i Hercegovini. Jer on je bio prvi kralj hrvatski i dalmatinski, a krunio se na Duvanjskom polju na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Ali najviše treba da ga slave Hrvati ravne Slavonije, jer je on tu plemenitu zemlju obranio od sile Mađžara, te ju za sve vjeka nerazdruživo sjedinio s ostalom Hrvatskom. Da nije njega bilo, Slavonija bi u onim osudnim časovima oko god. 907. postala sastavnim dijelom Ugarske onako, kao što se to dogodilo sa slovenskom kneževinom knezova Pribine i Kocelja naokolo Blatnoga jezera. Tomislavljeva je zaslug, da je rijeka Drava ostala sve do posljednjih dana političke i državne meda između dva kraljevstva: hrvatskoga i mađžarskoga.

Nakon kobne smrti kneza Ljudevita (823.) kroz čitavo je dalje IX. stoljeće Slavonija bila izložena sili Franaka na zapadu, a Bugara na istoku. U vrijeme bugarskoga kneza Mihajla Borisa (853. do 888.) došlo je pače do sukoba između njega s

jedne strane, i hrvatskih knezova Trpimira i Krešimira s druge baš radi istočnih krajeva Slavonije. Vlast kneza Trpimira sezala je još god. 852 do Dunava, a jamačno je njemu i sinu mu Krešimiru pošlo za rukom, da obrane čitavu Slavoniju od sile bugarske.

Na koncu IX. stoljeća zaprijetio je Slavoniji novi neprijatelj sa sjevera. Bili su to Mađžari. Dok je postojala moravska država, te se Slavenstvo prostiralo kao jedna suvisla cjelina od Baltika do Jadrana, bila je i Slavonija bar nekako zaštićena od sile mađžarske. Ali kad je Morava propala (907.) stajao je Mađžarima otvoren put u Slavoniju i dalje na jug u Hrvatsku sve do Splita grada. Mađžari su se u potonja stoljeća hvatali, kako su njihovi djedovi još za prvoga svoga kneza Arpada provaljivali na svojim brzim konjima preko srpske Raše sve do Splita, a na povratku svoje roblili oko grada Zagreba, Požege i Vukovara, pa se onda preko Dunava vratili u logor kneza Arpada.

Žestokim provalama mađžarskim zakrčio je napokon put hrvatski knez i poslije kralj Tomislav. Hrvatska kronika priča o tom ovako: »Kraljujući Polislav (pravo Tomislav), u to vrijeme biše u kraljevstvu Ugarski kralj Imenod Arela (Arpad); i on skupi vojske, i izade s vojskom na kralja Polislava (Tomislava). Biše Polislav mlad i kripak u rvanjalu, i činiše meju sobom mnoge rvanje, i vazda Atila (Arpad), kada se bijahu, izgubljase, i napokon ne mogashe suprotiviti (se) i pobije. I kraljeva (Tomislav) lit sedamdeset i sedmonadesete lito hodeće umri slalom velikom«.

Mađžarske i hrvatske predaje dakle govore o borbama između kralja Tomislava i Arpada, a hrvatska dodaje, da je Arpad, vazda gubio i napokon pobjegao. Bit će da je tako zaista i bilo, jer god. 925. nalazimo grad Sisak i s njim čitavu Slavoniju u vlasti kralja Tomislava, koji je tim ujedino za sva vremena pitom Slavoniju s ostalim kraljevstvom hrvatskim.

Hrvati Slavonije treba da slave uspomenu na prvoga kralja Tomislava kad i kamo više od ostalih Hrvata, jer je ujedinišnje Slavonije s Hrvatskom najslavnije djelo njegovo, koje je omogućilo sve druge uspjehe njegove.

Mađžari su, slaveći tisućgodišnjicu svoga dolaska u Ugarsku, posve neopravdano podigli spomenik kod Zemuna; kad i kamo bilo bi umješnije, da se u Slavoniji negdje između utoka Drave i Vuke u Dunav izgradi spomenik kralju Tomislavu, kojega ide zaslužba, da Ugarska nije nikad više mogla zahvatiti ni progutati hrvatsku Slavoniju.



Uspomena.

Što šume valj, što to hridi ore
Što tajne puna sluša ponoć ova?
Zar uspavanka je duboka nova?
Sad pjeva žalim umornim tu more.

Al, zvijezde žarko kao nikad gore, —
To plamne himne zlaćana su slova,
O slavi našoj prošlih iz vjekova,
(i sjajnom one davnom danu zборе.

Kad pobjednički vraćale se lade,
A sunce ružno krzmalo da zade,
Kad s mora plava orla se siava,

Kad lirabe vojske niz vrhunce strnie
U Grad se lijač stafe su da grme;
O, Bože, živi kralja Tomislava!

Dragutin M. Domjanić

O tisućoj godišnjici hrvatske književne kulture.

Napisao dr Nikola Andrić.

Medu narodima evropskoga kontinenta nema — osim starog helenskog — tako malenoga naroda, kao što je hrvatski, koji bi se mogao pohvaliti ovako starom, ovako velikom i ovako bogatom književnom kulturom. Nema ih sličnih ni koji bi prije deset stoljeća bili podignuti na čast kraljevine, koja je sačuvana do dana današnjega.

Medu svim pismenim katoličkim narodima, koji su se rano privoljeli latinskoj abecedi, imali smo — uz Nijemce s njihovom gotikom — jedini mi svoje naročito pismo, glagoljicu, koja se već u prvom početku odvojila od svake bugarske, primajući svoj posebni karakter i osobine tadašnjeg našeg jezika. Dubokom svojom slavenskom intuicijom osjetili su naši stari odmah u početku crkvenog uređivanja, kojem carstvu imadu da se privole, pa su za tri-četiri decenija iza Metodijeve smrti — godinu dana prije krunicanja Tomislava — god 924., izazvali zaključak latinskog splitskog sinoda — protiv sebe i protiv svoga narodnog pisma i jezika. Siromašni »didaci« i popovi hrvatski, imajući iza sebe sav krepki i samosvijesni puk hrvatski, odupri su se sa svom snagom kosmopolitskom gospodstvu latinskoga jezika i rimske hierarhije, osjećajući u dubini duše, što im Rim svojim »ekvencim« gospodstvu donosi. A taj nenatrunjeni instinkti slavenskoga među Hrvatima mora da je bio tako snažan, da su — još za života Metodijeva i vladanja bizantskoga cara Vasilija — htjeli odstupiti od Rima i priložiti se Carigradu, nadajući se, da će tako očuvati svoj jezik, svoje pismo i svoju narodnu individualnost.

Hrvatstvo je u tim dalekim vremenima bilo već tako očeljeno, da ni u samom sv. Konstantinu nisu vidjeli ništa drugo nego — hrvatskog propagatora, Barem pop Dukljanin priča, da je »sveti muž Konstante naredio popove i knjiga hrvacku istumačio iz grčkoga, i va knjigu hrvacku istumačio evanjelja i pístule crkvene«. Ugled hrvatskog glagoljskog rada — iako se taj rad u prvim vijekovima ograničavao samo na crkvene potrebe — bio je toliko, da se u XIV. vijeku to djelovanje imalo prenijeti i među sjeverne Slavene katoličkoga obreda — u Češku i Poljsku (pozivanje dalmatinskih glagoljasa u Prag pod kraljem Karlom IV., a ondane u Krakov za vladanja Vladislava II. Jagelovca i kraljice Jadvice. Rukom »pisana najstarija hrvatska književnost bila je — u ornamentalnom i umjetničkom pogledu — izrađena tako, da je pokoini naš Varaždinae, najveći dosadašnji slavist, Vatroslav Jagić, još prije desetak godina predlagao, da se najkrasniji primjerci tih umotvorina reproduciraju u foto-graskim snimcima i pošalje Evropi, kako bi se bespristrani svijet mogao »diviti jednoj stranici sredovječne hrvatske kulture«.

A ta hrvatska književna kultura već je vrlo rano, po uzorima zapadnjačkih i sjevernjačkih literatura, nalazila oduška u raznim »prikazanim«, dramama crkvenoga značaja, kojima se nalaze tragovi još prije polovice XV. vijeka, dakle u doba, kad se ni talijanske »reprezentacije« nisu počele javljati. A ta vrsta književnoga rada bila je u ono doba u svoj zapadnoj Evropi gotovo jedini izražaj tadašnje »lipeje književnosti«.

U isto vrijeme javljali su se već i prvi naši književnici s pjesmama svjetovnoga sadržaja: naši »trubaduri« Šiško Memčetić i Dore Držić, koji su stariji od Marulića, pošto je Držić mlađi od svog suvremenika Memčetića već umro one godine (1501.), kad je Marulić spjevao prvu svoju hrvatsku pjesan. Literatura je prešla iz crkvene vlasti u vlast narodna ranije nego u mnogo većim kulturnim središtima.

Hrvatski humanizam, koji je davao Evropi latinske pjesnike, vjenčavane lovor-vijencima na rimskom kvirinalu (Iliju Crjivić-Cervu), učitelja budućih papa (bosanskoga fratra Jurja Dragičića), odgojitelje i suradnike ugarskih kraljeva (ostrogonskog nadbiskupa Ivana Viteza od Sredne iz križevačke županije) — osudio je divni Dinko Ranjina, hvaleći (protiv hrvatskih humani-

sta!) rad prvih hrvatskih »spjevalaca«, koji »ne htješe kopat tuđe zemlje, uzorane i naredene, znajući, er tko tuđja pomagaj, ki potrebe ne ima, sve gubi, što čini« — i da je »bolje prid svojim i malo bit poznat, nego se prid tuđim neznanu izgubit!«.

Osobito je značajno, da su već prvi hrvatski pjesnici XV. vijeka, u doba, kad nitko u Evropi — zagrljenoj za staro klasičko pjesništvo — nije imao ni oka ni uha za ljepotu i originalnost svoje narodne poezije, upleli u svoja djela čiste narodne pjesme ili ih složili u duhu i ritmu hrvatske narodne poezije. Ovo je tako znamenita činjenica, koja se ne može dovoljno visoko istaviti u komparativnom ocjenjivanju svjetskih književnosti, da joj je po svom velikom značenju jednaka samo druga konstatacija — kojom se opet možemo samo mi pohvaliti — a to je, da je kod nas naravski hrvatski nacionalizam (gotovo bojovni i šovinistički) bio razbuden nekoliko stoljeća ranije, nego što je velika francuska revolucija ideju nacionalizma uopće bacila u svijet.

Jer ni čemu se očiniše nacionalizam, ako ne u zanosnoj ljubavi za svoj jezik, za svoju zemlju i narod, koji nas je rodio. A u tom pogledu načelno znatan broj naših starih pisaca, koji se upravo ponose svojim hrvatstvom. Od Marulića, koji je prvi naš originalni epski poemt složio u »versih hrvatskih«, pa Hanibala Lucića, koji je Ovidijevu pjesmu »Paris Heleni« (prvi u Evropi iza talijanskog prevoda) — iz latinske odioe svukši, u hrvatsku priobukao — i Petra Zoranića, koji je g. 1569. izdao »Planine«, najzanosnije patriotsko djelo stare hrvatske književnosti, — sve je to prodahnuto dubokom sviješću naroda i narodnosti, iz koje su ti kulturni pregoaci potekli.

Medu tim prvih hrvatskim književnim trudbenicima bilo je tako učenih glava, da su njihova latinska djela filozofsko-etičkoga sadržaja bila najveća senzacija u tadašnjoj Evropi, koja su doživljavala po dvadeset izdanja i bila »prevodena u sve glavne kulturne jezike (francuski, talijanski, njemački, portugalski), u kojima su također više puta preštampana. Tu je slavu doživio u prvom redu naš Splićanin Marko, koji je preštampan u Kölnu, Parizu, Antwerpenu, Baselu, Firenci i Mlecima. To je bio toliko uspjeh, da mu se i danas vrlo rijetko gdje može naći premac.

Svoju kulturnu širokogrudnost u jezičnom pogledu nisu Hrvati dokazali samo za novijih, »ilirskih« vremena, gdje su se kuljovski zagrežani odrekli svoga lokalnoga narječja za ljubav šire štokavštine, već i mnogo ranije, pa je čakovac Bartol Kašić, rođen na otoku Pagu god. 1575., nekoliko stotina godina prije Vuka Karadžića, u svojoj »gramatici« predlagao štokavštini za opći naš književni jezik, kojim govori najveći dio hrvatskoga naroda. I u djelima Giona Palmotića to je načelo već potpuno prevladalo.

Smisao za ljepotu prirode, koji je tekovina nek kasnijih književnih epoha, nalazimo u hrvatskoj književnosti već vrlo rano, pa je najveći predstavnik te samorodne odlike među stariim Dubrovčanima, dominikanac Mavro Vetrančić (rod. 1482.), u svom »Remet« razlio toliko nepatvorenoeg lirskog raspoloženja, da se upravo opajša tom individualnom originalnošću, koja je u ono davno doba bila gotovo nepoznata u sjevernim i zapadnim literaturama.

Koliko su naši stari pisci išli suvremenom strajom zapadnjačke kulture — a nije ni čudo, jer su mnogi od njih učili visoke škole u tadašnjim najznatnijim kulturnim središtima talijanskim — umjeli su oni ipak da, naročito svoje komedije, začine čistim domaćim humorom. U nekim izvornim njihovim djelima ključa tako nepresušan vrtak narodnog duha, da se i danas njim mogu opojiti ne samo amateuri, nego i čitavi — kazališni parteri. Najbolji je tome dokaz »Stanac« od Marina Držića, koji se u modernom zagrebačkom kazalištu i danas daje s velikim uspjehom. Sta više, ista ta pokladna igra zagrijala je u namjerno je doba i dvojicu naših kompozitora (Širolu i Dobronića), koji su je svaki zasebno, uskladili, Ni-

je mi poznato, da je i jedna svjetska literatura modernim muzičarima dala libreto, koji se mogao pohvaliti starijom od četiri stolne godina.

I još nešto! Isti taj dubrovački aristokrat, Marin Držić, gajio je posebnu vrstu fantastično-alegorijske igre («Plakir»), koju evropska kritika (Poljak W. Creizenach) stavlja u red one dramske struke, kojoj je — 23 godine poslije Držićeve smrti! — Shakespeare dao definitivni tip u svom «Snu ljetne noći». Isto je tako Držić pretekao i francuskog klasika Molièra, jer je potpuno stogodina prije Molièrova «Georga Dandina» igrao — po osnovnom motivu srodna — Držićeva komedija «Tripeće od Utočice». Nema, dakako, u toj činjenici nikakva drugog značenja, nego da su i Molière i Držić našli isti motiv u Boccacciovu «Dekameronu», samo što ga je prvi hrvatski komediograf nacionalizirao čitavo stoljeće prije prvog francuskoga. Isto je tako i s Držićevim «Skupom» («Škitem»), koji je nacionaliziran u Dubrovniku prema Plautovoj «Aululariji», kao i Molièrov «Avar», ali je hrvatska prerada originalnija od francuske, a iza talijanske prva po vremenu postanja u Evropi.

S Dubrovčaninom Dinkom Zlatarićem — koji je već u 21. godini svoga života postao (1579.) rektorom prvog sadašnjeg svjetskog sveučilišta u Padovi — i Zadraničinom Brnom Karmarutićem proširuje se nacionalni horizont dalmatinskih književnika i na prekovelbitsku Hrvatsku, pa Zlatarić posvećuje jednu zbirku svojih djela čakovačkom junaku Jurju Zrinskomu, a Karmarutić istom Zrinskom (s tim Nikolom) posvećuje glavno svoje djelo «Vazetje Sigeta grada». U ovoj prekovelbitskoj Hrvatskoj nije bilo do tih vremena nikakove književne kulture, a razbudjena je tek erikvenom reformacijom i protureformacijom, koje su doduse donijele prvu kajkavsku knjišku, ali u čitavom nizu vjekova nije kajkavska literatura izbacila na površinu ni jednog velikog umjetničkog djela. Slična je sudbina pronašla i naš prosvjetni život u Bosni. Svi rad bosanskih fratara ograničavao se na kršćanski odgoj katoličke pastve, a jedina im je književna zasluga, da su svoje knjige pisali u čistom štokavskom narječju, po kojima su naši dalmatinski literati dolazili do sve čvršće uvjerenja, kojim dialektom imaju da pišu umjetnička svoja djela.

A taj dialekt i ta umjetnost našlo su najviši vrhunac u pjesničkim tvorevinama velikoga Ivana Gundulića (1588.—1638.). Pa ipak! Tko bi čitao Gundulićeva «Osmana» po današnjim zakonima moderne štokavske akcentuacije, čitao bi za rdavo i razrušio bi svu ritmičku harmoniju njegova stihova. Osnovni akcenti ovih naših kulturnih velikana bio je od veće česti čist starinski, hrvatski i čakavski, kako su morali govoriti i naši kraljevi: Tomislav, Krešimir i Zvonimir. «Ah čiem si se zahvalila, tašta ljudska oholasti!» — Inače se Gundulić svojim djelima — naročito «Dubravkom» i «Osmanom» — uzdigao u redove najvećih pjesnika tadašnje Evrope. «Dubravka» ima je umjetničkog pogledu neosporno bolja i od same Tassove «Aminte», a u idejnom pogledu još je od većega značenja, jer se u njoj slavi sloboda naroda, koju nitko u ono doba u Evropi nije proslavio onako zanosnom riječju. U «Osmanu» se Gundulić također digao do visine Tassova «Oslobođenja Jeruzolima», ali je i tu dao jedan «plus», prekulivši svoj romantično-heroijski epos idejom nacionalizma, upravo sveslavenstva, do koje se ni jedan slavenski pjesnik prije njega nije podigao, niti ju izrazio tako jasno i tako otvoreno. I tako se mi Hrvati možemo pohvaliti, da smo s Gundulićem i zagrebačkim kanonikom Jurjem Križanićem, koji je za svoje sveslavenske ideje odsjedio deset godina u Sibiru — Slavenstvu dali prve svjesne panslaviste.

Kao što se Gundulić zanosió za Poljskoga kralja Vladislava, koji bi u ime slavenstva i kršćanstva imao zdrobiti glavu bidri osmanlijskoj, tako su se njegovi nasljednici zanosili za Petra Velikoga i — Petra Zrinskoga!

Vladislav Memčetić je u svojoj «Trublji slovinskoj» (1665.) nazvao Zrinskoga slavenskim Martom, od kojega «trepti istok» i koji bi bio dostojan da kraljuje nad čitavim svijetom. Njema pjesnik upisuje u zasluge ne samo odbranu hrvatskih krajeva od turskoga kopita, nego bi, po Memčetićevu mišljenju, i sva Italija potonula u va-

lima ropstva — «o hrvatskih da se žalih more otomansko ne razbija». I taj je Petar Zrinski bio pjesnik i u svojim je pjesničkim radnjama isticao svoje hrvatstvo i ljubav za domovinu hrvatsku, kao što se u ono doba — prije 275 godina! — rijetko gdje isticala u belestričkim djelima. Uopće, cijela okolina ovog našeg narodnog heroja (žena mu Katarina, šurjak Krsto Frankopan, kao i brat Nikola, koji je živio u Čakovcu među mađarskim aristokratima i postao prvi mađarski pjesnik, premda se osjećao Hrvatom) — sačinjavala je jedan literarni krug, u kojemu su se svi porodični članovi odlikovali književnom otmenošću i ukusom. Kako su ovi odabrani duhovi živjeli u neposrednom dotiru sa zapadnjačkim literaturama, bit će najbolji dokaz preradba Molièrova «Georga Dandina», kojega je Frankopan počeo prevoditi i lokalizirati na naše prilike, čim je francuski original (1668.) izišao. Tri godine kasnije Frankopanu je odrubljena glava.

Velikohrvatsku ideju pokrenuo je prvi senjski polihistor Pavao Vitezović u latinskom svome djelu «Croatia rediviva» (god. 1700.), u kojemu su se, iza oslobođenja Slavonije, imale prikazati sve južne slovenske zemlje — skupa s Macedonijom i Bugarskom — pod jednom kapom. Dvanaest godina kasnije nadao se isti Vitezović (u djelu «Bosna captiva»), da će iza potpune pobjede nad Turcima, biti Hrvatskoj povraćeni «ključ od Jajca grada». Ovom prilikom valja da se spomene zanimljiva činjenica, da se nova srpska bibliografija počinje heraldičkom «Stematomadufijom» Bugarina Hristofora Zefarovića (1741.), koji je naprosto preveo s latinskoga na slavensko-srpski Vitezovićevo istoimeno djelo i izdao ga pod svojim imenom.

Nekoliko decenija iza prvoga objavljenja velikohrvatske ideje već je jedan naš kulturni radnik platio glavom svoj otpor protiv tudnjačke prevlasti. Bio je to prethodnik Kačićev, fra Filip Grabovac, koji se — kao vojnik i kapelan kod dalmatinskih vojnika u mletačkoj vojsci — usudio u svojim djelima («Slava Dalmacije» i «Od naravi i čudi vrvatske») pretresti svoje zemljake iz mrvtiva, da ih i dalje ne bi «svaka rđa gazila». I mletačke «rđe» bacise ga u tamnicu, gdje je u najvećim patnjama umro.

Ovi naši redovnici — franjevci, benediktinci, isusovci, pavlini i pijaristi — uglavnom su, sve do zagrebačkog prepadora, glavni radnici na svim našim kulturnim poljima. I kad bismo pobrojali sve stolne nemornih starijih naših prosvjetnih trdnjenika, začudili bismo se pretežnom broju redovnika. Najmanje 80 postotaka bilo je među njima svećenika. Ali njihovim redovima imamo zahvaliti još i mnogo više. Dok se u prvoj polovici 18. vijeka nije počela cijepati velika fra-

njevačka provincija «Bosne Srebrne», bile su u njoj udružene sve hrvatske pokrajine: Dalmacija, Hrvatska, Slavonija, Bosna, Hercegovina i južna Ugarska. Njeni su provincijali obilazili sve te zemlje (pod mletačkom, turskom i ugarskom vlašću) kao jednu cjelinu. I to bi bilo — barem duhovno! — prvo ujedinjenje svih hrvatskih pokrajina. Uzajamnost literarnih odnosa, prelaženje štampanih, erikveno-odgojnih knjiga iz jedne pokrajine u drugu — u kojima su prvu riječ vodili «bosanski» franjevci (Divkovići, Posilovići, Ančić, Bandulavići, Margitići i t. d.) i u koje su se, u jezičnom pogledu, počeli ugledavati i dalmatinski i slavonski pismeni ljudi — stvorilo je među najvećim dijelom hrvatskoga naroda jedinstven književni jezik štokavskoga govora mnogo prije, nego što se na taj posao među Srbima dao Vuk Karadžić. I gotomi rad hrvatskih leksikografa: Mikalje (1651.), Habelića (1670.), Belostenca (1740.), Jambrešića (1742.) — mogao je poslužiti (i poslužio je!) Kopitaru, kad je s Vukom (1818.) slagao prvi srpski rječnik.

I najveći književni radnici u Slavoniji bili su redovnici. Požežanin Kanižlić u svojoj «Rožalji» direktno se povodi sa svojim isusovačkim kolegom dubrovčaninom Gjorđićem. Taj Kanižlić napisao je prekrasnih štokavskim jezikom najveće prozaično djelo starije hrvatske književnosti («Kamen pravci»). I Valpovčanin Katančić — kasniji profesor na sveučilištu u Budimi — bio je redovnik, čiji su arheološki radovi doživjeli potpunu pohvalu i priznanje samoga Mommsena. U Kanižlićevo i Katančićevo doba živio je i slavni dubrovački isusovac Rugjer Rošković, koji je svojim matematičkim, fizičkim, filozofskim i astronomskim radovima zarao tako duboke brazde u najširoj svjetskoj nauci, da se njegovo ime spominje s poštovanjem na svim univerzama svijeta kao ime pakretača osnovnih naučnih ideja.

Prvi slavenski pisac svjetovnoga položaja bio je Matija Reljković, koji je u isto doba — samo šest godina kasnije (1762.) — izdao svoga «Satira», kad i Kačić-Mošić svoj «Raagovor ugodni». Te dvije knjige imale su najveće odjeka u hrvatskom narodu, pa se i smatraju najznačajnijim podsticajima prosvjetnoga smisla u širokim narodnim slojevima. U potleučje u koje nikad nije dolazila štampana knjiga, dolazile su ove dvije i razbudile smisao za čitanje poučnih i belestričnih djela.

Kad je oko god. 1835. Zagreb počeo postajati kulturno i političko središte čitavog hrvatskog naroda, sva su srca širom prostrane domovine okrenula onamo, odakle im je u silnim mlazovima dolazila svjetlost, koja je moćnim reflektorima sve obasjavala. I obasjat će, dok nas ima!

Najstariji hrvatski kulturni spomenik.

HRVATSKO NARODNO PISMO.

Napisao Kerubin Segvić

Medu kulturne prednosti, kojima se može pohvaliti hrvatski narod, spada i ta, što on imade svoje posebno narodno pismo. U današnjoj Europi postoje samo latinsko, grčko, gotsko i hrvatsko pismo. Čirilicu ne ubrajam u posebno pismo, jer je ona grčko pismo popunjeno za posebne slavenske glasove hrvatskim pismom. Pismo, u kojem govorim, je takozvana glagoljica, koja se i danas upotrebljava u hrvatskim katoličkim crkvama po Primorju. Do pred pedesetak godina je njezina poraba bila mnogo šira. Osobito u istarskim biskupijama je ona još nesmetano bila u porabi. Danas je istjerana iz biskupija Tršćansko-koparske, i Puljsko-porečke. Ograničena joj je poraba u biskupijama sjevernog Jadrana, od Krka i Senja do Splita i Makarske. U južnoj Dalmaciji je gotovo iščezla.

Čim su se Hrvati kao narod, pojavili u srednjoj Evropi, imali su sve oznake kulturna naroda, a među njima i svoje narodno pismo. Kulturni narod se ne može zamisliti bez pisma kao ni kulturni čovjek nepisem.

Ne treba da govorim, niti da spominjem, kakvih pisama imade u svijetu i kako su pojedini narodi došli do pisma. To spada u opću kulturnu povijest.

Hrvati se javljaju u kolu europskih naroda u prvoj polovici VII. vijeka, i javljaju se kao pismeni narod.

Tako povjesničar, koji prvi o Hrvatima nešto napisao i do nas dopre, govori, da su Hrvati bili pokršteni u doba cara Heraklija, t. j. polovicom VII. vijeka, a da su se tom prigodom obvezali rimskom prisegom: «et chirographis propriis datis», davši vlastoručne potpise.

Svaki narod, kad je primao kršćenje i ulazio u kršćansku zajednicu, dobivao je odmah na svojem jeziku prevedene svete knjige svoje svećenstvo. Tako kad su se pokrštili Goti, dobili su bibliju prevedenu na njihovom jeziku i napisanu njihovim, gotskim slovima i vlastitozga narodnoga biskupa Ulfila.

Angli, bjehu pokršteni dvadesetak godina prije Hrvata. I oni su dobili u svojem jeziku i u svojem pismu svete knjige i sva obredna pomagala. Drukčiji postupak nije mogao biti ni sa Hrvatima.

Kad su se pokrštili i dali pismeno svečano obećanje rim. Papi, da će mirovati sa pokrajnim narodima, i oni su morali dobiti i dobili su svete liturgične knjige, svoje narodne svećenike i svoga

narodnoga biskupa ninskoga, kako ga nalazimo u IX. i X. vijeku.

A koje je to hrvatsko pismo? To je ono isto pismo, koje i danas živi među Hrvatima na Primorju u crkvenoj porabi. To je ono pismo kojim su pisani naši najstariji književno povjesni spomenici. To je ono pismo, kojim je Kronika nadena od Marulićeva sugrađanina i prijatelja Dmine Papalića, a koju Marko Marulić učinio pristupačnom kulturnom svijetu prevevši je na latinski jezik pod naslovom: «Regum Dalmatiae et Croatiae gesta». To je takozvana glagoljica. To je pismo u najstarijim spomenicima, koji postoje, nazvao: **littera croatica i lingua croatica**, Hrvatsko pismo hrvatski jezik.

Pisac XII. vijeka, Pop Dukljanin u svojoj kronici veoma pobrkanoj glede događaja i imena ali u pitanju svojeg nacionaliteta i narodnog naziva bez dvojbe točan, piše: «I svevi muž Kostanac naredi popove i knjiže hrvacku, i stumači iz grčkoga hrvacku i na knjižu hrvacku istumači evanjelija i sve pištule crkvene i tako staroga kako novoga zakona». Minogred rečeno, ovaj stari pisac ne pozna nego rimski, grčki i hrvacki. On pozna samo «kraljevstva i gospodstva jezika hrvackoga», «Glagolita Clotianus» je jedan od najstarijih kodeksa hrvatskoga pisma. Izdao ga je slovenski filolog Kopitar. Na jednom mjestu toga kodeksa stoji napisano ovako: «Siti quinteru, hic intus ligati, scripti fuerunt de manu propria sancti Hieronymi (?) et sunt Bibliae pars in lingua croatica scripta. To jest: Ovi svesci ovdje uvezani napisani su vlastitom rukom sv. Jeronima... a sačinjavaju dio svetoga pisma napisana u hrvatskom jeziku.

U XVI. vijeku protestanti, uprkos Rimu, stadoše gofiti glagoljicu i u knjigama glagoljski napisanim širili su svoju nauku. Oni ovo pismo zovu: **Croatische Buchstaben, Croatischer Druck, Sine Benja-Kozičić** daje tiskati glagoljski misal u senjskoj Rijeci god. 1531. i stavi naslov: **«Misal hrvatski»**.

Tek u XVI. vijeku počinje se rabiti izmjenično za hrvatsko pismo i njegovo dosadanje nazivlje **hrvatski i glagoljski**.

Taj promislučenost nalazimo u knjigama tiskanima u Tübingenu i Urachu trudom Ivana Ungnada, Slovenca Primusa Trubera, Istrijana Stjepana Konzula i Antuna Dalmatina.

Na istoku pravoslavni pisac od najstarijih vremena, u koliko se može dokučiti da se njihovo pisanje odnosi na glagoljicu, zovu je slovenskim pismom. Ali naši pisци na zapadu, gdje je ovo pismo ostalo u porabi, tek od stranih pisaca i na stranih jezicima, a kasnije vrijeme, hrvatsko pismo biva nazvano u **alphabetum illyricum**, jer su Hrvat i Ilir sinovima, zovu ga kad kada i **alphabetum Slavovorum** i **selavonicum**, ali u djelima pisanim hrvatskim jezikom prije XIX. vijeka općenit je naziv ovoga pisma: **hrvatsko pismo**.

Općenito je mišljenje među slavistima, da je glagoljicu izumio sveti Ciril, da je on tim pismom napisao prevod sv. Pisma i svih liturgičkih knjiga, i da je te knjige odnio sa sobom u moravsku zemlju i t. d. i t. d.

Ove tvrdnje svoje osnivaju na nekim još ne pročišćenim legendama, koje cijelom svojom sadržinom ili sa pojednostojima ne mogu odoljeti objektivnoj kritici.

Nije moguće zamisliti da će pametan prema tomu praktičan čovjek u punom IX. vijeku dati se na tako velik posao da stvara nova slova kod već postojećeg alfabeta grčkog i latinskog. Grčko i latinsko pismo je bilo onda prošireno u cijelom kulturnom svijetu. Za što bi sveta solunska braća izmišljati nova slova?

Kad su se dali na apostolat među Slavene naravno je bilo misliti na prevode svetog pisma. Ali za to nije bio potreban izum novih slova.

Izumiti nova slova još se daje razumjeti, ali naučiti pisati i čitati najprije sebe onda svoje učenike, to je dug posao. Za taj posao nije dostatno vrijeme, koje se pridaje sv. Cirilu za izum pisma, za prevod sveti knjiga i za izradbu potrebitih egzemplara.

Razumno je misliti, da će sveta Braća krenuvši u Moravsku na apostoliziranje onoga naroda prevesti svete knjige jezikom naroda, kojemu su određene a pismom, koje je bilo kod njih u po-

rabi, t. j. grčkim pomažući si za one glasove kojih nema u grčkom alfabeta.

Nije nikako vjerojatno, da bi glagoljica iščezla iz porabe u onom narodu, za koji su je sveta braća izumila, gdje su je širila, gdje su je tako naporno i uporno branila, ako ćemo vjerovati legendama.

Nije se održala nigdje gdje su Ciril i Metod djelovali kao apostoli, a održala se je baš kod nas Hrvata i to u krajevima, koji nisu njih nikada vidjeli, u krajevima našega Primorja, gdje je kršćanstvo evalo dva vijeka prije solunske braće. Kako rekoh gore, Hrvati su kršteni u VII. vijeku, a apostolat solunske braće spada u IX. Onda se spominju naši knezovi i kršćani revnici: **Borna, Ladislav, Porin, Mislav, Trpimir, Domagoj ili Dominik, Sedeslav, Branimir i Muncimir**. Neki od njih sagradiše spomen crkve, neki obdaruše nadarbinama spljetsku prvostolnu crkvu za spasenje svoje duše.

Da Hrvati nisu imali prije solunske braće svoje pismo i svoje liturgičke knjige bi li se oni odlučili da ih prihvate poslije dvije stotine godina kršćanskoga i kulturnoga života? Bi li oni za ljubav dvaju istočnih kaludera batalili dotadanje svoje knjige i kulturu da prihvate glagoljicu. Neka u to vjeruje tko može.

Treba znati, ga glagoljica kod Hrvata nije bila isključivo hijeratičko pismo, za samo crkvenu porabu. Ona je bila i civilno pismo. Njome su pisani statuti, ili ustavi, pojedinih općina. Njome su sastavljeni ugovori, oporuke. Njome su se dopisivali u srednjem vijeku naši knezovi i dinaste na Primorju. Imademo veliku literaturu ne samo crkvenu nego i građansku tim pismom pisano, i to imademo samo mi Hrvati.

Necu ovdje isticati pohvale učenjaka stručnjaka, u kojima govore o hrvatskom pismu, smatrajuć ga savršenijim od bilo kojeg savremenog pisma. Savršenstvo glagoljice sastoji se baš u tomu, što imade za svaki glas posebni znak, a jer je stari hrvatski jezik morao biti veoma nijansirani, za to imademo više glasova nego danas; imade ih 38, dok latinski alfabet imade 26 a grčki samo 24.

Porijetlo toga alfabeta mora da je veoma staro. To dokazuje ustroj pojedinih slova. Njihova

je oznaka ravna crta, zavojnih je malo, jer su se upotrebljavala za urezivanje na drvenim ili sadrebnim pločama. Neka su slova sačuvala i karakter starinskog čitanja s desna na lijevo, kao: On, Jest, Uk.

Kad se je hrvatsko pismo proširilo u Bugarsku dobilo je nove oblike, postalo je oblim, jer je služilo za pisanje knjiga. Prilagodilo se je potrebi. Nu kod nas Hrvata sačuvalo se stari uglasti oblik i onda kad je počelo služiti za pisanje knjiga.

Spada u legendu vjerovanje naših starih svećenika, da je izumitelj hrvatskoga pisma sveti Jeromin. To općenito vjerovanje hrvatskoga klera, da je sveti Jeromin autor glagoljice, nalazimo u reskriptu Pape Inokentija IV. god. 1248. praviljenu Filipu biskupu senjskomu, kojim reskriptom ovlašćuje toga biskupa, da se slobodno služiti hrvatskim jezikom i hrvatskim pismom.

Čudnovata pojava. Hrvatsko svećenstvo je tvrdilo, da je hrvatsko pismo od svetoga Jeronima, a latinsko svećenstvo, osobito u vrijeme Tome arciđijakona, je stavljalo u vezu postanak glagoljice sa Cirilom i Metodom! Zašto? Ovo pitanje je tako postupalo, da uzima razloga za pobijanje zakonitosti njegove porabe u crkvi a ono je uporno tvrdilo svoje da izmogne lakše očuvati svoj narodni amanet, Tko će proti Jeronimu i njegovu djelu? A na grčke kaludere može svaki.

Iz ovoga kraikoga pregleda se može razabrati, da je glagoljica staro hrvatsko narodno pismo, starije za dva vijeka od Cirila i Metoda. To pismo su Hrvati donijeli sa sobom iz pradonovine, ili su ga našli među Slavenima, koji se uselili u Ilirik prije njih. To je hrvatsko hijeratičko pismo, koje je naš narod branilo živavo i sačuvalo kroz punih 13 vijekova.

To pismo živi i danas kao sveta starina, kao uporno tvrdilo svoje da izmogne lakše obraniti spomenici slavne prošlosti, kojemu se ne može dati praktičnu porabu u realnom životu, ne može se pomladiti kao ni oronula čovjeka.

Hrvati slavci hiljadugodišnjicu svoje državnosti, ponosno upira prstom na ovaj spomenik, dokaz njihove starodrevne kulture i otporne snage.

Rogač, 19. kolovoza 1925.

Političke i socijalne prilike u Slavoniji za narodne dinastije.

(Retrospektivna slika.)

Napisao dr. Josip Bösendorfer.

Hrvati su s onu stranu Karpata krenuli na Jug u Dalmaciju, pokorili Avaru i pokorili Slavene. Još u XIII. vijeku znade o tome da priča splitski arhidakon Toma, kada veli, da su Hrvati došli «de partibus Poloniae» sa 7-8 plemena, gorazdijelili zemlju i začeli ondašnje žiteljstvo priješnjavati i silom ga nagoniti pod svoju vlast.

Snaga tih osvajača bila je tolika, da su doskora domaćem žiteljstvu nametnuli svoje ime i tako je nastala «gens unie». Ma da je tako između osvajača Hrvata i urođenih jezičnih srodnih Slavena te Avara nastala jedna etnička cjelina, opet je postojala bitna razlika u socijalnom i pravnom pogledu i žiteljstvo se u Dalmaciji — u potonjoj Hrvatskoj (osim u primorskim i otočnim gradovima, gdje su se održali Latini pod zaštitom bizantskih careva) — dijelilo u dvije klase: slobodni ili plemenići Hrvati (Croatorum nobiles ili potomci osvajača i gospodari zemljišta i neslobodni ljudi ili kmetovi (servi, ancillae), koji su sjedili na zemlji plemenićkih ljudi i davali im različite dace i činili službe.

Od Hrvata — priča car Konstantin —, koji su došli u Dalmaciju, odvojio se jedan dio i osvojio Ilirik (valjda Bosnu) i Panoniju (Slovinje, Slovinska zemlja, Slavonija). No kako ih je bilo premalo, nijesu mogli da urođenim jezično srodnim Slavenima nametnu i svoje ime, ali su svejedno i ovdje osvajači postali gospodari zemljišta. Tako je od Drave na Jug sve tamo do Skadarskog jezera sežalo područje bezbrojnih slavenskih (hrvatskih) župa sa županom (u župskom utvrđenom gradu) na čelu.

Još u XIII. vijeku spominju se mnogobrojni plemenići ljudi, bratstva i plemena u Slavoniji. Od Bednje do Voćinke sjede Komar-

nićani, Roviščani (bratstvo Grdaša, rod Mileta, Malikiš). Cesmničani (rod Boska), plemenića župa Grđevac, Gušće-Virovitica i dr. Plemenu grđevackom pripadaju Drživoji i Vojkice; župa Gušće-Virovitica kolijevka je slavenskoga bana i vojvode Belušta, čiji sinovi nose naslov plemića od Grabovnika. Generacije Beluševce drže i Raciću. Plemstvu Gušće pripadaju Kristalovački, dok je župa Novaki još u XIII. vijeku puna staroga župnoga plemstva.

Temelj uprave je župa. Uz župana plemena spominje se kao zamjenik župan dvorski (kurijalni), župan vojvoda i župan zemski (comes terrestris). Svi oni imadu vlast nad cijelom župom. Župa se dijeli u manje jedinice s posebnim administratorima. To su vesovkari sa vesnikom na čelu. Svaka župa ima svoj grad (Rovišće, Starigrad kopriivnički, Starigrad kod Slanja, Prodivić, Česnica, Grđevac i dr.). Oko tih gradova žive generacije, što je župa u iskonskom svom obliku.

U XIII. vijeku počinje se župa raspisati i je trebalo stvoriti novu administrativnu jedinicu.

Na cijelom križevačkom području nalazimo još u XIII. vijeku dva pravna subjekta vlastitstva: plemenići križevčani i križevački grad. Posjedi plemenićkih križevčana su baština t. j. posjed, što su ga plemenići ljudi kao svoja dobili diobom. Baštinska je zemlja «ab avunculis et avajis, ac ab antecessoribus suis eis devoluta», dakle od strčeva, pradjedova i predšasnika. Baštinska je zemlja od iskona, od doba utemeljenja države, ona je zemlja plemenićkih ljudi.

Sasna su drugoga karaktera građanske zemlje. U XIII. vijeku počeli su kraljevi ove zemlje izuzimati od grada i davati ih na odvajanje svojim ljudima. Plemenići su ljudi opet bili osvi-

nom, koja je sjala i na glavi Krešimira, Zvonimira, dok joj sjaj nije ugasnuo na glavi Petra Svačića.

Hrvatice su i vjerne žene svojim muževima. O tome hrvatska povijest mnogo priča, a na čelo svih vrijednih žena postavila je Evu i Katarinu Zrinskih, dvije Hrvatice jednako odlične mirom, kao što su bile ustrajne i neustrašive u teškoj borbi života. Hitajci imati također svoj udio na ostvarenju osnova svojih muževa Nikole i Petra Zrinskih, koji su vazda snovali o sreći hrvatskoga svoga naroda i za slobodu njegovu napokon žrtvovali i svoj život.

Eva ostaje iz svoga Nikolu i u omom sudbomnom času, kad je Turčin opkolio Siget, a careva pomoć zatajila. Ona stoji na vrhu kule i prati svaki korak junačkog svog vojna, a istom onda, kad opazi, da mu je sva junačka borba uzaludna, da pomoći nitkuda nema, da je Nikola smrtno ranjen klonuo, potpali gorućom bakljom, koju je držala u ruci, lagam i umire sa svojim Nikolom u isti čas.

A Katarina, ta umna ponosita žena, koja sa svojim hrvatskim narodom proživljuje sve muke i patnje u vječnom ratovanju sa Turcima, koja vjeruje u junaštvo i sposobnost svoga Petra, po kojima je pozvan, da svoj narod oslobodi ne samo od turske najezde, već i od austrijske nepravde, a konačno želja, da ga zahvalni narod, kao najpozvanijega za to, okruni hrvatskom kraljevskom krunom — ta ista Katarina trpi najveće muke što ih žena trpiti mora kad se uvjeri, da su joj se sve nade iznevjerile, da joj muža na stratištu u Bečkom Novom Mjestu odrubije glavu samo zato, jer mu nijesu priuštili, da svoje hrvatskom narodu rastrgne okove. Ta Katarina klone istom onda, kad su joj silnici oteili i uprostavili djecu — um joj potamni i ona umire u Graču u jednom samostanu, daleko od ljubljene domovine, u kojoj sada samo još razvaline nekog bogatih zrinskih gradova pričaju o Petru i Katarini.

Junačinja srca i duše imao je hrvatski narod i u užasnom svjetskom ratu (1914.—1918.). One doduše nijesu stojele na onoj životnoj visini, na kojoj su bile Eva i Katarina, već su trpjele grozne muke samo poput onih nepoznatih junaka, kojima se sada dižu spomenici — ali svim onim, što su žrtvovali molohu rata, što su izvršile, da ublaže boli ranjenih boraca, da zamijene muškarce u svim strukama rada na domu zavrjedile su, da ne budu zaboravljene.

Hrvatice su pjesnikinje i književnice. Već u povijesti dubrovačke književnosti spomenute su kao znamenite žene Julija i Speranza Bunić, sestice dubrovačkog pjesnika Nike Bunića. One su bile pjesnikinje, a pisale su i poučne rasprave. Najznamenitija dubrovačka pjesnikinja je Cvjeta Zuzorić, rođena g. 1555. Odlikovala se opsežnim znanjem, te zadivlja svojim sposobnostima svoje savremenike Dinka Zlatarića, Dinka Ranjina, Niku Bunića, koji su se rado kupili oko nje. Pjevala je pjesme na hrvatskom i talijanskom jeziku. Poznao ju je pjesnik Torquato Tasso i ispievao njoj u počast dva soneta.

Kako se u porodici Zrinskih marno njegovala i hrvatska književnost, bila je u polovici 17. vijeka potaknuta i Katarina Zrinska raditi perom. Među inim napisala je za hrvatski narod molitvenik «Tovriš».

Očit spisateljski talenat i žarka rodoljupka bila je za ilirskog pokreta Dragojla Jarnevićeva, rođena u Karlovcu. Njenom rukom pisani životopisi čuva se u originalu u zagrebačkom Hrvatskom učiteljskom muzeju. U tom svom životopisu dokazuje Jarnevićeva čimjenicama, kako se je ženama u Gajevo doba osporavalo pravo saradnje u književnom radu, veći bi agnjetavao svaki ženski talenat, umjesto da ga se promicalo.

No postojanost hrvatskih pjesnikinja i književnica, krećila im uza sve zapreke put u javnost tako uspješno, da one u sadašnjici, pored muških rodnika perom, zauzimaju u svim književnim strukama viđeno mjesto i svojom saradnjom stiču sve veće priznanje.

Grad se Osijek ponosi, što u tom kolu književnica imade i Osječanke.

Borba Hrvatica za pravo naobrazbe.

Kao što je u Hrvatskoj muška naobrazba ko-rjenila u samostanima, te tu procvatila i donijela obilne plodove, pa tek onda se stala proširivati i

preko samostanskih zidina, isto tako bile su hrvatske redovnice prve gaiteljice ženske naobrazbe. Širi ženski krug ostao je reći bi do polovice prvog stoljeća skučen samo na pučku školu, a svi ostali zavodi naobrazbe bili su pred ženskom mladeži zatvoreni. No kako život ne poznaje zastoj, a ženska želja za duševnom naobrazhom postojala sve većom, padale su redom predra-sude protiv ženske naobrazbe i na koncu prvog tisućljeća hrvatskog naroda, sva su učilišta pristupačna i za hrvatski ženski pomladak.

Prve pionirke hrvatske više ženske naobrazbe bile su one mlade djevojke, koje su nakon svr-sene pučke škole odlučile postati hrvatske učiteljice i u tu svrhu polazile preparandije samostanske u Zagrebu i Dakovu, počamši od 60-ih godina prošloga stoljeća. Među njima bila je i po koja Osječanica. To je bio jedini uspjeh ženske borbe sve dotle, dok se nijesu u Zagrebu osnovala više djevojačke škole, (g. 1882. i u Osijeku) zatim ženski liceji, onda ženske realne gimnazije, ženskiima bio dozvoljen polazak trgovačkih akademija, a napokon i hrvatskog sveučilišta, na koje-mu se sada izobrazuju najdaruovitije polaznice u filozofskoj, pravničkoj, ljekarničkoj i medicinskoj struci. Da su se Hrvatice pravom borile za višu naobrazbu dokazuju time, što u svakom polučesnom namještenju posve odovoljili svojim dužnostima kao profesorke, perovotkinje, ljekarnice i liječnice.

Hrvatice umjetnice. Otkako je Zagreb, prijestolnica svih Hrvata, postao žarište hrvatske umjetnosti te započeo raziti i kazališnu umjetnost, zapisana su u povijesti našega kazališta već i mnoga ženska imena. Ptim pravom zavrjedile su to Perisova, Marija Ružička-Strozzi, Sobijeska i sve umjetnice iz obitelji Freudreich.

Kad je godine 1870. hrvatska opera započela djelovati, znao je prvi njen ravnatelj Ivan pl. Zajc finim muzičkim instinktom naći i ženske talente kao Vermastinka, Lesičku i Kesslerovu za operete a mnoge glumice s pozorišnom rutinom zaposilovao i u operi. Napose za operu doveo je na pozornicu iz glazbenog zavoda Emu Kramberger, kasniju glasovitu svjetsku pjevačicu (živi na Malti) Milku Trnina, koja je poslije pronijela slavu hrvatskih pjevačkih umjetnica po cijeloj Evropi, pa i Americi, nadatje Mariju Prikril, Katcu Sontag, Glivarčevu i mnoge druge.

I Osječanke kao pjevačice nijesu zaostale. Tu neka su spomenuta Josipa Petru i Ana Layova. Prva je bila altistica, rijetki muzički talenat, kao takav angažovana odmah na Bečkoj operi, ali na veliki gubitak hrvatske umjetnosti, mlada umrla u Davosu.

Hrvatice e slikarice i umjetne obrtnice. Kako Zagreb prednjači i u likovnoj umjetnosti, to su mnoge zagrepanke posegle za kistom. Ima ih također, koje uspješno rade u umjetnom obrtu, osobito narodnom vezivu i keramici. U obim grupama ima i Osječanke. Ženska generacija umjetnosti još je mlada. O njoj će istom budućnost izreći svoj sud.

Značajno je, što se Hrvatice obrtnice isključivo bave samo krojačenjem i šivanjem bijeloga rublja, dok za drugim obrtima ne posizaju. No kao radnice rado se primaju u tvornice duhana, žigica, kartonaže i t. d.

Hrvatske seljanke natkrilile su pako sve Hrvatice, koje se bave obrtom, od davnine time, što su prave samouke umjetnice hrvatske kućne industrije, koja je osnovana na hrvatskoj narodnoj ornamentici. Svi uzorci te ornamentike imadu čist hrvatski narodni značaj, a isbitila ih bujna mašta naših seljanaka. Značajno je, da su ti uzorci im ljepši, čim dalje sižu u prošlost. Teško bi bilo reći, u kojoj tehnici narodne ručne radnje su naše seljanke vještije, da li u tkanju, pletenju, vezenju ili čipkarstvu, pošto na sve te načine izrađuju prave umjetnine. Prednost tog narodnog umijeća je u tome, što se može mnogostrano upotrijebiti.

Na svjetski glas podigao je to naše narodno blago zagrebački trgovac S. Berger, a sada ga iskorišćuju ženske zadruge u Petrinji i Zagrebu. Kod ovih našle su na stoline hrvatskih seljanaki stalnu zaradu, a podjednako su očuvani naš narodni radovi, da ne izumiru.

Hrvatice kao organizatorke. Prirodna je odlika svake žene, da rado pomaže onima koji trpe.

Ta odlika dala je Hrvaticama prvi poriv k udruživanju u dobrotvorne svrhe. Tijekom vremena organizirale su Hrvatice mnoga takova (Gospojinska društva, u njima izvršile mnogo dobra, otirući suze bijednih. Jedno od najstarijih takovih udruženja je Katoličko dobrotvorno gospojinsko društvo u Osijeku.

Želja, da svoje tijelo uzdrže čilim i zdravim, potaklo je Hrvatice da se organiziraju kao Hrvatske Sokolice, pa i Osječanke u imnu nijesu zaostale.

Kad je započela oživljavati hrvatska narodna svijest, a nacionalizam prodro u sve staleže, došle su i Hrvatice do spoznaje, da im valja poraditi i na hrvatskom kulturnom polju. Prvi poziv širio se iz Zagreba godine 1921. Našao je na odziv u mnogim gradovima Hrvatske, Slavonije i Bosne. Društvo «Hrvatska žena» zamišljeno je bilo od zagrebačkih organizatorki po uzoru «Hrvatskog Sokola», sa središnjicom u Zagrebu i podružnicama u većim mjestima provincije. Svrha mu je bila nacionalno kulturni rad u svim onim granama, kamo došle koriste ženski rad. Podružnice nicale u Petrinji, Sisku, Osijeku, Bjelovaru, Brodu, Daruvaru i drugdje, a u Sarajevu osnovano je također istoimeno, ali samostalno društvo.

Društvo «Hrvatska žena» bilo je od svih Hrvata pozdravljeno srdačno i uživalo u svim hrvatskim krugovima toplu simpatiju, no poslije-ratne prilike gledale ga prijekim okom i djelovanje mu je skoro bilo spriječeno od strane vlasti. Uoči tisućgodišnjice bilo je «Hrvatski ženi» do-đuše opet dozvoljeno djelovanje, ali iskustvo je podružnice poučilo, da je sistem središnjice sa podružnicama u praksi, radi naskroz različitih lokalnih prilika, teško provediv. Tako je god. 1924. došlo do toga, da su umjesto podružnica osnovana nova, posve samostalna hrvatska ženska društva pod raznim imenima. U Osijeku nazvala se bivša podružnica «Hrvatske žene» «Klub Hrvatica».

Najnovija organizacija Hrvatica u Zagrebu je 19. V. 1925. osnovani «Ženski Pokret». U to društvo udružile su se ponajviše Hrvatice sa akademskom naobrazhom. Opstanak ovoga društva opravdavaju ovako: «Uime časti svih građana ove države, kulture i napretka naše domovine, sreće i prosperiteta žene — treba, da žena također zauzme dolično joj mjesto, treba odstraniti sve sredovječne remiscencije, koje privilegiju jedan spol nad drugim, a poglavito, treba iskupiti dug, izvršiti obećanje i omogućiti konačno ženi ne samo učesće u životu naše države, već treba omogućiti, da i žena postane faktor kod stvaranja državne volje, treba dati i ženi opće aktivno i pasivno pravo glasa.

Da joj se dadu sva građanska i politička prava u našoj domovini, da tako dođe do one jedino ispravne selekcije, koja će postaviti pravoga čovjeka na pravo mjesto.»

Po mišljenju osnivačica omogućila bi se na taj način nova faza u evoluciji života naše države i konačno dovesti do, onog najljepšeg, najvećeg što jedna zajednica, osnivana na principu razuma i pravde, može dati.

Sve dakle, što se odrazuje u zrcalu tisućgodišnjice, služ Hrvaticama na čast. Zato mogu stupiti na prag drugog tisućljeća pjevajući pravom pjesmu Josipa Milakovića:

A kad jednom dođe zгода,
Da poradim u čast roda,
Pomoć ću mu dišom svom;
Sve ću raditi, sve ću, sve ću,
Sve za rodne grude sreću,
Za djedova mojih dom!

Josipa Glembay.



Tisućgodišnjica ujedinjenja svih Hrvata 925.

Nije ovo proslava hiljadugodišnjice hrvatskog dolaska u Evropu, u sadanji postojećim Hrvata, jer su Hrvati ovamo došli tri stotine godina prije Tomislava. Nije ovo ni proslava hiljadugodišnjice hrvatske kulture, jer je ona starija od Tomislava. Imademo još danas postojećih građevnih spomenika iz starije dobe. Imademo ostataka ornamentike iz vremena Trpimira i Branimira. Nije ovo hiljadugodišnjica osnutka hrvatske države, jer je hrvatskih državica bilo i prije Tomislava. Imademo svu silu dinasta na Jadranskom moru, koji su se istakli na moru i na kopnu prije Tomislava. Spominje se desetak hrvatskih vojvoda i knezova koji su ostavili traga u povijesti prije Tomislava.

Zato ova proslava ne smije se smatrati ni proslavom kraljevske forme države ni proslavom postanka hrvatske narodnosti, nego **proslavom ujedinjenja svih Hrvata pod žezlom dalmatinskog kneza Tomislava od loze Trpimirovića.**

Tomislav je ujedinio sve Hrvate od Jadranskog mora do Dunava u jednu državu. U tom je njegovu slavu. Okupio je do onda samostalno hrvatske državice u jedno kraljevstvo i tom kraljevstvu je dao ustav na duvanjskom polju. Taj ustav je bio čisto federativno-demokratski, demokratski od vidovdanskog ustava, što nam sa oktroirane gg. Pašića, što nam sa oktroirane gg. Pašića.

Ondje su izrađeni osnovni principi vladanja u Hrvatskoj. Ondje su udareni odnosi između crkve i države. Ondje su određene granice pojedinih dijelova države unutar njezinih međunarodno priznatih granica. Na čelu ujedinjene Hrvatske države stajao je Tomislav odobrenjem naroda i blagoslovom svete Stolicke isto onako kako je tri vijeka kasnije došao na vlast Stjepan prvovjenčan, odobrenjem naroda i rimskog papaja.

Ovo ujedinjenje Hrvata u jednu državu konveniralo je papinskoj stolici za njezine ideje, konveniralo je Hrvatima za postignuće narodnih ciljeva. Ali nije konveniralo njihovim susjedima, koji su zavidnim okom gledali jačanje Hrvata i osnivanje jedne prostrane države, koja je smjerala da nastane gospodaricom većeg dijela Balkana.

Normani na jugu a Venecija na sjeveru Italije vidješe u tom ujedinjenju najjaču zapreku njihovoj eksterziji na istok. A Bugari zapreku za njihov nalet na zapad.

Još ne bijahu organizirani Madžari da vide ugrožen njihov pohod na jug. Ali malo za tim i oni se priključile hrvatskim neprijateljima.

Državno ujedinjenje nijednog naroda nije bilo skopčano s većim poteškoćama nego li je ujedinjenje Hrvata, niti je moralo naći na veće kušnje.

Za to hrvatsko državno jedinstvo moralo je izdržati velikih borbi s najmoćnijim svjetskim državama. Za to tokom vijekova je to državno je-

dinstvo bilo krnjeno silom jačih, za to je bilo u više navrata trgano hrvatsko jedinstvo, da bude kasnije opet uspostavljeno, pa opet trgano.

Ali usprkos svemu tomu kroz prošlu hiljadu godina hrvatska državnost nije nikada prestala ni faktično ni pravno. A hrvatsko narodno jedinstvo je postojalo uvijek jače što je bilo ugroženije hrvatsko državno jedinstvo. Eto i danas za vidovdanskog ustava pod erom Pašića, Pribečevića i Radića hrvatsko narodno jedinstvo se prostire onoliko, koliko se prostirala ujedinjena hrvatska država kralja Tomislava i njegovih nasljednika.

Kroz minulu hiljadu godina Hrvati su dokazali, da znadu braniti i svoje državno jedinstvo i svoje narodno jedinstvo. I jedno i drugo stavljeno na kušnje, izdržalo je te kušnje. A ova kušnja, koja nas je zadefala vidovdanskim ustavom i prolazom Radićevim i radićake, nije najveća i najgora kušnja, imali su Hrvati i težih časova u svojoj historiji.

Kroz tu hiljadu godina koliko je moćnih naroda iščezlo s lica zemlje! Moćniji su bili od samih Hrvata. Dva jaka kulturna i politička suparnika Hrvata: Langobardi i Normani, danas se spominju u historiji kao nešto što je bilo. Ostavili su slajnih spomenika kulturne djelatnosti. Svojim primjerom su uticali i na kulturni rad Hrvata, ali više nema. Nisu doduše izumrli pod udarcima Hrvata, nego su ih jači apsorbirali. Pretopili su se u drugi narod, u Talliane, kad su izgubili svoju državnu nezavisnost. To su bila dva najbliža susjeda Hrvata na zapadu.

Karlo Veliki slavio je Langobarde, ali nije mogao Hrvate. Turski carevi od Murata do Sulajmana Velikog potukoh i uništise sve države na Balkanu, ali Hrvat ostade tu, da im prkosi. Da dode do Pešte i Beča morao je Sulejman Veliki obići Hrvatsku!

Ovo je draga uspomena, koje se rado sjećamo. Mi smo danas raspoređeni na papiru, ali smo duševno, svijesću, jedinstvenili nego li ikada prije. A ova će nas proslava još jače zhit.

Osijek, 5. rujna.

JEDNA TRAGIKOMEDIJA. Kako smo javili, ministar za agrarnu reformu g. Pavle Radić premljestio je žefa svjetskog župa agrar, uređa g. Glava Jančkovića agrar, direktor u Skoplje, Novim župan agrar, uređa imenovan je direktor iz Slav. Broda Ivan Žilić. Medutim g. Jančković nije se zadovoljio s ovim premještenjem, jer je sam orke župa zadržalo svoje dodjeljene ministarstvu žuma i rudnika, a ministar g. Radić mu je obećao, da će ga do tog vremena pustiti na njegovom mjestu u Osijeku. To obećanje je ministar ponovio i po drugi put, a učer je stigao novi žef i zatražio, da mu se pred preda, što je g. Jančković obratio i obratio se predstavkom ministru, tražeći razišćenje. To su činjenice, onako kako su slijedile jedna za drugom. Za sada bez svakog komentara.

Kako hrv. narod slav. Tisućgodišnjicu svoga kraljevstva.

Rijetka slava što je hrvatski narod slavi ove godine — tisućgodišnjicu svoga kraljevstva i svoje državnosti — slavi se odista na veličanstven način po svima hrvatskim krajevima. Slavi se onako, kako i dolikuje ovoj rijetkoj i velikoj slavi.

Jedamput se slavi 1000-godišnjica! Današnja generacija hrvatskog naroda, koju je zapala čast da proslavi tu rijetku godišnjicu, shvatila je to kao manifestaciju snage narodne, njegove energije duševne i materijalne, žive želje za opstankom. To se osobito manifestira i proslavama na selima. Tamo proslave niču u sreću hrvatskog seljaka, probudeno, može se reći, iz stoličnog sna, koji je instinktom osjetio značenje milenija, srecem procvjetao i razumom shvatio pravu njegovu važnost za prošlost i budućnost hrvatskog naroda.

PRIPREME ZA PROSLAVU.

Inicijativa je za priredbu proslave potekla iz Zagreba. A i otkuda će drugdje, nego iz ovoga grada, čijim se građaninom osjeća svaki Hrvat. Tamo se prošle godine ustrojilo glavni odbor za proslavu, na čelu s članicama Tomislava, uglednim zagrebačkim Hrvatima, po čijim su uputama vršene pripreme za proslavu i u po-

krajnima. Zagrepčanke su obrazovale stalan žbor, koji je obišao neke gradove s izvedbom krasnoz igrokaza „Na Duvanjskom polju“, od dra Zdenke Surpekareve. To je bio avizo za proslavu, pripreme za veličanstvene manifestacije ove godine. Za Zagrebom se poveli i drugi gradovi. Prikaz se spomenutog igrokaza obično izvodio u vezi s kojom lokalnom proslavom, a redovito se držalo predavanje o značenju milenija. Iz gradova se prenijela prikazba igrokaza i na selo. Izvodilo se negdje samostalno, a negdje uz pomoć gradova. U nekim mjestima (Zagreb, Karlovac, Varaždin, Sisak, Požega, Nova Gradiška i dr.) davao se igrokaz po dva-tri puta, posebno za seljaštvo iz okolice.

PROSLAVE U BANSKOJ HRVATSKOJ.

Tako su već prošle godine izvršene nužne pripreme za ovogodišnje proslave.

Proslave se kako rekisimo priredile ove godine u svima krajevima, gdje ima Hrvata. Svako mjesto slavi posebno, kad mu je najzgodnije.

Počelo se u mjesecu svibnju. Prvo u gornjoj Hrvatskoj, imenito u Zagorju, pa dalje u Slavoniji, Dalmaciji te Bosni i Hercegovini. Dakako, da je od sviju do sada priredbenih proslava bila najvećanstvenija ona u Zagrebu, spojena s III. hrvatskim svjetskim slavnim, tom je priredbom podignuta u Maksimiru velika progla od zemlje, koju su Sokolovi donijeli u vreticama iz

Tomislav.

Prvi sukob.

I.

Stadoše oči u oči na gorl
Lomnoga Gvozda. Onaj, koji nagmu
S istočnih pusta, prvi progovori:

— Znaš li, pred koga ko klisura stane?
Zmaj sam ti, što no proguta Zalana,
Orjiaš, koji zgnječi Moravljane.

Na Brenti skućih kralja Berengara;
Poruših Ensburg; ko vjetrina prodoh
Od hriloga donskog do ravnih Albara.

Napojih krvlju zemlje Kocelove
I sela sažgah bana slovinskoga.
Na jug me sada sinje more zove.

Oluja ja sam, što u prah obara
Kraljevstva, remen Atilina biča;
Oganj sam, koji proždire i hara.

Cemu se nadaš? Ko vjetar pržinu
Isten i Ordž pomeš će preda minom
Vojsku ti — tužno past ćeš u prašinu.

Pred moja kola bacaš prvi stijen.
Drzišće, tko si? Iz kojih si strana?
Čuj ruke grozne u mome imenu!

Arpad sam, unuk Ögveka kagana! —

II.

Družje zveči. Bjesne mrke ćete...
I Madžar bježi na brzim konjima.
Za njih Hrvati ko sokoli lete.

Gone ga preko ravni i bregova,
Sunamā guštin, gudurama tamnim.
Tamo do sivih Dravinih valova.

Kagan je rječku prok, mrk je stao.
— Junače, tko si? — Na drugome bregu
Pobjednik mladi gromko zavikao:

— Arpade, ti si vjetrina, što hara,
A ja sam hršače jedro i stobletno,
Na koje zalud vjhor se obara.

Ti bijesan rušiš, a ja vedar zidam;
Ti ko zvijer banu, da moriš i kolješ,
Ja od zla branim, ljute rane vidam.

Za ime što me pitaš, varvarine?
Čuvar sam vjerni ognjišta otaca.
Lav stražar rodne rijeke i doline.

Susjede, dom si na svojemu gradi.
Zovi me zid miedeni, plot kravci...
Prohtite l' se tebi jednom natrag, znadi!

Tu ćeš me naći; čekam te na Dravi. —

Vladimir Nazor.

sviju hrvatskih krajeva, s pojedinih historijskih mjesta, — kao vidljiv spomen na 1000-godišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva. To je proslava, kao što je poznato, prisustvovao i kralj s kraljicom. I po ostalim su gradovima a i selima banske Hrvatske obavljene proslave svečano i dolično, tako da tamo nema veće sela, u kojem već nije bilo proslave.

U DALMACIJI I HERCEGOVINI.

U Dalmaciji te Bosni i Hercegovini počele su proslave zapravo u kolovozu i ograničile se za sada, s malim izuzecima, samo na gradove. Sela će slaviti pod jesen. No ni svi gradovi nisu još obavili proslave. Tako u pr. Sarajevo danas slavi tisućgodišnjicu, koja će iza zagrebačke biti jedna od najbješih, a na koju je također pozvan kralj s kraljicom.

TISUĆGODIŠNJICA U SLAVONJI.

I naša ravna Slavonija nije zaostala za drugim hrvatskim pokrajinama u proslavi velikog historijskog dana na Duvanjskom polju — krunidba prvog hrvatskog kralja Tomislava. Šta više, ni jedna hrvatska pokrajina nije do sada dala toliko lijepih, upravno veličanstvenih proslava milenija, kao Slavonija.

Proslave su u Slavoniji počele krajem mjeseca lipnja (na Petrovo i Pavlovo), a početkom srpnja (na dan Cirila i Metoda), a otada nema nedjelje, da se ne obave po dva pa tri proslave,

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Osijeku

PROGLAS GRADONAČELNIKA dra HENGLA NA OSJEČKO GRADANSTVO.

Povodom današnje proslave Tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Osijeku, izdao je g. gradonačelnik dr Hengl ovaj proglas:

Gradani! Minulo je trinaest stolina godina, od kako je rod Hrvata, odijelivši se u pradonovini Sveog Slavjanstva od braće, nastalo se u današnjoj svojoj postojbini, a hiltadu se godina navršilo, od kako je neugaslin sjajem zasjala zlatna kruna na glavi bana Tomislava, prvog i krunjenog kralja neodnjenog suverenog hrvatskog naroda.

Na Duvanjskom polju okrunjen je Tomislav 925. godine prvim kraljem slobodne i pravne Hrvatske kraljevine.

Stvarala su se i raspadala carstva i kraljevstva; nestajale su i nastajale se moćne i snažne države. Dolazili su i odlazili i Huni i Avari. Selili su se narodi i plemena od jednog kraja svijeta do drugoga. Pojavio se je Istok sa nečuvanom i do tada nevidenom snagom u cilju, da preгази Zapad. Vodili su se najljući i najkrvaviji bojevi, nastajalo je i naroda i plemena; ali u svim tim vjekovnim burama i nepogodama, u toj tisućgodišnjoj borbi na život i smrt održao se je rod Hrvata na ljubiteljskoj grudi i na sinjini Moru svom, ljubavi jednakom i nerazdijeljenom ljubavi goli krš, kao i plodnu ravninu njenu.

Održala ga je vjera u Boga i ljubav za rod i dom. Poštivaajući tuđe, snažnom je mišicom branilo svoje. Čeličnog značaja, ni pred kim nije sagibalo glave. Plemenite duše i vrućeg slavenskog srca zagrljavalo se je za sve, što je plemenito i lijepo i dobro, postavši tako jednake i pune vrijednosti članom kulturne dovičanske zajednice. Oslanjajući se na ove odlike, ravnao je umnim svojim sposobnostima sudbinom svojom i svoje rodne grude.

Sve ove odlike uma, srca i duše i svu neslomljivu snagu, kojima je ispisao častu svoju povijesnicu, imao je Hrvat neokrnjenu u zajedničkoj otadžbini, da ih u društvu sa jednokrvnom braćom nesmanjenom snagom privada koristi i dobrotvorni prostrane i lijepe. Bogom blagoslovljene domovine i ciljeloga naroda našega.

Dilem domoyine slavi Hrvat uspomenu na krunidbu prvog svog kralja, slavi uspomenu na veliku i sjajnu prošlost svoju u uvjerenju, da mu u zajedničkom domu sa rodom braćom predstoji još ljepša i sjajnija budućnost.

I naš grad učestvuje dana petog i šestog ovog mjeseca u toj proslavi, na stoga pozivam građanstvo, da tih dana i vanjskim znacima glade oduška veselju svom, na da okiti domove svoje trobojkama i cvijećem.

Zivila Hrvatska!

Zivila kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca!
U Osijeku, 4. rujna 1925.

Dr Vjekoslav Hengl,
načelnik slob. i kr. grada Osijeka.

PRIREDBE PROSLAVA.

Počeo se u gradovima i trgovinama, a pri koncu kolovoza, kad je letina već bila spremjena, pridružila su se proslavi i sela. U gradovima priredili proslave redovito posebni odbori, sastavljeni od izaslanika svih mjesnih hrvatskih društava, na čelu s »Hrvatskim sokolom«. Proslava se obično upriliči nedjeljom. U predvečerje proslave, subotom naveče, priredi se bakljada, ujutro rano budnica, zatim svečana služba božija pod vedrim nebom, predavanje a značenu proslave, te manifestaciona povorka građanstva kroz miesto. Popodne je pučka svečanost, a naveče predstava lefokaza »Na Duvanjskom polju«. Sokolske se akademije prireduju popodne, na pučkoj svečanosti ili naveče iza predstave.

NAJUSPJELIJE PROSLAVE U SLAVONIJU.

Od do sada priredeni proslava valja u prvom redu istaći oni u Oraševici (23. kolovoza o. g.), koja je bila jedna od najljepših u našim manjim mjestima. U njoj su učestvovali i mjesni Srbi. Palenje krijesova, a predvečerje proslave, po okolnim brdima i visovima, dalo je priredbi silan efekt i privuklo na proslavu masu seljaštva iz okolice.

Dalje su bile osobito impozantne proslave: u Požežju (9. kolovoza), u Lipiku (9. kolovoza), uz sudjelovanje hrvatskih društava iz Pakraca, u Veljavu (15. kolovoza), uz sudjelovanje HPOD

RASPORED DANAŠNJE SVEČANOSTI:

Današnja (nedjelja 6. rujna) svečanost proslave Tisućgodišnjice počinje u 5.30 sati u jutro budnicama u Gornjem i Donjem gradu.

U 10 je sati prije podne sv. misa zahvalnica u Pukovnijskom vrtu pod vedrim nebom i sadanje spomen-lice. Zatim svečana povorka gradom kroz ove ulice: Aleksandrovu, Kapucinskom, Županijskom, Desetištim na Galjev trg gdje je razlaz.

RED SVEČANE POVORKE:

1. Glazba.
2. Skanti i planinke.
3. Djeca u narodnim nošnjama.
4. Školska mladež.
5. Vatrogasna društva.
Osijek I.,
Osijek III.,
Osijek IV.,
Retfala.
6. Hrv. Orao.
7. Gospojinska društva.
Katoličko gospojinsko društvo;
Židovsko gospojinsko društvo;
Evangeličko gospojinsko društvo;
Klub Hrvatica;
Marijana kongreg. — gospoda III. red. sv. Franje.
8. Svečanstvo:
Katoličko;
Srpsko-pravoslavno;
Židovsko;
Evangeličko.
9. Gradski načelnik;
gradsko zastupstvo i
gradsko poglavarstvo.
10. Veliki župan osječke oblasti i
državno činovništvo.
11. Komandir Osječke Divizijske oblasti i
vojska.
12. Savez hrv. obrtnika i Obrtni Zbor.
13. Izaslanstva:
Židovska bogoštovna općina Osijek I.
i Osijek III.
Evangelička crkvena općina;
Cercle Francaise
Prosvjeta;
Cehoslovačka beseda;
Osječko streljačko društvo;
Vojno-veteransko društvo.
14. Ostala izaslanstva:
15. Hrvatska pjevačka društva:
Predsjedništvo župe »Kuhača«:
»Lipa«;
»Zrinski«;
»Frankopan«;

»Zrinski« iz Osijeka, u Virovitici (23. kolovoza) s prekrasnim transparentima, u Srijem, Karlovcima (23. kolovoza), koja je bila najuspješnija u Srijemu. Zatim u Našicama (5. srpnja), Vukovaru (5. srpnja), Brodu (5. srpnja), Dakovu (19. srpnja), Donj. Miholjac (26. srpnja) pa dalje u Pakracu, Gradiskom, Petrovaradinu, Daruvaru, Iloku i t. d. i t. d.

SLAVONSKO SELO I MILENIJ.

U selima se tek sada, koncem kolovoza i početkom rujna pristupa proslavama. Do sada su bile najuspješnije: u Kukujevcima, Retkovicima, Orlovcu i Sibinu, pa osobito selima Posavine. Inicijativa za proslavu daju mjesna društva, obično Hrvatski Sokol, koji tom prigodom priređuje akademiju ili javnu vježbu, uz sudjelovanje bratskih društava iz okolice. Interesantno je kod proslava na selu bakljada subotom u predvečerje, kad se cijelo selo podigne i s lampionima prolazi povorkom kroz selo. Kuće su illuminirane i ukrašene cvijećem i cilmovima. Kad se čovjek, koji živi u gradu i nema veze sa selom, slučajno nađe na ovakvoj proslavi, u čudu se pita, da li je to ono slavonsko selo pred 15 godina i da li su oni odrasli ljudi, mrke brkalicie i sjeđi stari, svečano koracajući u povorci, da li su to doista oni predatni Slavonci . . .

A jesu. Oni isti, samo im je duša druga. Proslava porodila se. Genji Hrvata bdije nad njima!

- »Kuhača«.
- 16. Hrvatski Sokol:
Starješinstvo župe Strossmayerove;
Osijek donji grad;
Osijek gornji grad.
- 17. Glazba.
- 18. Ostalo građanstvo.

Popodne: Pučka svečanost u Pukovnijskom vrtu. Početak u 3 sata po podne. Pučka tombola počine u pol 4 sata, svečana predstava opere »Nikola Subić Zrinski« s g. Bukšekom u naslovnoj ulozi, te g. i gdama Knittel (kao gost). Kovač, Rodane u glav. ulogama, počine točno u 6 sati u veče. Vatromet na Dravi od pol 9 uveče. Ulaz besplatan. — Na pučkoj svečanosti sudjeluje i veliki tamburaški zbor pod ravnanjem g. Rohrbachera.

INICIJATIVA ZA PROSLAVU. — PRIREDBIVAČKI ODBOR.

Kad su hrvatski gradovi i veća mjesta odreda počela priredivati proslave 1000-godišnjica, izražavala se u osječkim hrvatskim krugovima želja, da se ova proslava priredi i u Osijeku. Zato je Hrv. pjevačko i glazbeno društvo »Kuhača« prema zaključku svoga odbora sazvalo sva osječka hrvatska prosvjetna društva na dogovor, na kome će se stvoriti zaključak o proslavi.

Taj je sastanak bio 14. srpnja o. g. u separatu svratišta Görög. Zastupana su bila ova društva: Hrvatska pjevačka društva »Kuhača«, »Zrinski«, »Lipa« i »Frankopan«, Hrvatski Sokol g. gr i d. gr., Klub Hrvatica, Hrvatski Radiša, Hrvatski dom Osijek III i Klub hrv. književnika. Na sastanku je izabran međudruštveni odbor sa gradskim načelnikom g. drom Vjekoslavom Henglom kao predsjednikom, g. drom Augustom Petrovićem i drom Slavkom Michlom kao potpredsjednicima, g. Josinom Hartlom kao tajnikom i g. Ljudevitom Vicoom kao blagajnikom, kojemu je povjerenom, da priredi proslavu, koja se jučer i danas obdržava. Koliko mu je uspjele, da svoju zadaću izvrši onako, kako to zahtjeva ugled hrvatskog grada Osijeka, osjetit će osječko građanstvo kad dan slave budu prošli.

O početku proslave, sinočnji bakljadi i svečanost kazališnoj predstavi, donosimo izvještaj na drugom mjestu današnjeg »Hrvatskog lista«.

Srpsko pitanje.

POSREBLJUJMO NAŠU ZEMLJU, POSREBLJAVAJMO JE ŠTO BRŽE, ŠTO ENERGIČNIJE.

Kosta Cievarić, vatreni pobornik Pribeđevičeve politike u beogradskoj štampi, postavila u »Beograd. Dnevniku« srpsko pitanje i rješava ga ovako:

»Ova država danas stoji na Srbima, i to će možda uvek tako ostati. Stoga je za našu današnju državu najvažnije kako da se srpski element što više pojača, kako da se državi što više da srpski karakter. To je problem, kome se svi moramo posvetiti i najviše posvetiti. . . «

»Mi moramo postaviti sebi kao glavni zadatak da ovu državu napravimo Srbijom, da je što više napravimo Srbijom i mi stoga moramo na sve moguće načine pomagati snaženje srpskog elementa u našoj državi.

Ne bi bilo zgoroga nesigurno makedonsko stanovništvo naseljavati po Hrvatskoj, kako bi ova što više izgubila svoj današnji katolički karakter.

Zemlja u Hrvatskoj ništa ne davati Hrvatima, nego samo pravoslavcima, t. i. Srbima, i onima koji se smatraju kao Bugari (a koji će u Hrvatskoj biti pravi Srbi).

Što se čće Bosne i Hercegovine, tamo treba energično potiskivati katolike i muslimane, tamo treba Srbima dati najpuniji mah gde se može, zemlju treba oduzeti od katolika i muslimana i davati je Srbima.

Bosna i Hercegovina moraju biti čisto srpske. Posrebljivanje Dalmacije nije lak posao, ali na tome se mora raditi.

Srba ina dosta u svetu. Sve ih treba pozvati da dođu u Otadžbinu i svima treba dati mogućnosti da u Otadžbini lepo žive. To nije nemoguće, samo ako se država predano stavi u službu srpske stvari.

Tisućgodišnjica hrv. kraljevstva u Sarajevu.

VELIKE PRIPREME ZA PROSLAVU.

U Sarajevu, 3. rujna.

Ideja za proslavu hiljadugodišnjice postanka hrvatskoga kraljevstva niknula je na bosansko-hercegovačkom tlu pred jedno 28 godina — i danas sav hrvatski narod slavi svoj milenij od općine do općine, od grada do grada. Sada i Sarajevo ustaje da proslavi hiljadugodišnjicu, kao što su je proslavili i druga mjesta. Samo će se Sarajevo osobito istaknuti. Gradska općina sarajevska preuzela je na se brigu, da ona, na prvom mjestu sudjeluje na proslavi, a niza nju i sve konfesije i njihovi predstavnici. U svečanom odboru za proslavu hiljadugodišnjice nalaze se i reprezentanti vojne, kao gosp. gen. Smiljanić, koji je pribravio izložbu i susret svakoj želji odborovoj. Prizivale su već većim dijelom dovršene. Danas je dovršen radnje za električnu rasvjetu po gradu. Na općini su namješteno žarište, isto tako ispred općine dućak, Miljackine obale. Žarište su postavili i na Na predvorju palače, na zgradi zemaljske banke, na katedrali i t. d. Osobito će biti lijepi rasvjetni općine i Miljackina korita pred općinom, kao i sve obale i mostovi. Bit će priredene i velike vatre na okolnim obroncima (na t. zv. Golimju kapi), gdje će i velike vatre označivati slova T—A (Tomislav—Aleksander).

Proslava, koja će biti 6., 7. i 8. rujna, počinje na 5. rujna (u subotu) svečanim otpisom po gradu, u kome će biti i nekoliko glazbi te odaslanstava i učesnika izvana. Posebni odbor za proslavu radi marljivo, a osobito se u odboru ističe dr. Hinko Ferić, koji je preuzeo brigu oko aranžiranja rasvjetle.

Milenij je oglašen i velikim sjajnim plakatom, što ih je izradio Gabriel Jurkić. Sutra i gradski povjerenik ispred općine izdaje svečani proglas na sveukupno građanstvo, kojim se pozivaju svi građani bez razlike da učestvuju u proslavi, jer se «nalazimo uoči velike narodne slave i va dogadaja: jedan u nama budi uspomena na dane naše slavne prošlosti, a drugi će da ojača u srcima naroda čvrstu vjeru i pouzdanje u dobru i sretnu budućnost». Dalje se u proglasu gradskog

pozlarstva, koji je potpisao povjerenik Hadžimerović, veli doslovno:

«Građani! Prije hiljadu godina uspio je Tomislavu banu dalmatinskih Hrvata, da ujedini Hrvate u jednu državu, da preimni ratovima tu državu obrani sa sjevera od Madžara, s istoka od sile Bugarske, a gradove na moru da očuva od lukavih Mletaka, te da očuva svoju junačku glavu na divanjskom polju kraljevskom krunom. Tim je činom dovršeno nastojanje Ljudevita bana bosavskih Hrvata, koji je u borbi za samostalnost prvi put okupio braću Srbe, Hrvate i Slovence; tim je okupljena braća slavinih banova Trpimira, Domagoja, Branimira i Matimira, da ujedine Hrvate i oslobode ih tude vlasti, Krunisanjem kralja Tomislava dovršeno je najveće historičko djelo u našoj narodu od njegova dolaska u ove zemlje. Tim je učinjen gotovi korak našem opće narodnom ujedinjenju. Na 6., 7. i 8. o. mj. proslavite Sarajevo uspomenu na ovo veliko djelo. Građani! Veliki Bog, koji ravna udosom naroda, vodio je stolicima i naš narod njegovim trnovitim putem do dana današnjega, dajući mu snagu za borbu, nada u bolje dane. Na tom trnovitom putu pala je kruna s glave Petra Svačića, koji pogibe kao zadnji kralj hrvatske krvi na Gvozdu u borbi za hrvatsku samostalnost. Prije hiljadu godina kralj hrvatski odbi silu bugarsku i vrati knuza Zahariju u njegovu opustošenu kneževinu. Veliki potomak Zaharijina plemena kralj Petar I za osamostalnu godinu podiže na Gvozdu zaboravljeni i na glavi Petra Svačića uvelu krunu Tomislava, da je u još većem sjaju preko svog sina velikog Aleksandra namre muku Petru, s kojim je vezana budućnost i nada ujedinenog Dušanova carstva i kraljevstva Tomislava. Na 6. o. mj. proslavite naš narod, proslavite i naše Sarajevo rođendan Njegovu Visočanstvu kraljevića Petra.»

Kakav će biti odziv na proslavu, to se vidi i po odzivu na učestvovanje pri bakladi 5. rujna: pri bakladi učestvuju sva ovdješnja kulturna društva i korporacije bez razlike narodnosti i vjere. U samoj bakladi učestvovat će preko trideset grupa.

Koruptori jednog naraštaja

ILI SAMNOM, PA ČETE IMATI SVE ILI PROTIV MENE, PA NI HLIEBA DOSTA!

Kad se u budućnosti bude povelja riječ o moralnom stanju generacije naših dana, naći će se nesumnjivo među povjesničarima dosta ljudi, koji će imati samilosti za ljude naših dana radi toga, što će pored skrbljanih ideala jedne izmorene omladine naći i na jednu grupu činika i političkih arivista, koje ni nisimo mogli drugačije nazvati nego «koruptorima jednog naraštaja».

Bilo je istina i drugih razloga, koji su našu srednju i mladu generaciju doveli do jednog lošeg nivoa i u moralnom i u socijalnom pogledu, ali bilo je kod ovih naših generacija i na hrvatskoj i na srpskoj strani toliko lijepih osobina, toliko mladenačkog poleta i idealizma, da se akcija ovih faktora mogla dosta lagano onemogućiti. To se međutim nije ni pokušavalo nego se sve protivno od tog činio. Metode, koje je uvela u državne poslove i državnu administraciju jedna svemoćna klika oko staračke figure Nikole Pašića, proizvele su nalošle cikle te mladu generaciju, koja je s toliko samopouzdanja stupila u život i s najvećom vjerom u sjajnu budućnost svoje zemlje, čemu je svaki lito pridonio svoj obol i već se unaprijed zanosio tim. Ali kad su neki mladi počeli da stupaju u život i kad su vidjeli, koliko im se teškoća na put stavlja baš ondje, gdje bi to najmanje trebalo i kako moraju da sagnu svoju glavu pred kumirima i da se pri tom odreknu svih svojih uvjerenja, koja su najveće bogatstvo, što ih jedan mlad čovjek u društvo donijeti može, reakcij se vrlo pojavile. Na nješto oduševljenja došla je apatija, na mjesto kulta poštenja i ispravnosti kult što boljeg proživljavanja i prosvjetla kroz život.

Ako posmatramo ovu generaciju prema tomu, kakva je bila 1919. godine i kakva je danas, lako ćemo primijetiti razlike, koje gore ukralo nasučasno, a i mnogo drugih. Bilo je 1919. i 1920. godine i mnogo buke, ali zapamtimo, što je Renan

rekao jednom zgodom o huci, u kojoj omladina stupa u život, na čemu ju lakše razumjeti i sigurnije ocijeniti: «Da, dragi gospodine — rekao je Renan po Rarri-u — ja mislim rdavo o mladici, koja ne ulaze u život s gđnjama na istima. Nijekati mnogo s dvadeset godina, to je znak plodnosti. Kad bi mladost odobravala potpuno ono, što su stariji stvorili, zar ne bi ona priznala čudljivim načinom, da je nijezin dobarak na ovaj svijet bio nepotreban? Zašto da živimo, ako nam je nemoguće, da gradimo idealne republike?»

Kad imamo ove u glavi, kako da se zadovoljimo s onim, u kojim živimo? Mora niti biti toga dovoljnino nego jednodušnost u glavinu, pa njima vladanja. To znači zahtjeviti si poboljšanje, to znači srušiti budućnost. Naša generacija bila je u 1919. i 1920. godini ovo, što je Renan želio, da ona bude; na univerzitetima, u srednjim školama, izvan skola stvarala su se politička i kulturna udruženja, a sva su — čemu na drugi način — imala istu svrhu: poboljšavanje položaja, bilo individua, bilo pojedinih klasa seljačke i radničke u našoj novoj zajedničkoj državi. I oni, što su za vrijeme rata zaostali i oni, što su koncem rata svršili, imali su u glavi stalno, kako će što bolje i sebi i društvu koristiti. Koliko sam puta čuo i slušao, kako se u njihovim mozgovima stvarali, dotjeruju i preraduju životni planovi. Jedni će ići na medicinske fakultete zato, što je u našem narodni higijensko stanje vrlo loše, drugi će ući u tehničke fakultete, da bi mogli doći i oni u čas rekonstrukcije velike i nove otadžbine; treba željeznice graditi, kanale kopati, nasipe podizati, luke izgrađivati i t. d. Njihova je jedina ambicija bila, da i oni tom velikom djelu makar jedan obol dadu i da stvore nešto realno, stvarno, vidljivo. Ovo ih je zadnje osobito sasvim obuzmalo: stvoriti nešto realno, bilo je tada gotovo kričavica cijelog tog naraštaja.

Pored individualnih životnih programa kao što su: postati dobar agronomski inžinir, poći na jedno selo i urediti tamo uzorno gospodarstvo, da se sva sela okolo znanstvenim metodama okoristišti izmognu, i socijalne - političke koncepcije te omladine bile su samo za pohvalu. Sjetimo se samo rihovih kongresa i sastanaka; uvijek se govorilo o obnovi i moralnoj i socijalnoj i ekonomskoj čistavog našeg naroda. Sjetimo se naziva nekih pokreta; svi su nosili titule radikalno-demokratske, socijalno-napredne. To je dovoljan znak, da su žive snage u omladini probudene bile, da je ona htjela da radi i da stvara. Trebalo ju je pomoći i dati joj priliku da makar deseti dio svog životnog programa u život provede. Međutim tu je počinjen neoprostiv zločin.

Klika, koja našom sudbinom ravna gotovo od oslobođenja, nije mogla u svojim prilivim i zadnim poslovima ni omladinu netaknutu ostaviti. Poput aveti hvatala je ona i gušila i idealne omladince i idealne republike, u kojima Renan s toliko oduševljenja naziva, koje su oni u svojim glavama nosili. I na mjesto da zadovoljni budu, što ima nade, da će nova generacija popraviti nedjela, koja je ona počinila, ispraviti propuste, koji su joj se dogodili, ona se svom snagom okomila na sve one, koji su i mukom pokazivali, da s njezinom radom zadovoljni nisu, i da ju svojom sviješću odobriti ne mogu. Ona ih je dovodila u dilemu kao davo Krista: **ILI SA MNOM, PA ČETE SVE IMATI, ILI PROTIV MENE, PA NI HLIEBA DOSTA.**

Jedni su poklekli i izgubivši sve svoje, što im je najmilije bilo, postali su činici, da se — kako tako — upravdaju i pred samim sobom i pred društvom; drugi su ozlojeđeni napustili svoje programe i prihvatili se programa drugih pod teškim prilikama, koji njihov, bili nisu i vrlo im je teško; treći su poslušni postali ina plus ultra i gotovo su potpuno izgubljeni. Klika se tako riješila jednog od najjačih protivnika, jer ga je moralno dotukla, dotukla ga je tako negodijemski, da će se i kasnija pokoljenja nad tim zgražavati, ali je podtekla i zajedničkoj nam ojačanoj najsosnijoj korijeni, koji će se još dugo kosećati. Klika sad sotoński pleše bal, ali će doći druge generacije da se osvete radi brutaliteta, s kojim je ugušen bio idealizam njihovih ranijih družica. To je pitanje samo vremena i doći će kraj ucjenama; koje klika vrši nad ovom zemljom. Istina je, to će morati prvobitno drugi učiniti, a omladina će to definitivno ustati i ako to bude nešto, steci će najvećih zasluga i za ovu zemlju i za Srbe i Hrvate posebice. Mladim generacijama treba dati zraka i slobode, da se mogu slobodno razvijati i nesmetano mišliti, jer bez tog se zaključivati. Obrnuto, koji je današnjoj omladini beogradska klika, oko srca stegla, teško je stegao on je i njoj i čitavom našem društvu fetran.

Kad toga, što je većina mladih ljudi upućena na državnu administraciju u svojoj karijeri, klika misli da može mirno spavati s činčikom prozračnošću i zloradošću čekajući ona mlade, da ih radi korice hljeba moraju ili materijalno uništiti. Na jedan je način svakako jedan dobar dio omladine mišten, jer su kod nas dva puta našalosi, i zar nije tjeskobno, kad gledamo starije, koji su nekad bili na vodstvu novih pokreta, kako spominju svoje mlade drugove, da se okom šimera još za vremena i da se još za vremena pripreme na rasunak sa svojim principima i uvjerenjima? To je žrtva, koja se od njih traži, ako hoće da uđu gdje god u državnu administraciju ili da imaju bar koliko toliko bade u uspijeh u karijeri. Kako je to nečastan posao, to koterija ne shvaća, jer je moralno otupila. Ona ne može da shvati idealizam jednog svršenog agronoma, koji je napustio državnu službu, jer ne će da prima pluću a da ništa ne radi, i koji je zakupio 250 dunuma zemlje i tamo za okolna sela uredio uzorno gospodarstvo i kad je htio da ga još dotjera malo, tražio je neznanstveni kredit od Hip. banke, ali je odbijen, jer je preče davati novac kojekakvim sumnjivim udvoćama po Beogradu, da palače dižu i sirotinju ucjenim.

Je li ono Petrarca završiti svoje pjesme s poklikom: **zraka, zraka, zraka!**

Pisma iz Italije

RIM PO NOĆI

Odavna je već minula ponoć, a Vječni grad još uvijek živi. Dapače izgleda na momente, kao da se je tek počeo buditi. Dupkom puni tramvaji, automobili i fijakeri jure sjajno rasvjetljenim ulicama, a glazbe probijaju sa terasa velikih kavana, kojih su svi stolovi zauzeti. Sve je puno do zadnjega mjesta. Pa još i tamo iza stolova, koji nisu još dobili mjesto — ili nijesu dobili pristupa u dvorane akorda i svjetla. A mnogo je njih — mnogo više nego gullii, koji su se natiskali oko stolova u svili pored lefinog sampanjca... Većinom su beskućnici ovi što stoje iza stolova. Predstavnici su to rimske bijede i velike talijanske besposlice.

Ne nije čudni Rim rasvjetljen kao ovaj dio grada, kojega opisuju. Nije svadje tako svjetlo kao u centru grada — a Rim je velik. Razbica je u dužini od kojih desetak kilometara. I što dalje od sredine tih deset kilometara na desno ili na lijevo, svjetlo jenjava. Velike električne svjetiljke sve rjeđe ali im kraja nema. Siromaški svjetle, no još uvijek toliko, da se može razaznavati.

Piazza Venezia, već nije rasvjetljena, to nije ni nužno za onih nekoliko sredovječnih zgrada u pročelju kojih se diže tek redavno podignuti spomenik Viktoru Emanuelu, koji daje utisak nekog novog hrama staroj rimskoj umjetnosti. Steta što taj spomenik nije rasvjetljen. No podalje dolaze Piazza Colona i Piazza Sciarra. Tu je svjetlo tamnije, ali življe, nego na ostalim malim trgovinama. Po uglovima stoje »privilegovane ženske i čekaju... Čekaju na onoga pravoga, sa kojim će da provedu noć. Oči njihove duboke i crne sjaju u ovoj tami i kao bijele one se obaraju na prolaznika mudeći mu se bezgriješno, ali glasno, kao da mole za neku milostinju... Pred očima je sada Tiber. Čudes kako njegova mutna voda šumi i dere uši, kao strahovita pjesma tolikih žrtava, koje je u njemu ostavilo propalo carstvo. Pa i sama andeoska tvrđava, koja se je prislonila uz ovan vodu pripovijeda sablasne priče, koje se gube u šumu Tibera i vlagi njenih zidova, koja se osjeća na daleko.

Siromaški i sva zgrbljena u mraku stoji i katedrala Sv. Petra iza koje se diže Vatikan sa po kojim rasvjetljenim prozorom. Kao Kiklopska gradnja izgleda on u mraku i razbude u lutaoču strah — i on što brže nastoji da se skloni i zalazi sve dublje i dublje, sve dalje i dalje čak tamo na cestu koja vodi na stanicu San Pietro. Cesta je ta

okružena novim nekim Rimom. U dubinama oko kojih se više cesta same su trošne maljušne barake. Ne spavaju. Ni muk se ne čuje iz njih — ni dašak, ali se za to osjeća rimska bijeda odijeljena hodničkim žicama od ostalog Rima, koji se zove Vječani, a sigurno je da ne će živjeti dulje od ove bijede i ovih potlešica.

Neugodno je ovdje. Nešto te tjeru nazad u grad — u vrtu... Na drugu stranu Tibera, gdje su svjeda mnogobrojna. I pred osvitak zore već je opet centar za tobout, a u ramenu prvih traka sunca iskrsnuje Palača i Colosseum. Od svjeda ovdje, a po najviše sa Via Apia struji nov jutarnji zrak i nove vizije, vije o starom Rimu rađaju se ovdje pod zidovima grandioznih zgrada, u koje su se zavukli prosjaci koji svojom glasnom hrkanjem napominju prolaznika, da je Carstvo palo...

Dosta je bilo Rima živana. Svjete. Umorenost je svladala šetaoca, on traži okrepne gdjezod. Centrum grada je malek, a ovdje izgleda, da za okrepne ćeš naći mšta.

Karaj se ulicama malim i uskim širom su rastvorene lijepe kuća, a u dnu izbija svjetlo iz malih i zapuštenih prozorčića. Tu i tamo u koju kapu ulazi nemarno po koji prolaznik i nestaje na kraju dvorišta. Zaskripala su vrata. Onle se zamor i priušeni smijeh tu se jedini lokali u kojima se može naći okrepne i pristilien si da udeš u koji.

Dvorana mala. Svjetlo slabo, a još ga više oslabljuje velika množina dima. Udeš plašljivo, kao da si ušao u kakav apaski brlog. Nespretno se ogledavaš, hojiš, da ne privučesh na se pažnju: ali nitko te i ne gleda. Mirno se možeš namjestiti u kojem kutu i osvjježiti se... To je Rim Maria Puccinia. Poseban Rim, jer Rimova imade mnogo. Svatko je za sebe izradio po jedan i svatko živi u svom Rimu, a to najbolje osjećaš ovako lutajući noćem između velikih sablasnih građevina i odmarajući se u malim špelunkama... U tim špelunkama, u kojima su obično gazdarice, već ocvale žene sa nlice, nalaziš prave Rimljane. To su još uvijek isti lišeni ljudi iz početka propadanja carstva. Isti oni, koji vole pije i žene nad domovinu i nad slavu... I gledajući njih ovdje i uspoređujući ih sa na pola razrušenim ostacima Carstva, pojmiš čes propast nekogov — i to upravo sada u osvit više nego ikada prije, jer i Carstvo se srušilo onda, kada mu se sunce ponajviše osmijevalo...
I. F.

Zapostavljanje gradskih činovnika

MINISTAR SAOBRAĆAJA I POGODOVNA VOZnja NA DRŽ. ŽELJEZNICAMA.

Hrvatska ima pet municipija i desetak gradova drugoga reda. U tim gradovima napose u municipijima je velik broj gradskih činovnika i namještenika. Svi ovi moraju imati propisanu kvalifikaciju, kad što i veću od nekih državnih činovnika. U gradsku službu primalo se malo isluženih podoficira. Svi su ovi činovnici i namještenici za bivše mouarhije bili u svemu izjednačeni s državnim činovnicima. Među imi imali su i pogodovnu voznju na željeznicama.

A danas? U svojoj slobodnoj državi, to im uskraćuje ministarstvo saobraćaja, molajući, da ih ne priznaje javnim namještenicima. Ovo je jedan apsurd. Zar nema nikoga, ko bi uputio ministra saobraćaja u to, što su autonomije naših gradova i da ga uvjeri, da gradski činovnici rade skoro sve za državu. Zar ne zna g. ministar tko se brine u prvom redu za voisku? Ko ubire poreze? Zar ministar ne zna, da gradska poglavarstva obavljaju u isto vrijeme ono, što općinska poglavarstva i sreske oblasti? Ako to već ne zna g. ministar, trebali bi mu to rastumačiti ministri Hrvati.

Nije pravredno, da brojni staleži gradskih činovnika i namještenika u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji budu isključeni od te blagodat, koju uživaju i oni, koji na to nemaju baš nikakvo pravo. Ministar saobraćaja i sam bi morao nastojati, da se upozna s ustanovom municipalnih slobodnih gradova, da može ispraviti nepravicu činjenicu gradskih činovnicima, koji već ako ne vrijede više, vrijede

bar onoliko koliko i državni. Ne bi zgoroga bilo, da u to uputi ministra saobraćaja uprava činovničkog društva, a ne bi bilo ni izlišno, da municipiji i gradovi drugoga reda izašlju jednu deputaciju ministru saobraćaja, da ga potanko uputi o pravima gradskih činovnika i da zatraži saniranje nepravice, koja se nanosi gradskim činovnicima. Nisu ni gradski činovnici pastročad. Oni su sinovi ove zemlje i ovoga naroda i nije pravredno, da uživaju manje prava nego kojekakovići — lažni dobrovoljci. Jamačno će se ova stvar tako urediti, da i gradski činovnici budu učesnici blagodat pogodovne voznje na željeznicama. S.

Kod srčane bolesti i ukraćanja žila, osigurava prirodna »Franz-Josef« gorka voda laku stolicu bez napora. Naučno posmatranje u klinikama za bolesti krvnih sudova pokazalo je, da »Franz-Josef« voda vrlo probitačne usuge čini. Dobiva se u svim apotekama, drogerijama i specerarskim trgovinama.

Adolf Zlatarić, druggjar, upr i optičar, Osijek I., Horva Bogato skladište prvih

Zeiss-Punktal-stakla za naočale i cvikore.

Širom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U MITROVICI

Pripreme za veliku svečanost. Mitrovica, 4. rujna. — Da naša Mitrovica ne zaostane za drugim gradovima i selima dte-ne nam Hrvatske, odlučioše ovdajšiji Hrvati, da na 11. listopada o. g. prirede svečanu proslavu u spomen Tisućgodinice prvog hrvatskog kralja Tomislava. Sloga je centralni odbor ovdajšnih hrvatskih društava greksinoć održao sjednicu, na kojoj je izabran širi priredivački odbor za tu svečanost. Kako su u odbor pored ostalih ušla g. g. Givozdić, Kusan, Bobek, Vagner te učiteljice gđice Im i Kucelić, a kako će njih još težaško pomagati ovdajšnje »Gospojinsko društvo«, te je nađe, da će ova svečanost uspjehi tako, te će ostati u trajnoj uspomeni svakom Hrvat, koji ju bude svojim prisustvom uveličao. Prijakivat će se: »Zvonimir, kralj hrvatski i dalmatinski«, drama u 5 činova od Franje Markovića. Za priredbu ove drame izabrana su g. g. dr Franjo i dr Vlado Rački, te prof. Gvozd. Program će za samu svečanost izraditi priredivački odbor. Na svečanost će biti pozvana i druga hrvatska društva iz okolice.

INDUSTRIJA KUDELJE U VUKOVARU.

Tvornica kudelje ponovno u pogonu. Vukovar, 4. rujna. — Vukovarska tvornica kudelje, koja je za vrijeme rata prestala radom, ponovno će ovoga mjeseca slaviti u poson svo svoje strojeve. Tvornicu je u najam uzelo »Agraria d. d.« Sombor od ovdajšnih vlasnika. Kudelja se već dovaža i već je zaposleno preko stotinu radnika, a početkom će slijedećeg mjeseca biti zaposleno još oko 500 radnika. Dosad je u Vukovaru vladala velika besposlica radnika i radna se snaga upravo za beshojenje davala. Zato će ova najveća tvornica u Vukovaru ponovnim radom ublažiti radničku besposlicu.

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U DONJ. MIHOLJCU.

Izbor načelnika. — Novi proraci. Donji Miholjac, 4. rujna. — U Donjem je Miholjcu obavljen ovih dana izbor opć. načelnika. Izabran je posljednji mlina g. Ante Majstorović (radičevac). Izbor je obavljen jednoglasno, ali se u pitanju načelničke plaće razložio zastupstvo u dvije grupe. Jedni su bili (njih 8) za mjesočnu plaću od 3.000 D, a drugi (također 8) protiv toga, jer da je svota odveć visoka. Stoga je kot. oblast obustavila zaključak glede plaće. — Prema novom proracištu poskoćio bi opć. namet sa 600 na 800 % što porezovnike uvelike zabrinjuje.

KOMESARIJAT U VUKOVARU.

Utok protiv izbora. Vukovar, 4. rujna. — Već se navršuje 14 dana otkako su prošli gradski izbori, a još neumorno pasuje u našoj općini komesar. Radikali i samost. demokrati uložili su utok proti nepravrednom dodjeljivanju mandata dvjema listama, koje nijesu postigle ni jedan količnik. Značajno je, da su baš oni to učinili proti čemu ulazu protest. Naime predsjednici biračkih mjesta bili su sami radikali i orjunaši. Njih je županatu predložio vladin komesar Vuković, a županat je to, naravno, potvrdio. Posao im je vrlo proziran: idu zatim, da se što duže otegne Vukovićovo pašovanje u gradskoj općini u Vukovaru.

NAKON GRADSKIH IZBORA U PETROVARADINU.

Odugovlačenje s izborom načelnika. Petrovaradin, 4. rujna. — Gradski su izbori u Petrovaradinu obavljeni još 23. kolovoza o. g., ali novozabrani zastupnici nisu do sada položili prisegu. Odugovlači se s izborom načelnika, jer se odbornici ne mogu složiti u osobi kandidata za to mjesto. Ako igdje, a kod nas se može reći, da smo za neslogu — složni.

INVALIDSKA LUTRIJA U NOVOJ GRADIŠKI.

Cijena srećki 10 Din. — Zgodici velike vrijednosti. Nova Gradiška, 4. rujna. — Kako je javljeno, prireduje mjesna organizacija Udruženja ratnih invalida u Novoj Gradiški dozvolom ministarstva poljoprivrede, lutriju broj 2871-I od 29. srpnja 1925. Izigravaju se vrlo lijepe predmeti. Glavni su zgodici anto Turino Flat marka broj 509, kompletan mlin, glasovir, spavaća soba i drugi predmeti. Svi su predmeti u posve novom stanju. Cijena je jednoj srećki 10 dinara. Narodžbe prima Invalidsko udruženje u Novoj Gradiški, a u Osijeku trgovina Thurner. Čista je dobit nampljena za građu invalidskog doma u Kupatini.

Početak proslave Tisućgodšnjice u Osijeku

SINOČNJA BAKLJADA I KAZALIŠNA PREDSTAVA.

Proslava je Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva počela sinoć, u atmosferi općeg patriotičkog raspoloženja, kakvo se u Osijeku vrlo riletoko pokazuje i vidi se. Sinoćnja manifestaciona povorka, s bakljadom i svečana predstava u kazalištu, iluminirani i iskičeni grad, nepregledne mase građanstva, koje je pobriliho u centrum grada, na proslavu, njihovo spontano oduševljenje i aktivno učesće u priredbi, — dokazom su, da je Osijek od srca pristupio proslavi hrvatskog milenija, dokazom su, da je Osijek hrvatski grad.

Osijek u svečanom rolu.

U moju zastava i trobojne rasvjete plivao je sinoć Osijek, njegove glavne ulice i glavni trgovci. Osobito one, kojima će prolaziti manifestacione povorke. Nema kuće bez zastave, Prozori ukrašeni sagovima, cvijećem i zelenilom.

Iluminacija grada.

Oko 6 sati predveče počelo se građanstvo prikupljati u središte grada, na korzo, gdje se jedna za drugom stale rasvijetljavati krasno iluminirane trgovine, banke, stambene kuće i dr. U 7 sati naveče bilo je na ulicama kao u miravinjaku. Od Trga kralja Petra do pošte teško se micala neprobna masa svijeta, zastajkujući pred pojedimim zgradama, koje su bile bogato iluminirane električnim žaruljama. U Kapucinskoj se ulici svijetlilo ko u «bellehemu», igla se mogla vidjeti nared cestu. Pred palačom Jugobanke, u Aleksandrovoj ulici, koja je bila iluminirana s 500 žarulja, stajalo je toliko mnoštvo naroda, da se nije moglo proći, jedni su odlazili, drugi dolazili. A zgrada je bila doista krasno iluminirana. Prvi red prozora (odozgo) crvenim žaruljama, drugi red bijelim, a treći (u prizemlju) plavim žaruljama. Na pročelju sastavljeno je od žarulja, u tri boje: 925—1925. — Susjedna zgrada Hrvatske eskomptne banke također je bila krasno i ukusno iluminirana (trobojne žarulje u zelenim vijencima pruženim s jednog kraja zgrade do drugog). Palača su u Aleksandrovoj ulici bile sve odreda rasvijetljene i urešene sagovima i cvijećem.

Na Trgu kralja Petra i Kapucinskoj ulici osobi su pažnju građanstva privukle iluminacije palače Prve hrvatske štedionice, koja je bila načičkana nebrojenim žaruljama od onoga torniča na vrhu, pa dolje ispod krova s jedne i druge strane. Svaki je prozor bio osvjetljen i ukrašen. Palača je imala impozantan izgled, napose ako se motrilo ispred župne crkve. Svratišta «Central», «Royal» i «Grand» (u Zupanijskoj ulici) istakli su se rasvjetom i ukusnom urešom. Isto tako i uredništvo «Hrvatskog Lista». Trgovine su sve, jedna do druge, rasvijetlile i ukrašile izloge električnim žaruljama i lampionima. Napose su se istakle trgovine manufakturnom robom, a pored njih elekrotehničke radnje i slične, koje su privlačile pažnju općinstva lakom, raznobojnom rasvjetom, te markiranim vatrama pomoću ventilatora.

Manifestaciona povorka s bakljadom.

Povorka je trebala da krene iz Doniega grada u 6.45 sati naveče, ali pošto je vlakom kojim je dolazila dakovačka vatrogasna glazba, zakasnilo, krenula je tek u 7.30 sati. Jelaičev trg, gdje se povorka svrstavala, bio je vrlo lijepo iluminiran (napose Hrvatski dom) i pun građanstva. Povorka je krenula na čelu s dakovačkom glazbom (s bakljama), zatim vatrogasci iz Doniega grada, Novoga grada, Gornjega grada i Retfale, korporativno i svaki za sebe, iza njih korporativno HND «Lipa», «Zrinski», «Frankon» i «Kubač», zatim skauti i planinci, te hrvatski Sokolovi i Sokolice sa stariješinama, a iza njih ogromni broj građanstva. Povorka je brojala oko 3000 osoba s bezbrojnim lampionima i bakljama. Zbog veličine povorke morala se glazba podijeliti u dvije grupe. Uz svirku i pjesmu kretala je povorka prema Gornjem gradu, pozdravljena od prolaznika i gledalaca. Kod pošte u Gornjem gradu do-

čekala je povorku velika grupa radništva povorcima:

- Živio hrvatski narod!
- Slava Tomislavu!

Iz povorke su uzvrćali sličnim pozdravima i nastalo je opće klicanje.

Na Trgu kralja Petra.

Kroz divno rasvijetlene i pune naroda ulice Aleksandrovoj i Kapucinskoj, stigla je povorka između 8.30—8.45 na Trg kralja Petra, oko kojeg se zbilja masa građanstva kao stijena.

Razvrstajući se na trgu, celom svratištu «Central», pjevačka su društva zajednički, pod ravnanjem g. Ungera, otpjevala: «Hrvatska je svoja...». Zatim je povorku i građanstvo pozdravilo s balkona «Centrala» g. prof. dr. Josip Bösendorfer, izrekavši ovaj govor:

Govor prof. dra Bösendorfera.

U danima vječnosti, na ukrasici naroda i svijeta, u ognjištu borbe — mali je hrvatski narod doživio izuzetnu milost sudbine, da u slobodi proslavi hiljadugodišnjicu svoje državnosti i opstanka svoga kraljevstva.

Sudbonosni katakizmi probušili su često nad malenom Hrvatskom, ali ti si, sveta otadžbino, svejednako ostala živa u srcima naroda svoga.

Natezede Avara, Madžara, Mlečana, Turaka i Nijemaca otkidale su kps po kus svete zemlje tvoje, pozlijedli prava tvoja, ali te ne poništiti. Zaprijetile i ostanakom tvoim, ali ti si, otadžbino sveta, otrpila bezakona i svladala sile.

Iz niza boli, patnja i stradanja crpio je hrvatski narod divno saznanje:

Izgubljena otadžbina još je uvijek otadžbina, pregaženo carstvo još je uvijek carstvo... I ako je otadžbina izreubljena, ona još uvijek živi u dječijem srcu, u duši narodnoj. I dokle god u srcu gori vjera u obnovu snage, sve dotle živi otadžbina, sve dotle nije izgubilo carstvo.

Dokle god bude narodna duša u Biljaču znala za pragove dvora Trpinirova, dokle god bude Duvanjsko polje odjekivalo krunidhenom himnom prvoga kralja Tomislava, Šibenik čuvao dušu Kriješimirova grada, Split uspomenu kralja Zvonimira, — sve dotle će postojati Hrvatska.

Siene otaca naših i kraljeva naših zovu nas na braniste baština njihovih. Sveto je ovo tlo, što nam ga namiruje predi našim, sveto sunce, što nam ga namiruje predi našim, sveta voda i doline, rijeke i izvori, što šantom i romonom zovore vječnom istinom:

Dokle god bude vjera i duše bit će i otadžbine.

— Slava, vječna slava šinama Tomislava, Kriješimira i Zvonimira!

— Slava! Slava! Tomislavu! — zajeknulo je iz tisuću grla.

— Da živi vječno narod hrvatski i Hrvatska!

— Živio! Živio narod hrvatski! Živla Hrvatska! — različe se trgom.

(Dok je povorka bila na trgu, bacana je s tornja Prve hrvatske štedionice benzalska vatra.)

Poslije toga je glazba odsvirala «Lijepu našu», koju su odmah iza glazbe otajevala pjevačka društva, nakon čega je povorka uz svirku, pjesmu i klicanje krenula Strossmayerovom, Rokovom i Pejačevićevom ulicom do trga, gdje je bio razlaz.

PROSLAVA 1000-GODIŠNJICE U KAZALIŠTU.

Nakon bakljade pobriliho je roditeljno građanstvo u kazalište, gdje je kući dupkom napunjeno. Uvod u samu svečanost je bila uvertura iz opere «Petra», koju je skladno odsvirao orkestar, pod dirigiranjem g. A. Stjepana. Zatim je slijedila Miletičeva historijska drama «Tomislav», u kojoj je upravo majstorski odigrao naslovnu ulogu kralja Tomislava g. Aca Gavrilović. Spomenut i sve ostale, ne dopisati nam vrijeme, već biti dovoljno rečeno i to, da su svi članovi doprijetili, te je ova svečana predstava u svakom pogledu uspjela. Publika je bila ushićena izvedbom, centu je dala oduška burnim plieskom i izrazivanim gлумacima pred zastor. U zadnjoj slici, kad je Tomislav krunjen kraljem Hrvata, predan je lovorvijenac g. Aca Gavriloviću po g. g. dru A. Petroviću i J. Hartlu, članovima priredivačkog odbora, uz riječi: «Primite ovaj vijenac sa strane priredivačkog odbora kao nosioc imućenja ove slave, Slava Tomislavu!» Frenetični pliesak i klicanje Tomislavu.

Poslije kazališne predstave bila je kod Odruga veselica, uz sudjelovanje dakovačke vatrogasne glazbe.

Gradske vijesti.

DANAŠNJE I SUTRAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

Svečana predstava opere «Nikola Subić Zrinski» danas u Pukovnijskom vrtu: Početak točno u 6 sati po podne. U «Oranji-kini»: Danas i sutra: «Crveni lilijski». Drama iz najnovijeg djela Parisa. Početak u (3, 5, 7 i 8.45 sati naveče. Pristup mladici zabrane.

Noćnu lekarničku službu vrše od 31 kolovoza do uključivo 6. rujna u Gornjem gradu: lekarnica Bulari (Aleksandrova ulica); u Donjem gradu: lekarnica Rister (Jelaičev trg).

OSIJEK U DREVNOJ STARINI.

Mursa kao stiečište puteva i sjedište biskupije. O Osijeku i osječkoj okolici u drevnoj starini piše historičar avajko: «U Mursu (Osijek) vodi se kao kroz vrtove. Desno i lijevo zelene sunice. U daljini se gube, po navednim brežuljcima, visoke hraslove sume. Narod veselo, pjeva narodne pjesme, igra kolo uz gajde, a djevojke podičkuju. — Od Murse je vodio (10,000 koraka) drugi put u Mursellu (pasturu Laškafalu) preko današnje Belfe i to s brljega ispod današnje pravoslavne crkve. Pored toga je Mursa bila spojena zidanim drumom s Atranom (Branjio vrh), 24,000 koraka, i dalje do Aquinuma (Budima). Od Syromima (Mitrovice) vodio je u ono doba cesta preko Murse u Vindobonu (Beč) i to preko Sepiane (Pečah, 54,000 koraka), otkud se taj put razgronio po Panoniji. Ispod Murse (današnje Nemčino) vodio je put preko Drave Ad Lahores (Dardu) i dalje dug 25,000 koraka. — U životopisu sv. Klementa, koji je koncem prvog stoljeća papom bio i, kako tvrde, sa sv. Petrom oko 52.—60. god. Panoniju propuovao, veli se, među imim, da je A-

polinarjs, jedan drugi učentk sv. Petra u Mursi (Osijek), podigao beogradsku biskupiju, a sv. Andronicus da je postavljen biskupom u Syrmiumu (Mitrovice). Za vrijeme cara Konstantina cvala su biskupije u Mursi (Osijeku), Cibalisu (Vinkovcima) i Sopiani (Pečulu). Tako se kaže, da je mursanski (osječki) biskup Valentin u godini 351. cara Konstantina predložio za nauku Kristovu, nakon teške bitke kod Murse 28. rujna 351., gdje je izvješio sjajnu pobjedu nad uzurpatorom, svojim bratom Magnentijem.

SVEČANA SLUŽBA BOŽJA danas u Pukovnijskom vrtu počine točno u 10 sati prije podne, a ne u 11 sati, kako je krivo javljeno u jednoj preključerašnjoj bilješki.

Rodendan kraljevića Petra. Danas, na roden dan kraljevića Petra, bit će u 10.30 sati prije podne vojnička parada na Trgu kralja Petra, a naveče vojnička bakljada s glazbom kroz grad.

Okručnica gradskim zastupnicima. G. je gradonačelnik dr. Hengel izdao ovu okružnicu: Povodom proslave Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva služiti će se die 6. o. mi, u 10 sati prije podne u Pukovnijskom vrtu svečana misa zaduvalnica. Poslije odsluženja iste obaviti će se u tome vrtu sadenje spomen-lipe, a nakon obave toga žin krenuti će svečana povorka gradom. Umoljavam svu gospodu gradske zastupnike, da izvole sa mnom u punom broju svina ovima svečanim činima prisustvovati. — Gradski načelnik dr. Hengel v. r.

Trgovina delicatesa konfiserija i speceraja

VIKTOR BARIĆ

Osijek I.
Aleksandrova ulica broj 21.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1 50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCIJSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; za duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 90.—

BROJ 196. (1613.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK, 8. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Pomalo nestaje prvog zanosa i istina počinje izbijati na površinu.

RADIĆ NIJE GOSPODAR SITUACIJE U HRVATSKOJ.

Krivi su radićevski ministri, koji se samo vozaju u salon-
skim kolima i dosada nijesu svršili ni 10 akata.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Danas po prvi put nakon obrazovanja RR vlade prodrlo je u beogradske večernju štampu mišljenje, da u Hrvatskoj Radić nije takav gospodar situacije, kakvim se on prikazivao kroz svoju i sporazumsku štampu. Večerašnje »Vreme« piše o tom čitav članak pod naslovom »Hrvatska previre« i kaže ovo: Hrvatska je danas poprište zategnutih borbi stranaka o narodno povjerenje. Hrvatska seljačka stranka u mnogim krajevima gubi na terenu. Znatno broj Hrvata doduše napušta dosadnje ideale i to bi se moglo da pozdravi kao pojava neke zdrave evolucije u smislu trezvenosti, ali ima nešto simptomatično: rezultati općinskih izbora koji se ovih dana sprovode u mnogim krajevima Hrvatske gone na jednu nemilnu slutnju. Na svim stranama narod pozdravlja dio sporazuma, priznaje monarhiju i plemensku ravnopravnost. Priznaje dakle načela na kojima je zasnovan taj sporazum parlamentarnih većina, ali pored svega toga masa u Hrvatskoj traže za svoje konačno opredjeljenje nove platforme. I Hrvatska Zajednica koja je od jednom zaboravila sve svoje propovjedi o republikanstvu, a zadržala svoj revizionistički program u odnosu na ustav i osnovno uređenje države, najspretnije uspijeva, da se prilagodi ovom razvoju političkih prilika i održi svoje glavne pozicije, a negdje ih

čak i pojačava. Hrvatska seljačka stranka međutim u najpogodnijem momentu ne može za sebe još da učvrsti svoj dosadašnji položaj u masama.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Beogradske »Novosti« donose danas ovu bilješku: Na zborovima koji se drže u Hrvatskoj, počima se pokazivati, da Radić nema onoga odobravanja, koje on objavljuje u svojoj štampi. Na dva tri mjesta u općinskim izborima izabrani su pristalice Uroča i drugova. U Rečici, koja je bila važno mjesto Radićeve agitacije, održan je zbor i učestvovali su članovi glavnog odbora, ali bez ikakvog uspjeha.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Sve ove vijesti u beogradskim novinama izazvale su veliku senzaciju u političkom Beogradu. Radikali, a najviše oni koji su prijatelji Radićevaca, svu krivnju za neuspjeh u Hrvatskoj bacaju na njih i njihove ministre, a osobito se obaraju na radićevske ministre i kažu, da oni kao da nemaju drugog posla, nego da sjede u salonskim kolima i da se vozaju sa svojim obiteljima od jednoga kraja na drugi. Jedan ministar tvrdi, da četiri radićevska ministra od početka ove vlade do sada nijesu svršili ni 10 akata. Kraj ovakvog rada i držanja nije čudo, što sve više doživljaju lom u Hrvatskoj.

Painlevé poziva Njemačku da stupi u Savez Naroda

KONFERENCIJA NAŠE DELEGACIJE.

v GENEVA, 7. rujna. Jučer je poslije podne naša delegacija održala konferenciju na kojoj su se detaljno raspravila sva pitanja koja kod ovoga zasjedanja Saveza naroda interesiraju našu državu. Na ovom sastanku nije bilo dra Niničića zbog bolesti. Danas poslije podne održala je naša delegacija konferenciju u stanu dra Niničića.

v GENEVA, 7. rujna. Danas u 11 sati prije podne obavljeno je otvorenje šeste skupštine Saveza naroda. U inauguracionom govoru francuski ministar predsjednik Painlevé postavio je bilancu rada Saveza naroda za prošlu

godinu konstatirajući, da unatoč svjetske krize ideja Saveza naroda dobiva sve većeg razmaha i da Savez naroda ukazuje dragocjenosti mira i konsolidacije. Veliki je dojam učinio onaj pasus Painlevéova govora, u kojem je pozvao Njemačku, da se začlani u Savez naroda. S tim je konačno precizirano stanovište Francuske prema Njemačkoj. Painlevé je također izrazio nadu, da će i Amerika pristupiti Savezu naroda. Francuska ostaje vjerna evropskom miru i Savezu naroda. Na kraju Painlevéova govora obavljen je izbor predsjednika ovoga zasjedanja. Izabran je delegat Kanade Danourand.

PUTUJUĆI MINISTRI.

Pašićev povratak.

POVRATAK KRALJEVSKEG PARA.
v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Sutra u 11 sati stiže u Beograd kraljevski par.

PAŠIĆ I RADIĆ.

v GENEVA, 7. rujna. Kako se saznaje iz krugova naše delegacije sredinom ovog tjedna sastat će se u Evian les Bains g. Stjepan Radić s Nikolom Pašićem.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Ministar Velja Vukičević otišao je danas u kupalište. Ministar Šuškić u Crikvenicu a dr Nikić je uzao oduži dopust i otputovao na more. Pašićev povratak imao i uslijediti po radika mišljenju polovicom ovog tjedna.

STARA HRSS.

v ZAGREB, 7. rujna. Jučer su održali republikanski disidenti iz grupe dra Buča svoju konferenciju, na kojoj su odlučili stvoriti novu stranku na starom programu HRSS.

KONGRES »SVOJINE«.

v ZAGREB, 7. rujna. Jučer je ovdje otvoren kongres »Svojine« društva kućevlasnika. Sutra će se kongres završiti.

PROSLAVA 1000-GODIŠNICE U SARAJEVU.

Završena je uz veliko oduševljenje naroda.

v SARAJEVO, 7. rujna. Proslava hiljadugodišnjice Hrvatskog kraljevstva na koju je sa svih strana Bosne i Hercegovine u četiri posebna vlaka poirlio hrvatski i muslimanski svijet, protekla je jučer uz veliko oduševljenje naroda.

PUT ARH. HEINZLA U BEOGRAD.

v ZAGREB, 7. rujna. Gradski načelnik g. Heinzl putuje sutra u Beograd, da u pojedinim ministarstvima riješi nekoja višeca pitanja.

TRGOVAČKI UGOVOR S AUSTRIJOM.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Danas je ovamo doputovao Sava Kukić šef delegacije za trgovačke pregovore s Austrijom. On je donio nacrt ugovora koji je redigirala zajednička komisija.

NOVE POŠTANSKE MARKE.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Ministarstvo pošta i telegrafa namjerava uvesti nove poštanske marke, pa je posebna komisija poslana u Beč da ih naruči i da nadgledava izradbu kliševa.

BURZE.

TEČAJEVI ZAGREBAČKE BURZE.

Dinara	
Na Beč: 1 austrijski šilling	7,885—7,985
Na Budimpeštu: 100 mađarskih kruna	—
Na Izobilju: 100 talijanskih lira	224,10—226,20
Na London: 1 engleska funta	272—274
Na Newyork: 1 američki dolar	55,86—56,40
Na Paris: 100 francuskih franaka	—
Na Prag: 100 čeških kruna	165,80—167,50
Na Zürich: 1 švicarski frank	108,28—109,00
Na Berlin: 1 njemački mark	13,30—13,41
1 američki dolar u papiru	54—
100 dinara u Zürichu Svic. frs. 9,21 naspram jučer Svic. frs. 9,18.	—
Praščedion	012,50—020
Jugobanka	106—107
Eskomonta	124—126

v ZAGREB, 7. rujna. Dinar u Londonu 273. Trsta 44,85—44,75. Newyorku 177,75.

v BEOGRAD, 7. rujna. Amsterdam 22,70—22,50. Beč 79,45—79,30. Berlin 13,39—13,36. Budimpešta 79,25—79,30. Bukurešt 27,75. Geneva 1087—1076,50. London 273—272,80. Milano 225,90—225,80. Newyork 56,225—56,20. Paris 264—263,50. Prag 166,75—166. Solun 80.

Na ZÜRICHU, 7. rujna. Zagreb 9,2175. Beč 73,075. Bruxelles 24,10. Budimpešta 72,60. Bukurešt 27,75. London 25,15. Milano 20,7375. Newyork 51,825. Paris 24,20. Prag 15,55. Sofija 275.

v NOVI SAD, 7. rujna. Dačka pšenica na željeznici za rujan 245—250, u. ludi 253, brašno 0,495, braš 2,350, braš 5,315, kukuruz načla na željeznici 175, pšenica na željeznici 180, novi kukuruz u klijavosti 60, rujan za pšenica 115, bijeli grah na željeznici 240. Pojava vrlo živahnog (raznolika) shaba i tendencija naštete toga vrlo labava, a

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

PUJEDINI BROJ 120 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-30, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 197. (1614.)

OSJEK, ČETVRTAK 10. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Narod nije Radićeva svojina.

IZJAVA NAR. ZAST. STANKA MIKLAUZIČA.

c ZAGREB, 9. rujna. Večeras je narodni zastupnik g. Stanko Miklauzič dao vašem dopisniku ovu izjavu:

Nakon što se g. Radić uvjerio, da mu narod okreće leđa i da ga ne smatra sljedbenikom slavnog vode Matije Gubca, koji je junački kao mučenik išao u smrt za seljačka prava, već ga smatra kao kukavicu i kao izdajicu, počeo je taj nesretnik narodu da laže, trubeći narodu o nekakvom sporazumu. Narod zna da si je Pašić Radića posudio za neko vrijeme, a za kamate uzeo si je u vladu četvoricu Radićevih političkih mešetara, da time lakše vrši Radićevu krunu na glavi. Zato je sada Radić postao sluga Nikole Pašića, koji ga je poslao na genevsku konferenciju, da tamo potvrdi da je ono što je on tražio u svojim memorandumima bila samo šala i ludorija i ništa drugo. On pokazuje svoj sporazum svugdje samo ga se ne ufa obilodaniti u svom »Domu«, koji još i danas narod zavara.

Nas koji ga onako čaravo ne sljedimo naziva odmetnicima, koji smo tobože radi dnevnica išli svojim putem.

G. Miklauzič navodi da mu je Pavle Radić dao namjere samo za polovicu listića dnevnica, a za drugu polovicu koja je išla u korist fonda HRSS da mu nije dao namjere, Stanko Miklauzič se brani od napadaja »Doma«, gdje se govori o sastanku u Zagradi. Tamošnje su organizacije po svojim predsjednicima najodlučnije ustale protiv Radićevog izdaja. Dobivao je od njih pisma čak u Beograd, veli g. Miklauzič, gdje su ga pozivali, da se odjeli od Radića i njegove izdaje. Organizacija u Taborskom dala mi je — veli Miklauzič — na sam Uskrs instrukcije kako imam da se držim. Ja ću ove instrukcije objelodaniti. Radićevih organizacija više nema. Zar misli, da su pojedinci čitave organizacije? Neka ide rlati članove svojih prljašnih organizacija, pa neka vidi da li mu odobravaju njegovu izdaju. Zar misli da je narod njegova svojina, pa da mora uzeti sve za dobro što on radi.

NOVE TALIJANSKE OSNOVE NA BALKANU.

v BEOGRAD, 9. rujna. Danas je ovdje održana konferencija između talijanskog poslanika g. Bordera i talijanskog poslanika u Bukureštu. Radi se vjerojatno o kakvim novim talijanskim osnovama na Balkanu.

SREDNJOEVROPSKA PRIVREDNA KONFERENCIJA U BECU.

Danas je završen rad s uspjehom.

Prema brzolovu, koji primisno Srednjoevropska ekonomska konferencija, koja je otpočela radom u srijedu 8. rujna o. g. pod predsjedanjem predsjednika Austrijske Republike, konstituirala se tako, da su u predsjedništvu konferencije imali od Talijana de Carlos Corti, od Nijemaca ministar dr. Georg Götthein, od Jugoslavena Ljubomir St. Kostić, od Engleza Sir Georg Taisch, od Francuza Pierre Roger, od Poljaka prof. Jul. Twardowsky, od Holanđera ministar van Gyn i Julius Meinel.

Broj učesnika i delegata iznosi hiljadu. Ceremonijalna dvorana starog Hofburga, gdje konferencija zasjeda, dinkom je puna.

BEČ, 9. rujna. (Izv. brzolov.) Po programu nastavljeno je danas u srijedu zasjedanje Srednjoevropske ekonomske konferencije u ceremonijalnoj dvorani bečkog Hofburga. Kao i prvog dana velika dvorana je bila dinkom puna, a zastupani su bili svi evropski narodi.

Govorili su prije podne: ministar de Jul. Twardowsky (Warszawa), ministar dr. Van Gyn (Amsterdam), prof. Röpke (Jena), Ing. Jos. Schwarzl (Bielsko), E. Fischer, (Badmessa), ministar dr. Rud. Hofovec (Prag), dr. H. C. Dorp (Rotterdam) i dr. Fr. Hertz (Beč), a poslije podne: dr. Neumark (Frankfurt n. M.), J. V. Votruga (Prag), O. Berl (Beč) dr. Luth Weiss (Beč), dr. K. Uhlig (Karlove Vary), K. Salzer i dr. E. Delberg.

Važniji govori izaci će u štampi. Bečki i berlinski listovi pišu veoma simpatično o ovoj konferenciji i njezinim rezultatima. Danas konferencija završava rad. — Večeras i sutra daju se u drž. operi svečane predstave u počast gostiju i učesnika. — Sutra 10. o. mi izlet u Schönbrunn.

GRADANSKI—HAŠK 7:2.

c ZAGREB, 9. rujna. Jučer se u Zagrebu odigrala prijateljska utakmica između »Gradanskog sportskog kluba« i »Haška«. Rezultat je 7:2 u korist Gradanskog. Kako je poznato Hašk je dan prije toga tukao prvaka Jugoslavije, »Jugoslaviju«.

KRATKE VANJSKE VIJESTI.

dp. TANGER, 9. rujna. »Daily Mail« javlja, da su Španjolci kod pokušaja, da iskrcavaju na zapadnoj obali Maroka svoje čete, izgubili 21 ljudi, a osim toga pretrpjeli vrlo teške gubitke. Granatom je pogodena i lada »Alfonso III«, na kojoj se nalazio general Primo de Rivera.

dp. WASHINGTON, 9. rujna. Predsjednik Coolidge je odličio da sazove II međunarodnu konferenciju za razoružanje.

dp. PARIS, 9. rujna. Vivlantijev sprovod bit će u četvrtak i to na državni trošak.

dp. BUDAPEST, 9. rujna. Papa je imenovao grofa Julija Zichy nadbiskupom u Kalocsi.

dp. BEČ, 9. rujna. Ovdje je umro Franz Wertheim, poznati tvoriteljcar blagoina.

Jutrošnje audijencije.

PITANJE PREMJEŠTENJA UPRAVNOG ČINOVIŠTVA U HRVATSKOJ I SLAVONIJI.

v BEOGRAD, 9. rujna. Jutros je bilo više audijencija na dvoru. Između njih je ministar financija bio dva puta. Prvi put je izvjestio o radu na drž. proračunu, a drugi put je obavijestio kralja o pripremanju za Njegoševu proslavu u Crnoj Gori. Kako se saznaje, pozvanici za ovu proslavu upućeni su, da se 19. o. mi, svakako nađu na Cetinju. Govorit će u ime vlade ministar vjera g. Miša Trifunović, nadalje rektor sveučilišta Pavle Popović i episkop ohridski Nikola. Vjerojatno će govoriti također i jedan Crnogorac, a javio se i

neki starac iz Vasojevića, da bi na guslama otpjevao djela Njegoševa.

Jutros je u dvoru bio i ministar pošta i brzolava, zatim zamjenik predsjednika vlade g. Marko Durčić i ministar vojni Trifunović. Narodito se dugo zadržao u audijenciji načelnik generalnog štaba general Petar Pešić. Poslije podne bio je u audijenciji g. Boža Maksimović. Sve su jutrošnje audijencije radile o resornim pitanjima, a politički je karakter imala jedino audijencija Bože Maksimovića na kojoj je, kako se drži, govoreno o premještanju upravnog činovištva u Hrvatskoj.

POVLAŠTENJE ZA OSJECKU IZLOŽBU.

v BEOGRAD, 9. rujna. Ministarstvo saobraćaja odobrilo je za osječku izložbu uobičajenu povlaštenu vožnju na željeznicama.

SASTANAK MINISTARA MALE ANTANTE.

Pitanje ukidanja kontrole nad Austrijom.
c. GENEVA, 9. rujna. Nakon što je ministar vanjskih posala dr. Ninčić ozdravio, sastali su se jučer poslije podne ministri vanjskih posala Male antante na konferenciju, pa su gospoda Beneš, Ninčić i Duca izmijenili mišljenja o pitanju ukidanja kontrole nad Austrijom. Nije objelodanjen nikakav službeni komunikaj sa ovoga sastanka.

PITANJE GARANCIJSKOG PARTA.

Chamberleinovo izlave.

c. GENEVA, 9. rujna. Na banketu, koji je priredjen novinarima od strane ministara vanjskih posala savezničkih vlasti, engleski je ministar vanjskih posala izrekao govor u kojemu je naglasio, da garancijski pakt treba da bude zaključen između svih velikih sila. Ističući potrebu da se pitanje sigurnosti riješi na jedan kompromisan način Chamberlein je napomenio, da se pregovori za likvidaciju ovoga pitanja treba da vode između Londona, Parisa, Bruxellesa, Rima i Berlina. U istoj toj izjavi Chamberlein je naglasio, da će konferencija ministara vanjskih poslova biti održana u najskorije vrijeme i to u jednom gradu nedaleko Geneve. Misli se da bi to mogla biti Laussanne.

MINISTARSKA KONFERENCIJA.

Bez radićevaca.

v BEOGRAD, 9. rujna. U ministarstvu pravde održali su radikalni ministri konferenciju koja je pobudila veliki interes baš zato, što se držala bez Radićevaca.

PAŠIĆ NE ĆE U DALMACIJU I CRNU GORU.

v BEOGRAD, 9. rujna. Definitivno je utvrđeno da Pašić ne će pratiti kralja u Dalmaciju i u Crnu Goru, jer su mu liječnici zabranili veće napore. Od radićevskih ministara kralja će pratiti Pavle Radić i dr. Kradac.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

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BROJ 198. (1615.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 11. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Subotici.

ČITAV SLUŽBENI APARAT PROTIV PROSLAVE.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Već dva dana boravi u Beogradu delegacija Bunjevac iz Subotice za proslavu hiljadugodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Subotici dne 19. i 20. o. ml. Bunjevci su se na ovu proslavu odlučili da pokažu javnosti, da se smazaju sastavnim dijelom hrvatskog naroda i kao takovi da tu proslavu priredjuju. Pozvali su na nju sva prosvjetna i kulturna udruženja. Sva su se društva odazvala i pripreme su u punom jeku. Samo uprava grada Subotice nije izašla nikako u susret priredvačkom odboru.

Veliki župan Đorđević upitao je delegaciju, kada je k njemu došla: Otkuda dolazite vi do toga da slavite ovu hiljadugodišnjicu, kada i onako niste Hrvati.

Pitanje upravnog činovništva u Hrvatskoj.

OZBILJAN SPOR IZMEĐU RADIČEVACA I RADIKALA.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Od 11 prije noćne do skoro 2 sata poslije podne trajala je sjednica ministarskog savjeta, a ministar Boža Maksimović napustio je sjednicu tri četvrt sata prije ostalih da je ministar Maksimović ostao nepopustiv preministrar. I za vrijeme sjednice on je izlazio na balkon i nevoljno pušio, promatrao prolaznike i opet odlazio na sjednicu. Nakon sjednice davale su se novinarnima stereotipne obavijesti, da se raspravljalo o proslavi na Lovčenu. Ministri su se razišli neraspoloženi. Baš ove okolnosti dale su

prilježni je odbor htio da taj dan 19. i 20. o. ml. budu u Subotici na okupu predstavnici Hrvata iz drugih krajeva. Zato su došli da kod ministra saobraćaju izrade popusti na željeznici, koji se daje svakom športašu i planinaru. Ali čini se, da ni popusta ne će biti, jer se u ministarstvu saobraćaja izgovara jedan na drugoga, a svi opet na ministra. Nije isključeno, da i dobiju taj popust ali je jasno, da u ministarstvu saobraćaja ne trpe te proslave, jer se boje, da taj dan ne dode previše Hrvata u Suboticu. Subotica je međutim i mimo toga spremna da izvede ovu manifestaciju hrvatskog naroda, na ču pozvali na suradnju sve predstavnike Hrvata.

Sporazum radikala i radičevaca.

KOJEGA NJE POTPISAO PAŠIĆ, JER HOĆE, DA ZADRŽI SLOBODNE RUKU.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Današnja «Politika» donosi od svoga glavnog direktora g. Ribnikara iz Geneve obavještenje o sporazumu radikala i Radičevaca koji da sadrži ove točke:

1. HSS slaže se potpuno s radikalnom strankom u pogledu osnova naše države kraljevine SHS.

2. HSS prima potpuno sprovedenie Vidovdanškog ustava u svim njegovim točkama. U ovom pogledu ne može biti nikakvih kombinacija, naima ne onakvih kakve su bile za vrijeme vlad. g. Davidovića, kada su vraćana u život pokraljska namjesništva.

3. Radikalna stranka prima u program budućie vlade privredni dio programa HSS (iskorišćivanje prirodnih bogatstva zemlje, isušivanje zemlje, vodne zadruge, brodarstvo, ribarstvo i t. d.).

4. Radikalna stranka prima u program budu-

G. HEINZL U BEOGRADU.

v BEOGRAD, 10. kolovoza. Danas ovdje boravi zagrebački gradonačelnik arh. g. Heinzl u nekojim važnijim poslovima gradske samouprave. Novinarima je naglasio, da on dolazi u Beograd, u eri sporazuma očekujući da će se taj sporazum pokazati na djelu, pa da će vlada zaista pokazati, da joj je na srcu proevai grada Zagreba. Razložio je novinarnima pojedina pitanja u kojima treba pomoći iz Beograda. To je u prvom redu zajam od pet stotina milijuna dinara, zatim pitanje obrane od poplave, gradnja bolnice i dr. Bradski načelnik nije o tom nista potanko rekao.

u ministarstvu financija i da ga je Stojadinović lijepo primio, ali se izgovarao na tešku situaciju i da država nema dovoljno snage, da se zauzme za kredit. Tako je isto i s drugim pitanjima. G. Heinzl do sada nije primljen ni od jednog radikalškog ministra, osim od g. Stojadinovića. On još nekoliko dana ostaje u Beogradu da dođe u dodir s ostalim radikalškim ministrima.

DR LORKOVIĆ U SARAJEVU.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Današnje novine pod velikim natpisima iznose, da je jučer Dr Lorković boravio u Sarajevu i pet sati konferirao s predsjednikom muslimanske organizacije drom

PAŠIĆ GOVORI S RADIČEM SAMO PRED SVJEDOCIMA.

I izbjegava politiku.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Informacije koje su o Pašić-Radičevu sastanku prispjele danas u Beograd, slažu se u tome, da Pašić ni jedan čas nije razgovarao s Radičem na samu negu pred svjedocima i da razgovor nije bio političke sadržine. Radičević u Beogradu ne kriju svoje razočaranje nad ovim okolnostima, jer je jasno, da nije naša na sastanku ništa riječ o fužiji radikala i radičevaca što radičevci žele i uraditi, da bi tako ojačali svoje pozicije u vladi. Iznenadjenje je veliko i među radičevskim pristalicama u Beogradu, koji su jučer hvatili u «Vremenu» Radičevu šutnju, a danas i onj šute.

NASTAVAK AUDIJENCIJE.

v BEOGRAD, 10. rujna. Audijencije se nastavljaju. Kralj je u 11 sati primio zamjenika predsjednika vlade g. Marka Goričića, a nakon toga ministra saobraćaja Antu Radičevića, koji je kralja izvještio o poslovanju svoga ministarstva. Gosp. Radičević je danas krenuo u svoj tabori botar.

PREMIJEŠTENJE SVIH SUPLENATA IZ ZAGREBA.

v ZAGREB, 10. rujna. U današnjim «Narodnim Novinama» najavljuje se premještenje iz Zagreba svih suplenata na prednji sjedišta, na se pozivaju profesori iz pokrajine, da se preko razmatreštva, nave ministarstva koji žele premještenje u Zagreb. Premještanje će se u Zagreb samo oni nastaviti, koji imaju pet godina službe.

PITANJE NARODNIH MANJINA.

Na međuzarske priitazbe odgovorili su g. Radičević, 10. rujna u Kraljevini Saveza naroda koja verzija, da će Mađarska izmijeniti pred Savez naroda pitanje narodnih manjina u Rumunjskoj i Jugoslaviji, a u Jugoslaviji narodo zbog toga, što se obustavlja mađarske novine. Mađarska bi imao odgovoriti na sjednici Saveza naroda u ime SHS g. Radičević.

UKIDANJE KONTROLE NAD AUSTRIJOM.

v GENEVA, 10. rujna. Na federativni sjednici podkomitete Saveza naroda donesen je u pogledu Austrije zaključak, da se inadle postupeno ukidati finansijska kontrola nad Austrijom, a komesar Saveza naroda za Austriju dr Zlatomirčanin imao da napusti konvencij prosveta svoje mjesto. Ako Austrija ne izvršiti svoje obaveze, kontrola bi se uspostavila.

NOVA SVJETSKA PRIVREDNA KONFERENCIJA.

v GENEVA, 10. rujna. Kako današnji «Journal de Geneve» saznaje, prigodom posljednjih vijećanja vanjskih ministara velejavala i u zajednici s američkom diplomacijom stvorene se zaključak na policijski Francusku, da se sazove nova svjetska ekonomska konferencija poduzi svjetu koja je prije par godina zasjedala u Bruxellesu. Upravljivanje Amerike na toj konferenciji navodno je već osigurano.

PITAVANJE SVUČILISTE.

150 daka i 50 profesora na svjetskim profesorima. dr. WASHINGTON, 10. rujna. Američka će vlada na svoje trošak opremiti jedan brod, na koji će se ukrčiti 150 daka i 50 profesora. Ovi će poći na 2-godišnje svjetsko putovanje. Na brodu će se održavati predavanja. Ova će biti prvo putovanje svučiliste.

RUMUNJIA U BESARABIJU.

Monstre-proces u Kišinevu.
v BUKUREST, 10. rujna. Danas je u Kišinevu započeo proces pod vodnjim nebom protiv 400 optuženih zbog bune protiv rumunjskih vlasti u maju prošle godine. Optuženi su redom četnici. Do sbitne je došlo zbog toga, jer su rumunjski landari pokušali otići sliom živezne namirnice selincima, koji su pobijeli na samu u Nikolajevu.

PORAZ ŠPANIJOLACA U MOKROU.

Frontier španjolski front. — Riječi su zauzeli Tetuan.
v PARIS, 10. rujna. Agencija «Havas» javlja po «Herald» da su Rifauci probili španjolski front.

v PARIS, 10. rujna. Ova su stige pouzdane vijesti, da su Rifauci zauzeli Tetuan. Španjolci su pretrpjeli vrlo teške gubitke na ljudstvu i materijalu.

TROSATNI STRAJK AUSTRIJSKIH DRŽ. ČINOVNICA.

10. rujna. Doneso je 25.000 drž. činovnika strijku u trodnevni protest strijku. Održali su glavni skupštinu, na kojoj su govorili obrazložili strijkuške zahtjeve

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

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BROJ 199. (1616.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 12. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Nije cilj kazniti napadača, nego spriječiti napadaj. CHAMBERLAINOV GOVOR NA SKUPŠTINI SAVEZA NARODA, KOJI JE OSTAVIO DUBOK UTISAK U SVIM DIPLOMATSKIM KRUGOVIMA.

u GENEVA, 11. rujna. Na sjednici skupštine Saveza naroda izrekao je engleski ministar vanjskih poslova Chamberlain govor, koji je ostavio dubok utisak u svim diplomatskim krugovima. Chamberlain je uspio da izgadi opreke koje su se ispoilje između pristaša genevskog protokola i onih koji zastupaju englesku tezu, prema kojoj pitanje sigurnosti treba da bude uređeno posebnim uzajamnim garancijama i usgovorima. Chamberlain protestira protiv teza, što se Engleskoj podmeće, da hoće umanjiti upliv Saveza naroda. Njegova vlada podupire djelovanje Saveza naroda i ona je uvjeren, da bez prijateljske pomoći Saveza naroda ne bi bilo moguće ovo pitanje riješiti na miran i prijateljski način. Nama nije cilj, kaže Chamberlain, da kažnjavamo napadača nego da zapriječimo napadače. O tom se u genevskom protokolu nije vodilo dovoljno računa. Mi želimo da ispunjavajući nade s kojima čovječanstvo prati na-

U Beogradu vlada prilično mrtvilo.

AUDIJENCIJE I ODGOĐENA SJEDNICA MIN. SAVJETA.

u BEOGRAD, 11. rujna. Politički život u Beogradu usprkos audijenciji u dvoru prilično je mrtav. Od političara ne boravi u Beogradu skoro nitko. Danas se povratio g. Ljuba Jovanović iz Dalmacije, a za sutra se očekuje i povratak skupštinskog predsjednika g. Marka Trifkovića iz Crkvenice.

U dvoru je danas primben u audijenciju najprije francuski poslanik g. Grenard. Audijencija je trajala od 11 do 12 sati u podne. Poslije podne je bio primljen ministar unutrašnjih djela g. Boža Maksić i nakon njega zamjenik predsjednika vlade g. Marko Duričić, te ministar trgovine i industrije g. dr. Ivan Krajač. U nizu audijencija treba spomenuti i oproštajnu au-

dijenciju albanskog ministra unutrašnjih poslova Cena beza. Gradski načelnik zagrebački g. arh. Heinzi bio je također u audijenciji u 7 sati. Kralj se tom prilikom mnogo interesirao za napredak grada Zagreba i njegove potrebe.

Sjednica ministarskog savjeta koja je bila zakazana za 6 sati u večer, a na kojoj su se imali posvršavati pripremni radovi za svečanosti na Lovčenu, morala se baš radi ovih mnogobrojnih audijencija odgoditi. Sutra kralj odlazi iz Beograda u Južnu Srbiju, gdje će najprije pohoditi Vidove Dečane, a zatim će se uputiti u Crnu Goru. Ostali ministri koji su određeni da prate kralja kod svečanosti u Crnoj Gori kreću u ponedjeljak iz Beograda.

Ponovna kapitulacija Radićevaca.

U PITANJU «SMENE» UPRAVNIH ČINOVNKA U HRVATSKOJ.

u BEOGRAD, 11. rujna. Potpredsjednik Hrvatske stranke dr. Vlatko Maček nakon dvodnevog boravka u Beogradu večeras je kreću u Zagreb. On je u Beogradu u glavnom konferirao kao zamjenik g. Radića s radićevskim ministrima i u tu je svrhu sinoć u hotelu «Petrograd» održao sastanak, kojemu su prisustvovali radićevski ministri i radićevski državni podsekretari. Raspravljalo se o stranačkim stvarima, a u prvom redu o potrebama koje bi radićevski ekspozenti u vladi imali da namaknu za svoju stranku. Dr. Maček se nije sastajao s ministrom unutrašnjih djela g. Maksimovićem, pa se po svim značajima čini da je pitanje premještanja upravnih činovnika u Hrvat-

skoj i Slavoniji odgođeno do povratka g. Pašića iz inozemstva. Značajno je u ovom pravcu da večerom «Vreme» bilježni vijesti iz Zagreba u kojoj se veli: Zagrebačke političke krugove još uvijek naročito zanima pitanje izmjene i postavljanja novih činovnika u Hrvatskoj. U krugovima radićevaca vjeruju, da će se do povratka g. Pašića smijeniti nekoliko dasadanih upravnih činovnika u Hrvatskoj, a pitanje smjene onih naročito, koji su se zamjerili pučanstvu svojim postupkom pokrenut će se poslije povratka predsjednika vlade.

Ovo se u političkim krugovima tumači kao ponovna kapitulacija radićevaca pred zahtjevima radikala.

EKONOMSKA ANKETA SAVEZA NARODA.

Tražiti će se lijek protiv svjetske ekonomske krize
u GENEVA, 11. rujna. Jučer je francuski delegat Loucher u ekonomskoj komisiji predložio, da se povede ekonomska anketa Saveza naroda i to u svim državama, pa će se na taj način moći ustanoviti uzroci i načini lijeka protiv svjetske ekonomske krize.

RADIĆ KRITIZIRA CHAMBERLEINOV GOVOR

u GENEVA, 11. rujna. Jučer navečer priredio je ministar vanjskih poslova g. Njčić diner u počast francuskoj i švicarskoj štampi. Dineru je prisustvovala cijela naša delegacija. G. Radić je opširno razgovarao sa stranim novinarima i kritizirao je jučerašnji Chamberleinov govor.

HRVATSKA KONFERENCIJA U SPLITU. Odlazak delegata.

u ZAGREB, 11. rujna. Danas su navečer otputovali u Split na Hrvatsku konferenciju narodni zastupnici: dr. Albert Bazata, dr. Ladislav Polić, dr. Milovan Zanić, Stjepan Uroić, Matef Jazatić i Stanko Miklaužić te gradski podnačelnik zagrebački Josip Krčić s gradskim zastupnicima Ivićem Peršićem i Valterinom Čovićem. S njima je otputovao i hrvatski književnik Ljuba Babić-Gjalski. Dr. Lorković je već prekičev otputovao iz Sarajeva u Split. Na konferenciju u Split otišao je i veliki broj delegata iz pokrajine.

PRIJEČEVIC SE PRIJETI RADIKALIMA.

«... a onda nema nikome pardona!»

Zagreb, 11. rujna. Na skupštini u Udbinu održao je Priječević govor pred nekolikoćim činovnika, u kojem je — kako se doznaje naknadno — rekao:

«Da će ovaj vladi austrijskih bitanga stati za vrat, a onda nema nikome pardona.»

Pa je nastavio:

«Zapamtite i zahilježite svakoga, koji je protiv vama, a la ču mu stati za vrat, kad dobiti uzde u sako. A izdajice radikale, koji su kulturnom i zemljom dobili mandate treba uništiti! Ja — ja ću srušiti ovu vladu. Moje političko oko je nepogrešivo. Samo budite sretni. Kad zavrtim u Beogradu, da zagrmi cijela zemlja, u Hercegovini i u Dalmaciji sam uzdremat radikalstvo kule i kod drugih izbora, radikali su propali.»

PITANJE ZBIJERENJA OPOZICIJONIH STRANAKA.

Najvažnija kombinacije.

u BEOGRAD, 11. rujna. Politički krugovi zanimaju se još uvijek akcijom zbliženja izvjesnih opozicionih stranaka u prvom redu muslimana i demokrata. U ovom pravcu naročito je zapažen boravak dra Ivaša Lorkovića u Sarajevu. Što je dr. Lorković raspravljao s vodnom bosanskih muslimana; nije pošlo nikome za rukom da autentično dozna, pa se radi toga prave najraznovrsnije kombinacije, a po jednoj od tih kombinacija imalo se predlagati osnivanje jedne revizijonističke i autonomističke stranke. S druge strane se kombinira, da se raspravljalo o zajedničkom radu muslimana i Hrvata u Bosni i Hercegovini. Međutim se ovo, kako rekoh, nije dalo provjeriti.

PASIĆ PUTUJE U NIZZU.

I ostaje tamo do početka listopada.

u BEOGRAD, 11. rujna. Danas je stigla vijest iz Evian les Bains da će g. Pašić otputovati u Nizzu i tamo se zadržati do početka listopada. Ovaj nenadani put — ak g. Pašića u Nizzu uslijedio je po ličničkom savjetu, zbog toga, što je vrijeme u Evian les Bainsu zahladilo, na ma je potreban boravak u toplijem kraju.

SRBIJANSKI UČITELJI ZA DALMACIJU.

u BEOGRAD, 11. rujna. Prema izvještaju ministarstva prosvjete u pucnim školama po Dalmaciji ima dosada dovoljan broj učitelja, ali ne dostaje učitelja. Za to je ministarstvo prosvjete odlučilo da tamo namjesti veći dio učitelja iz Srbije, napose po Dalmatinskoj Zagori, gdje nema dovoljno ni učitelja, jer im je boravak otežan zbog slabih komunikacionih veza.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1.70 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na dulje vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 207. (1624.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 22. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Akcija Hrvatske Zajednice.

USPJEH SKUPSTINE U GOSPIĆU, BRODU I KARLOVCU.

u ZAGREB, 21. rujna. Jučerašnji je dan Hrvatska Zajednica održala u provinciji više sastanaka i javnih skupština, koje su svršile najljepšim uspjehom. Tako je održan sastanak u Gospiću, gdje je govorio dr. Albert Bazić. Narociiti uspih je zabilježen u Karlovcu, gdje je održan sastanak u dvorani gradske vijećnice u očaj predstojećih gradskih izbora 27. o. m. održana u Hrvatskoj prošle izjave Pavla Radića. Za te izbore poveljena je hita u Karlovcu akcija čitav Karlovac složio u politici kola je označena o zajedničkom listu HSS i HZ ali je pregovore Splitskom rezolucijom.

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Osječka rezolucija

RADIČEVCI U PROCJEPU.

Ako je u selu samo jedan Srbin, taj mora biti knez.

u BEOGRAD, 21. rujna. U središtu političkog interesa današnji dan stoji rezolucija osječke radikalne konferencije. Niome se bavi sva beogradska štampa i uzima pod gotov grof, da radičevci proglašaju radikalno činovništvo i da tome treba stati na kraj. Beogr. se štampa potpuno stavila na gladište dr. Lkovića i njegovih služalaca na osječkoj konferenciji. Večerašnje »Vreme« kaže, da osječki glas nije ništa osamljen, nego da se ponovio i u drugim mjestima. »Vreme« potvrđuje našu nekadašnju vijest, da ovo sve skupa nije drugo nego radikalni manevri, kojim hoće da podrži krila radičevskih zahtjeva i da kod svakog njihovog zahtjeva ponove: Mi to ne možemo, jer inače će nam se stranka cijepati. Jasna je ona loška rezolucija u kojoj se daje radikalnoj vladi dva mjeseca vremena, da provede zahtjeve ove rezolucije. Baš u ta dva mjeseca bita da uslijedi povratak Pašićev i sastanak ministarskog savjeta i u tom vremenu imalo bi se riješiti pitanje razmještanja činovnika u Hrvatskoj-Slavoniji i drugdje. Tako će kroz dva mjeseca nad glavama radičevaca visjeti osječka rezolucija kao Damoklov mač.

u BEOGRAD, 21. rujna. Značajno je za samu situaciju ono što današnje »Vreme« donosi o osječkoj rezoluciji: Osječka organizacija radikalne stranke angažira je nadležnim krugovima u Beogradu jednu predstavku u kojoj izlaze nekoliko služajeva kod promjene činovništva u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji. Osječka organizacija protestuje što se ne želi radičevaca uklanjati i oni činovnici, koji su do sada uživali puno povjerenje građanstva i izazvala dosta žive komentare u političkim krugovima u toliko značajne što ovaj protest nije osamljen. U beogradskim krugovima osjetilo se je već u nekoliko mahova znatno nerazpoloženje iz istih razloga i zato se vjeruje, da će se ovim pitanjem morati da pozabavi ministarski savjet na jednoj od prvih svojih budućih sjednica.

Svečanosti na Cetinju

PRENOS KOSTI U VLADIKE PETRA PETROVIĆA-NJEGOŠA.

u CETINJE, 21. rujna. Jutros u rani zoru prišlo podne. Tu su kosti položene u sarkofag a počela je svečanost prenosa kostiju vladike Petra naš sarkofagom držao je govor ministar vjera g. Petrović-Njegoš. Po ulicama se nakupila masa Tritunovića. Održano je krasno optjele, a sarkofag predan u kapelu. Iza toga je slijedio narodni ručak uzvancima. Današnje nošlje podne u pet sati uslijedio je povratak na Cetinje, gdje je u dvorskoj bašči bio skup svih izaslanika i deputacija. Tu je održao i govor Pavle Popović, rektor beogradskog univerziteta. Večeras je mitropolit nriredio intimnu večeru, u čast kraljevskom paru. **u BEOGRAD, 21. rujna.** Današnje »Novosti« u članku: Hrvati i Njegoš, kaže: Kada je bila slava Hrv. Sokola u Zagrebu, došli su na nju kralj i kraljica. Kada se sada slavi velika nacionalna slava, na Cetinju ide samo Pavle Radić, a Hrvatska je gluha. »Novosti« hoće prikazati, da ni ban Jelčić nije mario za Njegošove ideje.

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ZAVRŠETAK PRAVNIČKOG KONGRESA.

Nova uprava.

u BEOGRAD, 21. rujna. Današ se završio pravnički kongres u Beogradu i to izlaskom u Arandelovac, jučer je izabrana nova uprava sa predsjednikom Danijelom Majeorom iz Ljubljane, a podpredsjednicima drom Hožim Mirkovićem i drom Ladislavom Poličićem.

Najnovije vijesti iz inozemstva.

(Izvor, bez i telef. vijesti Hrv. Lista.)

ZNAČAJAN ČLANAK GROFA BETHLENA.

Medžarska će poštivati međunarodno megnore, ali ne očekuje i od drugih.

u GENEVA, 21. rujna. U Revue de Geneve napisao je medžarski ministar predjedeti grof Bethlen članak u 142-om izlasku u prvom redu, da će Medžarska od god. 1926. biti prirodno potpuno samostalna. On se nije više pobliže, želi Medžarska iskreno mir i postivat će svo medžarske naredne govore, ali to isto očekuje i od drugih. Nije htio, da se Medžarska namuduje. Medžarska nema ništa protiv, ali hoće 45.000 medžarskih ljudi su isti usvojenoj državljan. Na žalost u međunarodnoj politici vladaju još ljudi koji podvajačaju, što može preko naci nrediti vrlo nepoželjnim posljedicama.

IZ VIJEĆA SAVEZA NARODA.

Danzško i moskško pitanje.

u GENEVA, 21. rujna. Jučer u vijeće Saveza naroda održano dvije sjednice. Najprije se razmatrala stara razprava između Poljske i slobodnoga grada Danzška. Donesena je odluka, kojim se Poljskoj daje pravo, da na jednom odak sirove državi slobodite i nauzile. Priznato joj je još pravo na postotno službu u danzškoj luci sa svim gradovima koje pripadaju luci. Vijeće se bavilo i pitanjem Moskšk naroda i time, da li Savez naroda ima pravo zaustavljanje i svoje u donjih odluka, koja bi dovela do izmirenja. O tom je zatražena odluka stalnog međunarodnoga suda. Lord Cecil je izjavio, ako Turzija na pitanje na odluku, koja je dopuštena u moskškome pitanju, da će Engleska priznati sibi slobodu akcije.

RAT U MAROKU.

SPANJOLSKI NEUSPJEHI — FRANCUSKA OFENZIVA.

u PARIS, 21. rujna. Čete Bekeru i Alhucemisu došle su u vrlo razgledan položaj jer je nemoguće uslijediti hure iskrcavanj dalmijskoj priobalje. U zapadnu obalu našla se vrlo živ politička na Teheran. Spanjolski se položaji vrlo uzdremali.

Francuzi su napredni pošliše ike trenjuć vlasti zadržati Sossun, Abid-el-Krim se sa svimih gradovima stanom morao povući.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

u BERLIN, 21. rujna. Danas je željezničarki poslanik poslanik ministar vanjskih poslova dr. Stresemann i podnio mu pregovore za posebni razlo-menački sporazum.

u MOSKVA, 21. rujna. Toržarske sukobe Bote u Cakrom mora otpisati svoje u talijanske vođe. Najviše je pociještli Carterad, a onda krenut prema Nanfin. Ovom su letelu ruskih toržarskih pridaje političke mučenja.

u BUDAPEŠT, 21. rujna. Revija »A. Rezel« doznanje, da se Rumunjska pošlje Chamberlainove izjave, da Engleska ne može garantirati rumunjski posjed Besarabije za slozi rusko-rumunjskog kontlikta, odlučiti sporazumiti se sa susjednim vlastima, u prvom redu s Medžarskom. S tim u vezi se dovodi doznak medžarskog poslanika u Bernu Albanskyja u Budimpešti.

u RIM, 21. rujna. Ovih dana je politički i umjetni gradovima Italije provela mnogo govora. Kao umjetni komunisti naden su činovnici u komunističkoj grupi. 185 osoba zadržano se u zatvoru.

u BUDAPEŠT, 21. rujna. Na znanje iz Rima talijanski su leteli ostali dalje vijesti.

u RIM, 21. rujna. »Corriere della Sera« doznaje, da će cielekoma opozicija napustiti asercionu i doći u parlament.

RUDETA.

u BEOGRAD, 21. rujna. Amsterdam 22.70—22.65, Beč 7.04—7.03, Berlin 13.40—13.38, Bruxelles 250—249, H. dimoneta 7.91—7.90, Geneva 10.875—10.87, London 274—273.10, Milano 232.50—232, New York 56.275—56.25, Paris 268.50—268, Prag 166.90—166.15, Sain 53.

u ZIRICH, 21. rujna. Zagreb 9.225, Beč 73 Berlin 123.50, Budimpešta 72.50, Bukurešt 2.90, London 25.115, Milano 21.30, New York 318.20, Paris 24.50, Prag 15.75, S. lica 3.75.

Dinar u Londonu 271, u New Yorku 18, Tretu 43.15—43.25, **u BUDIMPEŠTA, 21. rujna.** Dinar 1284—1285, austr. kroma 10007—10025, d. o. m. marka 10870—10700, ček kroma 2101—2119, jeva 516—522, lei 343—349, lira 2934—2932, franc. franak 3357—3411, belg. franak 3144—3165, sv. c. franak 3575—3582, engl. funta 398.50—346.50, dolar 71.385—72.085.

u BUDIMPEŠTA (Kolumbija), 21. rujna. Na današnji solam doznalo je 5063 konada vetina. Od toga je nezakladno 290 konada. Čieno se bilo, staro debele svine i a, 18.5—21.5 kr., mlade debele 24—25 kr., srednje svine 21.5—22 kr., lake svine 18.5—22.5 kr. po kg. žive vate.

Velika manifestacija Hrvatsva u Subotici.

PROSLAVA 1000-GODISNJICE HRVATSKOG KRALJEVSTVA.

Mnogobrojno učestvovanje Bunjevac-Hrvata seljaka pod hrvatskim zastavama. — Gosti iz Slavonije. — Administrator Lajos Budanović zabranio čitanje sv. mise iz klerikalnog prkosa. (Od našeg naročitog izvjestitelja).

Subotica, 21. rujna. Jučerašnja proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva bila je velika manifestacija Hrvatsva. Bunjevci su se prvi put u posljednjih 6 godina javno deklarirali Hrvatima.

U jutro je kroz grad išla svečana povorka, u kojoj je uzelo učesća oko 3000 osoba, od toga oko 2000 bunjevačkih seljaka sa subotičkih selaša, koji su svi došli pod velikim hrvatskim zastavama. Samo dobar poznavatelj Subotice i subotičkih prilika, znao je ocijeniti važnost toga događaja; da se u Subotici, dakle u t. zv. Voivodini viju hrvatske zastave i to unatoč neprilici i hajkata sa strane dvije moćne strane: prvo, sa strane službenog aparata, kao državnog, tako i gradskog. Na dan proslave nije se na varoškoj kući vidio barjak, i ako je gradski načelnik Bunjevac (Albe Malagurski).

Drugo: svećenstvo je cijelu priredbu bojkotiralo i s propovedaonicama preporučivalo pobožnom bunjevačkom svijetu, da kod ove proslave ne sudjeluje, jer da je ona protivjerska! Administrator t. zv. biskupije Lajos Budanović zabranio je svećenstvu da pricomom te slave služi misu. Učelnici je to iz prkosa, jer je slavu priredilo društvo »Neven«, koje se na posljednjoj svojoj glavnoj skupštini nije htjelo podržati jednoj klici, koju administrator Budanović inspirira. I tako se 1000-godišnjica hrvatskog kraljevstva morala među katoličkim Hrvatima održavati bez sv. mise. Sve moguće intervencije, da se bisk. administratora odvratiti od ovakve nerazumljive tvrdoglavosti, ostale su bez uspjeha. O toj će stvari biti u našem listu još govora.

Ipak su Bunjevci-Hrvati u tolikoj mjeri i s takvim oduševljenjem prisustvovali cijeloj proslavi,

Pomoć samopomoći!

POLJOPRIVREDA JE NAJSIGURNIJI NOSILAC VJERESJE.

Osnovna misao, na kojoj se osniva svako zadrujarstvo, dakle zadruga, jest: »Pomoć samopomoći!«

Ovakav se rad osniva pretežno i prvenstveno na duševnim sposobnostima. Kad misle pojedinci, koji teže za istom svrhom, snagom vlastitoga duha i sile, da je svrha, za kojom teže u životu, nemoguće postići samo vlastitim radom, tad se udružuju u zadrugu.

Kad je kuća u plamenu, tad je svakome odmah jasno, kako ne će dostići ni načovječiji rad pojednaca da se vatra ugasi. Tu je pogibalo očita, svakome lako dohvatna, te ona združuje i nepopravljive pojedince u časovito združenom radu.

Ovakih očiti neprijatelja ljudskom nastojanju imade više kao: poplava, rat, divlja zvjerad i t. d.

Pokraj tih očiti neprijatelja odupiru se nastojanju pojedinca oko postignuća što većeg blagostanja mnogi drugi neprijatelji, koji poročno ponajveći većini poljoprivrednika, niեսu tako očiti, niեսu tako razumljivi kao netom nabrojani očiti neprijatelji.

Taki su neprijatelji: dugovi uz teski kamati: nabavka loših i skupih potrepština; novčevanje poljoprivrednih proizvoda u nevršenje i u nepodesnoj pripremi; beskorisno propadanje velikog dijela proizvoda zbog nemogućnosti pojedinačnog uovnoćenja i t. d. Svakome je već jasno, da idemo u susret vremenima, nađe da smo već u njima, kadno će i opet svaki čovjek ljubomorno paziti na svaku paru primjeka, a još više izdatka. Ta već su stala vremena, kadno nam nije stalo bilo, hnde li tko povratiti dinar, dva, tri, kaošto je to bilo nazad dvije tri godine. Danas se ponovo pribčavamo okretni dinar na jednu i na drugu stranu prije, no što ga konačno izdamo!

Prošla su vremena, kadno se plačalo i 50% kamata.

Danas traži svatko, što jeftiniju vjeresiju. I tko se sad zamisli u netom receno, taj će

da se cijela Subotica zadivlja, a protivnici Hrvata da su se zgrazili. Vidjeli su i osjetili, da je u ovom velikom našem gradu problem led za Hrvatsvo!

Velika je povorka bila duga otprilike dva kilometra. Najprije su išli gosti iz Slavonije i to sokolska društva iz Osjeka z. g. i d. g., Vukovara, Dala i Vinkovaca, svega oko 300 Sokolova i Sokolica s dvije fanjare (vukovačke i vukovarske), zatim domaća društva, a iza toga nerazredna povorka zemljodolaca pod brojnim zastavama. Slavonki su gosti bili prednetom naročito pažnje. U odorama, vještvačin haljinama i odjelima, dali su povorci prekrasnu sliku. Brojni bunjevačko osnustvo pozdravljalo ih je s uslušenjem.

Na trgu kralja Tomislava otkrivena je snomen-ploča, te izrečeno više govora. Prvi je govorio bunjevački narodni pjesnik g. Josip Vuković (zvan Dido), zatim učitelj g. Matija Španović, a poslije njega prof. dr. Rudolf Horvat, koji je u prekrasnom govoru prikazao stvaranje hrvatske međimene kraljevine i hrvatske povijesti, ističući naročito ono, što se odnosi na bunjevačke Hrvate. Hrv. pjev. društvo otpjevalo je pjesmu »Slava Bogu«, Vukovaru Hrvatskoj i hrvatsku himnu. Oduševljenja nije bilo granica.

Poslije toga se povorka uputila pred crkvu oca Bunjevac, nak su pojedine skupine jedna za drugom pošle u crkvu, da se pomole Bogu za sretnu budućnost hrvatskog naroda.

Poslije podne je u parku kod željeznice bio javni nastup sokolova i sokolica, a na večer manifestacija u kazalištu s predstavom »na Duvanskom polju«.

Svi su dijelovi proslave prošli u divnom skladu i redu, tako da će se bunjevački Hrvati dugo sjećati ove velike manifestacije.

doći vrlo lako do zaključka, da je vlastiti novac najjeftiniji.

I kad to, što smo netom rekli, uvide u jednom selu nekoliko poljoprivrednika, tad su oni na najboljem način do vjeresiskog ili kreditnog zadrujarstva.

Kod vjeresijskog zadrujarstva ne postavlja se težiste na one, koji novac ulažu, dakle na one, koji časovito nemaju uporbje za svoj svršeni novac, nego se težiste postavlja na one, koji novac trebaju dakle, koji ga posjeduju za svoj n. pr. poljoprivredni rad.

Poljoprivrednik svjestan zadrugačnog gesta »Pomoć samopomoći«, rado će svoj suvišni novac pozajmiti svom vjeresniku, poštom i marljivom susjedb. uz mali kamat: jer je svrhom svoja vlastitoga duha, uvidio, da će unapredjem susjeda, koji uzahnuje, unaprijediti se i sebi, a time i on sam, koji je časovito toliko sretno, da imade suvišnog novca.

A novac pozajmljen marljivom, poštom i vjeresnom poljoprivredniku isto je tako siguran, kao da ga onaj, koji ga pozajmljuje imade u vlastitom džepu.

Poljoprivreda je najsigurniji nosilac vjeresje, tek ta vjeresja mora biti dugoročna i jeftina; najsigurniji stoga, što joj podloga zemlja; obradivo poljoprivredno tlo s jedne strane, a s druge strane najsigurnija stoga, što joj je lagan i platan marljiv, poštom i vjeresni seljak — poljoprivredni dugoročna mora biti poljoprivredna vjeresja stoga, što je žetva, košnja, kamstva i berba jednom na godinu; što tele, žirjebe, odojke, kokoši i t. d. treba za svni potpuni razvoj nekoliko mjeseci pače godina s jedne strane, a s druge strane što toin proizvođaoin ravnanu sile, kojima čovjek nije gospodar; led, poplava, zarazne bolesti, štetočini; jeftina mora biti poljoprivredna vjeresja stoga, što poljoprivredni rad nije spekulativan i što cijene poljoprivrednih proizvoda u našmanj ruku ustanovljene poljoprivrednik sam.

Svima tima predvietima udovoljava jedino i potpuno zadruga poljoprivredna vjeresja, a to

stoga, što je njoj na raspoložbi vlastiti novac poljoprivrednik, što joj je uprava jeftina.

U današnje prilagano doba od nekoliko tisuć godina na mnogo veći niz mršavih godina morali bi naši vrijedni poljoprivrednici mnogo razmisliti o poljoprivrednom zadrugačnom vjeresiskom radu.

Vrlo lijep primjer takoga rada daje nam Hrvatska seljačka zadruga u Valnovu.

Drugi oblik zadrugačnog rada, što no ga poljoprivrednicima nalaze misao: Pomoć samopomoći jest t. zv. nabavilački zadrugač rad.

Koliko gospodarskih potrepština treba godišnje svaka naša kuća naših vrijednih poljoprivrednika? Puno lemeć, crveno drvo, oknašica, vjetročica, trijer, potkova, gvođe za oklivanje kola, modra galica, rafija, marvinska sol, različiti sieme i dr. sve te potrepštine treba gotovo godišnje svaki seljak. A gdje ih on nabavlja, uz koju cijenu i u kojoj kakvoći? Komu u koristi ide zarada kod prodaje tih potrepština?

Sve su to pitanja; o kojima se mora pozabaviti naš misaoni poljoprivrednik i na koja mora naći odgovor.

Poljoprivrednici naprednijih zemalja oahši su na sva ta pitanja jedan odgovor, koji glasi: Poljoprivrednici treba da sami osnuju svoje nabavilačke zadruge i da se uz pomoć takih zadruga opskrbljuju gospodarskim potrepštinama.

Mi držimo, da ni naš poljoprivrednik ne će naći bolji odgovor na gornja pitanja.

Treći je oblik poljoprivrednog zadrugačnog rada t. zv. proizvođaoin ili produktivno zadrugačstvo.

Nastoj svoje proizvode prodavati zadrugačno!

Nastoj svoje proizvode u oplemenjenom obliku bacati na tržište!

To su puveti, kojima ide proizvođaoin zadrugačstvo. Svima će misle seljacija biti dobro poznato, da su svi poljodjelci proizvodi jeftiniji dođe, dok su u seljačkim rukama. No čim u proizvodnji dođu u seljačija trgovaca i industrijalaca da odmah nerazumljeno poskupe. Čitamo dnevno u novinama o borbanama proizvođačaka šećerne repe i šećerana, proizvođačaka konoplje i kudeljara i t. d.

Svemu tome daje se stati na put na ogromnu korist samih poljoprivrednika jedino zdravim proizvodnim zadrugačstvom.

Radie i Hrvati.

SLUŽBENI BUGARSKI ORGAN »LA BULGARIE« O RADICU POSLJE NJEGOVE NEVJERE. — BUDUCNOST LEZI NA STRANI HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

Posebni beogradski izvjestitelj sofijskog dnevnika »La Bulgarie« piše pod gornjim naslovom u glavnom ovako: Politika Radie i njegovo okoline još je uvijek vrlo misteriozna. Radie je do sada dosta govorio, ali nije još pripočeo ni opravdanu promjenu u svom političkom držanju i opreke između svojih prijašnjih i sadašnjih govora. Radieva vjeresnost u Beogradu mjeri se prema njegovoj vjeresnosti u hrvatskom narodu. No hojati se, da će u Hrvatskoj uskrsiti nova stranka, koja bi mogla na izborima operirati, pače izbrišati Radiea, Beogradska štampa tiska Radiea među narod, da se i sa svojim vjernim sljedbenicima sporazumi, no Radie to izbjegava i radi iznabnije sastanke intencitane po društva, kao što je to bilo na sleta Hrv. Škola u Zagrebu, na velikom sjedni u Ljubljani, no i tu je okupio oko sebe omanji broj. Nasuprot Hrv. Zelodolca (»Association«) spozivlje i održuje javne sastanke, na kojima se pretvara situacija i njezin program. U ostalom sadanje mišljenje hrvatskog naroda može prosludivati samo no uslušesima izbora i samopravna tijela, u kojima je već do sada izblila jedinstavna hrvatska fronta na čelu joj hrvatska »Zajednica«. Radie nastoji beogradske vladajuće krugove predobiti za promjenu činovnika, koji su ozogorili pristase njegove stranke i na taj način utvrditi svoj položaj, no u Beogradu niեսu skloni tomu njegovom nastojanju, jer drže, da među Hrvatima ne će ni to upadati, ni razbiti hrvatsku frontu, kojoj se no malo pridaju i Davidovičeva grupa.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
151M PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 211. (1631.)

OSIJEK, SRIJEDA 30. RUJNA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Politička situacija.

ZATIŠJE. — SKORI POVRATAK KRALJEVI I PAŠIĆEV. — ZAŠTO RADIĆ NIJE OTPUTOVAO U PARIS.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. I pored dolaska većeg broja ministara u Beograd politička situacija nije danas zabiježila nijednog važnog momenta. Za danas je zakazana konferencija vlade odložena, te će se održati sutra u 11 sati i baviti isključivo resornim pitanjima. Ciljevi današnjeg dana ministri su posvetili razmatranju pojedinih važnih resornih pitanja. Potvrdilo se vijest vašeg dopisnika o skorom povratku kraljevičkog para i Nikole Pašića u Beograd.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. Dolaskom ministara u Beograd počeli su narodni poslanici naročito radikalni obilaziti u svrhu intervencija po raznim ministarstvima. Doputovao je u Beograd i radikalni poslanik iz Bosne Dušan Subotić. Vaš je dopisnik imao kratki razgovor s njime i tom ga je prilikom pitao, da li postoji nezadovoljstvo među

bosanskim radikalima. Nezadovoljstvo zaista postoji odgovorio je Subotić, a zašto? — Samo zato što se sumnja u dobar ishod ovoga sporazuma. Bosna je zemlja u kojoj se danas često čuje narodna poslovice: koga su zmije ujele, taj se i guštera boji.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. Večerašnja Pribičevićeva »Reč« donosi ovu vijest: Prema informacijama koje smo dobili s pouzdane strane uzrok radi kojega je Radić izmijenio odluku da ne ide u Paris nego u Zagreb leži u tom, što je Radiću u Genevi bilo s namjerom od strane dostavljeno, da njegov posjet nije u Parisu poželjan. To se dogodilo nakon Radićevih izjava u kojima je na najpogrdniji način se izražavao o Francuzima i o Francuskoj.

PRED REKONSTRUKCIJOM. Na široj bazi.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. Kralj treba da dođe kako je vaš dopisnik javio izmedu 2. i 3. listopada. Dotazak Pašićev se očekuje do 1. listopada. U izvjesnim se političkim krugovima tvrdi, da bi po povratku g. Pašića imalo doći do rekonstrukcije vlade. Večerašnje »Novosti« pišu, da će se tom prilikom pretresati pitanje o jednoj široj kombinaciji za koncentraciju, a ako ta ne uspije, da će se izvršiti rekonstrukcija, da li se sporazum bolje izvrši. U tom duhu bit će provedene i neke izmjene nekih članova.

NI U PARIS NI U PRAG. Radićev povratak.

v ZAGREB, 29. rujna. Vodstvo Hrv. seljačke stranke primilo je iz Svjetske vijesti da će se g. Radić 1. listopada vratiti u Zagreb, prema tomu će izostati put u Paris. Malo vjerojatnost ima vijest, da će g. Radić krenuti preko Praga u Zagreb. On će po svoj prilici stići preko Milana.

PROSVJETNI ZAKON.

Prvi je na redu zakon o osnovnim školama.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. U ministarstvu prosvjete marljivo se radi na spremanju pojedinih zakonskih projekata. Tako na zakonskom projektu o osnovnim školama. Pribičevićev projekat o tim školama bit će vraćen natrag radi izvjesnih izmjena. Nakon projekta o osnovnim školama doći će red na projekat o srednjim školama, o sveučilišnim nastavima i o zadužbinama.

HRVATSKI SELJAČKI NAROD.

v ZAGREB, 29. rujna. U četvrtak će u Zagrebu početi izlaziti »Hrvatski seljački narod«, organ Hrvatskog narodnog federalističkog Saveza.

CANKOV U RIMU.

Ciljevi talijanske politike.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. Večerašnje »Novosti« donose iz Rima o ciljevima Cankovljeva posjeta u Rimu. Ti bi ciljevi bili: 1. Cankov dolazi u Rim zbog zajma, koji se već odavno sprema. 2. Dolazi radi političkih ciljeva, jer se u Rimu već odavno radi na tom, da Rim postane centar balkanske politike, koja bi se imala prema tome provoditi u duhu talijanske politike. To je želja Mussolinija i njegove vlade.

NOVA ALBANSKA VLADA.

Pod predsjedništvom Ahmed-begovin.

v BEOGRAD, 29. rujna. Pod predsjedništvom Ahmed-bega Zogu obrazovana je jučer nova albanska vlada. Ministar je za vanjske poslove Tutulani, za gradjevinu i unutarnje poslove Musa Juka. Tutulani je bio ministar pravde u Ahmed-begovu kabinetu a Musa Juka je bivši načelnik Škadrë. Svi portfelji nisu prema tomu popunjeni, na ču Ahmed-beg Zogu naknadno popuniti svoj kabinet.

UNAPREĐENJA.

v ZAGREB, 29. rujna. Današnje »Narodne Novine« donose imenovanje bivšeg pokrajinskog namjesnika dra Ernesta Čimića vijećnikom stola sedmorice. — Kraljevim ukazom unapređen je sudski pristav u Našicama Radoslav Hubar iz 7. u 6. grupu I. kategorije. — Sudbeni pristav Slavko Čir unapređen je iz 7. u 6. grupu I. kat. kod kotarskoga suda u Sidu.

RUSKO-TALIJANSKI SAVEZ.

v BERLIN, 29. rujna. Prema londonskom listu »Daily News«, Mussolini je ponudio sovjetskoj vladi savez. Pregovori o tom su znano napredovali.

LABURISTI I KOMUNISTI.

Kongres laburista u Liverpoolu.

LONDON, 29. rujna. Danas se u Liverpoolu otvara godišnji kongres engleske radničke stranke, na kome će se najviše raspravljati o držanju engleske radničke stranke prema komunistima. Prošle godine kongres je većinom glasova odbacio predlog komunista, koji su nudili da se sjedne sa radničkom strankom. Ovogodišnji predsjednik kongresa g. Grant izjavio je saradniku »Sunday Timesa« da će kongres i ove godine jasno reći, da je radnička stranka protiv svake nasilne revolucije i da ona nema ništa zajedničkog sa državicima takovih metoda.

UBICA VOJVODE PANIĆEV PRED SUDOM.

Protogerov u Beču.

v BEČ, 29. rujna. Sutra počinje ovdje proces protiv Mencia Carnicina, koji je na 8. svibnja o. g. za vrijeme predstava u Burgteatru ubila poznatog macedonskog revolucionarca Todora Panicu. Premda bugarsko poslanstvo u Beču i sofijska vlada najodlučnije poriču svaku vezu s njezinim zločinom, te su veze i tek dokazane za vrijeme istrage. Sofijska štampa slavi Mencia Carnicin kao bugarsku narodnu junakinju, i iz Sofije su doznačene velike svote novaca za njezinu obranu i njezino oslobođenje. U tu svrhu doputovao je u Beč pročelnik odbora Makedonske organizacije Protogerov, koji će poslije toga krenuti u Genevu, da prisustvuje 15. listopada kongresu narodnih manjina.

RAKOŠI RODEN U SUBOTICI.

Roditelji i sestire vrljedn, a braća komunisti.

v SUBOTICA, 29. rujna. Kako je poznato, u Budimpešti stoji pred sudom bivši komesar boljševičke vlade u Madžarskoj Matija Rakoši. On je rođen u Subotici, gdje mu roditelji i sestra još i danas borave. Oni su mirni trgovci, dok su dvojica braće Rakošijevce u Parisu, gdje rade na komunističkoj propagandi.

PJESMA I MRŽNJA PROTIV DRŽAVE.

v ZAGREB, 29. rujna. Posljednji broj tjednika »Mladohrvatski pokret« zaplijenjen je zbog jedne pjesme Đure Kumičića, u kojoj je državno odvičništvo konstatovalo mržnju protiv države i rasolbrivanje plemenskih strasti.

ČIČERIN U WARSZAWI.

Pobjeda poljske vanjske politike.

v WARSZAWA, 29. rujna. Listovi se bave Čičerinovim posjetom u Poljskoj. »Kurier Poljski« utvrđuje, da je taj posjet pobjeda poljske vanjske politike i dokaz, da je nova politika u Evropi nemoguća bez Poljske. »Kurier Parany« ne piše ni malo gostofobno o Čičerini. Kaže, da se ne smije zaboraviti, da Rusija danas provodi istu politiku koju je provodila i za vrijeme carsva. Nacionalistička štampa pozdravlja Čičerina uplućujući u njegov posjet protunijemacke tendence. Ta štampa drži, da će Čičerinov posjet otrijezni Njemačku i pokazati pravu vrijednost Rapalskoga ugovora.

v RIM, 29. rujna. Kako javljaju iz Warszawe, Čičerin je primio novinare da im razjasni svrhu svojega posjeta u Poljskoj. Isticao je naročito svrhu engleske politike, koja ide za tim, da izolira Rusiju.

SPORAZUM AMERIKE I FRANCUSKE JE OSIGURAN.

Caillaux vraća se na 3. listopada u Paris.

v PARIS, 29. rujna. »Petit Parisien« javlja, da su se francuska i američka komisija sastali na plezurnu sjednicu pod predsjedanjem Mellon i da je Caillaux tom prigodom predao svoj novi prijedlog. Još se nije mogla saznati kako je američka delegacija primila te nove prijedloge. Međutim se vjeruje, da su se neprestanim kontaktom između francuskih i američkih eksperata mnoge nesuglasice uklonile, čemu je mnogo doprineo ručak, koji je u nedjelju priredio Mellon u počast Caillauxa i njegovih saradnika. Tvrdi se, da je tom prilikom Francuzima uspjelo prikazati Američanima teško ekonomsko stanje, a ujedno naglasiti njihovu dobru volju u plaćanju dugova. Kako saznaje agencija »Roma« Caillaux je odnio da 3. listopada otputuje iz Washingtona, jer se drži sigurnim da će se dole poslići sporazum. Da će do zaključne sigurno doći i to ne treba sumnjati, javlja agencija »Roma«. Usprikos svim kontradiktornim vijestima štampne o držanju američke delegacije sporazum Amerike i Francuske je osiguran.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-64, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 80.—

BROJ 219. (1636.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK, 6. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI

Gosp. Stjepan Radić u Beogradu.

NIJEVOVA AKCIJA ZA ULAZAK U VLADU. — ŠTO NAMJERAVAJU RADIKALI?

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Prekosutra dolazi u Beograd vođa Hrv. seljačke stranke G. Stjepan Radić. Politički su krugovi uvjereni, da je pravilni cilj ovom dolasku g. Radića, što on želi da izgleda sve one zaprijetke, koje se stavljaju niezovom ulasku u vladu. G. Stjepan Radić kako politički krugovi drže ne bi htio, da doživi taj neuspjeh, da nakon što je toliko puta i pred tolikim novinarima izjavljivao, da je njegov ulaz u vladu ne samo sigurna stvar nego i željena s najvišeg mjesta, da mu se sve to svrši time, da ne uđe u vladu.

Međutim prema raspoloženju radikala ne želi se Radićev ulaz u vladu, pa će se staviti niz zaprijetke, a jedna od tih će biti, da će se tražiti izbori u jednom okrugu, u kojem bi imali svi radićevski poslanici položiti mandate, da se dode do novoga izbora u kojem bi bio izabran g. Stjepan Radić i nekoji članovi vodstva njegove stranke.

Nadaše se spominje u današnjim »Novostima«, da bi g. Radić u najboljem slučaju ušao u vladu kao ministar bez portfelja.

Početak konferencije u Locarnu.

LUTHEROVE I STRESSEMANOVE IZJAVE: SAMO NA OSNOVI RAVNOPRAVNOSTI SVIH DRŽAVA. — CHAMBERLAIN VELI: NE TREBA SE MNOGO OČEKIVATI OD TE KONFERENCIJE.

v PARIS, 5. 10. Danas u 11 sati otvorena je u Locarnu pod predsjedanjem Chamberlaina konferencija vanjskih ministara. Dohvata se utisak od svih delegacija: i savezničkih i njemačkih da je početna želja postići ovdje pozitivan rezultat. Međutim se nevjericu da konferencija raspolaže s dovoljno vremena i materijala, da sastavi definitivni tekst pakta sigurnosti, pa će se ovaj put ograničiti na sastav općih principa koji će vršiti ulogu kao putokaz. Održana je jutros svečana služba božja za dobar uspjeh ove konferencije.

v LOCARNO, 5. listopada. Danas je njemački ministar vanjskih poslova dr. Stressemann i državni kancelar Luther primio novinare njemačke i inozemne štampice. Dr. Luther je izjavio, da će Njemačka doprinijeti sve da se konačno uspostavi istinski mir. To je moguće samo na osnovi ravnopravnosti svih država. Dr. Stressemann je naglasio, da njemačko-ruski trgovački ugovor nema političke pozadine nego isključivo gospodarsku tendenciju. Njemačka ne će da se veže niti s istom niti sa zapadom.

»Montagpost« označuje program pregovora u Locarnu na slijedeći način: 1. Zapadni sigurnosni ugovor i 2. Istočni arbitražni ugovori, koji će biti na koncu ratificirani od parlamenta. Jedna kasnija konferencija biti će sazvana za svečano potpisivanje čitavog sistema ugovora. Kako »Berliner Anzeiger« javlja ovo stajalište zastupa i Engleska.

v PARIS, 5. listopada. Ovdajšnje novine podvrgavaju kritici Stressemannove i Lutherove izjave u Locarnu. »Petit Parisien« pokazuje na pojedine poteškoće u radu konferencije u Locarnu, ali ipak ističe optimizam, koji vlada kod pojedinih delegacija. »Echo de Paris« veli: Briand igra tešku partiju, ali treba imati povjerenja u njegovu razboritost. List preporučuje Češkoj, Francuskoj i Poljskoj, da se što većma zbliže za očuvanje svojih interesa u srednjoj Evropi.

v Locarno, 5. listopada. Chamberlain je izjavio novinarima, da se u Locarnu raspravlja o teškim i važnim pitanjima, ali da se on ipak nada povoljnom rezultatu. U ostalom naglasio je Chamberlain ne treba se mnogo očekivati od te konferencije.

Političko kretanje u Beogradu.

POVRATAK GG. DAVIDOVIĆA I ŽIVKOVIĆA. — SVETIZAR Pribićević i PREČANSKI FRONT.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Danas se u Beogradu povratio predsjednik demokratske stranke g. Ljuba Davidović i predsjednik radikalnog kluba g. Ljuba Živković, koji je došao iz Vojvodine. Obojica su se zadržali duže vremena u svojim klubovima i izvijestili svoje poslaničke drugove o svojim putovanjima.

Isto je tako danas, a napose jučer bio živahan rad među samostalnim demokratima. Jučer su držali konferenciju glavnog vijeća i kooptirali neke nove članove, među njima dra Kramera, pa su zaključili, da u prosincu održe u Beogradu kongres stranke i jednu javnu skupštinu na kojoj bi pili u radikalnu stranku.

ŠJEDNICA VLADE.

Raspravljena su većinom formalna pitanja. — Zajam beogradskoj općini.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Danas prije podne održala se napokon sjednica ministarskoga savjeta. Bili su prisutni svi radikalni ministri koji se nalaze u Beogradu. Od radićevaca prisutan je samo Pavle Radić. Sjednica je trajala od 10 do 1

g. Svet. Pribićević održao duži govor. Na njihovu se vijeću raspravljalo također o stanju i o akciji stranke u zemlji.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. S posebnim se zanimanjem danas popratio dolazak bivšeg ministra Šuma i ruda dra Zerjava u Beograd. S time se drži da je demantovano ono što se nagadalo o niemu i njegovu ulazu u radikalnu stranku. No još uvijek postoji jedna kombinacija: Ako Pribićević sa svojom užom grupom zaista pokrete u javnosti takva akcija ne bi našla na odziv u Sloveniji, strogog stranke i jednu javnu skupštinu na kojoj bi pili u radikalnu stranku.

sat i pretresla su se na njoj u glavnom formalna pitanja. Tako je na primjer dr. Ninčić izvjestio o radu u Genevi, a ostali ministri o putu kralja po Dalmaciji. Nakon toga uzeo je riječ ministar financija dr. Stojadinović, da govori o prijedlogu za zajam beogradskoj općini. Taj bi zajam iznosio dvanaest milijuna dinara. Ministarski je savjet ovaj prijedlog u načelu primio i zaključio, da se provede taj zajam kroz novi proračun.

Izborne vijesti.

Gradski izbori u Sisku i u Križevcima.

c. KRIZEVCI, 5. listopada. Jučer su se ovdje obavili gradski izbori za 20 gradskih zastupnika. Seljačka je stranka dobila 8, socijalisti, komunisti, Davidovičevci i radikali po jednoga, a Hrv. Zajednica 6.

c. SISAK, 5. listopada. Jučer su se ovdje održala 24 gradska zastupnika. Seljačka je stranka dobila 9, Hrvatska Zajednica 7, socijalisti 2, komunisti 3, Pribićević 5, činovnička lista 1.

Vijesti iz Beograda.

Nezadovoljni srijemski radikali. — Amnestija u Crnoj Gori uzrokom općeg nezadovoljstva.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Kako se ovdje saznaje, jučerašnji radikalni zbor u Rumi nije uspio. Najavljuje se 5000 učesnika a bilo ih je oko 200. Glavni govornik dr. Zarko Miladinović bio je više puta prekidani, pa je često mijenjao smjer svojih izlaganja.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Među crnogorskim pučanstvom vlada nakon kraljeve odlaska nezadovoljstvo s postupkom vlade. Vlada je predložila na amnestiju političke krivice počinjene do 31. prosinca 1924. Ta amnestija je trebala obuhvatiti i onih 50 odmetnika koji već godinu dana čame u četinskim kazamatama bez suda i bez istrage. Nezadovoljna su naročito ona piemena iz čije sredine potiču utamničeni odmetnici.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Ministar trgovine i industrije dr. Kralja je pošao je, pošto se najavljena konferencija ministara Radićevaca u Zagrebu nije održala, u Varaždin gdje se zadržava u svemu jedan dan i večeras pređe Zagreba kreću u Beograd.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Po riješenju ministarstva pošte i brzoputa povišena je pristojba za hitnu isporuku paketa u inozemstvo 7.50 do 10 D.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. U ministarstvu saobčaća radi se na projektu o povećanju lučkih pristojbi na dalmatinskom Primorju i to za 300% kako bi se izjednačio s talijanskima.

v BEOGRAD, 5. listopada. Bugarski se poslanik na našem dvoru g. Vakarević povratio danas u Beograd. Najveći dio odsustva proboravio je na liječenju u Sloveniji.

Razne vijesti.

Budući Svesokolski slet. — Izgradnja kotorske luke. — Ubijen član ist. direktorija u Firenci. — Rasprava protiv ubojice Bethauera.

c. ZAGREB, 5. listopada. Budući Svesokolski slet održati će se u Pragu od 4. do 6. srpnja 1926.

c. KOTOR, 5. listopada. U najskorije vrijeme biti će završeni radovi u uređenju obale u Južnoj Dalmaciji. Vlada namjerava Kotersku luku učiniti pored splitske najvećom Jadranskom lukom.

c. FIRENZE, 5. listopada. Danas oko 9 sati raštrkala se po gradu vijest, da je ubijen član fašističkog direktorija Luporini. Nastalo je živo uzbuđenje među fašistima. Misli se, da je Luporinijev ubojica neki Giovanni Penzolini, pa ga je masa pucajući iz revolvera ganjala i teško ranila, tako da je morao biti prevezen u bolnicu. Kazalšta, kinematografi i javni lokali zatvoreni su u znak žalosti. Povelca se odmah istraga, da se nadu sudionici zločina, a vlast je poduzela sve mjere da se sprječie incidenti.

c. BEČ, 5. listopada. Danas je ovdje pred porotnim sudom započeo proces protiv ubojice poznatoga književnika Huga Bethauera. Čiji je roman Turbna ulica izašao u »Hrv. Listu«.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-80 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 221. (1638.)

OSIJEK ČETVRTAK 8. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI

Značenje splitske rezolucije.

PROTIV RADIČEVŠTINE TREBA DA SE UJEDINE HRVATSKI SELJACI SA SVOJOM NARODNOM INTELIGENCIJOM.

u ZAGREB, 7. listopada. Sutrašnji »Hrvatski Seljački Narod« donosi opširan članak pod naslovom »Značenje splitske rezolucije«. Tu se veli, da je borbenu zastavu hrvatskog naroda uzelo u svoje ruke hrvatsko seljaštvo i iz svoje duše napisalo ovaj program.

Narod smo hrvatski bili, jesmo i biti ćemo, a nikakav dio nekakvog bezimnog naroda. Hoćemo celovitu samostalnu i slobodnu Hrvatsku, a u zajednici sa Srbima, Slovincima i Crnogorcima. Radića i radičevštinu, a iz svojih redova izabere hoćemo u slobodnoj Hrvatskoj domovini hrvatsku pravcu i seljačka prava. Nikada hrvatski narod nećemo u slobodnoj Hrvatskoj podložan, a nikada više hrvatski seljak neće biti smet. To je naše hrvatsko pravo, izbrisati ga ne će dok živi zadnji i jedan od nas. Splitska rezolucija imade utri put, da u ovom teškom vremenu hrvatski narod svoj borbeni front još više učvrsti i to tako što će hrvatski seljački narod sa jedne strane čvrsto ostati na svojem hrvatskom seljačkom programu, a sa druge strane što će narodna inteligencija poprimiti glavna načela seljačkog programa, još se više približiti uz srčaku i većinu narodnu, uz seljačke redove.

Stjepan Radić pred ulaskom u vladu.

AUDIJENCIJA KOD KRALJA.— DVIJE VAŽNE IZJAVE.

u BEOGRAD, 7. listopada. Jutros u 7 i pol sati doputovao je zagrebačkim brzim vlakom u Beograd g. Stjepan Radić sa suprugom sa svojim zetom g. Košutićem i s drom Kežmanom. Na stanici su ih dočekali beogradski radičevci i jedna manja grupa novinara. Da bi se izbjegli razgovori s novinarima proveli su g. Pavle Radić i g. Marženka Stjepana Radića ispod ruke kroz komesarijat željezničkog redarstva do automobila. Ali tu je bio g. Radić saljetan od novinara, koji su ga pitali nešto je dosao. On je odgovorio, da je u prvom redu dosao za to, da bi izveštio kralja o radu zenske konferencije, a napose da ga izveštio o nekim svojim utiscima. Tako na primjer kako je djelovao sporazum na Turke i Poljake. I još mnogo toga, rekao je g. Radić, što su saopćili javnosti kad svršim razgovor s kraljem. U dvoru je g. Radić ostao od 10 do 12 sati. Na izlasku su ga dočekali novinari, kojima je saopćio, da kralj odlazi u Topolu, da je on o tom bio obaviješten, pa je smatrao potrebnim da kralju iznese svoja gledišta o mnogim pitanjima i o nekim zakonskim projektima. S kraljem je naročito dugo razgovarao o saobraćajnim pitanjima naše zemlje, a čitav sat, veli g. Radić, izlagao sam kralju svoje gledište na rješavanje iseljeničkog pitanja. Razložio sam kralju potrebu da se u ministarstvu vanjskih poslova ustanovi iseljenički odsjek kojemu bi bio na čelu jedan državni podsekretar. Konačno smo razgovarali o zajmu. G. Radić je kralju predložio, da se potraži zajam kod Jugoslavena u Americi, i naglasio je da ova ideja kralja neobično razveselila, jer će ovo biti naš internu zajam i ako ćemo ga dobiti iz Amerike.

Svoje izjave svršio je g. Radić ovako: Moj ulaz u vladu je svršena stvar. To je želja najširih krugova. Radi se samo još modalitetu. Radić je još u 6 sati navečer ponovno primio novinare i dao im podužu izjavu, ali je posebno naglasio ponovno, da njegov ulaz u vladu ne stoji nikakva iača zapreka na putu. To hoće kralj a ministar vanjskih poslova g. Ničić mu je saopćio na povratku iz Geneve, da je na to pristao i g. Pašić. Sada se samo radi o modalitetu mog ulaska u vladu.

Nadalje g. Radić ističe pred novinarima kako u vladi nema nikakvih sukoba, šta više, da ih ne može ni da bude. Za čipovnike koji ne odobravaju sporazum RR kazao je g. Radić, da je posve opravdano da snose sve zakonske posljedice.

u BEOGRAD, 7. listopada. Današnje apodiktičke tvrdnje g. Stjepana Radića do on stoji pred ulazom u vladu, djelovale su na političke krugove kao jedno malo iznenađenje. One su izrečene na samom pragu dvora i ponovljene novinarima na jedan način, koji isključuje svaku sumnju, pa baš ovakav način na ovakvim mjestima djelovao je, te je raspršena svaka skepsa u tom pogledu. Danas politički Beograd vjeruje da g. Radić zaista stoji pred ulazom u vladu. Doduše se sumnja, da bi ušao kao predsjednik vlade i ako je to g. Radić naglasio u obje izjave, da on ulazi u vladu da zamijeni g. Pašića, kada je on zapriječen, da bi tako rad u vladi brže tekao.

u BEOGRAD, 7. listopada. Jutros je doputovao u Beograd g. Aca Stanolević. Vjerovatno se požurio, da opet ne da prilike g. Radiću da ga potraži kod kuće. G. Radić će ipak doskora pohoditi jedan dio Srbije i to Topolu, da položi vijenac na grob kralja Petra. Nadalje bi pohodio Velikovu krajinu, kamo ga zove bivši demokratski poslanik pop Doka Popović.

JEDNA INTERESANTNA «HRVATOVA» INFORMACIJA.

Povodom predstojećeg Balugdžičevog puta u Moskvu.

u ZAGREB, 7. listopada. Povodom vijesti o novoj politici države SHS prema Sovjetskoj Rusiji i o polasku Balugdžića u Moskvu donosi sutrašnji »Hrvat« interesantnu informaciju o Radićevu boravku u Moskvi. Radić će sebi, kaže »Hrvat«, prisvojiti zasluge ako dođe do zblženja između Beograda i Moskve i ako je Radić baš lično razio od Čičerina, da ne stupa u diplomatske pregovore s Beogradom dok on, Radić, ne ostvari republiku. »Hrvats«, koji veli, da se bratskom iznenađen između Poljske i Rusije imadu radovati svi Slavani konstatuje, da bi približenje između Rusije i države SHS samo koristilo našoj politici obzirom na imperijalističke težnje Italije. Ako dođe do toga približenja, to ne će biti zasluga Stjepana Radića nego gosp. Ničića i g. Pašića.

RATNA TURSKA SPREMANJA.

Turska će svoja prava braniti oružjem.

u CARIGRAD, 7. listopada. Javno mišljenje u Turskoj je pozorno, ali nipošto uzbuđeno. Ratne pripreme su u cijeloj državi u punom letku, a i službena štampa piše bez ikakvog oklika otvoreno. Osnobito su oštre sve vladine novine, koje vele, da će Turska oružjem braniti svoja prava protiv reakcionarne engleske vlade.

Pouzdanost se zna, da je dosada zapadno od Mosula okupljeno oko 70.000 turskih vojnika, a učinjeno je sve, da se utvrde i osiguraju Dardanele i na taj način sprječavaju eventualno zaposjednutu Carigrada po Englezima.

SVE OVISI O ISKRETNOSTI NJEMAČKE.

U Locarnu još nema rezultata. — Stressemanova bolest.

u PARIS, 7. listopada. Konferenciju u Locarnu još uvijek prate optimistički komentari štampe, premda većina listova naglasuju, da još ne predleži nikakav konkretan rezultat koji bi dao naslutiti potpuni rezultat konferencije. Sutra dolaze tri prekosutra odlučna pitanja na rješavanje, a to je pitanje ulaska Njemačke u Savez naroda i pitanje francuskog garancionoga pakta. Uvodni članak u današnjem »Le Temps« pisan je u napadno pesimističkom koloritu, veleći, da je pitanje, hoće li nakon potpisa pakta biti osiguran mir. To ovisi o iskrenosti Njemačke.

u LOCARNO, 7. listopada. Prema mišljenju zastupnika antantnih vlada moći će se garancioni pakt bezodvlačno ratificirati, a stupiti će na snagu po pristupu Njemačke u Savez naroda. Briand je dao izjavu, da je nastojanje Francuske, da pakt ne bude zaprijetka intervenciji Francuske u Poljskoj i Čehoslovačkoj za slučaj da bi se Njemačka latila sile, premda je Njemačka s obim država sklopila arbitražni ugovor, koji će Francuska morati garantirati. Chamberlain i Vandervelde podupri su ovu Briandovu izjavu. Stressemann je u glavnim linijama izložio stanovište Njemačke.

u LOCARNO, 7. listopada. U krugovima njemačke delegacije demantira se vijest, da bi Stressemanova bolest, koja je donekle zatrogala rad konferencije, imala diplomatski karakter. Nije isključeno, da će dru Stressemannu biti potreban odmor od nekoliko dana. Za to vrijeme će raditi komisija juridičkih stručnjaka, a nije isključeno da do petka stignu u Locarno češko-slovački i poljski ministri vanjskih poslova.

KONCERTAT «KOLA» U PARISU.

Veliki uspjeh kod publike i muzičara.

u ZAGREB, 7. listopada. Koncertat što ga je Hrv. pjevačko društvo »Kolo« priredilo u Parisu, našao je na vrlo srdačan prijem i pobudio velik uspjeh kod francuske publike i kod francuskih muzičara. Odlučni kazališni list »Comodia« donosi opširan pohvalan članak o tome koncertu. U ponedjeljak su pjevači pohodili »Neznana« junaka i položili vijenac.

POKAJNIK.

u ZAGREB, 7. listopada. Jučer se zagrebačkom redarstvu prijavio jedan čovjek i izjavio, da je još godine 1919. počinio grabežno umorstvo. Pošto ga je grizla savjest dosao se prijaviti. Policijska vodi istragu da nađe sukrovice.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 136 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDEJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 222. (1639.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 9. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Žrtvovanje hrvatske obale Italiji.

TO JE PLOD RADA STJEPANA RADIĆA.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. Pod naslovom »Talijanaca, Radićevci šute na ove krupne događaje ne Nettovskih konvencija« piše sutrašnji »Hrv« u našoj vanjskoj politici, jer su 5. kolo u vladi. Oni su povodom izvještaja u talijanskoj štampi, da šute, jer se njihov čitav narodni rad sastoji u tom, da hrvatska obala Jadrana predana u interesu da Stjepanu Radiću nabave jedan ministarski fotelju u Beogradu, Italiji je žrtvovana naša čitava sjeverna obala, a Sušak i Bakar pa zahtjev Italije isključeni su od naše pogodovne tarife. To su sve plodovi rada Stjepana Radića.

Nije se čuditi beogradskim kontinentalnim državnicima, koji nijesu nikada posvećivali velike pozornice našoj pomorskoj politici i hrvatskim interesima na moru, ali je sramota da se ovo žrtvovanje hrvatske obale Italiji događa pod vladom naša; Sporazum s velikosrpskim programom Nikočinog narodnog sporazuma, u kojoj sjede kole Pašića i sporazum s Italijom Benita Mussolinija, koji se geriraju da su predstavnici hrvatskog linija.

Stjepan Radić u Topoli

CIJLOKUPNA POPODNEVNA ŠTAMPA KUD RADIĆA ZBOG NIEGOVIH IZJAVA POSLIJE AUDIENCIJE KOD KRALJA. — PITANJE RADIĆEVA ULASKA U VLADU.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Danas u 10 sati zilaze, u kojem svojstvu će biti. Većina političara prije podne otputovao je Stjepan Radić sa suprugu i ostalom pratnjom u kojoj je i dr Maček i podpredsjednik. Isto tako se u političkim krugovima podržava sumnja da li će vladina koalicija duže trajati. Naravno se očekuje, da se ojačava ona grupa radikala koja ne simpatizira s ovom vladinom koalicijom i to neposredno nakon Radićevih izjava o njegovu ulazu u vladu. Oni se nadaju, uza sve to što Radić apodiktiki tvrdi da je Pašić i duševno jak da bi mogao odmah preuzeti poslove vlade, pa bi mu trebalo naći zamjenika. Već sama pomisao na zamjenika uzbuđuje u radikalnim krugovima trzavice. Sigurno je, ne povede i ako se vraća u Beograd ne vraća se toliko fizički i duševno jak da bi mogao odmah preuzeti poslove vlade, pa bi mu trebalo naći zamjenika. Već sama pomisao na zamjenika uzbuđuje u radikalnim krugovima trzavice. Sigurno je, ne povede i ako se vraća u Beograd ne vraća se toliko fizički i duševno jak da bi mogao odmah preuzeti poslove vlade, pa bi mu trebalo naći zamjenika. Već sama pomisao na zamjenika uzbuđuje u radikalnim krugovima trzavice. Sigurno je, ne povede i ako se vraća u Beograd ne vraća se toliko fizički i duševno jak da bi mogao odmah preuzeti poslove vlade, pa bi mu trebalo naći zamjenika.

PAŠIČEV SE POVRATAK OČEKUJE DO SUBOTE.

Zbog toga nije održana konferencija vlade. u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Sutra bi imao z. Pašić stići u Beograd. To je opće uvjerenje. Ali sh ima, koji ga čekaju za subotu. U tom očekivanju Pašića nije održana sjednica ni konferencija vlade. Jedini je ekonomski finansijski komitet ministara održao konferenciju i raspravljao o tvornici šećera na Čukarnici, koja bi se imala preuzeti u državne ruke. Nadalje je riječeno i odobreno ministru trgovine i industrije da raspíše natječaj za gradnju zgrade, u kojoj bi se smjestilo ministarstvo trgovine i industrije, pošto su mu sadašnje prostorije pretijesne.

Dr KEŽMAN — PODSEKRETAR.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. U političkim krugovima je opće uvjerenje, da će dolazak Stjepana Radića u vezi ne samo sa njegovim ulazom u vladu nego i sa namjerom da dr Kežmanu, koji se vratio iz Amerike potraži jedan državni podsekretarjat. Zato je i govorio u svojim izjavama o potrebi osnivanja jednog iseljeničkog komesarjata kojemu bi na čelu stajao jedan stručnjak.

IZ DEMOKRATSKE STRANKE.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Za sutra je sazvana plenarna sjednica Davidovičeva demokratskoga kluba.

PROCES PROTIV SLAVKA CHLARA.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. U tiskovnom procesu sekretara Samostalne demokratske stranke u Beogradu Steve Stojanovića protiv hrvatskoga novinara Slavka Chlara sudac je istražitelji započeo preslušanjem hrvatskih učitelja, koji su bili proglašani i otpušteni pod Pribičevićevim režimom.

TUŽBA PROTIV dra PREBEGA.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. Državno je odvjetništvo podiglo optužnicu protiv dra Vladimira Prebega a odvjetnika u Zagrebu i Gustava Perčeca a urednika »Hrvatskoga Prava« zbog razdraživanja plemenske mržnje i presupljenja protiv zakonitih vlasti i javnoga poredka putem slapanih članaka.

BRIAND I LUTHER.

Dvosatna privatna konferencija.

u LOCARNO, 8. listopada. O dosadašnjem radu konferencije vanjskih ministara ne daju se nikakova obavještenja. Posljednji službeni komunikat je, kao i svi dosadašnji. U tom se komuniqueu javlja, da je konferencija uzela do znanja izvještaj juridičkih stručnjaka, da je uničela neke izmjene koje sada stručnjaci imadu da konkretiziraju pri izradi definitivnoga teksta garancionoga pakta, kako ga je donijela rimska »Epoca«, tvrdi, da je taj dokument falsificiran i da su to samo plodovi mašte izvještajelja. Svi diplomatski krugovi naročito pažnju posvećujući prvom sastanku između Brianda i Luthera, koji je sinoć održan. Prema tomu kao što su se Briand i Luther sastali nezapaženo u letovalistu Ascola blizu Locarna i tu provedeli dva sata u razgovoru, tako se i rezultati njihova vijećanja drže u najvećoj tajnosti.

u PARIS, 8. listopada. Prema posljednjim vijestima iz Berlina, Čičerin je otputovao u Merano da bude u neposrednoj blizini Locarna.

u PARIS, 8. listopada. »Soir« javlja, da nemački delegati uporno traže, da Čičerin bude pozvan na konferenciju u Locarno. To traženje Nijemaca stoji u vezi sa sporazumom, koji je u Berlinu sklopljen između Hindenburga i Čičerina.

ZAR NEPOUZDANI?

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. Današnji »Hrvatski« javlja vijest iz radikalnih krugova da bi državni podsekretar g. Josip Pasarić imao otići i da mu se traži zamjenik. S njim ima da ode i ministar trgovine dr Krjača, koji ima da načini mišljenje jednom radikalima, buduć da na mjestu Ante Radojevića u ministarstvo saobraćaja dolazi jedan Radićevac.

OTKRICE SPOMEN-PLOČE VATROSLAVU JAGIČU.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. U nedjelju 11. o. m. obaviti će se u Varaždinu svečano otkriće spomen ploče hrvatskom filologu Vatroslavu Jagiću.

»KOLO« U LYONU.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Kolo« srdačno ispraćeno iz Parisa i krenulo u Lyon održalo je tamo jučer navečer prvi svoj koncert u dvorani konservatorija. Tim prvim nastupom postiglo je »Kolo« potpun uspjeh.

SJEDNICA FINANIJSKOG ODBORA.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Konačno je utvrđeno, da se u ponedjeljak 12. o. m. sastaje finansijski odbor. Na dnevnom redu je između ostalog i izbor sekcije za pronicanje zakonskoga prijedloga o općoj carinskoj tarifi.

PODIZANJE ŽELJEZNIČKE STANICE U SOLUNU.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Generalna direkcija željeznica uputila je ministru saobraćaja plan za podizanje željezničke stanice u slobodnoj zoni u Solunu. Ministar saobraćaja prihvatio je taj prijedlog.

UMRO dr IVAN ŠUŠTERŠIĆ.

u ZAGREB, 8. listopada. Noćas je u Ljubljani umro u 63. godini dr Ivan Šušteršič, poznati slovenski političar. Umro je isti dan i dapače isti sat kad i njegov zemljak i suradnik u Slovenskoj Ljudskoj stranki dr James Kreck pred 8 godina.

DANIČIĆEVA PROSLAVA U BEOGRADU.

u BEOGRAD, 8. listopada. Ovdje će se održati 18. i 19. o. m. svečanost 100-godišnjice rođenja Đure Daničića, a priručnu zajedničku obilježnu akademije iz Beograda i Zagreba. U ime zagrebačke akademije govoriti će dr Tomo Marčić.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-98 DIZ.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.- na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mješovito D 50.-

BROJ 224. (1641.)

OSIJEK, NEDEJELJA 11. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Ponovna audijencija gosp. Radića.

VEČERAS SE G. RADIĆ VRAĆA U ZAGREB.

v BEOGRAD, 10. listopada. Jutros u 5 sati otputovao je g. Radić u društvu ing. Kosutića i dra Režmana u Mladenovac, odakle će automobilom nastaviti put prema Topoli, gdje će biti primljen od kralja u audijenciju. G. Radić dobio je poziv od kralja za ovu audijenciju. Međutim su već neke beogradske novine jučer zabilježile, da je g. Radić za vrijeme svog boravka u Topoli zatražio audijenciju, ali do nje nije došlo, pa se politički krugovi bave ovom okolnošću: što znači da se g. Radić nakon jednog dana vraća iz Beograda u Topolu da bude primljen u audijenciju i ako je prethodno bio u Topoli. Inače se na samu polavu njegova povratka u Topolu ne polaže velika važnost u političkim krugovima, jedino se posmatra kao kuriozum. G. Radić se večeras vraća iz Topole i nastavlja put u Zagreb, značajno je, da se za svoga boravka u Beogradu nije sastao ni s jednim radikalnim prvakom. Neki su od ovih

G. ANDRIĆ ĆE NASLIJEDITI G. PASARIĆA.
c ZAGREB, 10. listopada. U vezi s glasinama o skoroj demisiji državnog podsekretara g. Pasarića spominje se u ovdješnim prosvjet. krugovima kao njegov nasljednik dr. Nikola Andrić.

SKORI OPOZIV GENERALA BORDRERA.
v BEOGRAD, 10. listopada. Danas je talijanski poslanik general Bordero posjetio ministra vanjskih poslova dra Ninčića i njegovu pomoćnika gosp. Jovana Markovića da ih izvjesti o svom žurnom odlasku u Rim. Gosp. Bordero otputovao je danas Orijent ekspresom u Rim, gdje će se zadržati 10 dana. Na polasku je izjavio novinarima da u Rim putuje na poziv svoje vlade. Ovomu putu g. Bordera u političkim se krugovima pridaje veliki značaj i tvrdi se da je to u vezi sa skorim opozivom gosp. Bordera iz Beograda.

BLOK PROTIV ENGLEŠKE.

ČIKERINOVI USPJEHI U WARSZAWI I BERLINU.
c PARIS, 10. listopada. »Eclair« donosi interesantno pismo njemačkoga veleindustrialca i bivšega adjutanta cara Vilima g. Arnolda Reichtberga, koji se odavno zalaže za njemačko-francusko zbliženje. On tvrdi da je isprkos demantija Čikera za svog boravka u Berlinu nastojao uspostaviti što už kontakt s vodećim njemačkim političarima u cilju što skorijeg zaključenja vojničkoga saveza između Njemačke, Poljske i Rusije. Po uvjerenju g. Čikera Njemačka ne će u Locarnu postići nikakova uspjeha, zato ona treba da ude u blok, koji će biti uperen protiv engleskoga imperijalizma i u koji bi s vremenom mogla stupiti i Francuska. Čikera je navodno u Warszawi poduzeo korake za ostvarenje ovoga bloka. On je uvjerio pojedine poljske ličnosti da im je jedini spas savez s Rusijom.

MUTAN POLOŽAJ U GRČKOJ.

Pred ozbiljnim događajima?
c ATENA, 10. listopada. Unutrašnji položaj u Grčkoj je još uvijek mutan. Još uvijek nije uklonjena opasnost većih zapletaja, pošto je čitava opozicija raspuštenog parlamenta protiv vlade g. Pangalosa zauzela oštro stanovište i odlučila je da protiv nje provede najoštriju borbu. Ako bi se Pangalos za održanje na vlasti latio sile, može se računati s najozbiljnijim događajima. Vodu renublikanaca Papanastasia dopiraju u njegovoj borbi svi političari opozicije.

IMENOVANJA I UMIROVLJENJA.

m ZAGREB, 10. listopada. Ministar financija dozvolio je dru Josipu Krpanu, odvjetniku u Vukovaru prenos sjedišta u Brod. Kraljevim ukazom postavljen je za veterinara kod sreške uprave u Požegi u s. kat. I grupi Ivan Antonić, inspektor u veterinarskom odjelu ministarstva poljoprivrede. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i voda postavilo je za profesora niže poljoprivredne škole u Požegi g. Ivana Ružičku. Isto je ministarstvo stavilo u stanje mira životu Čorbarevića državnog ekonomskog zemuškog.

STRAJK ČINOVNICA FRANCUSKO-SRPSKE BANKE U BEOGRADU.

v BEOGRAD, 10. listopada. Ovdje je jučer počeo štrajk bankovnih činovnika u Francusko-srpskoj banci. U štrajk su stupili svi činovnici pa i podvojnici. Uzrok je štrajku što bankovna direkcija nije usvojila neke zahtjeve činovnika, koji su još već davno bili izloženi. Sutra u 8 sati povodom ovog štrajka bit će sazvan zbor svih članova Saveza bankovnih činovnika. Zbor će se držati kod »Slavije« a glavni im je cilj, da se za ključnina zbora podigne borba činovnika Francusko-srpske banke za njihova prava.

Konferencija u Locarnu.

NJEMAČKO-ČESKI ARBITRAŽNI UGOVOR.

c LOCARNO, 10. listopada. Jutros u 10 sati započela je peta plenarna sjednica konferencije, koja se vodila u najvećoj tajnosti. Prema informacijama što ih je novinama dao g. Briand, juče-rašnji je dan dio odlučan za postizavanje definitivnog sporazuma. Izmenom mišljenja među delegatima uklonjene su zaprijetke, koje su stajale na putu povoljnog razvoju pregovora. U krugovima konferencije se tvrdi, da su Beneš i Skrzynski predali jedan memorandum njemačkoj delegaciji. O sadržaju toga memoranduma nijesu međutim u javnost prodrle nikakve informacije. Skrzynski je konferenciji s Briandom i Chamberlainom, koji se prije toga sastao s drom Stresemannom zadržavši se s njime duže vremena u razgovoru.

c LOCARNO, 10. listopada. Danas se dr Stresemann po prvi puta sastao s češkim ministrom g. Benešem. Obojica su se sreli slučajno na obiedi u Park Hotelu. Kako se u čehoslovačkim krugovima govori doneseno je g. Beneš u Locarno gotov nacrt njemačko-českog arbitražnog ugovora. Iz odgovora poljskog ministra vanjskih poslova na pitanje novinara proizlazi, da su Poljska i Češka spremne da s Njemačkom zaključe arbitražni ugovor. Tvrdi se u krugovima konferencije da će rasprava o istočnim ugovorima početi u ponedjeljak. Poljski ministar vanjskih poslova konferirao je danas i s »Wood« g. veldom.

PITANJE HRV. SLAV. GOSPOD. DRUŠTVA.

Članak gosp. dra Miškulina.

c ZAGREB, 10. listopada. Sutrašnji »Hrvat« donosi veoma interesantan članak dra Mile Miškulina o padu Hrv. Slav. gospodarskoga društva. Dr Miškulin piše, da je čitava javnost očekivala da država ne će dozvoliti propast Hrv. Slavonškoga društva, ali država tome nije obraćala nikakove pažnje. Ovim zavlačenjem rješenja kroz skoro dvije godine prouzročena je društvu šteta od šest milijuna dinara. Konačno se došlo do zaključka, da se naprosto nije htjelo i da se unapre ne želi provesti sanacija Hrv. Slav. gospodarskoga društva. Motiv je sigurno politički, jer je notorna činjenica, da je Hrv. Slav. gosp. društvo, koje je osnovano godine 1841., dakle pred 85 godina, kroz dugi niz decenija vršilo veliki utjecaj na gospodarsko podizanje Hrvata.

OTVORENJE KULTURNO-HISTORIJSKE IZLOŽBE GRADA ZAGREBA.

c ZAGREB, 10. listopada. Sutra u jutro u 11 sati bit će svečano otvorena kulturno historijska izložba grada Zagreba.

UREĐENJE BEGLUČKOG PITANJA.

c SARAJEVO, 10. listopada. U ovdješnim radikalnim krugovima govori se, da će narodnoj skupštini odmah nakon sastanka biti predloženi nacrt zakona koji se odnosi na uređenje beglučkog pitanja u Bosni i Hercegovini.

PRED DEMISIJOM MINISTRA FINANCIJA?

Odlazi u Washington kao poslanik.

v BEOGRAD, 10. listopada. Danas se u svim političkim krugovima i u jednom dijelu štampe mnogo debatiralo o skoroj demisiji ministra financija. Drži se, da su isti razlozi protiv njegova daljega ostanka u ovom resoru, koji su bili i prije, najine neko posebno postovanje s narodnim poslanicima, koji dolaze po intervencijama u ministarstvo, a jednako i s privatnim strankama. Ali ovaj puta misli gosp. Stojadinović i sam na to, da ostavi svoj resor, pa da ode za poslanika u Washington. Novinarima je međutim gosp. Stojadinović na pitanje, što je na stvari, odgovorio, da su svi ti glasovi netočni. No politički su krugovi uvjereni, da će kod nove rekonstrukcije vlade svakako biti poveljena riječ i o osobi ministra financija.

PROSLAVA OBRANE BEOGRADA.

Pomen palim junacima.

v BEOGRAD, 10. listopada. Sutra u 11 sati obdržava se na Dmavskom kulu proslava 10-godišnjice obrane Beograda i pomen palim junacima u toj obrani. U 11 sati će biti ispaljena sa Kalmegešana počasna topovska paljba, zvonit će sve crkve i svirači će sruše na parobrodima i izvornicama, a u isto vrijeme će biti kroz jednu minutu u čitavom Beogradu obustavljen svaki promet čak i pješaka.

Ferdo Šišić: Povijest Hrvata, Zagreb 1925.

Slovenci pripadaju indoevropskoj grani, kojoj pripadaju u Evropi svi narodi osim Turaka i Mađara, a podrčjemom i Bugara, koji su se kasnije slavonizirali. Pradomovinu Slavena ne predaju i po jezičnim osobinama valja tražiti sjeverno od Karpatu. Oni bi zapremali zemlje od Krakova, Warszaawe, Brest-Litovska, Cernogova, Kijewa, gorije područje rijeke Buga, Pruta, Sereta, Karpatskoga gorja. Granice se ne daju točno označiti, a često su se i mijenjale. Iznjz od Karpatu su Tračani, u današnjoj Ukrajini i Rumunjskoj. U najranije doba dolaze Slaveni pod raznim imenima Veneti (Plinij, Tacit), Anti (bizantski pisci), Imo Slovane dolazi prvput u početku V. stoljeća kod nekog bizantskog pisca, a u IX. vijeku spominju se Slaveni kod Tesaloičke, Sirmija, u Dalmaciji, Panoniji, u Ist. Alpana, zapad, Karpalima, oko Labre, kod Novograda; Ime Slaveni nije obilježeno. Herodot u V. stoljeću pr. Kr. spominje Neure i Bndine kao skitska plemena, a današnji učenjaci drže, da su to bili Slaveni. Onda se tek u I. u II. stoljeću govori o Venetima, koji da se imadu ubroiti među najveće narode.

Prvi narod, s kojim su Slovenci došli u doticaj, bili su Skiti. To je bio narod surova života i običaja, nomadski pastiri i lovci, dobri jahaiči i strijelci. Zapremali su zemlju oko donjega Dnepra sve do ušća Danava i tako zakorčili put Slavenima da se šire na jug. Njima se pokoravaju i neka slovenska plemena. Među Slavenima bilo je i ratara, a to su bili zatravo Slaveni. U IV. stoljeću pr. Kr. poče moć Srita opadati, otkad ih sa jugoistoka počnu tiskati Sarmati. Tada dođu i Shtski Slaveni pod Sarmate. Oko polovice III. stoljeća dolazi germansko pleme Bastarna, koji su neprij. Vjero je preko zakarpatških Slavena došli do Dnepra i Buga. Bastarni su platinu nazivali Harfarda Fihl, od čega se Poljemej zahtjevalo Karpatu; ovo su ime preuzeli Slovenci u obliku Hrvate, Horvate, što je prešlo i na žitelje, koji tamo stanuju. Ime Dunav potiče od Bastarna. Sa zarada utinu se u današnju Besarabiju Keltski Vošti, koje su germanski Bastarni nazivali Wallorze sine, Walli, a Slovenci to preimenovali u Volhi (Vlast). Ovo su ime poslije Slovenci preuzeli na sve Romane. Slovenci su se upoznali i sa Getima. Geti su se pred Kelima povukli u današnju Rumunjsku. Bastarni su se i Geti izgubili poslije među Slavenima.

Doktora su Slovenci zamijenili svoje gospodare. Od njene Vele stare prodirati na istok prema Crnom moru Goti. Ovi se dijele na Astrogote i Vezegote. Astrogot, kralj Ermanrik pokor 350. Slovane (Veneti i Anti) i Litavce. Anti i Humi dienu ustanak na Ostrogote, ali Anti budu poraženi, a kralj Boz obijen. God. 375. potuku Humi Gotu i razvala im državu. Tako se Slovenci odozbo Gotu, ali podaju pod Hune. Dosad se Slovenci najimali samo svoje gospodare. Nadležie nam pisci pripovijeda život i običaje Slavena u njihovoj pradomovini rijeke prodiranja na jugozapad. U čitavom svom pripovijedanju služilo se piscu svim mogućim dijelima i istraživanim starih i novih pisaca, koja vrea obilno navodi te im i vrijednost procjenjuje. Ovdje

će svatko, tko se za to zanima, naći dovoljno upute i poiske.

Kako da su Slovenci posjedovali tako veliku zemlju, kako je prije kruno, samu imali gospodare, a samu nisu bili gospodari već podanici tuđih vladara? Bje će tomu razlog to, što su bili odviše poplempani na plemena, koja su se ako i ne moжда uvijek slozila, a ono živjeli odviše odložio ne imajući osjećaja veće zajednice, da se borem u odložnim časovima siože. Neslo se slično vidi i kod starih Helena. Njih je geografska rastavila i želja slobode i samostalnosti, ali su se opet u odsudnim časovima znati slozili. Dva načina plemena dižu se protiv Troje. Njima se pridružila i druga abijska plemena. Za poražskih ratova opet se združili dva načina plemena, da podijeli zajedničkoga neprijatelja. Razni savezi otmru se i lakim Rimljanima, dok im konačno ne podlegnu. Slovenci su bili više ratari, u vjevanju naučili su se od svojih gospodara Gotu i Avarama i sa ostacima romanskoga elementa na jugu. — Slovenci se ne sele kao hujica kao germanska plemena, već proukopljane neopazeno, bez buke. Turko-tatarska plemena Humi potekahu Gotu na jug. Humi svladahu 375. god. istočne Gotu, a kasnije i Gepide te u Panoniji osnivalo jaku državu. Poslije smrti Atile 453. počinje se hunska država raspada. Gepidi i Goti hierali Hune preko Karpatu na sjever. Gepidi postaju sobovodari od Tise do Karpatu, a Goti u Sricimu i u Panoniji. God. 473. zauzemu Gepidi Srijem, ali ih odavne istjese 504. Tanderik. Već god. 535. vrate se Gepidi i Sirmiji budu priličninoćom. Odmah iza toga dolaze god. 546. u Norik i Panoniji Langobardi. God. 566. svladahu Gepide i postaju gospodari Panonije. Langobardski kralj Alboin svlada zadoboga cesiljovoga kralja Kulimunda i daje si od njegove lobane načiniti vrh; a osamio opet oženit Krimimundova kcer Rosamundin. Kasnije dođu Gepidi pod Avare i sa god. 566. isčezavaju iz povijesti. — Prve provale Slavena u rimsko-vizantijske provincije počinju u VI. stoljeću za vlade cara Justinia i god. 519. potučeni miruju sve do nastupa cara Justiniana (527.—565.). Na carstvo navajahu Slovenci, varvari, Bugari i Humi, kasnije i Avari, prelaze Dunav i puste sve do egejskoga mora. Odsad Slaveni bilo samu bilo u dritištu s drugim varvarima često provajahu u Ist. rimsku državu, no kojim sve do Carigrada i Grčke do Tarnopolja, do u Dalmacije. Uvijek su se krcali plijena vraćali natrag u svoju domovinu.

Poslije Huna dolaze Avari. Ovo maško-atlasko pleme stanovalo je oko Dona, Kaspijskoga mora, podo 555. prema Dunavu, spusti se u Balciju. U savezu sa Langobardima razorili državu Gepida. Izg odaska Langobardi 568. nastanili se u Panoniji. Njihova je država siszala u Nemačkoj do Thuringa, provallji u Dalmaciji, pljačkali sve do Carigrada. Dolazak Hrvata i Srba i otpad Bugara učinu avarskoj državi kraj. U avarsko doba vodili se ratovi i oko Sirmija, jer su se Avari spredali nasljednicima Gepida te svladavali njihovu zemlju za sebe. Rimljanima je tal Sirmij opet mnogo vrijedilo, jer je imao čuvati sjeverna granicu.

Kad Bajaz utje mogao Sirmiju dobiti od Vizantijsca mirnim putem, sročuvao se da ga osvoji. Konačno se car i Kagan Bajaz pregode. Kagan se odriče Sirmija i zadovolji se sa 80.000 zlatnika kao godišnje subvencije. Pod kraj VI. stoljeća nižno-slovenska plemena, naročito poslije odhiska Langobarda, prodiru sve više na zapad kroz Panoniju u Norik. Tada naslele ljudi Slaveni započinju zemljišta oko Blatnoga jezera, Drave, Save i njihovih pritoka. Sada se počnu ponizati i oni Slovenci, koji su stanovali na donjem Dunavu. Oni predju Dunav, ujednu kroz Traciju u Grčku. Car protiv Avare u pomoć i oni prisile Slovenci na povratku i na danak. Bajaz opet zatvara od cara Sirmij, ali mu ga ovaj nikako ne bitide dati. Nakon god. 582. merade se Sirmij predati Avarima, jer ga car zabavljen persijskim ratom nije mogao obraniti. Već slijedeće godine plane u Sirmiju požar, koji ga sasvim uništi. Tako pronade nekad toliko slavni grad, koji se sjajom i ljepotom mogao da mrti i sa najvećim gradovima u rimskom carstvu. — Avari su od carova neprekidno tražili novca, a uza sve to pljačkali su po Balkanu, koliko su samo mogli. Onamo su i Slovenci pljačkali sve do Carigrada. Jedni i drugi dolaze pod zbilje Carigrada, posjeduju Tesaloičku, prodiru u Peloponez. Na carstvo napadaju i Avari, koje Kalinik sa grčkom vatrom odvaja odista. Avari i Slovenci udaraju na Istru, a u Saloni nastanu još i verske razmirice. Još je više carstvo zakrjavilo za surovoga cara Foke. To se sve napravilo, dok nije na prijestolje stao car Hraklije V. C.

LIST NAŠIH RADNIKA U FRANCUSKOJ.

Mного hiljada našeg radništva razbacano je po raznim krajevima Francuske, gdje većinom mnogo rade, a sitne pare primaju. To radništvo većim dijelom nije organizirano, a svakako je izrabljivano od svojih poslodavaca, ima ih iz svih krajeva države. Organizirano radništvo u Parizu počelo je za te ljude izdavati list »Glas«, štampan latinicom, a pisan ekavštinom. Ne će da svoje zemljake ostavi »kao plen za ekonomsku i političku eksploataciju buržoaskim partijama i grupama, jer bi to značilo omogućiti kapitalistima jednu ogromnu rezervnu armiju za lomljenje radničke klasne borbe i radničkih organizacija u Francuskoj; i t. d. i t. d. U tom smislu su sastavljene i sve vijesti i članici. Vrio je informativan i točan i ako zbilje glasić slovenski pisan o Radničima (Stipi i Pavetu). List izlazi dva put mjesечно, a adresa mu je: »Glas«, Rue Grande-aux-Belles, Paris (10). Cijena pojedinom broju 50 cent. Izdavači vele, da list mora doprijeti »do svake one barake pune usjuji i ostale gamadi u kojima žive naše radništvo u Francuskoj.

MAKSO ŠALGO

Tekstilna industrija i trgovina

Telefon 5-95. **OSIJEK I.** Telegrami: **MAKSALGO.**
 Županijska ulica 13 i Kapucinska ulica 5.

Fabrikacija kudelje: Parabuć
 Radionica za konfekcioniranje Osijek.



Filijale:
 BEOGRAD, Karađorđeva 18
 SOMBOR, Vilsonov trg

PROIZVODI: nepromočive cerade za kola, vagona i šatore, gumirane kišne kabanice i nepromočiva radnička odijela, sirovu kudelju, češljanu kudelju i užariju.

VELEPRODAJA: vreća, špage, konopljene prede, konopljenih cijevi, lanene robe za bolnice, kućansivo, krojačarstvo i tapetarstvo, vunenih pokrivača za postelje, čebadi za konje, voštanog platna, vještačke kože, knjigovezačkog platna,

Linoleum tvorničko skladište za cijelu Kraljevinu S. H. S.

1925-1

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONOVEDJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; za duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

Broj 225. (1641.)

OSLJEK, UTORAK, 13. LISTOPADDA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Pitanje carinske tarife i Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva.

IZ DANAŠNJE SJEDNICE FINANC. ODBORA.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. — Večeras je održana sjednica financijskoga odbora pod predsjedanjem g. Radoniča. Prva točka dnevnoga reda bila je odobrenje prenosa svote za popravak onih pristaništa, koja ranije nijesu bila predviđena u kreditima. Druga točka dnevnoga reda po referatu ministra financija, radila je o povišenju općinskih vaga u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori.

Nakon toga se prelazi na izbor sekcije za proučavanje carinske tarife. U sekciji je ušlo od vladine većine 7, a od opozitije ni postojala. Po tom ministar financija daje kratak ekspozé o carinskoj tarifi, koja je 1919. uvedena za ciljebi teritorij kraljevine SHS., ali se tečajem vremena vidilo, da ne može zadovoljiti sve potrebe nove države. Zato se ukazala potreba nove tarife, koja je stupila na snagu u mjesecu srpnju ove godine i koju skupština treba da primi. Glavna su načela kod ove tarife bile 1. da se zaštititi razvitak domaće industrije, 2. stvaranje baze za pregovore i zaključenje novih trgovinskih ugovora, Ministar financija priznaje, da su u današnjoj tarifi neke stvari možda previsoke. Ali to je učineno stoga, što vlada nije htjela da u neku ruku razorjena uđe u pregovore i zaključenje trgovinskih ugovora. Ti se stavovi mogu još mijenjati i bit će smanjeni svuda gdje mi tim smanjivanjem možemo postići olakšice za izvoz naših proizvoda. De-

finitivna tarifa bit će izrađena u toku pregovora s pojedinim državama.
S time je dnevni red zaključen, a nakon toga ministar trgovine i industrije dr. Krajačić podnosi izvještaj o Hrv.-slav. gospodarskom društvu tražeći od vlade odluku u ovom pitanju. Po njegovu razlaganju stvar gospodarskoga društva je veoma ozbiljna, pa se mora tražiti izlaz iz ove situacije. Po njegovom mišljenju ima više načina, da se društvo sanira. Prvi bi bio da država daje društvu pomoć za sanaciju, ali bi to značilo ne likvidaciju nego privremeni život društva. Ostaje još stečaj ili likvidacija. U slučaju stečaja trebalo bi velikim izdataka za obrazovanje mase i skrbnika mase, što bi išlo na štetu države. On je došao na zamisao, da se ovo pitanje mirnim putem u likvidaciju zamišlja tako, da će jedan veliki hrvatski novčani zavod primiti na sebe likvidaciju Gospodarskog društva sa svojim činovništvom. Prezent će isplatiti svih uloga ulagača, a u isto vrijeme sknuti s pojedinih zadruga materijalnu odgovornost tako, da će one moći dalje živjeti. Država bi se osigurala na taj način, što bi dugovanje ministarstva socijalne politike u iznosu od 7 milijuna 777.000 Din. prešla s potraživanjem Gospodarskog društva od države. Na taj bi se način spasilo što se spasiti dade. Izgleda da je na sjednici ovo stanovište najobiljednije, a sutra se diskusija nastavlja u 4 sata poslije podne.

SJEDNICA EKONOMSKO-FINACIJSKOG KOMITETA.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. Danas prije podne održana je sjednica ekonomsko-finacijskog komiteta ministara, na kojoj su odobreni kreditni ministru saobraćajna naročito za prugu Beograd—Obrenovac i za tunel kroz Ivan planinu.

ZAJAM VOJVODANSKIH GRADOVA.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. Danas su došli u Beograd načelnici iz Vojvodine da pregovaraju s delegatima jedne američke finacijske grupe o velikom zajmu od osam milijuna dinara Savezu Vojvodanskih gradova. Od toga bi dobila Subotica i Novi Sad po 100.000 dinara. Dosada još nema nikakvih rezultata o ovom zajmu.

POZDRAV ZAGREBAČKE IZLOŽBE S CETINJA.

c. ZAGREB, 12. listopada. — Kulturno-historijsku izložbu grada Zagreba pozdravili su Crnogorci s Cetinja s jednim brzojavom.

JOŠ O RADICEVOM GOVORU U GENEVI.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. Dr Vasa Jovanović poznati naš delegat kod Saveza naroda izjavio je Vašem dopisniku, da je on zaista demantovao vijest da će u skupštini pokrenuti interpellaciju zbog govora Radićevih u Genuvi. Demantirajući zbog međutim nikako precizirao, da li je Radić zaista onako govorio o nekim Bugarima u Makedoniji ili nije.

SASTANAK ČIČERIN—MUSSOLINI.

dp. RIM, 12. listopada. U Meranu se Čičerin sastao sa sovjetskim poslanikom u Rimu. Radi se o pripremanju za sastanak između Čičerina i Mussolinija.

ČEHOSLOVAČKA—MADŽARSKA 1:0.

dp. PRAG, 12. listopada. Utakmica između reprezentacije Čehoslovačke i Madžarske završila se rezultatom 1:0 u korist Čehoslovačke.

ZAGREBAČKI—GRADANSKI U VINKOVACIMA.

v. VINKOVCI, 12. listopada. — Današnja utakmica između zagrebačkog Gradanskog i vinkovačkog Cibaliae završila se rezultatom 5:2 u korist Gradanskog.

Burza.

TEČAJEVI ZAGREBAČKE BURZE.

	Dinara
Na Beč: 1 austrijskih šiling	738—739
Na London: 100 engleskih lira	224.42—226.82
Na London: 1 engleska funta	271.72—273.72
Na New York: 1 američki dolar	55.95—56.55
Na Paris: 100 francuskih franka	256.25—260.25
Na Prag: 100 čeških kruna	165.77—167.77
Na Zürich: 1 švicarski frank	10.82—10.90
Na Berlin: 1 njem. marka	13.34—13.44
1 američki dolar u natru	54.—
100 dinara u Zürichu Svic. frs. 9.20 napredni učer	
Svic. frs. 9,19,5.	
Praštredom	978—985
Lugobanka (zaključak)	110
Eskometa	128—130
Sečeran (zaključak)	500
Union (troha)	460

c. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. Beč 79.36, Berlin 14.42, Budimpešta 79, Bukarest 27.15, Geneva 1088, London 272.75, Milano 228.25, New York 56.27, Paris 260, Prag 168, Sadu 80, c. ZÜRICH, 12. listopada. Zagreb 9.20, Beč 73.125, Berlin 123.40, Bruxelles 23.45, Budimpešta 72.60, Bukarest 23.50, London 25.10.75, Milano 20.75, New York 518.75, Paris 23.85, Prag 15.35, Sofia 3.80.
Dinar u Londonu 282, New Yorku 177.
v. NOVI SAD, 12. listopada. Pšenična brčka za listopad 250, brčka narist Roma 242.50, kukuruz stari brčka 175, novi brčki sineni 160, novi brčki 110, brašno 0.405, broj 2 360, broj 5 310. Tendencija nešto breža. promet osrednje.
dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 12. listopada. Dinar 1287—1271, aust. kruna 100.88—100.76, njem. marka 16.890—17.026, 208, kruna 2105—2122, leva 519—524, lei 330—345, lira 268—267, franc. frank 327—317, bel. frank 327—325, Svic. frank 13.760—13.836, engl. funta 345.500—346.500, 226, 20.285—21.695.

Pred sporazumom u Locarnu.

OPTIMIZAM SAVEZNIKA. — NJEMAČKI PESIMIZAM.

dp. LOCARNO, 12. listopada. Pred novinarima izjavio je Briand, da će u četvrtak a najkasnije u petak doći do zaključenog sporazuma. U pitanju čl. 16, statuta Saveza naroda iz ači će se Njemačkoj u susret do krajnjih granica.

dp. LOCARNO, 12. listopada. Jučer u nedjelju nije održana sjednica. Sve se odmaralo. Pred večer sastao se Briand s Vanderveldom, a Stressemann s Benešom.

dp. PARIS, 12. listopada. «ECHO de Paris» javlja, da je Mussolini za 14. o. mj. najavio svoj dolazak u Locarnu, odakle se već na 16. o. mj. vraća. Dolazi samo da potpiše gotov pakt sigurnosti.

dp. PARIS, 12. listopada. «Petit Parisien» javlja, da će se doskora sastati njemačko-čehoslovački stručnjaci, da prouče sadržaj jednog njemačko-čehoslovačkog arbitražnog ugovora.

dp. BERLIN, 12. listopada. Nasuprot vrlo optimističkim izjavama Brianda i Chamberlaina, s njemačke se strane priznaje, da su postignuti veliki uspjesi u stvaranju zapadnog garancijonog pakta, pa i obzirom na čl. 16, statuta Saveza naroda, ali su izbili dosta ozbiljni momenti u stvari pitanja istočnih granica, u kojim pitanjima namjerava Njemačka zauzeti najodlučnije stanovište.

PITANJE ZAJMA.

Stojadinović i Radić.

SKUPŠTINA SE SASTAJE NA 16. O. MJ.
v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. — Danas je u Beograd doputovao preko Osljecka g. Marko Trifković. I ako je nešto obolio prisustvoval je sjednici, koja se održala u predsjedništvu radikalnog kluba, a na kojoj su još bili g. Marko Đuričić, Miša Trifunović i Ljuba Živković. Riješeno je na ovoj sjednici, da se 16. listopada sastaje narodna skupština. To će se riješenje predložiti g. Pašiću.

KRALJEVA BOLEST.
v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. — Večeras je iz kabineta predsjedništva vlade izdan sljedeći komuniké g. dr. Kojev lični ljekar Njegovoj Veličanstva kralja bio je danas u Topoli i pregledao Njegovo Veličanstvo te je izjavio sljedeće: Njegovu Veličanstvo kralj je lako obolio od gripe s temperaturom 38.2. Savjetovano mu je, da oстане tri dana u postelji, a 10 dana u sobi.

DOLAZAK PAŠICEV.
v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. — G. Pašić dolazi u Beograd 15. u večer.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. listopada. — Na današnjoj sjednici financijskoga odbora stavio je sam demokratski poslanik Srba Popović upit na ministra financija, da li su mu poznate izjave van parlamentarnoga šefa Radićevih stranke gospodina Stjepana Radića, što ih je dao uglednim listovima u stvari zajma, koji bi se imao zaključiti kod naših iseljenika u Americi i blo bi neke vrsti unutarnji zajam. Pita da li ministar financija prima odgovornost za te izjave

Ministar financija je Stojadinović odgovorilo, da je neke govore od Radića čitao, ali ne sve. U svakom slučaju on ne može primiti odgovornost za izjave g. Radića niti stoji do njega da tu odgovornost primi ili ne, on ipak smatra da je ideja za jedan zajam u Americi vrlo interesantna, pa zasušnjuje ozbiljnu pažnju i proučavanje. Imaće u stvari ovoga zajma još niti nitiš riješeno.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-66 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
151M PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerni
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

Broj 226. (1642.)

OSIJEK, SRUJEDA, 14. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Radikalske konferencije pred Pašićev povratak.

INSTRUKCIJE LJUBI ŽIVKOVICU. — ZASJEDANJE NARODNE SKUPŠTINE. — JAVNI POZIV PAŠIĆU.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. — U predsjedništvu vlade vodile su se tokom čitavog dana vrlo žive konferencije između predsjednika radikalnog kluba, predsjedništva narodne skupštine radikalnih ministara i vidljivih radikalnih poslanika. U ministarstvu vanjskih poslova bila je konferencija između ministra Ninčića i g. Trifunovića, a poslije opet bila je duža konferencija svih radikal-skih ministara. Na ovim konferencijama raspravljalo se o pitanjima, koja stoje u savezu sa skorim sastankom narodne skupštine.

Kako čujem iz obavještenih političkih krugova, naravno, ako ne nastupe nepredviđene još posebne poteškoće, narodna skupština imala bi se sastati na 17. odnosno 18. o. m., a održale bi se samo dvije plenarne sjednice. Na prvoj sjednici bila bi riješena još preostala pitanja sa zadnje sjednice narodne skupštine, a na drugoj sjednici bi se zaključila stara sesija i utvrdio dan sastanka nove sesije narodne skupštine.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. — Dozrijajem iz priče podne sazvana je plenarna sjednica radikal-vladinih krugova, da se Pašić već nalazi na putu noga poslaničkoga kluba.

Postignut sporazum u Locarnu?

MUSSOLINI NE DOLAZI NA KONFERENCIJU.

e. PARIS, 13. listopada. Izvjesitelj »Agence Havas« javlja, da je sporazum s Njemačkom sklopljen na konferenciji u Locarnu na sljedećoj bazi: Njemačka pristupa u Savez naroda preuzimajući sve obveze, koje odatle proizilaze. Prigodnom potpisu sporazuma dat će saveznici skupnu izjavu u kojoj će s obzirom na čl. 16. pakta Saveza naroda izjaviti, da samo skupština Saveza naroda ima pravo da interpretira pakt, na kojem je Savez naroda osnovan i da samo ona određuje udio članova Saveza naroda u slučaju, da bi bili pozvani na oružanu intervenciju protiv koje države, koja bi izazvala međunarodni oružani konflikt. S ovim tumačenjem člana 16. pakta Saveza naroda, dat će saveznici Njemačkoj garanciju, da se od nje ne će tražiti učestvovanje u eventualnoj vojničkoj intervenciji, jer je Njemačka razoružana.

dp. LOCARNO, 13. listopada. Današnjoj poslijepodnevnoj sjednici ministara vanjskih poslova saveznika i Njemačke usvojeni su skoro svi prijedlozi pravne komisije osim nekoliko pitanja, koja su ostavljena za kasnije. Buduća sjednica održat će se u srijedu u 5 sati poslije podne.

KRALJEVO ZDRAVLJE.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. Danas nije izdan nikakav buletin o zdravstvenom stanju kraljevom, nego se čuje iz dvorskih krugova, da je kraljevo zdravlje krenulo znatno na bolje.

ŽELJEZNIČARSKI STANOVI Izgradnja luka.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. Ministar saobraćaja g. Radojević odobrio je kredit od milijun i dvjestotine hiljada dinara za izgradnju novoga vrtaništa u Aleksandrovu na otoku Krku, a 400 hiljada za opravak luke sv. Martina na otoku Braču. — Ujedno je raspisan natječaj za gradnju željezničkih stanova u Beogradu za svotu od sedamdeset i pol milijuna dinara, a deset milijuna dinara volirano je za izgradnju željezničkih kolonija po zemlji.

u Beograd. Njegov dolazak očekuje se već sutra ili prekosutra, tim više, jer se misli da će se zadržati dan u Trstu, gdje bi njegova supruga posjetila svoje rođake i poznanke.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. Predsjednik radikalnog kluba g. Ljuba Živković primio je danas pismo od g. Pašića s instrukcijama o daljnjem držanju radikala u koaliciji. Gosp. Živković je o sadržaju ovoga pisma obavijestio sve članove vlade i videljive radikale.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. — Današnji broj »Političkoga Glasnika« donosi članak pod naslovom »Dužnost predsjednika vlade« u kojem ističe da g. Pašić odmah po svom povratku mora izjaviti, da li je za ili protiv sporazuma sa Radićevcima, tim više, što se uporno pronosi vijest, da je veliki dio radikala Živkovića protiv sporazuma da o ovi rade po uputstvima i po želji Šumoga.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. — Za nedjelju priče podne sazvana je plenarna sjednica radikal-vladinih krugova, da se Pašić već nalazi na putu noga poslaničkoga kluba.

dp. LOCARNO, 13. listopada. Chamberlein je izjavio, da će on svakako otputovati u četvrtak, jer se u nedjelju vraća princ Waleski sa svjetskoga putovanja.

dp. LOCARNO, 13. listopada. Švicarska brozajavna agencija javlja, da je dovršen čitav kompleks pitanja i da se pregovori još vode samo o nekim sporednim pitanjima.

dp. BERLIN, 13. listopada. Večeras je ovamo doputovao iz Locarna državni tajnik Kempner, da izvršiti predsjednika države o tečaju pregovora u Locarnu. Službeno se demantiraju vijesti, da su pregovori u Locarnu zapele i da su saveznici Njemačkoj stavili ultimatum.

dp. LOCARNO, 13. listopada. Danas je poljski ministar vanjskih poslova Skrzinski posjetio njemačkog kancelara dra Luthera, a poslije toga počeo konferencije sa drom Stressemannom u pitanju istočnoga pakta.

dp. LONDON, 13. listopada. Times javlja, da su mostište vijesti o skorom dolasku Mussolinijevom u Locarno.

AGITACIJONI PUT LJUBE DAVIDOVIĆA.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. Večeras je g. Ljuba Davidović sa nekoliko vidljivih članova svoje stranke otputovao u Kraljinu na agitaciju.

INCIDENTAT U ISTOČNOM MORU.

Pričkom manevra ruske flote.
c. REVAL, 13. listopada. Sovjetska ratna mornarica izvodi ovih dana velike manevre u Istočnom moru. Jučer se kod Revala pojavila jaka ruska mornarica na čelu s velikim ratnim brodom »Marat«. Prije podne pojavila se iznenada u istočnim vodama jedna engleska podmornica, što je izazvalo veliko uzneženje. Kada su Estonske stražarske lade upozgijli podmornicu, da se nalazi u stranini vodama, ona se snjesta udaljila. Taj incidentat će imati po svoji prilici i političkih posljedica.

SJEDNICA FINANCIJSKOG ODBORA.

Propali radićevski prijedlozi.

v. BEOGRAD, 13. listopada. Poslije podne od 4 do 7.30 održana je sjednica financijskog odbora. Odborci je kredit ministru sama i ruda od trideset i pet milijuna dinara za osiguranje nepredviđenoga rada u rudnicima. Nar. poslanik dr. Glogar stavio je prijedlog da se ukine čl. 50 zakona o proračunskim dvanaestinama a koji sadržuje 2% porez na prihod manuelnih radnika. O tom se u razvila vrlo opširna debata, u kojoj je između ostalih sudjelovao i dr. Lorković, ali je vladina većina 13 protiv 8 glasova otklonila ovaj prijedlog. Na kraju je raspravljeno pitanje sanacije Hrv. Slav. gospodarskoga društva u Zagrebu, pa je protiv predloga ministara dra Krajača i Pavlu Radića na kraju prihvaćen prijedlog radikala, da se čitavo ovo pitanje povjeri odboru od 5 osoba, u koji su izabrana tri radikala i 1 samostalni demokratski i dr. Lorković. Ovaj odbor, koji ima za zadatak da prouči čitavo pitanje i stavi konačni prijedlog, održati će već sutra u pet sati poslije podne prvu svoju sjednicu. Medutim dr. Lorković je večeras u 10 sati otputovao u Zagreb da prikupi potrebne informacije i podatke.

RAT U MAROKU.

Prekinute operacije zbog kiše.

dp. TETUAN, 13. listopada. General Primo de Rivera izjavljuje, da je 14-godišnji rat protiv Kabila završen i da je Abd ul Krim utekao u planine.

dp. FES, 13. listopada. Uslied kiša presfale su operacije francuske vojske protiv Marokanaca.

IZBORI U ČEHOSLOVAČKOJ.

dp. PRAG, 13. listopada. Danas je parlament primio u drugom čitanju izbornu reformu po kojoj je cijela država podijeljena u 29 izborna okruga. Novi izbori bit će na 15. studenoga.

SUKOBI U AUSTRIJSKOJ NAROD. SKUPŠTINI

Akcija protiv dra Mataja.

dp. BEČ, 13. listopada. Danas poslije podne na sjednici narodne skupštine došlo je do burnih prizora. Socijaldemokrati napali su izvanjsku politiku vlade zbog tako zvanih genevskih tumačenja, pa je socijalistički govornik dr. Leitner nazvao ministra vanjskih poslova dra Mataja izdajicom, jer je protiv sjednici Austrije s Njemačkom i u svemu prosti sluga francuskoga imperijalizma. Dr. Mataja je odmah odgovorio govorniku, pa je tom zgodom navodno upotrijebio neku uvredljivu riječ protiv dra. Leitnera. Došlo je do gungule i skoro do tučnjave. Predsjednik je prekinuo sjednicu i sazvao konferenciju predsjedničkih stranaka, na kojoj su socialisti zahtijevali da ministar Mataja molj da oprostienje. Sjednica je nastavljena u 8.30 sati i odmah prekinuta za sutra.

BURZA.

g. NOVI SAD, 13. listopada. Pionica banatska 77 kg. 2—3%, partit Bečkerok na Indji 247—247.50; Friemska pšenica prema moretinu, listopad duplikat kasa 245. Bachelbraun br. 2, duplikat kasa 355. Bachelkolnuz, duplikat kasa 172.50. Tendencija je nepromjenljivo labava, promet srednji.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA (Kobanya), 13. listopada. Na današnjem sajmu doterana je 1856 komada svine. Od toga je preostalo 981 komada. (Bijele su bile: stare debele svine 12—18—20 kg, mlade debele 22—22.5, srednje svine 19—21.5 kg, lake svine 16—19.5 kg, po kg žire varg.)

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 13. listopada. Dinar 1259—1272, austr. kruna 1003—1008, njem. marka 1089—17026, des. kruna 2104—2122, leva 516—522, lei 339—345, lira 2838—2855, franc. frank 3258—3265, belg. frank 3234—3252, svajc. frank 1370—13836, emal. funka 345.500—346.500, dolar 70.985—71.605.

Tročkij o Engleskoj i o Sjedinjenim državama. Svaštice iz SHS.

AMERIČKI KAPITALIZAM PRIPRAVLJA SVJETSKU REVOLUCIJU I AKO NESVJESNO.

(Od našeg stalnog dopisnika)

Berlin, 10. listopada. Tročkij je napisao jednu knjicu pod naslovom: »Kada će Engleska?« i koja se bavi političkim i gospodarskim usljednim prilikama. U jednom specijalnom izdanju te knjige, koja je određena za Sjedinjene američke Države piše Tročkij:

Moje studije dovele su me do uvjerenja, da se Engleska približuje ramidno eri socijalnih revolucija. Engleska je dospjela u stadij kapitalističkoga ropodanla. Ali Moskva i tome ne Moskvu nago Amerika. Sjedinjene američke Države. Sini i svijet sve veći u svijetu Sjedinjenih američkih Država u svjetskim poslovima čim se razvijaju. Sjedinjene industrije, trgovine, financije i diplomatije. Sjedinjene Države ne mogu dopuštati nego da svojim industriji prošire po svijetu, jer će inače isplodirati od preobilja krvi. Sjedinjene Države moraju se širiti samo na račun drugih ekspanzivnih zemalja u prvom redu Engleske. Obzirom na Dawsons plan, koji predviđa čitav gospodarski život jednog naroda, možemo se samo podsmijavati, kada ljudi govore o značaju ovoga ili onoga moskovskoga pampleta. Pod krinkom gospodarske i političke evropske konsolidacije pripravljaju se silne promjene i vojnički konflikti.

Mr. Julius Darnas, povjerljiva osoba trgovačkoga areda u Washingtonu nastoji kako bi sve evropske američke dolžnike pristiglo, da izvaze svoje proizvode u ona područja, gdje nema američkoga upliva. Amerika namjerava Evropi da se povrati na platu valutu, na to dovodi tim pred oči kako je ostranila. Sjedinjene američke Države nastoje dovesti sve evropske države u ovisnost prema sebi dajući im obilježiti im kredite. Na taj način one sigurno pripravljaju teren za revolucionarno gibanje. Morgan, Dawes,

Julius Barnes, to su tri imena koji pripravljaju evropsku revoluciju. Svoim radom u Evropi i po svijetu, Sjedinjene američke Države rade direktno kao agenti Velike Britanije. Medutim ta saradnja znači Velikoj Britaniji sve veći gubitak nezavisnosti. Engleska služi Sjedinjenim američkim Državama kao vodič do svjetskoga ropodanla. Diplomate i magnati Engleske napustila svoju svjetsku ulogu te preporuđu Sjedinjenim američkim Državama da stupu na njihovo mjesto. Zajednička akcija Velike Britanije i Sjedinjenih Država samo je plati za jedan antagonizam ili obadvitja sila, koji će u skorijoj budućnosti dovesti do teškoga konfliktu.

Tročkij nastavlja: Na ovim mjestu neću govoriti o sudbini Američkoga plana, jer sigurno da nigdje nije kapital tako moćan kao u Sjedinjenim Državama. Američki kapitalizam samo se razvija. Priznao na trošk zaradomih zemalja, i sam pri evropskoj i svjetskoj obojavi. Ali uspjeh svamtu tomu razvijati američki kapitalizam, nije nezavisan faktor, nego je dio svjetskoga ropodanla. Sto je silbna industrija Sjedinjenih Država to se više zapliče u svjetsko tržište. Dok američki kapitalizam sve jače obilovala evropske države u svojim mrozju, ispuuju ocaji revolucije, koja će imati strašnog odlika na američki gospodarski život. U revolucionarnom zibanju stoji Amerika na prvom mjestu. Američka buržoazija može još danas da bude mirna, te da prati prilike u Evropi. Ali i za američki kapitalizam kumuti će dookora čas. Američki petrolejski i finansijski magnati iz New-Yorka, Chicaga, i San Fransiska vrše makar i nesvjesno svoju revolucionarnu funkciju. Američki će ih se proletarijat na koncu snaj odobiti. . . . — RT —

Velika hrvatska svečanost u Mitrovici.

TISUĆGODIŠNJICA HRV. DRŽAVNOSTI

(Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. Listu«.)

Mitrovica, 12. listopada.

Prekjučer i jučer je ovdje na svečan način proslavljen spomen na tisućgodišnjicu hrvatske državnosti i krunisanje prvog hrvatskoga kralja Tomislava. Ma da već dosta kasno, dani slave i subota i nedjelja, bijahu nada sve lijepi i vedri. Stoga se i mogla ova svečanost obaviti onako kako ju priredivači zamislahu. U subotu, 10. o. m. bila je bakljada od St. Pivare kroz ulice Srijemsku, Krajišku, Dimitrijevu trg, Trg Sv. Stjepana, Trg kralja Petra, Savsku, Parobrodarsku i Sudsku natrag u St. Pivaru. Sudjelovalahu na bakljadi: ovdasnje Vatrogasno društvo, HPD »Nada«, Tomislava, »Hrvatska Omladina, Hrvatska žitaonića građanska i obrtna, Savez Hrv. obrtnika, ro izaslanstva pojedinih ovdasnjih i stranih društava. U nedjelju u 6 sati jutro bila je budnica, a u 9 sati sastanak svih društava i korporacija te predstavnika društava u St. Pivaru, odakle se išlo Krajiškom i Srijemskom ulicom te Dimitrijevim trgov na svečanu sv. misu u rkt. crkvi. Svečanost sv. misu prisustvovali su i predstavnici vlasti. Poslije je otkrivena spomen ploča prigodnom govornom narodnog zastupnika dra Ivana Lončarevića. Zatim je vatrogasna glazba odsvirala »Lijepa naša«, te se potom krenulo u povorci u St. Pivaru na matineju. Tu je ovdasnji župnik i dekan g. Franjo Rački održao krasno predavanje iz hrvatske povijesti od slavnog za nas doba kralja Tomislava do danas. Predavač je sjajnom govorničkom vještinom isticao sve markantnije polave u hrvatskoj povijesti dokazavši, da hrvatska državnost nikada ni na čas nije prestala živiti i bivstvovati. Predavanje je popraćeno odobravanjem publike, koja je dupkom napunila veliku dvoranu Stare Pivare. Potom je otkrivena Novokova »Hrvatskoj«, što skladno otpjevaše zborovi »Nada«, »Tomislava« i »Hrvatske omladine«, te Rumanin Fallerova »Lijepa naša«, koji otpjevaše »Nada« i »Tomislava«. Ovu su potpuno svi prisutni saslušali stojeci.

Na bakljadi, budnici i ophodu svirala je ovdasnja Vatrogasna glazba, koja ma da je tek nedavno osnovana, pokazale zamjeran napredak. Po podne u 3 sata započela je pučka sv. eča- nost s lukom sreće, saljivom poštom, hitkom korlandola i drugim zabavama. Tu je već svirala dakovačka glazba. Na večer je bila zabava. Nikad

Staru Pivaru nije posjetilo tolika osoba kao sinoć. Sve dupkom puno. Jedno uz drugo silnuto kao zaljubljeni. Jedva se disalo. Prikazivan je peti čin drame »Tomislava« od Stjepana Miletića. Ovaj prikaz uspio je upravo nenčekivano, potpuno. Izveden je upravo umjetnički. Ne znaš pravo je li bio bolji Ceisberger u ulozi Grgura Ninskoga ili L. Ivančić u ulozi Viševića kneza hmskog; pa prof. Gvozdić u ulozi Tomislava pa učitelj Petrinović u ulozi cara bugarskoga, a nadasve Vilma Nikolićeva u ulozi divne. Ona je najbolja od svih bila. Ni Lazu Krausa (narodnog gušlara) ne smije se zaboraviti. Poslije toga čina pjevala je »Nada« od Kukuljević, a Hrvatska omladina »Crnogorac Crnogorki« od Zajca, Oboje harmonično i skladno. Po tom je nastala nevezana zabava, koja se protegnula do jutra. Ples je bio prosto granje. Tek poslije ponoći moglo se malo odahnuti. Na zabavi je prodana i jedna cigla za Hrvatski Dom u Mitrovici. Prodavana je američkanskom lutrimoj, a kupio ju je trgovac Vinko Belić.

I St. Pivara kao što nikad još nije u sebe primila toliko svjetline, tako nikad još do sada ne bijaše ni osvijetljena i okićena kao sinoć. Sve u zelenilu s historijskim slikama u stijenama okićenim hrvatskim trobojkama. Sve djelo našeg velervidnog Gospojnskog društva, koje je priredilo i buffet obilan i krasan.

Na strane pozvana društva ne odazvaše se korporativno, već poslaše izaslanstva: Zemun, Ilaca, Kukuljevo i dr.

Sve u svemu: svečanost ova je uspjela nadasve i moralno i materijalno, upravo onako kako se ovoj zgodu i pristoji. Najviše hvale za taj uspjeh pripada dru Franju Račkomeu, Gospojnskom društvu, kao i cijelom centralnom odboru ovdasnjih hrvatskih društava.

Moderna uređena tvornica oksigena

„Stražitovo“ u Sr. Karlovcu u punom je pogonu, te se boce mogu, radi punjenja poslati franko. Pisma se upućuju isključivo na generalno zastupstvo:

Martin Lichtschein, Novi Sad.

15781-1.

Krvavi napadaj na gostioničara, u Zagrebu, 12. listopada. Noćas oko 11 sati telefonski se javljeno redarstvu i ozbiljama da je na Bukovačkoj cesti izvršen krvavi napadaj na gostioničara Srčka Pavlekovića. Redarstvo je pozvalo izviđe, pa je ustanovilo, da se noćas neki čovjek približio g. Pavlekoviću u Bukovačkoj šumi i ispalio nekoliko hitaca, od kojih nijedan nije pogodilo. (Društvo su prošli napadača u šumi. To je neki Josip Čokora, koji je noćas) od prije kao napadač, na je zbog toga već i sedio u zatvoru. Čokora je odmah ubašten.

Atera nadbiškupa Sarica. »Politika« donosi: »Nadbiškup bosanski g. Sarić već je u više mahova i sluzbenim radio protiv naše države i njenih interesa. Prije kratkog vremena inicijativom g. Sarica odložena je slika našeg kralja iz zavode Sv. Jeronima u Rimu. Naravno da molite ovakih postupaka g. Sarica, ulezu požalati nadbiškupa bosanskog doveden je u pitanje. Saznamo iz pouzdane izvora, da je vlada riješla da zatraži od Vatikana smetvanje g. Sarica a požaloše bosanskog nadbiškupa Aki Vatikana ne odgovori opravdanim zahtjevima naše vlade, nego će biti prisvojena da predloža neroboskoj vladi, kvašio se spremna da učine Dežel i Rumunji, doveden i ribčan položaj kao i ml. tako će i naša vlada u ovom slučaju postupati s pravom, omereno i u skladu sa državim interesima. — Dodajmo tu po svojoj kromičarskoj filozofiji i zbog kuriozeta same stvari. Da vidimo šta će biti.

Povratak »Kola«. Nakon velikog uspjeha u Francuskoj, naručeno u Parisu i Lyonsu, te po Italiji i Švicarskoj, vraća se »Kolo« danas, u srijedu 14. o. m., u 11 sati 40 minuta prije podne na državni kolodvor u Zagrebu. Svotma se svečan doček.

Novo političko marke. Ministarstvo pošta i brezoava pristupilo će skoro izraditi novih političkih marki. Već se vrši unmožavanje matrica. Marke će biti izradene u državnoj markarnici na Sendoku kraj Beogradu i znatno će se razlikovati od zadanjih. One će biti za dvije linije duže, dok će im širina ostati ista. Najprije će se izraditi marke od 0,25, 0,50 i 1 dinar i bit će pušteni u saobrtaj za dva mjeseca.

Duhun za lule. Vođač računima o znatnom broju nateđa na lule uprava držav. monopola pristupila je izraditi bolje vrste duhana za ove, a tako isto i izraditi bolje cijera. Uskoro će se pristupiti prodaji ovih ne manje važnih dunskih artikala u svima krajevima zemlje. Dobro je što se je uprava monopola odlučila na ovaj korak. Je li dosadani duhan za lule bio izvorno nepotrebitan, bar za pušače, koji su se razvijali u inostranstvu na jako bolje kvalitete.

Radnički pokret. Pod tim bi imenom imao početi izlaziti s 1. siječnja 1926. nov radnički časopis. Izlazi bi u Sarajevu i to jednom mjesечно. Kao urednik se navlađuje Jova Jakšić, dr. Mosije Zvi i drugovi. U nj svrhu je osnovan i fond.

Tražila zaglavio diečak. Nedavno je u hanjiškoi rudarskoj koloniji na tražila način zaoblativo sinčić rudara Todora Berića. Dok mu je otac bio na pođu, a majka ležala bolesna, diečak se krivkio iz kuće i upao u 1 m duboku jamu, koja je bila puna kiseline, koje se udarilo.

Nesreća na moru. U srijedu se oko 11 sati prije podne prevrnuo lada u neposrednoj blizini Šiška, na obali Erka. Bila su to ljudi. koji su se vraćali s političkog posta u Šišku. Olatu je bila polubna, upravo je ladom otokama, izoblihi su ravnovrješje i požvuvač se u more. Puna tri sata su se borili na istom mjestu, dok ih nije došla pomoć. Svi se sretno spašeli i prevezeni na obalu, osim starca Ivana Lubičarića, koji je umro, čim se stiglo u Salce.

Veliki parobrod u sibenskoj luci. Ovihi dana dopovijata su u sibensku luku dva ogromna »cargobota« da ukrcuju 20 hiljada tona baklita za sjevernu Ameriku. Jedan »cargobot« oko 9 hiljada a drugi 11 hiljada tona baklita u Filadelfije. Drugi po imenu »Maria Ervica« donovio je iz Genove i može da ukrcu 14 hiljada tona, pa je jedan od najvećih »cargobota« što je dosada ukrcu u dalmatinskim lukama. Pristao je najvećom lakoćom uz obalu. Taj predpnosti sibenske luke i obale moglo zavrijeti i mnogo većih trgovačke luke.

KRATKE.

— Izlazeč tjedna dovjeva ministarstvo socijalne politike statistiku stranaca, koji se nalaze u našoj zemlji.

— Prekjučer se u Mariboru protezao razinski čmognik Blažon iše kucašice. Prevečen u bolnicu, dočeka je ozljeđama.

— Sombor će skoro dobiti iz Amerike ovcii zajam, koji će se upotrijebiti za gradnju gradske vijećnice, kancelarije i mješniste ulice.

— Prošle je nedjelje održan veliki salam u Bačkoj Topoli, na kojem g. kao obično, bilo i krvavih atava. Tročij je život u opasnosti.

— Železničari će održati svoju kongres u Ljubiani 24. i 25. o. m. Provesti će se jedninstvena sindikalna organizacija. Sudielovati će deleganti iz cijele zemlje. Železničari i sindikalna organizacija? Liječenje vode ne rešeti!

— Sijedeti će se kongres jugoslavenskih kooperativista održati u Mariboru, Eit će mu Dobovo 1926.

Širom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U TOMINOVCIL

Prva javna vježba mladihog »Hrv. sokola«... Tomiovcil, 12. listopada... Jučer je u našem selu na svečan način proslavljena Tisućgodišnica hrvatskog kraljevstva...

UHOĐ PRIBIČEVIĆA U GRANICU.

Graničarima laži o skupoštinu u Vinkovcima... Vinkovci, 13. listopada... (Telef. vijest »Hrv. lista«)... Vinkovčani se danas uvelike zabavljaju...

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U UKOVARU.

Radički ispravljaju sud... Ukovar, 12. listopada... Kako je izvješće vukovarske radničke stranke...

KRUENOVA IZBORNA GEOMETRIJA.

Povamirna se u vrtložičnom kotaru... Suhlopolje, 12. listopada... Kot predstojnik u Vrtložiču...

SKUPOČA U PETROVARADINU.

Vnške ciljene živčanim smiranjem... Petrovaradin, 12. listopada... Nastupila je bogata žetva...

KRATKE VJESTI.

U selu Bulu kod Požege proslaviti će se Tisućgodišnica hrvatskog kraljevstva u nedjelju 18. o. ml. uz sudjelovanje »Hrv. sokola« iz Požege... G. Matija Percević učitelj u Pieteršću...

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENIKAL

14. listopada... 1749. i Franjo barun Trank, voda pandura, u Režanu... 1833. * Mihovil Klačič, pedagog i arhitekt, u Makarskoj...

DANASNIJE PRIJEDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: »Makamilian vjerni, lakrdija, u predbrojci «Ar. Početak u 8 sati na večer... U Urania-kini: »Dilete varietete«. Film iz muzejskog života u 8 činova...

Noćna koncertna služba vrše od 12 do ukličevo 18. o. ml. u Gornjem gradu: koncertna služba (Aleksandrova ulica) i Donjem gradu: koncertna služba (Jedinićev trg).

Četvrti dan izložbe. Jučer je na izložbenoj blagajni palo oko 15.000 Din. od samih ulaznica... Vidjelo se dosta posjetitelja iz provincije: Vukovara, Vinkovaca, Požege i dr... Posjetili su je župnici gg. Stjepan Holub iz Cerne i Duro Mitrović iz Gradišća...

Iz sudbenog stola. Predsjednik kr. sudbenog stola g. Nikola Marković oporavio se od bolesti i jučer preuzeo dužnost predsjednika... Sudbeni vijećnik g. Vedeslav Starý vratilo se s dopusta i nastupio dužnost.

Iz magistrata. Gradski nadležnik g. Dragoljub Mirović vratilo se s dopusta i nastupio dužnost.

Zapostavljanje štampe. Već smo nekoliko puta upozorili nadležne faktore na nesudjeljivost telegrafskog osoblja na pruži Osijek-Beograd prema novinama... Naš list je naročito odmah zadnjih dana morao po čitavo staze čekati...

Uklidanje viših razreda gimnazije. Županat je jučer odredio, da se obuka u višim razredima velike gimnazije, koji su ukinuti ministarskom naredbom, ima danas nastaviti...

Premještanje gomoljarske biljke na staro mjesto. Gradsko je poglavarstvo izdalo ovaj oglas (br. 20695-1925, od 13. o. ml.): Tjedni sajam u gornjoj Osijeku... Gradsko je poglavarstvo predložilo na Gajev trg, kako se u predviđenoj izjavi pokazuje...

Sjednica odbora za proslavu Tisućgodišnice. Pozivlju se članovi odbora za proslavu Tisućgodišnice da izvole doći u četvrtak 15. o. ml. (u 8 sati na večer) na sjednicu radi zaključnih računa... Sjednica će se održati u separu »Oranda«.

Početak radnje na elektrifikaciji. Jučer su počinili radovi na niveliranjim terena za prugu električnog tramvaja. Zaposleno je oko 40 radnika (sami Dalmatinci). Obara se drveće kod stanice »Dravski most«.

Povišenje vodovodne pristojbe. Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo u Gornjem gradu podnijelo je gradskom poglavarstvu molbu za odobrenje povišenja vodovodne pristojbe za konstantne vatrogasnog vodovoda. Zatražen je od 1. o. ml. do 31. prosinca o. g. nadoplatak po izljev od 4,35 Din., a od 1. siječnja 1926. god. nadoplatak po izljev od 17,50 Din. godišnje.

Izložba slika gđice H. Reymann. Slikarica gđica Hella Reymann u Osijeku, prirediti će narednog mjeseca prvu svoju kolektivnu izložbu. Izložiti će preko 100 originalnih radova (portreta, aktova i krajobrazu).

Novi Strasshoff u Osijeku se nekako nekako neki opasan tim, koji je pod izumom ministra financija g. dra Stojadinovića posetio nekoliko ministara... Novu Strasshoff u Osijeku se nekako nekako neki opasan tim, koji je pod izumom ministra financija g. dra Stojadinovića posetio nekoliko ministara...

Čarugov ortak J. Matasić. U nedjelju je u noći dopremljen iz Donjeg Miholjca u Osijek, pod jakim oružničkom pratnjom Čarugov ortak razbojnik Joza Matasić, koji je ovih dana, nakon pet-godišnjeg hajdukovanja, uhvaćen u svom rodnom selu Čadavici. On je dugo vremena hajdukovao s obješenim harambašom Jovom Čarugom i učestvovao s njegovom družbom u pet krvavih pohvatima.

Svatovi s balonima. U nedjelju dopodne dovezli se neki svatovi izvana u Osijek na vjenčanje. Kako je u gradu zavladala u posljednje vrijeme »epidemija balona«, nakuovali su svati veći broj tih igrački, privezali ih po tri-četiri komada za svaka kola i kad su o podne krenuli kući, zaplovila je nad svatovima cijela zračna flotila raznobojnih »zepalina«, »prascina«, »kulena« i drugo. Rijedak prizor, koji je privukao pažnju građanstva. Radikali pokupili pištole i kubure, pa za nevolju i mjevuri došli.

Proslava jubileja g. Dušana Mitrovića. Umojljavaju se p. n. gospođa, koja su primila poziv za današnju sjednicu odbora za 25-godišnjice junfotničkog rada g. Mitrovića, da izvole doći u ponedjeljku u 6 sati po podne.

Prevarni stečaj. Jučer je u uze ovdasnjem sudbenog stola dotjeran Nikola Misić-Munčićaba, trgovac mješovitom robom iz Vukovara, koji je uhapšen zbog prevarnog stečaja. Pasivna mu je iznosila 264.000 dinara, a aktiva tek 27.000 dinara. Za nj su jamčili mnogi vukovarski trgovci i zalegali se pred vlastima, da ga ne zatvore, no on je istodobno pokušao da izvedu putnici za inozemstvo, u čemu su ga vlasti sprječile i uhapsile.

Dame! Ne zaboravite da Vaša ljepota ovisi o svježini Vašeg teinta, koju ćete postići samo uporabom mlijeka za lice „VISAGINE ADELINA PATTI“ Flacon 30 Din. 1788

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUGINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10; UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERKURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— i na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 40.—

BROJ 227. (1643.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK, 15. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Hrvatsko pitanje nije riješeno.

ČLANCI DRA LORKOVIĆA I DRA BAZALE.

ZAGREB, 14. listopada. Vašim je dopisom danas narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala izjavio, da se politička situacija u Hrvatskoj povoljno razvija za Hrvatski narodni federalistički Savez. Dnevno dolaze mnogobrojni pozivi za održanje skupštine i sastanaka. U nedjelju će biti velika skupština Hrv. narodnoga federalističkoga Saveza u Vukovaru.

Sutrašnji »Seljački Narod« donosi interesantan članak narodnoga zastupnika dra Lorkovića: »Hrvatsko pitanje nije riješeno«.

U članku se veli, vodstvo Seljačke stranke prihvatilo je potpuno program radikala i samostalnih demokrata, a sasvim napustilo Hrvatski narodni program. Neki su zastupnici seljačke stranke tvrdili, da je u vladinoj izjavi unesena i promjena Vidovdanskog ustava. O njoj međutim nema u toj izjavi niti spomena, pa je žalosno, kada se nade zastupnika, koji mogu tvrditi nešto neistinito. Kada bi u sporazumu bila dogovorena revizija Vidovdanskoga ustava, t. j. promjena ustava u pravcu hrvatskih zahtjeva, onda bi se to moglo kazati s tim lakše, što ustav sami određuje, da se može mijenjati, ali samo ako to traži bilo kralj sam, ili njegova vlada, bilo posebna određena većina zastupnika, ali ni vlada kr ni njena većina, kakove nije imala nijedna vlada u Jugoslaviji, ne traži nikakvih promjena ustava, a kamoli reviziju ustava u pravcu hrvatskih prava i zahtjeva.

Hrvatska Zajednica postavila je svoje zahtjeve u Narodnoj skupštini, a naročito u raspravi o vladinoj izjavi u govoru dra Ante Trumbića. Postoje ovakovog strašnoga slova u hrvatskoj politici, koji je skrivio vodstvo Hrvatske seljačke stranke, dr. Trumbić je u Narodnoj skupštini u ime petorice hrvatskih zastupnika zajedničara otvoreno i jasno postavio ovaj zahtjev: Tražimo federativno uređenje za čitavu državu, što za Hrvatsku znači: Tražimo hrvatsku vladu i hrvatski sabor u Zagrebu s gospodarskom i finansijskom samostalnošću u svim svojim narodnim poslovima. Hrvatski narod ostaje vjeran samom sebi. On ne može slijediti novu politiku vodstva HSS, koja se protivi njegovim bitnim pravima i životnim interesima. A dok hrvatski narod ustraje na svom narodnom pravu i dok to pravo nije priznato, dotle i hrvatsko pitanje nije riješeno, pa makar to što puta izjavila nova vlada u Beogradu i njena nova većina.

U istom broju »Hrv. Seljačkoga naroda« piše narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala o Vidovdanskim separatizmu i veli, da je centralistički ustav, ustav srpskoga separatizma, koji se vješto znao sakriti pod firmom narodnog i državnog jedinstva i državopravnih teorija, nastojeći dokazati, da je ova država nastavak predratne Srbije, a u praksi se provodi načelo proširenja državne vlasti nad prisajedinjenjenu kraljeve. U tom smislu govori se o ministarskih stolica o starim i novim kraljevinama, u tom smislu protežu se zakoni kraljevine Srbije na čitav teritorij kraljevine SHS. Politički znači: ostvarenje Velikosrpskog plana, znači nastavak svih onih tendencija, koje su postojale prije ujedinjenja. Još danas ima u stranom svijetu političkih ustanova, koje se zovu srpska političarstva. Na željeznica se sve više uvodi pravo Srpske državne željeznice. Čitrica se u svim poslovima forsira posebnom tendencijom, a u posljednjem s evrlime i službeni jezik označuje srps-

ki. Sve u svemu: Radi se sustavno po poznatim metodi na tom, da se istakne srpski karakter države. Sve to najbolje pokazuje, kako je centralizam nesposoban da bude ustav nove, recimo jugoslavenske koncepcije ujedinjenja SHS. On je ustav velikosrpske koncepcije, koja je pod svoje okrilje primila slova H. I. S. i dala im je samo sporednu ulogu. Centralistički ustav i mišljavanje individualitet hrvatskog i slovenskog naroda, politički i kulturno. Po vidovdanskim ustavu nema hrvatskoga naroda ni kao političkoga ni kao narodnog individualiteta, a Hrvatska je neobičnim uživanjem raspoređena na četiri oblasti. Slovenci u jeziku donekle osigurava poseban teritorij, premda je i ona razdijeljena na tri oblasti, da se po mogućnosti razbije duhovno i telesno jedinstvo. Da majstor toga i u navedenom duhu zasnovanog režima hvati svoje djelo nije čudo, ali da se može naći Hrvat i hrvatska stranka, koja se zove hrvatskom i koja je kadra hvalliti vidovdanski ustav to je drugo nešto nego čudo. Sedam godina se hrvatski narod borio protiv centralizma, a sada treba da vjeruje da se ludo borio protiv njega, da treba da vjeruje da je bar tako rekao, da je bio lud, kada se borio protiv svoje onoga što danas hvalliti i da je danas pametan kada je napustio borbu. Događanje je iskustvo pokazalo, da vidovdanski ustav nije u stanju na zadovoljstvo svih dijelova naroda urediti prilike, da je njegovo djelovanje bilo dosada samo razorno, da je on razrušio sve ostatke dobre uprave, a da je nije ničim nadomjestio, da je napose hrvatskom narodu oduzeo politički, ekonomski i kulturni samostalnost, a da mu u zamjenu nije dao ništa. Mi vjerujemo u zdrav nagon hrvatskog naroda, koji će nam pokazati pravi put, da samo borbom za samostalnost može sebi osigurati budućnost ne samo sebi nego i državi. Samo na iskrenom sporazumu hrvatskog i srpskog naroda, koji zajamčite pravu slobodu i samostalnost jednjemu i drugima može se osnivati budućnost ove države. U tom je državotvorna prednost Hrvatske narodne politike nasuprot neiskrenej politici vidovdan. separatizma.

TIHA LIKVIDACIJA HRV. SLAV. GOSPODARSKOG DRUŠTVA.

BEOGRAD, 14. listopada. Danas poslije podne se sastao odbor od pet lica da nastavi raspravu o sudbini Hrv. slav. gospodarskoga Društva. Kasno uvečer odbor je zaključio tiha likvidaciju Gospodarskoga društva i izdao ovaj komunikat: Poslije duže diskusije i svestranoga razmatranja te saslušavši generalnoga direktora narodne banke g. Dragutina Novakovića i vladinoga povjerenika dra Čimića odbor je mišljenja da država prema prijedlogu g. ministra trgovine i industrije može preuzeti zgrade Hrv. slav. Gosp. društva u Zagrebu pod račun svojih potraživanja te izvršiti kompenzaciju tražbina ministarstva socijalne politike s protutražbinama istoga društva, sve to pod uslovom, da se nema ničija krivična odgovornost imanjiti i pod uslovom da omogućiti isplatu manjih ulagača i dalji ostatak zadruga koje su stajale u vezi s Hrv. slav. Gospodarskim društvom, bez njihovih daljnjih materijalnih obaveza prema središnjoj zadrugi i zadrugnom članstvu. Stavija se u dužnost ministru pravde, da na osnovu postojećih zakona izdati nalog državnim odvjetniku da protiv krivaca kaznu postupi.

Pašićev povratak.

PRIJE SVEGA JE ODRZAO DULJU KONFERENCIJU S L. ŽIVKOVIĆEM. — OČEKUJE SE RASČISČAVANJE POLITIČKE SITUACIJE.

BEOGRAD, 14. listopada. Danas u 8 sati i pet minuta stigao je u Beograd predsjednik vlade g. Pašić, a s njime je doputovala i čitava pratnja. Održavao se odmah kući u Pozorišnu ulicu i tu se zadržao čitav dan primivši najprije predsjednika radikalnoga kluba Ljubu Živkovića, s kojim se je zadržao u dužnoj konferenciji. Na toj je konferenciji predsjednik radikalnoga kluba upoznao predsjednika vlade s raspoloženjem u klubu i u stranci i počeo s raspoloženjem u vladi. Tijekom dana je g. Pašić primio još nekoliko radikalnih ministara u kraću audijenciju. Kako se čuje iz radikalnih krugova, g. Pašić ne će odmah uzeći u svoje ruke poslove predsjednika vlade, nego će nekoliko dana ostati kod kuće da se odmori. Na primajući pojedine ministre i političare, on će ipak znatno uticati na rad u vladi i na rasčišćavanje političke situacije. Čitav je interes političkih krugova svrnut na ovaj povratak g. Pašića i svi bez razlike očekuju, da će se sada situacija krenuti u mirne točke. Naročito se očekuje, da će on već jednom izjasnit svoje gledište na sadanjju vladu i na tako zvani narodni sporazum, što do sada nije nikako učinio i od čega se tako daleko držao.

BEOGRAD, 14. listopada. Večeras je ministar g. Ninčić imao dužu konferenciju s g. Pašićem i tom je prilikom obavijestio sefa kabineta o svojim posljednjim razgovorima s g. Radićem.

POČETAK RADA NARODNE SKUPSTINE.

Prva sjednica na 17. o. m.

BEOGRAD, 14. listopada. Danas je oglašeno u kulorima narodne skupštine, da će se 17. o. m. u 5 sati poslije podne držati plenarna sjednica narodne skupštine s dnevnim redom: Utvrđivanje dnevnoga reda. U poneđjeljak se tek nastavljaju sjednice i to s izvještajem anketnoga odbora o aferi bivšega ministra pravde dra Ede Lukinića. Usvom će izvještaju odbor tražiti produženje roka za istragu, da bi mogao ispitati svjedoke i cio materijal. Zatim bi došao pred skupštinu izvještaj finansijskoga odbora, o postradalima od ne vremena i t. d.

SJEDNICA RADIKALSKOG POSL. KLUBA.

Sukob Radojević—Stanić.

BEOGRAD, 14. listopada. Za nedjelju u 10 sati prije podne sazvana je sjednica radikalnskoga poslaničkoga kluba. Na njoj će se raspravljati o predstojećem radu narodne skupštine i o držanju kluba prema opoziciji. Na njoj će se raspravljati također sukob između sadanega ministra saobraćaja Ante Radojevića i njegovoga predstavnika Andre Stanića. U jučerašnjoj naime »Politici« napisao je bivši ministar saobraćaja sadanega ministra, pa se čuje da će gospodin Radojević svađ predati sudu.

NJEMAČKA ULAZI U SAVEZ NARODA.

Optimistička izjava Chamberlainova.

LOCARNO, 14. listopada. Izgleda da su prebrojeni sve teškoće. Sutra poslije podne se održaje plenarna sjednica konferencije, na kojoj će biti komuž slijediti tekak garantskog pakla. Savjetnici su tražili u susret Njemačkoj u planu G. 10. statuta Saveza naroda. Poslije potražnog sporazuma ulazi Njemačka u Savez naroda.

LOCARNO, 14. listopada. Drž. tajnik Kemencior, koj je danas bio primljen od predsjednika Hindenburga i prisustvovao sjednici ministarskog savjeta, vraća se sutra u Locarno.

Odmah poslije potpisano bilježice arbitražnog ugovora, savjetnici će porazgovarati ključnu zonu.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 7-88 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno . . . D 60.—

BROJ 230. (1646.)

OSIJEK, NEDJELJA, 18. LISTOPADA, 1925.

GODINA VI.

Što je Stjepan Radić razgovarao s Pašićem?

RAZGOVOR JE BIO PODJELJEN U TRI DIJELA.

Najvažnije je pitanje ulaska u vladu cijelog vodstva HSS, ali ono je ostalo neriješeno. — Nespretni kompliment dru Benešu, koji nije ni najmanje laskav za našu državu.

v. BEOGRAD, 17. listopada. Najvažnijim događajem današnjega dana smatra se izjava gosp. Stjepana Radića, koju je dao novinarima o učestvovanju u razgovoru s Pašićem. U toj izjavi g. Radić kaže, da se njegov razgovor s Pašićem, koji je trajao sat i četvrt može podijeliti u tri dijela.

U prvom dijelu njihova razgovora navedeni su se metodi i ciljevi političke sporazuma. Tu je g. Radić podvukao naročito njegovo političko i socijalno obilježje. Nacionalno taj sporazum znači potpunu ravnopravnost Srba i Hrvata. Nacionalistički nak značilo bi natirivati Jugoslavensku koja oni ne će.

U drugom dijelu razgovora izlagao je g. Pašić historiju radikalne stranke i njenu borbu protiv birokratizma, a za autonomna prava naroda. Drugi dio borbe radikalna stranke posvećen je bio radu oko ujedinjenja Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Treći period kaže, da nastaje sada kada treba da se odlučuje o razviku kulturnom, ekonomskom i moralnom i radom u narodu. To je tako krupan zadatak da zahtjeva odani rad svih narodnih sila.

U trećem dijelu razgovora pokrenuto je veli g. Radić pitanje mogea ulaska u vladu. Ja sam iznio ovo gledište: Moj je ulaz u vladu samo jedan detalj. Ja primam stanovište g. Pašića kako mi je saopćeno preko ministra vanjskih posala g. dra Ninkića, da ja kao sof seljačke stranke treba da idem u vladu. Ali ja sam dodao, da prema svemu onomu što je g. Pašić govorio nije dovoljan samo moj ulaz u vladu nego treba da i cijelo HSS uđe u parlament, a preko njega u razne skupštinske odbore i najposlije većim ili manjim dijelom i u samu vladu.

Ja sam g. Pašiću prikazao sve članove vodstva prema njihovoj vrijednosti i sposobnosti za politički rad.

Onda smo raspravljali o najzgodnijem načinu, da se oni uvedu u Narodnu skupštinu. Gosp. Pašić nije moj prijedlog ni prihvatio ni odbio, ali se vidjelo jasno, da on njemu nije protivan. G. Pašić je osim toga izričito naglasio, da će ovaj prijedlog detaljno proučiti i posavjetovati se sa svojim drugovima i da ne će dugo čekati na odgovor u tom pitanju.

Gosp. Radić nadalje kaže, kako je Pašiću predložio, da se ulazi u vladu dotle, dok se to pitanje ne riješi, ali da ovaj prijedlog nije ultimativan: Ako Pašić i radikalni klub nadu, da je njegov ulaz u vladu neophodan, on će pristati na to i prije riješenja ovoga pitanja o uvedenju vodstva njegove stranke u parlament.

Na kraju je g. Radić napomenuto mizgrano, da ga je prije podne posijelo čehoslovački otpravnik posala g. Seba i izvjestio ga o vrlo važnim porukama diskretnog značaja. G. Radić iznosi kako je čehoslovački ministar vanjskih posala dr Beneš imao namjeru da se navрати u Beograd prigodom svoga povratka iz Parisa u Prag. Taj je poslet međutim za sada morao odložiti zato, jer je parlament iznenada raspušten i zakazani novi izbori. U Rijeku će dra Beneša dočekati g. Seba i putovati će s njime do Maribora. Tu je g. Radić dodao nekoliko vrlo laskavih oznaka Benešove diplomatske sposobnosti i označio ga kao stvarnoga ministra vanjskih posala naše države.

v. BEOGRAD, 17. listopada. Politički su krugovi ovu izjavu g. Radića poprili velikim interesom i podvige okolnost što se Radić čuva da točno označi svoju poziciju u vladi. Danas on ne govori ni o potpredsjedništvu ni o ministarstvu s laskavom ni li bez laskave.

Nadalje se podvige okolnost, da gosp. Pašić njegov prijedlog nije ni prihvatio ni otklonio. Zato se zaključuje, da g. Radić ne će ući u vladu onako brzim tempom, kako se očekivalo.

Uspješan zaključak konferencije u Locarnu.

UGOVORI BIT ĆE OBJAVLJENI NA 20. o. m.

c. LOCARNO, 17. listopada. Jučer navečer konferencija je održala svoju posljednju plenarnu sjednicu, na kojoj su najprije odobreni ugovori o arbitraži između Njemačke i Poljske te između Njemačke i Čehoslovačke. Zatim se prešlo na izradu generalnoga protokola, u kojem je registriran cio rad konferencije i njeni konačni rezultati. Predsjednici svih delegacija, naime Chamberlain, Stressemann, Briand, Vandervelde i Mussolini izrekli su kratke govore nakon kojih su parafirani svi zaključeni ugovori i to: 1. Garancijski pakt zaključen između Belgije, Francuske, Njemačke, Velike Britanije i Italije; 2. Ugovor o arbitraži između Beljeje i Njemačke; 3. Francusko-njemački ugovor o arbitraži; 4. Ugovor o arbitraži između Njemačke i Poljske i 5. Češko-njemački ugovor o arbitraži.

Poslije toga te Briand saopćio učesnicima konferencije, da su između Francuske, Čehoslovačke i Poljske zaključene konvencije kojima je svrha, da se osigura uspješna primjena ugovora o arbitraži, te da će te konvencije biti pohranjene i re-

gistrirane kod glavnoga sekretarijata Saveza naroda, a svim državama, koje su bile na ovim konferencijama zastupane, uručiti će se po jedan prepis ovih konvencija. Na koncu sjednice donesen je zaključak, da se na 1. prosinca obavu u Londonu potpis svih ugovora zaključenih i parafiranih u Locarnu. Tekst tih ugovora objavit će se u otprk 20. o. m.

Pri zaključku rada konferencije upućen je predsjedniku Švicarske federacije brzajav sa zahvalom na gostoprimstvu, a zatim je načelnik Locarna Rusca uveden u dvoranu konferencije, gdje mu se Chamberlain i ime svih svojih kolega zahvalio na susretljivosti iskazanoj od strane gradskog zastupstva i pučanstva.

Pred zgradom u kojoj se je držala konferencija sakupljena masa svijeta priredila je svim ministrima burne ovacije. Ministri su se nekoliko puta pojavili na balkonu, a Briand među njima s parafiranim protokolom u ruci. Tokom današnjega dana otputovali su svi učesnici iz Locarna.

c. PARIS, 17. listopada. Današnja štampa daje izraza oduševljenju kojim je francuska javnost primila vijest o potpisu garancijskoga pakta. Neki fevčarski listovi tvrde, da je zarputo u Locarnu, a ne, kako su neki držali, u Versaillesu potpisan stvaran mir.

c. LONDON, 17. listopada. Sva engleska štampa u uvodnim člancima pozdravlja uspješni završetak konferencije u Locarnu, pa izriču nađu, da će na osnovu zaključenih ugovora biti osigurana politički i ekonomski razvitak Evrope. „Daily Telegraph“ veli, da od vremena Karla Velikoga nije među velikim protivnicima zapadne Evrope bila ostvarena tako pacifistička barjera, kako je to danas učinjeno garancijskim paktom.

SJEDNICA NARODNE SKUPSTINE

Opozicija je bila slabo zastupljena.

v. BEOGRAD, 17. listopada. Danas točno u 5 sati poslije podne otvorena je sjednica narodne skupštine. Bolesnoga potpredsjednika Marka Trifkovića zamjenjuje prvi potpredsjednik dr Niko Subotić. U dvorani, koja je na novo očišćena i lijepo osvjetljena, nalazi se veliki broj članova vladine većine: radikala i radičevaca. Opozicija za sada ima vrlo malo. Od zastupnika Hrv. politike prisutni su dr Lorković i Mato Jagatić, od Slovenaca dvojica trojica, od Muslimana skoro nitko, a i od Davidovičevaca vrlo malo. Sjednici prisustvuju odmah u početku svi ministri. Predsjedatelj dr Subotić otvara sjednicu. Nakon njega je prihvaćen zapisnik prošle sjednice, pa se čitaju ukazi o državnim podsekretarima, koji su imenovani za vrijeme skupštinskih ferija. Ovo čitanje narodni zastupnici saslušaju stiščito. U tom času ulazi gosp. Nikola Pašić i sjeda u jednu od zastupničkih klupa sprjeda. Kada je pročitan ukaz, radičevci i radikali kliču: Živio Radić! i popraćaju dogim pljeskom.

Zatim se nastavlja uje formalnosti. Potpredsjednik Subotić pripoučava, da je za vrijeme ferija narodna skupština izgubila dva člana: Jednoga bivšega člana, pokojnog Kosovljanina i jednoga aktivnoga člana muslimana Idrizovića, člana radikalnoga kluba iz Sandžaka.

Čitaju se zahtjevi sudova za izručenje zastupnika među njima i dra Milovana Zanića, zbog više slučajeva krivica štampom.

Nakon toga se prelazi na dnevni red: na utvrđivanje dnevnoga reda iduće sjednice, koja je sazvana za ponedjeljak u 10 sati prije podne s jedinim točkom dnevnoga reda: Izvještaj Ispravnioga odbora u aferi bivšega ministra pravde dra Lukinčića. Sjednica je poslije toga završena.

DR. LORKOVIĆ U VUKOVARU.

v. BEOGRAD, 17. listopada. Večeras je otputovao u Vukovar narodni zastupnik dr. Ivan Lorković i g. Mato Jagatić, da prisustvuju tamošnjoj konferenciji Hrv. narodnoga federalističkoga bloka, koja će biti u 3 sata popodne.

BURZA.

v. BEOGRAD, 17. listopada. (Hrvat. burza) Beč 7.915 — 7.94, Berlin 13.40—13.43, Bukurešt 26.75—27.35, Goteva 1057, London 27.54—27.75, Milano 227.25—227.36.5, New-York 56.27.5—56.32.5, Paris 353.50—254, Prag 167.12.5

c. ZÜRICH, 17. listopada. Zagreb 9.22.5, Beč 73.10, Berlin 123.50, Bruxelles 23.75, Budimpešta 72.50, Bukurešt 2.47, London 25.12, Milano 26.90, New-York 519.30, Paris 53.30, Prag 15.37.5, Solita 3.77.5.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 12 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Gradske vijesti.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U SIROPOLJU.

Siropolje, 16. listopada. — U Siropolju je proslava Tisućgodišnjice obavljena na osobito svčan način. U predvečerje proslave, prošle subote, imali smo lijepo zasvjetlo mjesta i ophod, u kojem je sudjelovalo mnoštvo naroda. Nakon povorke lilelim je riječima prikazan hrvatski prošlost domaći ravnatelj učitelj g. Velimir Lisac. Sadržaj je bila svečana služba božja pod vedrim nebom, kod koje je lilelim zovomir obredno narod vj. u Lambert vjerovali u Virovitič. Spomen ploča postavljena je na Popovcu su nam prikazale Virovitičanke nozomir svojim vještinom pjesnički prikaz »Na Duvanjskom polju« dočim je virovitički »Rodoljub« otpjevao vrlo skladno nekoliko rodoljubnih pjesama, jednim i drugima ovlime javna zasvjetlo. Što dandak f mama, da nam pomognu prosloviti hrvatsku mašku. Tom se je pričedom osobito hticala levanrednom lirski a i dostojanstvenom pojavom — kao »maška Hrvatska« mljed, gđ Mele Blazeković.

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U NOVOJ GRADISKI.

Novi općinski izbori.
Nova Gradiska, 17. listopada. (Telefonska vijest »Hrvatskog lista«.) — Općinski je županiat samio od uravnog sadržaja povratka svih stupa u predmetu stola protiv provedenih općinskih izbora u Novoj Gradiski i odredio, da se raspisu novi izbori. U općini vladala već pet godina vanzakonito stanje, iako su u to vrijeme provedeni dva izbori, na kojima je hrvatska lista imala većinu od samo dvije trećine.

IZBOR GRADONAČELNIKA U UKUKOVARU.

Kandidat hrvatske večne.
Ukukovar, 16. listopada. — Nedavni gradski izbori u Ukukovaru, gdje je zbog nesloge Hrvatski laboran za neželjena radila, podstreljeni su ukukovarske Hrvatske da loš besnije sbitu svoje redove. Uskoro će se održati sljedeća gradske sastajstva, na kojoj će se birati gradski načelnik. Hrvatska većina u zastupstvu kandidirala će za načelnika g. Josipa Pahesa (zastupnika), domaćeg stila, svemogor i acilacna, čovjeka i prokazanog patriota.

VELIKA NESREĆA NA DUNAVU KOD UKUKOVARA.

Potraga za želimama. — **Uzrok nesreće.**
Dajci, 17. listopada. (Telef. vijest »Hrv. lista«.) — Velika nesreća, koja se dogodila s noći 14. o. mj. na Dunavu kod Dajca još je uvijek predmetom oždre razgovora u okolici. Liješne spomenike nadzorca Milića, njegovog žene i djeteta, stotara Webera i brata Čindrića) nek do danas nađene. Tražilo ih se prvi dan na mjezinu nesreće mrožama i bicikloma, ali bez uspjeha. Sad su određeni ljudi, da nose udati obale do Borova, kad Dunav isahaci liješne. Porodica je nadzorca Milića ovm nerazodna zna i djeteta, stotara Webera i brata Čindrića) nek do danas nađene. Tražilo ih se prvi dan na mjezinu nesreće mrožama i bicikloma, ali bez uspjeha. Sad su određeni ljudi, da nose udati obale do Borova, kad Dunav isahaci liješne.

TRAGIČNA SMRT DIJETETA U KUZMINU.

Poželje ga otae u kuzmina.
Mitrovia, 16. listopada. — U selu se Kuzmino dječak nek dan isoviti i pun tragike slučaj surti jednoga djeteta. Selač Živan Lazić vozio je iz polja kukuruz kuli, konj bijesni razisrali se i poneli kola kn vije. Na sred druma, u prašini, israo se živacno otac djeteta, koji naje na ni i samrte sa kobilama. Nesreće je otac bio tevan sebe od prevleke boli i žalosti za izostavljenim djetetom.

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U ZDENCIMA.

Bez općinskog proračuna.
Zdeneci, 16. listopada. — Kod nas je u Zdenecima bio izbor općinskog zastupstva 2. kolovoza o. g. Prispjeu na položaji istom 19. rujna. Tad im je bilo rečeno, da će kroz 5-6 dana biti pozvani da posjeduju vroraćunsku osnovu, kako bi se mogla sazavati druga sjednica. Ali svo i mjesec dana prolazi, a o proračunu ništa. Sigurno se vodio dobro gospodarstvo, naly nije nužno da se odbor sazvlje. Stoga će se sjednice držati stvarno svake pol godine. Nas bivši komesar, ako ništa drugo, dao je kroz selo savesti par kola slinika, da je bolji put, a naš novi načelnik ne će ni to da nastavi, a kamo li što drugo. Nesgo samio od lutra do noći žedi i žmija u općini za 6 dimara plaće na dan, koji se je samo odobrio. Bilo bi pametnije, da i on ode za komesarom na stanicu Feričanec, da mu sa ponudi za kompanona kod preuzimanja drva. Više bi zaradio. Ovakvo od njeza nema koristi ni općina, ni njegovim kod kuće.

RAZBOJISTVO I SILOVANJE KOD VIROVITICE.

Zločinstvo na 15-godišnjem djetetu.
Virovitič, 16. listopada. — U vinogradima »Koz« glavna kod Virovitiče, izvršeno je ovih dana zločinstvo razbojstva i silovanja na 15-godišnjem djetetu T. G., kad je išla iz vinograda na oazar u Virovitiču. Razbojnik, neki Aleksa Radosević, 26 god. star, Likanin, sumnji radničko znače izučeni opaviti, zamamilo je djetetu na t. zv. »Ogro« hrvod. Izvršno na nja zločinstvo silovanja, oievio joi 60 dimara gotova novca, skitno s nie »smantla« druge neke stvari te pobježno u šumu. Virovitički su za oružnici nakon dugo potjere uhvatili i danas dotierali sudu u Virovitiču.

HRVATSKI SPOMENICI.

18. listopada.
1843. * Josip Tomić, pjesnik i beletrista, u Požeži. — **1844.** * Dr. Luka Maršević, čet hrvatskog pravosuđa, u Zagrebu.

DANASJE I SUTRAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu, danas: »Kocigina šaradašar, opereta; početak u 2.30 sati po podne. — »Naveče: Madamje Pompadour«, opereta, početak u 8 sati na večer. — **Sutra:** Nema predstave.
U Urania-kulu, danas i sutra: »Loviči za ženo« (Zudina), Pina i pikantna drama iz namodernijeg života. Početak u (3), 5, 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen. **Koncert HPD »Lipe«** danas u »Hrvatskom domu« u Dn-u nam gradu. Početak u 8.30 sati na večer. **Velika zabava izložbenog odbora** danas u svim prostorijama »Grandas«, početak u 8.30 sati na večer. **Ulas besplatan.**
Najzanimnije utakmice (na Ambrusijev igralištu) danas: »Slavija-Sloga«, nastavak prekinute prvostvene utakmice. Početak u 10.30 sati prije podne, (Sudac g. Vuković iz Virovitiče.) — **Hazuza utakmica Cibala (Vuković) — Ošk (Osijek), početak u 2.30 sati po podne — Grdadanski Ošk, prvostvena, početak u 4 sata po podne.**

Novog hrvatskiho služba vrše od 19. do uključivo 25. o. mj. u Gorjelu u gradu: lekarica Frank (Strossmayerova ulica) i Domjelu gradu: lekarica Borbas (Cvjetkova ulica).

Posljednji dan izložbe. Danas je posljednji dan osječke privredne izložbe. Na glavnom izložbenom prostoru u dvorištu županijske zgrade cio će dan koncertirati vojnička glazba. U 4 sata po podne dijelit će se odlikovanja izlagateljima. U 8 sati na večer izložba će se zatvoriti, a posjetioci i izlagачi, u pratnji glazbe, polaze u Kazališni vrt na parketni vatromet i velik u pučku zabavu u koja će biti u svim prostorijama »Grandas«.

Lična vijest. Sinoć je doputovao u Osijek nadinspektor ministarstva financija g. Dimitrije Begović. Odsjelo je u »Centralu«.

Iz Obrinog zbora. Danas u 10 sati do podne bit će u Jägerovu školi sjednica odbora Obrinog zbora za uredenje poljske šegrtskih škola. — U utorku u 4 sata po podne održat će sjednicu Mirovnički sud OŽ. Rješavat će se tužbe između majstora i roditelja šegrta.

MARA SOMORAJI
ALEXANDER HERBST
ZARUČENI
U OSJEKU 11. LISTOPADA 1926.

Zabavno veće Kluba Hrvatica. Mjesni klub Hrvatica namjerava prirediti u subotu 7. studenog o. g., u dvorištu »Grandas«, za svoje članove i prijatelje zabavno veće s obilnim i zanimljivim rasporedom. Pripreva su već u toku. Kako je to ove godine prva priredba, koju Klub Hrvatica upriličuje, jer do sada je pomagao samo drugim osječkim društvima u njihovim pothvatima, sva je prilika, da će 7. studenoga doći na tu zabavu svi, koji prema zaslugi znadu cijeniti uspješni i nesebični rad Kluba Hrvatica.

Današnji koncert »Lipe«. Prigodom današnjeg koncerta HPD »Lipe« dijelit će se svim začasnim i utemeljiteljnim članovima diplome za »poštivost« i rad i pripomoć društvu. Stoga ne smije danas biti jedan izostali a da tome činu ne prisustvuje. Kada se još uzme u obzir vrsta društva, to ne bi niti jedan Hrvat i ni jedan ljubitelj plesne smio izostati. Interes je za tu zabavu ogromna, pa su već svi pozivi naprosto razgrubljeni. Uslijed toga zaključio je odbor, da mogu, koji imaju smisla za lijepu pjesmu i za »Lipe«, i bez poziva doći na koncert. Odbor nije računao na takav odziv, pa je tiskao samo onoliko poziva, kao što to obično tiska za zabave. Kako na tu zabavu dolazi presv. g. biskup Akšamović kao i gradonačelnik g. dr. Vjekoslav Henzi i ostali »Lipini« dobrotvori, to svi Hrvati na koncert!

Pozor »Kuhačevci« članovi glazbenog odjela. Šutra je u ponedjeljak skupni pokaz na koji se pozivaju članovi gudačackog odjela, svirači na drvenim puhalima te ragovi. Umoljavaju se sva gg. članovi, koji su kod gore spomenutih glazbala zaposleni, da BEZUVJETNO dođu na pokaz. — **Tajnik:** 13.788-1

Liječnička vijest. Dr. Erich Ditz, specijalista za kožne i spolne bolesti i gr. kot. liječnik, preselio je svoju ordinaciju u Kolodvorsku ulicu 12., prizemno desno. 13612-3a

Osiguravajuće društvo »Feniks« čisti se ovime objaviti, da je svoje generalno zastupstvo povjerilo g. Hinku Sirovački, vještaku (trgovačke i obrtničke komore u Osijeku, Tvrdla, Kolihorova ulica 5, telefon 74. Gospodo i gospođa, koja bi se sasna ili u nuzanimanju htjela posvetiti korisnom radu na polju osiguranja, neka se izvole obratiti na gornju adresu. 13.906-1

»Reflektor«, polumjesečnik za sva aktualna pitanja. Primili smo drugi broj ove revije, koju uređuje g. Lav Vrelović, a izdaje g. M. Rott. Cijena je reviji 8 Din. po broju.

Iso Lang na motrenju. Bivši direktor tvornice »Mira« Iso Lang otpramljen je jučer u noći, u pratnji dvojice uzničkih stražara, na motrenje u zavod za umobolne u Stenjevcu.

Kulturno-historijska izložba u Zagrebu. Ministarstvo je saobraćaja dozvolilo posjetiocima kulturno-historijske izložbe u Zagrebu 50% popusta na svim putničkim i brzim vlakovima državnih željeznica osim Simplon-Orient-Expressa i noćnim brzih vlakova br. 617 na pruzi Zagreb-Bograd. Sve upute za putnike nalaze se u samoj legitimaciji. Izložba je produžena do 15. studenog. U Osijeku se legitimacije dobivaju kod Pradediona uz cijenu od 30 Din.

Rasprodaja auta. Poslije izložbe bit će automobili marke O. M. (upitati se: Miro Esinger, Desatčića ulica 17.), marke Citroen (upitati se: Manuel Grand hotel) i Malhis Allweather (upitati se: Otto Müller, Pejačevićeva ulica br. 8) jeftino rasprodani. 13.931-1

Plesni tečaj. Kako je već javljeno otvorit će plesni zavod S. Topalović 22. o. mj. u separuju Hotel Centrala plesni tečaj za sve moderne plesove. Pristup imaju samo pozvani. Pozivnice se mogu podići u Hrv. štamparskom zavodu, Kapucinska ulica. 13.917-1

Za blagdan Svih Svetih preporučamo prekrasne vijence, nadgrobniog cvijeca, buqueta, križanaca, ciklami i drugog cvijeka u lovcima i odrezanom. Vrtljaria Mahaček. 10.008-50

U »Srijemskom podrumu« koncertira danas i svaki dan glasovito žensko tamburaško društvo »Krišta«. 13.930-2

Plesni zavod M. Trišter otvara u ponedjeljak 26. o. mj. u velikoj blagovajni hotela »Royal« šest-nejedljni plesni tečaj, u kojem će se podučavati i najnoviji plesovi: Florida, Caramba, Raquette, L' Ondée i Raleoy. Za školsku mladež od 5-7 sati, a za ostale od 8 do 10 uveče. Unistvanje se prima svaki dan u Šamačkoj ul. 14. Daju se i privatni satovi i tečaj. 13.819-2

Dajem pošt. općinstvu do znanja, da mi je upravo prisjela velika količina pravih perzijskih sagova, prekrasnih eksemplara uz vrlo niske cijene. Tko želi da vidi zbilja lijepih perzijskih sagova neka se izvoli potruditi u Trgovinu Sagova, Osijek L, Kapucinska 14. 13.810-3

Staklarskog pomoćnika, mladog i sposobnog za sve poslove, traži odmah. Radanović i Butković, staklana, Osijek L, Trg kralja Petra broj 7. 13.932-1

Još nitko ne zna, da izradujem najmodernije cipele uz najnižu cijenu. Primam svakovrsne porpravke, cijena bez konkurencije. Činovnici i željuzniKarli imaju popust. Sa štovanjem Ivan Podunalec, postolar, Osijek L, uzao Reiserova tvornice broj 89.

Ne zaboravite da Vaša ljepota ovisi o svježini Vašeg leinta, koju ćete postići samo uporabom mljeka za lice »VISAIGNE ADELINA PATTI« Fiacon 30 Din. 11788

Dame! LABORATOIRE ADELINA PATTI PARIS. — Glavno stovarište za Jugoslaviju ZAGREB, Gajeva ul. 8.

Dobiva se kod »Moderna« Drogerija i Parfumerija Osjek Kapucinska ulica broj 14.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BEAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 58.—

BROJ 231. (1647.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK, 20. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Eto u čemu je sporazum!

SENZACIONALNE JUČERAŠNJE IZJAVE GOSP. PAŠIĆA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Pašić je jučer u radikalnom klubu o sporazumu dao ovu izjavu: Radikalna je stranka željela od ujedinenja amo, da za svoje poglede na jedinstvo države, na potrebu jednog zakonodavstva na monarhiju, na dinastiju i na samoupravu zadobije braću Hrvate i Slovence. Već dvije godine trajale su pripreme, dogovori i pregovori o ustavu, a na to je ustavotvorna skupština izglasala današnji ustav, koji je utvrdio osnov jedinstvenoj i ustavičnoj državi. Kada su se vodili pregovori s predsjednicima H. S. S., onda je s naše strane istaknuto, da samo na toj bazi pregovaramo i na toj osnovi je s njima zaključen sporazum, koji se kreće potpuno u okviru onih načela, koji se nalaze u državnom ustavu. HSS je prihvatila jedinstvenost države, pri-

mila monarhiju i dinastiju i uopće sve ono za što smo se mi zalagali od samoga početka ujedinenja do danas. Kada je na taj način izvršeno približenje, kada smo se našli na tom terenu onda nije bilo razloga za borbu. U politici kao i u životu ne može se boriti s onim, koji ne će više da se bori. Mi nismo mogli reći: a sada ne ćemo s Vama. Pašić zatim govori, kako je bio doveden u dilemu: ili da zadrži s Prbičevićem koaliciju i napusti sporazum ili da prihvati sporazum s radičevcima i napusti Prbičevića. On je izabrao posljednje. Naglašuje, da je svim silama nastojao da uvede i Prbičevića u vladu, s tim više što Prbičević ima isti program kao i sadanja vlada, ali nije uspio, jer su radičevci rekli, da oni ne će sa strankom g. Prbičevića.

Stečaj nad Hrv. slav. gospodarskim društvom u Zagrebu.

PROTUPRIJEDLOG gosp. dra LORKOVIĆA. — RADIČEVCI GLASUJU PROTIV S RADIKALIMA.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Večeras je održana sjednica financialnoga odbora. Odmah u početku izjavljuje predsjednik odbora, da je u stvari Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva u Zagrebu davala već donijeta odluka, koja znači otvorenje stečaja nad tim društvom, na da se financijski odbor može uslijed toga proglasiti ne kompetentnim za rješavanje ovoga pitanja. Nato su govorili nekoi članovi financialnoga odbora. Uzima riječ dr Ivan Lorković osuđujući ovaj prijedlog i tražeći da financijski odbor produži raspravu o gospodarskom društvu. Kritizira odluku vlade i pobjla savjet predsjednika odbora. On se protivi i stečaju i likvidaciji. Traži da vlada preuzme na se samiranje društva, jer je ona kriva, da je do svega toga došlo, budući da je davala novaca bez kontrole, a kada je kasnije društvo trebalo pomoći, pomoć nije dala. I likvidacija i stečaj jedno je isto. Ako vlada odluči stečaj društva s tim će teško

mjesti za sreću cijeli hrvatski narod. Na koncu dr Lorković daje sljedeću izjavu kao prijedlog: financijski odbor traži da vlada pristane na to, da sanira prilike i odnose u Hrv. slav. gospodarskom društvu kao srednjoj zadrugi u Zagrebu, a da se izbjegne i stečaj i tih likvidacija, jer od same vlade ovisi sudbina toga društva. Poslije ovoga prijedloga dra Lorkovića ustaje predsjednik financijskog odbora i veli da ima prije toga jedan prijedlog, koji glasi: Financijski odbor skida s dnevnoga reda pitanje gospodarskoga društva i proglašava se ne kompetentnim.

Ovaj prijedlog prihvaća vladina većina: radikali i radičevci i tako je u skupštini zaključeno otvorenje stečaja nad ovim zaslužnim hrvatskim gospodarskim društvom. Ustaje dr Kumanudi i traži posebno i ponovno glasovanje o prijedlogu dra Lorkovića. Pristupa se glasanju i prijedlog dra Lorkovića je poimeničnim glasanjem odbijen

SJEDNICA NARODNE SKUPŠTINE.

Sutra u 10 sati prije podne započinje novo zasjedanje.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Jutros poslije 10 sati otvorena je sjednica narodne skupštine. Prije prijelaza na dnevni red obavljaju se za pismik i najavljuje dolazak u skupštinu Prokopije Miškica na mjesto pok. Idrizovića. Najavljuje se i izvještaj o verifikaciji mandata dra Kežmana. Na prijelazu na dnevni red traži anketni odbor u stvar. mi se produži rad na mjesec dana. Taj prijedlog obrazlaže radikal La-lošević. Govori i Lukinić. Dolazi do rječkanja između njega i poslanika Pečića. Skupština zaključuje produženje rada anketnoga odbora na mjesec dana.

Nakon toga predsjednik najavljuje zatvaranje sjednice ovoga zasjedanja, a svi prijedlozi i interpelacije ako ih gospoda žele podnositi moraju se ponovo podnijeti. Jedini invalidski zakon prenosi se na buduća zasjedanja, koje počinje sutra u 10 sati. Nakon što je pročitan kratak uzak o zaključku ovoga zasjedanja skupštinska sjednica se završava.

RADICU ISTO ŠTO I PRIBIČEVIĆU.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Jučerašnja sjednica radikalnoga kluba zaključila je, da staro predsjedništvo skupštine ostane i nadalje a na mjesto samostalnih demokrata da tuda u predsjedništvo radičevci, koji s time dobivaju drugo potpredsjedništvo i oba sekretara. Kandidati još nijesu određeni za ova mjesta nego se spominju dr Basariček, Karla Kovčević i Nikola Preka za potpredsjednike. Sekretar bi bio Rude Bačinić.

DR LORKOVIĆ I DRUGOVI U BEOGRADU.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Danas su u Beograd stigli narodni zastupnici dr Lorković, dr Bazala i Ivo Trojanović, koji su jedini od Hrvatskog narodnog federalističkog kluba prisustvovali sjednici skupštine.

ZA AUTONOMIJU MAROKA.

dp. NIZZA, 19. listopada. Na današnjoj zaključnoj sjednici kongresa radikalne stranke dr-žao je govor: ministar predsjednik Painlevé, u kojem je istakao, da je sporazum u Locarnu veliki uspjeh saveznika.

Na kraju je prihvaćena rezolucija, kojom se poziva vlada, da se u sporazumu sa Španjkom ponudi Marokancima široka politička i upravna autonomija.

Kratke vijesti.

dp. BUDAPEST, 19. listopada. U zadnji čas nije uspostavljen željeznički promet između Szegedina i Velike Kikinde, jer se Jugoslavija vraća, da se na ovoj pruzi dozvoli uvoz svinja, koji je zabranjen u Mađarsku. Pregovori će se nastaviti.

dp. BUDAPEST, 19. listopada. Poslije podne je zaključeno na sjednici vlade, da se novi mađarski novac ima zvati «pengo». Zamjena će po svojoj prilici uslijediti u omjeru 1:12.000.

dp. BUDAPEST, 19. listopada. Danas je ova-mo stigao Mac Donald. Poslije je ministra predsjednika grofa Bethlena, koji je večeras u njegovu počast priredio banket. Mac Donald se vraća u London preko Praga, Londona i Bruxellesa.

dp. BERLIN, 19. listopada. Ovdašnji američki poslanik lično je čestitao dru Stressemannu na uspjehu u Locarnu.

dp. PARIS, 19. listopada. Maršal Petain vraća se uskoro iz Maroka.

dp. SANGAJ, 19. listopada. Danas su u Sangaj ušle čete kršćanskog generala Senjunsenga. Čete generala Camgoufina povukle su se prema Namkinu. Rat je nezbjeljiv.

dp. MAYCORT, 19. listopada. (Florida). Poštanski brod «Comanche» potonuo je na putu u New-York. Poginulo je 400 putnika. Katastrofa je nastala zbog požara na brodu.

c. PARIS, 19. listopada. Agencija Havas izvještava da će sutra biti objelodanjeni ugovori zaključeni u Locarnu, na će biti pohranjeni i registrirani kod Saveza Naroda.

c. LONDON, 19. listopada. Potvrdite se vijest, koju je jučer dobila «United Express» od svog izvjesitelja iz Feza, da je Abd-el-Krim odlučio zatražiti primirje. Njegova ponuda francuskim vlastima još nije stigla, ali se u Parisu očekuje svaki čas.

c. MOSKVA, 19. listopada. U jednom tvrdnom članku «Izvestija» se bavi konferencijom u Locarnu, na vele da je ta konferencija pobijeda Velike Britanije i da je najvažniji zaključak konferencije u Locarnu stupanje Njemačke u Savez Naroda.

Burza.

TEČAJ DINARA od 19. listopada.

U Berlinu 7,38—7,43; Beč danas nije notiran (čevic 12,56—12,60); Prag 59,85—60,35, Trst 44,10—44,20, London 27,5, Newyork 178.

v. BEOGRAD, 19. listopada. Beč 7,95—7,94, Berlin 13,45—13,40, Budimpešta 7,91—7,89, Geneva 1087,50—1086,5 London 272,95—272,25, Milano 225, Newyork 36,34, Paris 251—250, Prag 167,39—167,35, Solno 52.

c. ZÜRICH, 19. listopada. Zastreb 9,20—9,22,5. Bruzel-je 23,50—23,55, Budimpešta 72,50—72,70, Bukurest 2,42,5—2,50, London 25,12,5—25,13,5, Milano 20,80—20,90, Newyork 519—519,50, Paris 23—23,10, Prag 15,37—15,40.

s. NOVI SAD, 19. listopada. Bačka penca 250, bački kukuruz novi 110, novi kukuruz srbizanski za listopad—studen 106, sušeni srbizanski kukuruz 160, grali bijeli, bački 205; pšenično brašno bačko hr. 0 408, hr. 2 bačko 350, bačko hr. 5 200. — Tendencija: silva, naročito je za pšenicu zanimanje (općenit u proljeće), dok se promet osuđni.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 19. listopada. Dinar 1255—1269, austr. kruna 10024—10072, niem. marka 16890—17026, češ. kruna 2105—2123, leva 514—520, lit. 345—341, lira 2839—2859, franc. frank 3140—3170, belg. frank 3231—3285, švajc. frank 13746—13820, eurol. funta 345,500—346,800, dolar 71,145—71,765.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA (Kobanya), 19. listopada. Na današnji satam doferano je 3421 komada svinje. Od trza je preostalo 974 komada. Člene se bile: stare dehele svinje la, 20—20,5 kr., la, 18—19,5 kr., mlade dehele 21—22 kr., srednje svinje 20—21 kr., lake svinje 15—18 kr., po kg sive yagve.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELIJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 20.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 233. (1649.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 22. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Likvidacija Hrv. slav. gospodarskog društva u Zagrebu.

LIKVIDACIJU IMALA BI PROVESTI PRVA HRVATSKA ŠTEDIONICA.

u ZAGREB, 21. listopada. Prema informacijama Vašega dopisnika u krugovima radičevaca postoje dvije struje u pogledu sudbine Gospodarskoga društva. Jedni su za stečaj, a drugi za provedbu sanacije. Jednu i drugu struju vode izvjesni interesi. Riješenje ministarskoga savjeta kojim se pristupa likvidaciji gospodarskoga društva pobudio je u svim hrvatskim krugovima veliko negodovanje, te se naročito oštro žegže postupak radičevaca, koji su konačno privolili na ovakovo rješenje radnika.

u ZAGREB, 21. listopada. Vaš je dopisnik danas dobio na upućenom vrelu ove interesantne informacije o sudbini gospodarskog društva: U Beogradu su boravili komesar društva dr Čimčić i član izvršnog odbora MIŠKULIN, koji su pružili sve zatražene informacije. Nakon dopodne sjednice ministarskog savjeta, izabran je poseban odbor od tri ministra, koji su imali načini za sporazumno rješenje sa Narodnom bankom. U šest sati sastao se ponovno ministarski

savjet na sjednici koja je navečer u 9.30 donijela konačno rješenje, da se imade pristupiti likvidaciji društva.

Prema vladinom projektu likvidaciju Gospodarskog društva imala bi provesti Prva Hrvatska Štedionica uz ove uvjete:

Država odpisuje svoja potraživanja u iznosu od sedamnaest milijuna dinara i ministarstvo socijalne politike svoja u iznosu od nekih osam milijuna, te Poštanska štedionica dva milijuna, ali pod uvjetom da Prva Hrvatska Štedionica garantira bestereimni prepis nekretnina Gospodarskog društva na ime države. Prva Hrvatska Štedionica obvezuje se nadalje da plati Narodnoj banki redoviti kredit od sedam milijuna dvije stotine hiljada dinara. Osim toga obvezuje se Prva Hrvatska Štedionica da neće od zadruga tražiti nikakvih naplata osim privatnih obveza. S ovim rješenjem optuživali su u Zagreb dr Čimčić i MIŠKULIN na se u tom pravcu vodila rasprava Prvog Hrvatskog Štedionici, a traje do u kasnu noć.

OKO ZBLIŽAVANJA OPOZICIJONIH GRUPA. PORAZ RADIČEVACA U SV. IVANU ZELINI.

Konferencije između opozicije, bloka i HNFK.

u BEOGRAD, 21. listopada. Danas poslije podne održali su dr Korošec, Spaho i Davidović konferenciju na kojoj je bilo u prvom redu govora o istupu opozicionoga bloka kod sutrašnjega izbora u financijski odbor. Odlučeno je ako dođe do ulaska da svaka grupa ide posebice da dobije što više predstavnika. Osim toga govorilo se i o zblizženju opozicionoga bloka i Hrv. narodnog federalističkog kluba. U tu svrhu su akciju na sebe uzeli dr Korošec i dr Spaho, te su odmah poslije sastanka otišli u federalistički klub i zadržali se duže vremena u razgovoru.

SJEDNICA NARODNE SKUPŠTINE.

Kraljev ukaz o otvorenju. — Razgrunisanje općina.

u BEOGRAD, 21. listopada. U pet sati poslije podne otvorio je sjednicu narodne skupštine prvi potpredsjednik Niko Subotić riječima izvolite gospodo narodni poslanici čuti Ukaz o otvorenju narodne skupštine. Nato ustaje cijela skupština a predsjednik vlade g. Pašić čita kraljev ukaz o otvorenju. Sekretar Rude Bačinić čita zatim dopis ministra unutrašnjih djela o razgrunisanju, ali tako tihim glasom da u dvorani nastaje žamor. (Nastaje ovo je važna stvar, ovo se mora čuti, dovijkuju poslanici). Večeras Wilder pita predsjedništvo zašto je na ovakav način sazvalo pismenim putem. Subotić citirajući poslovnik hoće da uvjeri skupštinu, da je dobro radio. Wilder se ne zadovoljava odgovorom i savjetuje predsjedništvu da tako ne postupa. Dr Subotić mu odgovara: Ovaj savjet nemogu primiti, jer gdje će biti 20. listopada nove godine to neznam. Nastaje žamor radi ove neuspjehale sale.

Prelazili su na utvrđivanje dnevnoga reda za sutrašnju sjednicu koja će biti sutra u 10 sati. Prva točka će biti izbor u financijski odbor, a druga pretraz izvještaja o invalidskom zakonu.

PRED KRALJEV POVRATAK U BEOGRAD.

u BEOGRAD, 21. listopada. Danas se tvrdilo da će se kralj povratiti u Beograd sutra ili prekosutra. Stanje njegovog zdravlja je povoljno, ali nije tako dobro da bi mogao uzeti učešća u državnim poslovima. Kralj će i dalje ostati pod liječničkom njegovom i ne će primati posjeta.

SASTANAK NA BLEDU.

Dr Beneš obavješćuje Ninčića. — Pozdrav Dučiću. u BLED, 21. listopada. Jutros u 7 i 30 doputovao je u Bled posebnim vozom ministar vanjskih posla Čehoslovačke republike dr Beneš u pratnji svoga šefa kabineta Papka i profesora Kromera. Na stanicu ih je dočekao dr Ninčić sa gospođom, sa šefom svoga kabineta Vukčevićem. Poslije srdačnoga pozdrava otišli su u hotel "Toplice", gdje je priredena zakuska. Ovim prilikom imala su oba ministra prije podne dužu konferenciju, na kojoj je dr Beneš g. Ninčiću izložio u detalje rad konferencije u Locarnu. Dr Ninčić je bio potpuno saglasan s glavnim dr. Beneš u svim pitanjima koja su raspravljena u Locarnu.

S ove konferencije upućen je rumunjskom ministru vanjskih posla sljedeći brzjav: Iskorsili smo priliku koja nam se pruža povodom prolaska dra Beneša preko SHS teritorija da se sastanemo na Bledu. S ovoga sastanka šaljem Vam najsrdačnije pozdrave kao i najveće žaljenje što i Vi niste s nama. Radujemo se pri potpunoj na naš skori sastanak, za koji predlažemo da se ubrza. Ninčić, Beneš.

Poslije podne u pet sati nastavio je put dr Beneš u Čehoslovačku. o o

TO JE POLITIKA.

u BEOGRAD, 21. listopada. Ovih dana je žena džemijetkog vode Ferhad beg Drage došla u Beograd s namjerom da bude primljena od g. Pavla Radića, ali on ju nije htio primiti. Političari se krugovi čude ovakvom postupku Pavla Radića tim više, što je Ferhad beg Draga proglašen haš zbog toga i nakon toga, što se sastao s g. Radićem i što je s njim podržavao izvjesne veze.

Dr Čingrija — radikal.

u BEOGRAD, 21. listopada. Danas je bivši gradonačelnik iz Dubrovnika dr Melko Čingrija stigao u Beograd i posjetio ministra predsjednika g. Pašića i Liubu Jovanovića. U radikalnim se krugovima ovaj posjet dovodi u vezu sa skorim pristupom dra Melka Čingrije u radikalnu stranku.

RUSIJA I NJEMAČKA.

Ulož Njemačke u Savez naroda ne će smetati dobrim odnosima s Rusijom.

u BERLIN, 21. listopada. U Berlinu se vode važni pregovori između rusoga poslanika i ministra vanjskih posla g. Stressemanna. Pregovori se tiču ugovora u Locarnu. Stressemann je naglasio, da ni ugovori u Locarnu ni ulaz Njemačke u Savez naroda ne će biti smetnja dobrim odnosima Njemačke s Rusijom.

CHAMBERLAIN JE PONOSAN

na konferenciju u Locarnu.

u LONDON, 21. listopada. Chamberlain je novinarima izjavio, da je ponosan na konferenciju u Locarnu, gdje je Engleska imala takav zamašan udio, da su svi predstavnici država iskazali potpuno povjerenje prema Njemačkoj. Završeni ugovori nikada ne ugrožavaju i nijesu opozrdni protiv koje države, a garantiraju sigurnost mnogih država. Radnici se, što je ovom prilikom ponovno završeno naše nerazdruživo prijateljstvo s Francuskom i što smo mogli tako osigurati slobodu i nepodijelivost Belgije, u čemu je svaki pomagal našim Sklopljeni ugovori stvaraju zbiljenje Njemačke postaravati i na zapadu dati i miru na široko izvjestan stabilnost.

Poslije sloma hrvatskog zadrugarstva.

Oseječko Hrv.-slav. gospodarsko društvo kao središnja zadruga sa svim svojim područnim i mjesnim zadrugama, (županija virovićka, srijemska i Baranja) nalazi se već koja dva mjeseca u stečajni. Kako je bilo i predviđeno, sudbini ovoga moralo je dječiti i ono zagrebačko.

Slom i to bez pardona zagrebačkog Hrv.-slav. gospodarskog društva k. s. z. predviđio je dr. Mile Miškulin u svojim člancima, što ovih dana izlaze u zagrebačkom "Hrvatu".

Jedina nada, da će se možda ipak htjeti i moći spasiti zagrebačko društvo sa svim svojim zadrugama bila je vjera u odlučujuće i mjero-davne, da ne će dozvoliti da na lišnje hrvatske sirotinje, malih ulagača, ponajvećma američkih iseljnika, ostanu bez krvavim znojem i žuljevima pristiđene uštede. I ta je nada propala. Događa se u historiji zadrugarstva nezabilježan primjer, da uz asistenciju državne vlasti propada i pušta propasti gospodarsko zadrugarstvo čitave jedne zemlje i to par excellence gospodarske.

Tipično za Balkan, vrijeme i prilike, u kojima žive, Hrvati moraju kleknuti, rekao je crni zlo-duh Pribac. Isti recept, samo potpisan po drugim ljudima, ostaje i dalje u porabi i krijevnosti. Gospodarskom propašću obiju središnjica gospodarskog zadrugarstva propadajući sa njima konsekvencijom i sve njihove mjesne zadruge i od ove godine do u daleku budućnost ne možemo govoriti o seljačkom i gospodarskom našom zadrugarstvu. Prestaje nam doduše jedino još središnji Savez hrvatskih seljačkih zadruga u Zagrebu sa svim svojim zadrugama, no za kako dugo? Znamo na-žalost pozitivno, da i njemu ne cvatu ruže i da traži pomoći tamo, gdje je ne će dobiti i gdje ne će naći razumijevanje svoje tegobe kao što ga nijesu ni našla oba goranja saveza.

U Evropi su dakle manje dva gospodarska zadruga saveza s nekoliko stotina zadruga. Nadamo se, da će im preostali drugovi otpjevati dostojno opjelo i da ćemo ga moći čitati od gla-sila jednoga od tih saveza. Prestajući nam i opet hrvatski sudovi i suci, na kojima je da krivce ove opće narodne nesreće i katastrofe privedu zasluženoj moralnoj i materijalnoj kazni.

U "Jutarnjem Listu" od 18. o. mj. u bilješci "Gospodarsko društvo pušteno u stečaj" veli se, da su Radićevi ministri na sjednici ministarskog savjeta, na kojoj je stvorena ova kobna odluka, izjavili, da od toga ne prave pitanje, jer tu stvar smatraju socijalno-ekonomskom, a ne političkom. Blaženi siromašni duhom! Zar ne vide siromaši kuda srijaju i zar misle, da radi ovoga ne snose odgovornost pred čitavim hrvatskim narodom?! Više je nego jasno, da je vodio radikale kod stvaranja goružeg zaključka čisto politički račun, a zašto? Poslije nakon što se sprovelo stečaj nad obim središnjicama i njihovim zadrugama, ne će

biti u Hrvatskoj čovjeka, koji bi se usudio osno-vati jednu slobodnu zadrugu bilo kakovog tipa, jer će je narod odbijati iz bojazni pred običnom katastrofom. To znadu radikali vrlo dobro!

Bude li pak jednom naš seljački narod, a to će biti u najkraće vrijeme, u stisci, morat će si pomoći bilo kako. Za taj slučaj pobrinili su se ra-dikali unaprijed primivši ove godine u Narodnoj skupštini zakon o poljoprivrednom kreditu u ko-jemu su predviđene t. z. kreditne zadruge, za ko-jih središtni dajci država kroz 10 godina po 30 milijuna dinara, dakle ukupno 300 milijuna dinara, a to je lijepa svota za sprovođenje političkog, a ne ekonomskog programa radikalne stranke.

Po tome programu davat će se novac pod vidom pozajmica i osnivati kreditne zadruge samo tamo, gdje će se seljački narod deklarirati za radikale i njihovu politiku, a rješeneje socijalno-ekonomskih pitanja, ali bez para, prepustit će ra-dikalni radičevcima.

Osiječak 21. listopada.

SUBBINA JARAC G. Stjepan Radić, vođa naroda, balkanski Gaudin, u čog upiru oči prošle, sadašnje i buduće generacije rodu hindu-čana, nema mandata, nema portofila, više se ne smije vratiti u oslonak vagonu, ne može u skupštini, bez dozvole ne može govoriti niti davati inter-vjewe... Točljama je doo mandat ministarskoj stolici; sav je narod i sva država naređeno, jedini je on bio kadar spoznavati se s Pašićem, svakom pomaže, samo sebi ne može pomoći. Tražio je od Pašića, da mu da ministarsku stolicu, makar i bez zastupiteljskog mandata, Pašić mu je dao ništa, ali se Stjepka ne da smesti, već traži, da mu njegov disident i Zajedničari vrate mandate, koje im je On dao. Eto kako Stjepka misli doo mandata. Stjepka je Bajal sve dao; duša, obraz i interese hrv. naroda, u koliko ih on može dati, pa zašto mu Bajal barem nešto ne da! Kad već ne da ništa hrv. naroda, mogao bi dati nešto ha-rovu jednom hrvatskom narodu. Kad je mogao biti porfili za Điva Sunja, Surmina i Drinkovica, mogao bi biti i za Radića. Da Pašića, rješiti hrvatsko pitanje i da Radiću ministarsku stolicu ili barem mandat.

I PREČANSKI SU INTERESI DRŽAVNI I NARODNI. "Riječ" piše, kako se... i nezaljudi love za Gospodarsko društvo, a oni su uistinu jednako zaslužni za uročaćenje toga društva kao i radikali. Sta više jedan je rekao, da je to Stjepan Radić, koji je uistinu bio jedan od onih, da misli sve prečanske interese. Koliko su li Prihvatili i ostali samostalni demokrati našli, to sad "Riječ" ne spominje. Eto što smo doživjeli, da za "Riječ" postoje i neki prečanski interesi, a dosad su bili samo državni i narodni, kojima je sve prečansko bilo na putu. Drago nam je, da i "Riječ" tvrdi, da su prečanski interesi jednaki državi i narodni kao i svi drugi.

U SLAVONJI NE NOSE PRIPCA NA RUKAMA NEGO NA NOSILIMA. Priznao su nositi na rukama u Bozi i Lici, a u Slavoniji su ih nosili i kodiviti. Oni su na-činili u Daravaru za ni nositi i još su navikli na ruke ra-kavice.

PAŠICEVO JE SRCE JOŠ UVIEK KOD PRIBEK-VICA. Pašić reče u svojoj govori od nedjelje, da je i pošli kapitalac i poraza z. Radića bio dugo u dlemi, da li će napustiti Prihvatice i urne Radića. Dakle je u očima Nikole Pašića Radić i pošli stranozemci i jedan hrv. narodnog pro-grama, jerda bio nešto vredniji od Svotzara Prihvatice. On će da se u toj stvari odlučio veći broj mandata u Ra-dića pa još i to, da će Radić razbiti hrvatski front vije-ke u Pribac. Kažu, da je Radić sa svojim vodstvom odmah prešao na pravostavljene, da bi Bajal bio brže izra-šio te te dileme, u kojoj je sa jednom nogom sve do prošle nedjelje.

Još dugo nije pomišljal na osnivanje organizovanih država. Zar je moguce zamisliti carsku Dalmaciju, u stvari tek ne-koliko primorskih slabu naseljenih varoši i otoka, a vapo-srednom sašćeđava organizovanje osvajačke države? Upravio je te Dalmaciju srazim dokaz, da je u jednom zar-jeđu vladao patriarhalni slovenski život čitavi VII. i VIII. vjek. Kod pravih germanskih i iranjskih osvajača vidimo, da su oni vauđu osvajali baš kulturne centre, Solona...

Mišljenja raznih naučnika o izvještaju cara Konstan-tina pokazuju u prvom redu, koliki utjecaj vlada u nanci za tak direktni i posredni izvora cara Heraklija. Na glavni razlog, što se izvještaj njemu ne može prihvatiti kao čist i bistar levor.

Heraklije sretno završit rat s Perzijom g. 627. po čije sad moguce porazbiti s Balcanom, gdje su Avari i Slovenci burčili i otačkali, ali ga nastavi nov neprijatelj — irani-ki Saraceni. Oni su prije čitavih otprilice 200 godina, to je ka-ko da njima otprilice Avari i Slovenci su na sjeveru svoje sma-trali naseljenicima. Dalmacija im je na jezcu Avara za sebe sviđatao zemlja, što su ih Perzijanci imali. Kad je Perzija sviđatao mala, pobitli su Avari i Slovenci u Carigrad mo-leći mira. Slovenci priznado kao kao svoza gospodara, a on-iri dajci naselja na rimskoj zemlji. — I tako nastade ve-liko bezbrižje na istoku i zapadu. Slovenci su bili zadno-voljni car je od njih tražio milo, a i car, koji se voljni car je od njih tražio milo. Ali mi žalost ovo nije du-zno potražnje. Preko Dunava počeo prelaziti Utigrati pod imenom Bugara, koji su se bacili na plićicu sve do Sri-temske Panonije. Car Heraklije stane u priateljske veze protiv Avara. Ovi savez ne potraja dugo. Poslije smrti Kubrata bugarskog Kana, podu njegovi sinovi preko Du-nava i staju tolikom žestocnom udarcu na carstvo, da je

Austrlijski monarhisti za uiedinjenje s Austrijom.

Dunavska federacija je nemoguća. — Habsburg-ovci bi u njemačkoj federaciji zapremili isto mjesto s ostalim njemačkim dinastijama.

Austrlijski monarhisti pod vodstvom dra. Al-bina Schagera, koji su još nedavno bili tvrdo-korni u svom političkom naziranju i skrajnji bran-itelji austrlijske jedinstve, skrenuli su sa svog pro-grama i približili se ideji ujedinjenja, sviju Nije-maca, izlazi iz razgovora vode konservativca —monarhista dra Schagera s jednim bečkim novinarom.

Schager je izjavio: »Dunavska je federacija nemoguća, jer je nacionalna svijest u nasljednim državama tolika, da je na uzaludno i domišlja-ti: iz toga izlazi, da je budućnost austrlijskih Nijemaca uvjetovana samo u priključenju k ostalim njemačkim narodima — u velikoj državi. Po-trebna je federacija sviju Nijemaca, koja bi obuhvatila cjelokupnu njemačku snagu. Stoga traži-mo, nastavljajući je Schager, da se upostavi soci-jalna monarhija i da naša dinastija (Habsburgov-ci) zaprema isto mjesto s ostalim njemačkim di-nastijama, kako ne bi naš Beč bio peti čuak.

Mi ne ćemo stopama starih legitimista, koji su sve kanili poduzimati za Beč, jer Čehoslova-čka, SHS, i Mađžarska ne će nikada to dozvoliti. Moguće bi bilo stvaranje te federacije samo tako, da tokom vremena stupe svi u savez kao suve-renisi.

Na pitanje, kako se drži i kako bi se prema toj koncepciji držala ekscerica Zita, Schager je rekao:

— Idejama, koje sam spomenuo, bavio se i car Karlo, pa će ih sigurno respektirati i carica udova. Ako ih respektira, onda sigurno ne će biti ni ona protivnica upostave nacionalnog kraljev-stva s jednim Habsburgovcem.

Time su se austrlijski monarhisti približili ideji ujedinjenja. Prije nego se ostvare ti snovi, i koji su uvjetovani — ne samo nekim kulama u zraku — već više krutin činjenicama u samoj zemlji, promijenit će se sve to još po neki put, a sa č je monarhista ostati samo san. Svagdje ima ljudi, koji u preživjelosti sanjaju.

TESKO IM JE PUSTITI CARSKU PATEUTE.

Izjavivanie prijedloza dra Zolca. v. BEOGRAD, 20. listopada. Pošto se prema zaključku narodne skupštine utrađne sve interelacije i svi zakonski predlozi na prijedložna zasjedanja, to je utruđno i predložio dra Zolca o utrađni carsku patente. Kako je poznato skupština je tome prijedložno svobodno izglasala bitnost i odredila rok od tri dana kad ima zakonodavni odbor da podnese izvještaj. Po poslovanju ako se taj rok ne održi ima skupština četvrti dan uzeti predmet u raspravu i bar izvještaj zakonodavne odbora. Međutim su radičevci, sjeđnice pa je tražilo to pitanje sada rješiti. No i ovaj put su izlagali radikali i radičevci ovaj predložak, čime su njemu ranije sazvali sjednici skupštine. Dr Zolac je ipak ponovno podnio taj prijedlož i traži č da mu se prizna bitnost.

Ferdo Šišić: Povijest Hrvata. Zagreb 1925.

Car Heraklije (610—641), priča car Konstantin, do-voľio je, dajući na zavjodilci, da se Hrvati i Srbi nastane u onim zemljama, koje sada nastavau. Hrvati su, veli da-je, došli pod vodstvom petorice braće i dviju sestara iz svoje zakapatske domovine, sviđatli Avare i zaposleli ze-mlje, koje i danas nastavau. Tesko je zamisliti, da je tome bilo upravo tako. Niti se Hrvati bili ono, što su bili Goli, da imajo jednoga vladara, kojemu se pokoravajo kao Av-ri Kaganu ili Huni Atili, već oni žive u »demokraciji«, zato imado petero braće i dvije sestre, koji su kao neki vode poljedinski plemena; a onamo nisu tada ni Avari bili oni, koje bi su moglo baš onako samo sviđatli. Što visel Avari i Slovenci kucali žučne sa vrata Carigrada i car Heraklije mora za teške nare da od njih mir kupoje. Panonija, gdje je bila jezgra avarske države, nje se dala tako samo pre-zariti. Hrvatina i Srbima mogao je put na jug biti otvo-ren samo istočnim dijelom (Srbijom) ili zapadnim (Hrvat-ima) Panonije, a nikako kroz njenu sredinu, koju su Avari čvrsto držali. — Kad bi se tačno znalo, gdje im je bila pradedovina, onda bi se moglo i to pitanje rješiti, jer su zajedno pošli bitim mogućim putem, zapadni put čini mi se vjerojatnijim. Pisac je već prije rekao, da Slovenci žive u demokraciji, da se zato pokoravajo sad ovom sad onom gospodaru, pa tako je bilo i s Hrvatima. Ona nisu ni no-bone gošće mođe biti ni ono što se Gotski, Avarske i Hun-ske, već oni doista prokurali.

Na svršetku svoje očenoza razmatrajuju pšac dobro zavrište: Hrvati i Srbi nijesu bili osvajačke družine, ne-žo su samo dijelovi jedne velike slovenske zmitke, koja

Konstantin IV. mogao s njima složiti tramotni mir. Bu-gari su bili prava vojvođa država, oni su samo ratovali. Muško i žensko nosilo se na avarski, a bili su raznovjer-ni kao i njihovi strodnici Huni. Bugari su donijeli izvrsnu i vojnu i državnu organizaciju, upravu oho, što je Slove-nima od vjekađaka manjkalo. Bugari i Slovenci se složili u je-dan narod. Ovi su primili slovenski jezik, a prihvatili ne-bičan talenat za organizaciju i državnu upravu. U Panoniji bilo je drugačije. Mađžari su od Slovenga preuzeli Hrvatski hodočestva, kao i Rumuni, a u ostaloj Slovenima namje-tili sa svoj jezik, Srbi i Slovenci ovdje Slovena, to se noma-dalno ili peripatanti. Po Istri i po Srijemu ostalo je još dosta Grka, kojima su Slovenci nazivali sve Romeke, kao i zračili primorju, a ostaci romanskoga štelištva, koji su povukli u planine i bavili se stočarstvom za raz-liku od onih u primorju, zvali ih Crni Vlasti ili Morbiči iako Samir Vlah ne znači narednost već zaslanje. Ostalo je u Avara, ponajviše u današnoj sjevernoj Dalmaciji, pa i gje-koja županska porodica: tako da je bila avarsko podri-jeđe. Još u X. stoljeću znade car Konstantin, da u Hrvatskoj ima i nekoli od Avara i pomaže se, da su Avari. U gacko-liko-hrvatskim stranama imačemo su imali osobitoga glavara, koga su zvali ban, a od toga nastade hrvatski riječ: ban. Ova se riječ nikoder razno tumači kao što i samo ime Hrvat. Što se tiče ostataka Avara, to bi možda, kranologija mogla štogod svijetla donjeti. Kad zape hi-storija, onda dolaze u pomoć arkeologija, kadšto kumpara-tivna filologija pa i kranologija. Sve si ova samo drže-žaju ruku. Ime hrvatsko ide preko granica same države. Hrvatsko ime se smajno javlja od X.—XII. stoljeća u da-našnjoj Koruskoj i Štajerskoj, oko Celovca, oko Lubne (Loeben) i Indenburga (Chrovat, Kraubat). Zanimiva je vi-jest Šišićeva iz XI. stoljeća, koji piše: prve godine ova

Poslije kapitulacije osječke Plinare.

DOJAM U GRADU. — IZVRTANJE PRAZNIHZEPOVA. — NE IMA NOVACA — ALI PISME. — NO RIJESENJE IZ LONDONA JE — NA PUTU.

Jučerašnji broj «Hrvatskoga Lista», u kojem sredstvima svoje «maherske» tehnike po gradu je bila saopćena potpuna kapitulacija osječke Osijeku i Beogradu. Ali na njihovu golemi ža-
fikacije — djelovao je kao bomba u našem gradu. Istina je došla, da se je već preključe na veće
pronihela gradom vijest, da Plinara odustaje od
svoje ponude, jer ne ima novaca, pa se o tom
mного raspravljalo, ali jučer — jučer je tek u
u travnju i brojilo kao u košnici. Na ulicama,
na svim mjestima, gdje se sastaje više ljudi i
vode razgovora, govorilo se je jučer samo o Plin-
ari i o njezinom vijasku. Govorilo se s iskrenim i
veseljem i može se reći, da u Osijeku ni mačka
nije požalila, što je ova stara lica konačno u svo-
jemu zatvorenom radu došla.

A tek je trebalo čuti, kako su osječki grada-
ni na što i rečeto uzimali glavne plinarine «ma-
here» — dr. Hugu Spitzera, dra Mužu, ravnate-
lja Politzera, i slavnu gradsko-zastupničku
«kadriju» inženjera Saja, Akšanovića, Mahina i
Zoričića, na zatim čitavu preladu ostalih savnih
i petamih pomagača naše Plinare i pisaca nje-
zinioga lista «Die Drau», koja već cijela odav-
no počevši od uvodnika pa do imena urednika
miriši po gasu iz postavane Plinare. Zaista osje-
čki humor nije imao već odavno ovako zgod-
nog objekta kao što je plinarina izlaza da ne
ima novaca — za poklon!

Da — osječka plinara ne ima novaca. Nadja-
je grad u velikoj poklon iz tudega džepa: iz dubo-
kog londonskog džepa. Ali kad su njezini prav-
ni savjetnici i «maheri» posegnuli u taj duboki
londonski džep, došao je odgovor iz Londona,
da je taj džep — zakopan. Nije prazan, nego
baš zakopan. Financijska grupa u Londonu nije
htjela da taj džep otvori i Plinara je morala ju-
čer kapitulirati. To je ona ista Plinara, koja je
po svojim podzemnim cijevima iz centrale u Ko-
lodvorskoj ulici do slažalih strojeva bivše Pje-
terove tiskare, u stupce «Die Drau» puštala raz-
ne zagušljive plinove protiv Mac Daniela, kako
on tobož ne ima novaca, a uz to još i stotinju
drugih nepovoljnih vijesti, koje su imale smu-
ti gradonačelnika i gradsko zastupstvo te široke
slojeve osječkoga građanstva. Evo i zadnjih da-
na. kroz ove podzemne cijevi, došla je vijest u
«Die Drau» da Mac Daniela prijeto u Osijeku
rednički strah odmah na početku njegovoga
rada oko uvođenja električne rasvjete. Pravni
savjetnici, zagovornici i pomagači osječke Plin-
are, koji doduše za minulog svjetskog rata ni-
jesu bili na fronti, niti okušali djelovanje otrov-
nih i zagušljivih plinova, ipak su nešto bili naučili
iz toga rata. Onj su u Plinari i izvan nje fa-
bričarili toliko otrovnih i zagušljivih plinskih
vijesti, tolika, predstavaka sličnih operacija ve-
likog strateškog kalibra, te su ih širili svim

imao prilike, da se bogovski grohotom nasmije. Pa možda će i to biti.

Die Gassgesellschaft ist noch nicht in der Lage, aber die brüchliche Erledigung aus London ist unterwegs — to je fraza, kojom «Die Drau» odnosno osječka Plinara želi da pokrrije ili ispričava svoj fiasko, svoju kapitulaciju. Ne razumijemo samo, koga hoće s tim da utiče: svoje pravne savjematke, pomagače, uredništvo «Die Drau» ili njezine čitatelje? Ta i ovi čitatelji se isto tako slatko smiju plinarinim praznim džepovima, kao što i ostalo nezavisno građanstvo.

Medutim ova stvar ne ima samo svoju straj-
ješnu stranu. Ona je u svojim posljedicama da-
leko ozbiljnija, nego što se to ovaj čas razabirati
može. A o tom će biti još i govora na onim mje-
stima, kojih se to tiče.

Svaštice iz SHS.

IZGRADNJA PRUGE STANICE BAKAR DO LUKE I PRUGE KRAPINA—ROGATAČ.

Y. BEOGRAD, 20. listopada. Dana se narodni za-
služnik dr. Zaučić isao informirati kod ministara saobraćaja,
kako stoš pitanje izgradnje luka na sjevernom Jadranu i
pitanje željezničkog spoja sa zaludem. Ministar je odgo-
vorio: Ja sam dao izvršiti u osnovu proračuna miznu svotu
za početak radnje za izgradnju luka u Martinčići, koji ste
Vi to tražili u svojoj interpelaciji, pa će se izgradnja inten-
zivno nastavliti i dovršiti. Dadeo sam dan izvršiti i prora-
čun potrebnu svotu na izgradnju željezničkoga spoja od
stanice Bakar do luke Bakarske kako ste Vi to u interpelaci-
jama tražili. Isto tako sam stavio u osnovu proračuna svotu
za gradnju pruge Krapina—Rogatač, kako je to g. Lorković
tražio u parlamentarnom odboru.

Proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Bos. Sanku. U Bos. Sanku sprema se za 25. listopada svečana
proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Taj dan
čuvat će se također i posveta lijepe nove katoličke crkve.
Na proslavi sudjeluju dva društva iz Bos. Sanku i okolice
kao hrvatske i govornik. Dadeo sam dan izvršiti i prora-
čun potrebnu svotu na izgradnju željezničkoga spoja od
stanice Bakar do luke Bakarske kako ste Vi to u interpelaci-
jama tražili. Isto tako sam stavio u osnovu proračuna svotu
za gradnju pruge Krapina—Rogatač, kako je to g. Lorković
tražio u parlamentarnom odboru.

Zaključak konferencije katoličkih biskupa u Zagrebu.
Biskupi su vijecali osam dana u raznim crkvenim sveća-
nim i predsjedao je nadbiskup zagrebački Bauer. S kon-
ferencije su odlasni pozdravi kralju i kraljici. U toku se kon-
ferencije biskupi izvjesili o proslavi svote godine i hris-
tianske državnice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Zaključeno je da se
opravi posebna poslanica narodu, u kojoj će se očiniti kra-
kaj osvrt na prošle jubilejne slave i na važnije savremene
potrebe katoličke crkve. U daljnjem se toku rasprava iz-
nesena slika vjersko-prosvjetnoga i kulturnoga života kra-
jevine i katoličke organizacije. Zaključeno je da se sve
katoličke organizacije lutaju čvrsto međusobno povezati
sa sjedištem u Zagrebu. S obzirom na razvoj javnih politika
zaključeno je, da se što prije pristupi izdavanju katoličkog
dnevništa. Predsjedništvo je zamjalo na raspravu načrt o
vještici vjerskih zadužbina. Savezno je s ovim načrtom
raspravljen i predlažen za osnivanje crkvenih općina po
načrtu biskupa administratorka. Oba su načrta predana po-
stojućem odboru na razmatranje. U raspravi o izdavanju
rituala na narodni život izložio primjedne na mianje izvla-
stila predsjedništva je da se posao vodi u smislu naputka iz pri-
slušne konferencije je da se posao prilagoditi kraju i
svega teksta rukopisa prvom naučnom izdanju rimskog
rituala koji je nedavno obilodan. Pokušao je predložen
konferenciji te je odlučeno, da se interdisciplinarni odbor
radi revencije teksta ne će ni sazivati. Na konferenciji
su iznesene neke rezne predbe ministarstava, kao
nagrada redovima, regulacija škole i dodataka svećenstva
i t. d. Na konferenciji je raspravljeno i pitanje staro-
slavenskoga jezika i pitanje biskupije crkve, za koju je od-
lučeno, da se nema nikakvih. Time je iscrpljen rad svih vje-
žana i nesreći su se većim dijelom riješili.

Kongres evanđelističke crkve. (Ovih dana je održan u
Novom Sadu kongres predstavnika evanđelističke crkve iz
cijele države. Na kongresu je bila zastupana također i
nacionalna evanđelistička bosanska sinoda. Pratseno je
pitanje o osnivanju jedne niemačko-evanđelističke sinode
u travnju također u Novom Sadu.

Željezničke nesreće. Na parničkom stajališ došla
je 19. o. m. neokrivana nesreća. Sač. 10. 10. 19. u Par-
čini, Marko Marković, lito se popeo na vlak, dok je ovaj
bio već u kretanju. Nesmotrenoću pao se pod kola, koja
su za lančevrtača i izazvala, Na putu za hribom podje-
gao je rana, a u istom je trenutku u Lokomotivu naišla na
vlak br. 42. Lokomotiva i nekoliko vagona su znatno ošte-
ćeni, a teže su ozljeđeni jedan ložić i sedam manevratara.
— Na stanici u Martinčići je također 19. o. m. zbog sveže
nepažnje pao vlakom voznik Radomir Maricki. On je ran
pod vlak, koji je se raspakao na nekoliko komada.

Nestradao parobrod. Spisak «Novo Dobro» prođe: Pa-
robrod «Vladimir» društva «Dante», luka prirodnošću Su-
šak, 682 tona, pod zapovjedništvom kapetana g. Her-
mana Pletića, obio je 17. p. m. iz Splita gdje je ukre-
tano 70 vagona cementa, za Sušarac da nadopuni teret ce-
mentu. Noć je bila tamna i mlika se pred sobom nije vidjelo.
Oko 10 sati, radi je tame, parobrod je udario pranicem o
greben zvan Mala Galitara. Usljed udara parobrod je
razlopio utamac. Srećom što je teškož provis pručio, li-
parobrod je počeo ulaziti u on se sklonio do utra u
našubsko luci. Jučer u lutro u 6 sati doplovi se «Vlad-
imir» u gradsku luku gdje će bitovati teret da nosilje luga
bude nužnomet popravku. Parobrod je imao oporaviti se
leže Lukanu.

PREMALI MELEM NA PREVELIKU RANU.

Jučerašnja «Die Drau» bilježi saopćenje
«Hrvatskoga Lista» o slomu ponude osječke Plin-
are, na kaže, da naš izvještaj «ne odgovara čij-
njenicama», da je dr. Muža gradonačelniku javio,
da plinsko društvo još nije u stadiju da predade
očitovanje svojoj ponudi; od 6. o. m., koju je dne
20. o. m. imala predati, Plinara je vrell «Die
Drau» — dobila iz Budimpešte telefonsku uputu,
da u toj stvari ništa ne učini, dok ne stigne
pismeno rješenje iz Londona, a to je već u
putu!

Gospoda pravni savjetnici i pomagači te za-
stupnici osječke Plinare, mora da su zaista sa-
svim izgubili glavu, kad ovakovo sićušne mele-
me meću na ogromnu svotu rami. Osječka Plin-
ara priznaje, da nije mogla održati zadani ri-
ječ do određenoga dana, pa se sad samo izgo-
vara, ispričava, iznematka, kako je tobož novac
na putu. Pardon — nije novac na putu, nego pi-
sme i rješenje, bez novaca. Jer da je pismo
i rješenje s novinama na putu, o tom bi ona bila
dobila obavijest iz Pešte makar i na aeroplani,
ako ne bi išlo brže zicom.

Sad bi dakako još samo trebalo, da osječka
Plinara sutra ili ovih dana javi, da su i novci na
putu, ali da su žalibože samo zakasnila, pa da
valja čekati, dok stignu. I grad Osijek bi opet

caru (Milada VII.) narod Srba, koji također zovu Hrvatima, izide da pokori Bugarsku.

I u Makedoniji i u Grčkoj nalazimo na ime Hrvati. U
ovim mjestima mora da su nastajali nekoć odlomci prvog
hrvatskog plemena, koji su ostali silom nesni. Ova zemlja
Zemlja navodi, da postoji, da su Hrvati zapadom od
dnešnje Slavonije dolazili u nove postojbine. I Grigorijev se ne-
kad svoj jezik nazivao hrvatskim. A što su Srbe nazivali i
Hrvatima bit će da je Bizantijca na to potaknula silnost
jezika i veća razinost hrvatskog plemena. Pa i ime Hrvat-
ska tako da dolazi od Krasna ili Krasna na sjeveru, kao
odle kasnije (vojni) Kraljina. — Kao što se nekoć Plin-
kari prijavili mnoga kraljica imena ovih kraljeva, tako se
kasnije i Hrvati pridržali Rimski imena: Saja-Saja, Sira-
mim-Sirim i Slatina-Slatina. — Die vjestavci iz
grobne der Bosna. — Wilhelm Tomaschek, Wien 1880).
Zaključak imena na sjeveru, na zapadu i južni kraj, da-
dimoviti Hrvata i njihova kraljeva na jug, opet za-
poda Pannonia. Miroslav kralj, da pise drž da
ime Split-Spalato ne dolazi od Dalmatinske rijeke (u pre-
vodu) u palača, već od središnjeg Apalatosa, koje se sta-
rit od D. palača. Kralj vjestiti se imena ševicki tako pre-
vati. Konstantinopuljski Stambal in. Istanbul tumučio
se prema crkomi se lan bolin (nolis) kao nolis za grad Rim
opće), ali je vjerojatno, da je Stambul nastalo skraćiva-
njem i prilagodivanim turskom izgovoru od Konstantino-
pol. (Konstantinograd) tako i Jedena i Dimonoli od
Adrianova. Uzimto samo Zagreb kojim imade ovide na-
maćenje: an araben, zarabi rahbez od zarazan i i. g.
lino. Osijek je istomučeno. Nast vjestiti XI. i. g. 1902.

Za cara Lenina III. obnoviliha carskog uzleđa i moći,
počevši od Apsos. Carizap. a3. ovi in odbio Car o-
prezicno političko upravu, ali je u crkvi zezno isam car i

vrlovni svećenik i je god. 732. napinski juris diketi
oteo Iirik. Prevalis i imanje (carsko) Dalmacije i pod-
vratno li carbradskom patriarhu. Para polatle nekoga le-
gata Ivana, koji se otklao Dalmaciju i Hrvatsku, koji je
kter i narod narovarati, da obnove biskupiu staroga gra-
da (Salone). Narod izabere istoga Ivana za biskupa, a paze
za posveti. Sada predu ova prava nekadašnje Salone na
crkva spoljaku. Ovi je ljudi i vrijedni biskup obavio
Dalmaciju i Slavoniju (Hrvatstvo), obavljao crkve i
pomogli nekuće sušice pilavne Slavonije i maui katolič-
kol. Pa je i najprijatelj i Daskitejanovoi palati očesno
I. vjestilo crkveni iust Gospori i Blažene djevice Marje.
Iz Salone otklesu i Helesu, sv. Duma i sv. Anastasija i
Sinja. Ovi su Maiko Bože. Sumpalo se u historičku linoš
biti i Ivana, ali je utvrđeno, da je biskupia obnovljena
jeziko oko sredine VIII. stoljeća a i tlešta svetaca da su
preklesna s groblja na Manastirima i u Marušnici, a ne g.
650. po pričanju arhiepiskopa Tame. Država je bila podje-
ljena prema vojnodministrativnim poslovima u Dalmaciji.
I Sloveni su obrazovali veće oblasti s knežovima na čelu.
U bivšoj savskoj Pomanji imade Save i Drave bila je
odlična oblast, u kojoj je sve do XVII. vijeka prevladavali
ime slovenskog, pa i ostale ime Slavonija za panonska Hrv-
atska. Vjerovatno je, da se ova oblast nalazila u nekom
smislovom podanstvu Avara, do propasi avarske države
g. 802. koji su do tada još uvijek bili gospodari ugarske
ravnice u Srbima. Sloveni su ovdje još uvijek poznati sa-
mo pod im. imenim. Strpko se ime spominje na početku
VIII. st. a ime hrvatsko tek 852 u spravi kneza Trpimira.

U knjiži imede ostanitih novica cara Hermilija, Kon-
stantina III. i IV. morali pane Ivana IV. novel iustitia
II. Theoria III. Lenin III. Konstantin Va. i groblje nu-
čenko na Manastirima.

V. C.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-66 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 36.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerni
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 58.—

BROJ 237. (1654.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 27. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Sve se kreće u znaku novih izbora.

U KOALICIJI SE NEŠTO CIJEPA. — TRZAVICE U RADIKALNOM KLUBU.

v BEOGRAD, 26. listopada. Današnji dan nije domo u Beogradu nikakvog važnijeg događaja. Situacija i onako nejasna pomućena je boravkom g. Stjepana Radića i njegovim odlaskom iz Beograda i to za to što se nije sastao s Pašićem. Što se više odmiče ovaj događaj to većma privlači na sebe pažnju političkih krugova. Svi dobivaju dojam da se u vladini koaliciji nešto cijepa. Ali kako nema Radića a g. Pašić štiti, ne može se ništa saznati. Već jučer, a i danas govorilo se u političkim krugovima o mogućnosti skorih izbora i to baš povodom toga, što se Pašić nije sastao s g. Stjepanom Radićem, pa i povodom najnovijih trzavica u radikalnom klubu.

v BEOGRAD, 26. listopada. Večeras je održana sjednica radikalnog kluba, koja je trajala puna tri sata. Raspravljalo se gotovo jedino o sukobu između bivšeg i sadanjen ministra saobraćaja. Diskusija je bila vrlo burna i s jedne i s druge strane iznosile se poznate optužbe. Radojević je tražio, da se ovo pitanje riješi unutar kluba. Međutim je donešena odluka da ovo pitanje, pošto ga je nemoguće ovako riješiti, ima da se pretrese u posebnom odboru od tri osobe, kojih se imena drže u tajnosti. Pašić bi imao s Ljubom Živkovićem zajedno i u sporazumu s ovim odborom da donese konačno rješenje.

Grčki napadaj na Bugarsku.

ODLUKA VIJEĆA SAVEZA NARODA PAST ĆE SUTRA.

dp PARIS, 26. listopada. Vijeće Saveza naroda donijet će odluku u bugarsko-grčkom sporu tečajem sutrašnjeg dana.

c PARIS, 26. listopada. Danas poslije podne započela je sjednica vijeća Saveza naroda. Sudjeluje 10 predstavnika država koje su u vijeću Saveza naroda zastupane i to: Francuske, Engleske, Japana, Belgije, Italije, Španjolske, Urugvajua i Brazila. Na konferenciju stiže će i čehoslovački ministar dr Beneš. Predstavnik bugarske i grčke vlade bili su odmah saslušani, pa se očekuje, da će presuda biti donešena još večeras ili najkasnije na sutrašnjoj sjednici vijeća Saveza naroda. Sa strane Bugarske misli se, da ne će biti zaprijetka. Pita se samo kakvo će držanje zauzeti vlada Panzalosova. Nakon jučerašnje izjave sa strane grčkog predstavnika poslanicima Francuske, Engleske i Italije da želi sporazumno riješiti taj spor direktnim diplomatskim putem s Bugarskom drži se, da odluka Saveza naroda ne će nailaziti na protivnosti.

c SOFIJA, 26. listopada. Ministar Kalfov izjavio je predstavnicima stranih sila, da su Grci jučer ispalili oko 150 granata na grad Petrič, premda su izjavili da obustavljaju neprijateljstva. Jučer u 4 sata poslije podne poslije relativnog zatišja Grci su ponovno počeli bombardirati razna bugarska mjesta. Situacija je kod Petriča nepromijenjena. Grci su zapalili mnogo bugarskih poraničnih stražarnica. Njihove izbjeglice iz Male Azije upadaju na bugarski teritorij pljačkajući i pjele. Grčka artiljerija bombardira bugarska mjesta i ima vrlo mnogo mrtvih i ranjenih. Jučer u nedjelju u dva sata i 10 časaka poslije podne Grci su bombardirali jedan dio Petriča kod sela Male Kosinje. Među stanovništvima imade mnogo žrtava. U 6 sati poslije podne Grčka se pješadija počela ukopavati blizu Petriča i utvrđivati bodljikavim žicama.

v BEOGRAD, 26. listopada. Danas je jednako velik interes za bugarsko-grčki spor, koji se još uvijek nastavlja. Danas prije podne posjetio je u toj stvari ministra vanjskih poslova g. Ninčića njemački poslanik von Olshausen, a našega pomoćnika u ministarstvu vanjskih poslova g. Markovića posjetio je engleski, čehoslovački i austrijski poslanik. Najvećim interesom očekuju se odluke koje danas imaju da padnu na sjednici vijeća Saveza naroda u Parizu.

c ZAGREB, 26. listopada. Prema posljednjim vijestima iz Bugarske i Grčke proizlazi, da Petrič još nije osvojen. Vijesti iz Sofije javljaju da su Grci raširili front kod Brikova i Petrova. Oni su napredovali istočno od Petrova, pa je prema tomu Petrič u opasnosti da bude opkoljen. Grčke čete su noćas pod jakom vatrom topništva i pješadije udarili na Petrič. Grčka upoće ne misli na prekidanje neprijateljstva. U Bugarskoj vlada velika zabrinutost i narod je jako ozorčen pa traži intervenciju vlade i vojske. Najvećom napetošću se čeka rješenje Saveza naroda.

c ATENA, 26. listopada. Noćas je izvršeno uhapšenje generala Plastiras. Našli su ga u stanu suseda Dobupolisa. Čitav rajon je bio opkoljen od vojske. Telefonska veza je bila prekinuta s ostalim dijelovima grada. Šef policije, komandant grada i jedan oficir ušli su u kuću i pozvali ga da se preda. General je to odbio. Na to je pozvan general Teluris i niemu se Plastiras predao. U tri sata su ga u jutro otpremili na ladu »Amfiteatar« u atenskoj luci pa otud listovi zaključuju, da će biti izgnan iz Grčke.

c SOFIJA, 26. listopada. Grci nijesu nastavili napredovanje ali njihovo topništvo neprestano bombardira bugarska mjesta. Bugarska artiljerija nije odgovarala. U subotu po podne došao je na mjesto borbe bugarski Crveni križ. Bugarski kralj stigao je u Sofiju.

c RIM, 26. listopada. Jučer se Mussolini sastao u Milanu s talijanskim delegatom u vijeću Saveza naroda senatorom Scialojom, koji je na to prosljeđio put u Paris. U jednom službenom saopćenju ističe se, da vladini krugovi vjeruju da će grčko-bugarski konflikt biti kompromisno riješen i da mu ne treba podavati veću važnost. Međutim današnji službeni »Giornale d' Italia« u jednom članku ističe potrebu, da se vijeće Saveza naroda pozabavi ne samo riješenjem grčko-bugarskog konflikta, nego upoće situacijom na Balkanu.

IZBOR U VARAŽDINU.

c VARAŽDIN, 26. listopada. Na jučerašnjim gradskim izborima usprkos agitacije radićevci su propali. Od 1985 glasača koji su prisupili na biračko rezultiat je ovaj: Hrvatska zajednica i stranka Prava dobivaju 11 mandata, seljačka stranka 9, radikalna 3, Pribičevićeva 5 i privrednička 2.

SJEDNICA NAR. SKUPŠTINE.

Sutra će o invalidskom zakonu govoriti dr Bazala.

v BEOGRAD, 26. listopada. Jutros je u narodnoj skupštini nastavljena debata o invalidskom zakonu. Oba govornika iz opozicije Vučić i Agatonović oštro su kritizovali radićevsko-radikalni projekt o invalidima. Prvi je govorio zemljopisnik Dimitrije Vučić, koji oštro napada čitav projekt, a naročito se obara na to, što su invalidima po ovom projektu oduzeta i ona beneficija, koja su uvažili po ovom vremenom zakonu. Učinak im se i prava koja su imala između 1921. s tim. Što se ukidaju sve prestade invalidskih sudova je toga doba. Po ovom su projektom svi invalidi činovnici upošteni milosti i nemlosti ministara socijalne politike, koji su po običaju partizani i o čijoj vođi ovise neoporna prava takovih činovnika. Osim toga ovaj zakonski prijedlog obilazi invalidska udruženja, koja su imala neobično mnogo za pomoć invalidima utrošena svota od 22 miliona dinara, a zna se da invalidi imade preko pet stotina hiljada.

Gospodin Vučić kao Srbićanac napose se obara protiv toga, što se u ovom zakonu neopravdano pravi razlika između invalida iz Srbije i Crne Gore i o onih u ostalim krajevima. Tu se govornik obara protiv radićevcima i traži od njih da se odlučno izjave protiv ovakvog zakonskog prijedloga, ako se u ni bar u posljednjem času ne mesu nabitnije promjene sadržane u njegovim zahtjevima.

Poslije njega govori demokratski poslanik g. Agatonović koji kaže: da je ovaj nacrti zakon o invalidima što upoće postoji u Evropi. Govornik usporiduje zakone koji su u tom pitanju doneseni po drugim evropskim državama, pa dokazuje sve nazadnost i nemogućnost ovoga zakona. Još godine 1920. izradena su dva projekta za ovaj zakon, ali ti projekti nijesu usvojeni. Nijesu ni bili raščoljeni ovaj je nacrti. Oba ta projekta iz godine 1920. radena su uz pripomoć predstavnika invalidskih udruženja, a to je najbolji put kojim je i sada trebalo ići. Da se ovako radilo ne bi imalo ovog monstruoznog zakonskog prijedloga. Zato će on i njegovih stih glasovati protiv prijedloga. S tim je sjednici zaključena u 1 sati i zakazana nova za sutra u 10 sati na kojoj će uzeti riječ govornik hrv. federalističkog kluba g. dr Bazala.

HRVATSKI PJEVAČI U ZAGREBU.

Današnji dan.

c ZAGREB, 26. listopada. Jutros u 9 sati održana je sjednica saveza Hrv. pjevačkih društava, na kojoj su usvojena nova društvena pravila. U 11 sati održana je svečana sjednica Saveza u hrvatskoj Sabornici, na kojoj su poljski i češki delegati predali darove i adrese Savezu Hrv. pjevačkih društava. Predsjednik SHPD Nikola Pašić obradio je češke, poljske i slovenačke delegate počasnim znakom SHPD. Nakon toga su predane počasne diplome hrvatskim dirigentima i pjevačima u znak priznanja. Generalni tajnik g. Matc izrekao je na završetku snažan patriotski govor, koji je pozdravljen uručbeskim poklonima. Pjevanjem »Lijepa Naša« završena je ova svečana sjednica.

Nakon sjednice pjevači su se u 12 sati svršali u poverku pod vodstvom Hrvatskoza 7. mlađi i krenuli u Visoku ulicu, gdje je otkrivena spomen ploča Ivanu pl. Zajcu, te tom prilikom otpjevana po predsjednicima i zborovodama svih Hrv. pjevačkih društava Zrinjsko Frankopanka. U 2 sata poslije podne održan je banket u hotelu Esplanade gdje je izrečeno mnogo zdravica. Predsjedništvo SHPD obdarilo je sva pjevačka društva, koja su sudjelovala na sjednici sa srebrnim spomen plaketama. U pet sati poslije podne krenulo je predsjedništvo SHPD na Mirogoj da položi vijenac na grobove hrvatskih preporoditelja.

U isto vrijeme je posebno odaslanstvo Hrv. pjevačkog društva »Kuhuč« iz Osijeka položilo vijenac na grob Franje Ksavera Kuhuča na Mirogoju i otpjevalo nadgrobnicu.

S tim je ova veličanstvena hrvatska proslava završena.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Velika smotra hrvatskih pjevačkih društava u Zagrebu.

Zagreb kao glazbeno središte hrvatskog naroda.

VELIKI USPJEH OSJEČKIH PJEVAČA.

(s. c.) Zagreb, 25. listopada.

Danas u jutro započela je proslava 50-godišnjica hrvatskog pjevačkog Saveza. Pred hrvatskim kazalištem sakupila se u 8 sati u jutro sva hrvatska pjevačka društva, te ostale kulturne hrvatske organizacije, kao Hrvatski Sokoli, Braća Hrvatskog Zmaja, Hrvatske Žene i t. d. Sva ova društva su u velikoj povorci predvođena sa sokolskim glazbama i banderijom hrvatskih pjevačkih društava krenula u katedralu na »Te Deum«. Povorka je krenula ovim redom: Hrvatski Sokoli, župa Fonova, Hrvatska ženska društva, kulturna društva, Braća Hrvatskog Zmaja, predstavnici grada Zagreba: građanski i vojnih vlasti, predsjedništvo Saveza Hrvatskih Pjevačkih Društava na čelu sa zastupnicima i još uvijek sa mladenačkim žarom punim predsjednikom i maestrom Nikolom Pallerom, češki, poljski i slovenački izaslanici, delegati pojedinih pjevačkih župa, barjaktari kulturnih društava, barjaktari pjevačkih društava, pjevačke župe: Kuharč, Faller, Rusan, Livičić, Tvrtko, Zajc, Novak, Klaić, Padovac, Hektorović, Eisenhut i Lisinski.

Kroz svečani špalir kojeg su činila sokolska i ženska društva umišli su sa svih hrvatskih krajeva sakupljeni pjevači u tri četvrti 10 sati u katedrali, gdje je s kora brojao veličanstveni »Te Deum« uz pratnju velikih katedralskih orgulja. Barjaktari se porađale pred glavnim oltarom, a u crkvenoj ladi se svrstale pojedina pjevačka društva. Prve akorde »Te Deuma« skladno su prihvatili svi pjevači, pa se čitava katedrala tresla od hiljade hrvatskih glasova, koji su pjevali božju zahvalnicu u slavu milenijuma hrvatskog kraljevstva i pedesetogodišnjice rada hrvatskog naroda na glazbenom polju.

Nakon »Te Deuma« svrstala se opet veličanstvena povorka pred katedralom i krenula uz svrhu sokolskih glazba na Wilsonov trg pred Hrvatsko narodno kazalište. Hiljade općinstva na ulicama pozdravljalo je i kladmiralo hrvatske pjevače. Sa balkona Hrvatskog kazališta pozdravio je pjevače predsjednik Saveza Hrvatskih pjevačkih društava Nikola Paller s ovim govorom:

DRAGA HRVATSKA BRAĆO I SESTRE!

Cij, gosp. načelnice pokrovitelju ove svečanosti!

S oduševljenjem te mladenačkim žarom i poletom, a s osjećajem ljubavi prema ovoj »Lijepoj našoj domovini, (toj hunačkoj zemlji miloj, toj stare stave djedovini«, vi ste, dragi moji pjevači i pjevačice, pohrili ovamo u ovaj naš bijeli glavni grad Zagreb da odavle iz srca Hrvatske i iz tisuća grla »Glasna i jasna od pameti, preko dola i preko gora hrvatska nam pjesma poleti sve do sinjega tamo mora«, do toga mora adrijskoga, koje je negda bilo slovansko, a i danas opet je hrvatsko i ostat će takovo do onoga mora, koje »šumi i buči« i stotrukom nam jekom ali i stotrukom ljubavi vraća tu našu pjesmu tek s jednim prizvukom tužnim, da toj majci hrvatskoj nien biser krasni tudi su gusari preoteli, da istra naša ovaj kamen dragi, a uz nju još dva bisera sjajna u tuđinskoj još uvijek su vlasti.

Pohrliste ovamo da izvršite svoju dužnost, jer gdje Hrvati svetkuju, s pjesmom svetkuju, gdje plaču i pjesna plače, ona pjesma naša, koja je nama vjerna druga i pratilica od kolijevke do groba.

Kad hrvatski nam narod velikih dana uspomeno slavi, kad Tomislava kralja sjeni on se klanja i sve se natječe kako će ljepše i dostojnije proslaviti tisuću godina veličine i stare slave, pa mike i patnje i borbe za one ostanke ostanaka, onda eto i Vas pjevača, da s pjesmom uzveličate onu radost. Sreća je dala te ml baš u ovoj velikoj slavi slavimo malu svoju slavu pedesetogodišnjice opstanka hrvatskog pjevačkog Saveza.

Ju, vaš predsjednik, sretan proživljujem dan, kad mi je Sudbina dala, te vas vidim okupljene oko sebe u ovako impozantnom broju predane velikoj misli i odlučni ustrajna i odana rada za prosvjetu našeg naroda.

Pozdravljam vas onako topla, kako pozdravlja otac svoju djecu. Hvala izričito glavnom gradu Zagrebu, njegovom Veličanstvu kojeg zastupa

general Matić, našim pokrovitelju gradskom načelniku, braći Poljancima, Česima i Slivencima koji su ovamo pohrili i svima koji ovu našu slavu svojom prisućem uzveličaše.

A Ti pjesmo naša gromovna i slatka obdavi svijetu — da svoj narod Hrvat ljubi, dok mu nije sunce grije, dok mu hrvače bura vije, dok mu tijelo grob sakrije, dok mu živo srce bje.

ZIVILA HRVATSKA!

Predsjedniku Nikoli Falleru odgovorio je gradonačelnik Heinzel s ovim riječima:

Slavni zbori! dragi predsjedniče! U nizu proslava 1000 godišnjice, eto i Savez hrvatskih pjevačkih društava okupio se danas u bijelom Zagrebu, da proslavi ljupkom pjesmom hiljadu godišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva.

Deset je stoljeća minulo, što je hrabri i junaki han Tomislav ujedino banovine i male župe u jednu jaku državu i postavio sebi na glavu krunu, kraljevsku krunu hrvatsku, tisuću je godina prošlo, što je ta kruna bila simbol hrvatske države, da evo opet nakon deset stoljeća sine novim sjajem na glavi narodnog kralja, kralja naše krvi i jezika.

Sa svih krajeva lijepe naše otadžbine pohrliste ovamo, da proslavite ovu svčanost — da iz hiljadu grla zapjevate pjesmu našoj domovini — pjesmu svjetlom Hrvatima tako milu.

Tko pjeva zlo ne misli — u pjesmi se duša čovjeka očituje, bilo to u veseloj ljubavi i radosti — bilo u tuži i žalosti.

Pa zato nije ni čudo, da se pjevalo otkad postoji ljudski rod.

Pjeva naš narod od posla, pastir u polju i u goru seljak i gradnik, junak kad polaze u boj, pjesma je našem narodu pralica za ocljoga vjeka. Stoga je i u svim praprima i ponosa vrijedno, da se u narodu, koji toliko pjeva kao hrvatski, stvorila naj savnija pjevačka družina, da su nastala društva pjevačka sa svimom, da nekugu i usavršuju dar jezika, dar pjesme, što nam Bog daje tako »silni gromoviti«.

A hrvatska pjesma kako se krčila po svim krajevima, gdje obiljavaju Hrvati, sirla je i hrvatsku misao, gašla rodoljubna čuvstva, bila zatočena narodne svijesti u danima progona i tuđinskoga zatiranja. To je velika zasluga hrv. pjevačkih društava, kojima le svima bila jedna misao, jedno geslo: pjesma i domovina i koja su u bujnom razvoju svojem uspjela, da osnuju i svoj savez, svoju centralu u Savezu hrvatskih pjevačkih društava.

Vi ste braćo pohrili u Zagreb, da ovom pjesmom proslavite 1000 godišnjicu na ovom starodrevnom (tu ispod Gričkih zorka — ali došli ste, da istodobno proslavite još jednu svetkovinu, a ta je — pedeset godišnjica osnutka hrvatskog pjevačkog Saveza — u kojem su danas udružena sva pjevačka društva, koja hrvatski misle i čute.

U ime cjelokupnog pučanstva grada Zagreba, ja vam na toj slavi najsrdačnije čestitam, sa vrućom željom, da i dalje u slozi napredujete na ponos i diku svega naroda hrvatskoga.

Ovu našu slavu uzveličala su još svojim prisućem bratska društva iz Češke, Poljske i Slovenije, pa ih ovim napose srdačno pozdravljam.

Draga braćo pjevači! Zahvaljujem na lijepim riječima brata predsjednika, koje je u ime vas sviju upravo kao pozdrav gradu Zagrebu. Ove pozdrave srdačno uzvraćam, pa vas kao pokrovitelje ovih proslava u ime gradskog zastupstva i onih mnogih tisuća Zagrepčana, koji vas danas velikim zanosom prate i slušaju, najsrdačnije pozdravljam sa gromkim: dobro nam došli!

Braćo! Zorjavajno složno našu najmiliju pjesmu, neka se čuje po svim krajevima naše domovine.

Kad je gradonačelnik Heinzel završio svoj plameni pozdrav ovom velikom kongresu hrvatskih pjevača zavrila se iz hiljadu grla Novakova himna »Bog i Hrvati«, koju je dirigirao sa jednom neobičnom impulzivnošću i muzikalnim shvaćanjem mladi, ali već sada znameniti hrvatski muzičar Rudolf Matz i z. Burmin aplauzom publike nagradena je bila ova prva velika i javna produkcija hrvatskih pjevača.

SVEČANO OTVARANJE PJEVAČKE SMOTRE U HRVATSKOM KAZALIŠTU.

Pjevačka smotra započela je jednim Wagnerianskim orkestralnim motívom koji je navjesticu dizanje zavjese. Na pozornici je stupilo predsjedništvo saveza hrvatskih društava, a dirigent Matz počitao je naredbu saveza kojim se za 25. listopada, zakazuje u Zagrebu smotra, to jest natjecanje hrvatskih pjevačkih društava. Iza toga je maestro Nikola Paller sa riječima »Smotra može započeti« otvorio ova rijetku glazbenu slavu hrvatskoga naroda. Orkestar je ponovno zasvirao i zavjesa se spustila.

Najprvo su nastupili mješoviti zborovi. Kao prvo nastupilo je hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Danica« iz Siska a iza njega su se zaredale ova društva: »Davor« iz Broda, »Jeka« iz Samobora, »Nada« iz Mitrovice, »Neven« iz Subotice, »Dacko ferijalno udruženje« iz Krapine, »Domoljub« iz Koprivnice, »Podravac« iz Koprivnice, »Vira« iz Varaždina, »Trebević« iz Sarajeva, »Zora« iz Karlovca i »Glazbeno društvo intelektualaca iz Zagreba. U prvom seriji natjecanja koje se je održala prije podne palnu su odnijela tri društva: »Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Trebević« iz Sarajeva, »Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Zora« iz Karlovca i Hrvatsko Obrtničko društvo »Domoljub« iz Koprivnice. Osim toga je publika burnim oduševljenjem pozdravila nastup hrvatskog pjevačkog društva »Nevena« iz Subotice koje je tri puta pozvano pred zastor, te je tako ova muzička svečanost spojena s jednom velikom manifestacijom hrvatski braći iz Vojvodine. Sa istim hrvatskim oduševljenjem pozdravljen je i nastup hrvatskih pjevača iz Kršne Hercegovine, znamenitog i proslavljenog hrvatskog društva »Trebević« iz Sarajeva.

Na posljednjoj smotri nastupila su ova društva: Seljački zborovi: »Podgorac« iz Gračana, »Sljeme« iz Sestina, Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo iz Kuzminca, Hrvatsko katoličko i prosvjetno društvo »Turpoljac« iz Velike Gorice pod ravnanjem oduševljenoga hrvatskoga učitelja Nikole Tošića, »Rusan« iz Virja i »Tomislav« iz Zupanje. Nadalje muški zborovi: Sveta »Cecilija« iz Splita, Hrvatska Omladina iz Mitrovice, »Nada« iz Karlovca, »Ormošćica« iz Kustošice, »Golub«, »Jug«, »Lira«, »Maksimir«, »Sava«, »Sloboda«, »Zagreb«, »Zvijezda« iz Zagreba, »Dunav« iz Vukovara, »Kuhač« i »Lipa« iz Osijeka te konačno »Preradović« iz Dakova. Po mišljenju glazbenih krugova na posljednjoj smotri odnio je palnu osječ, zbor pjevača »Kuhač« i izvrsni seljački zbor »Tomislav« iz Zupanje, koji je otpjevao jedan Mokranječev rukovjet, te zagrebačko društvo »Sloboda« koje je sa pjesmom hrvatskoga kompozitora Odaka »Naši su oćvi buntovnici svi«... izazvalo dugotrajn i oduševljeni pljesak cijelog hrvatskog muzičkog svijeta.

Više manje sva pjevačka društva iz Slavonije istaknula su se sa svojim neobično čistim i svježim glasovima, da ne spominjemo izvrsnu interpretaciju Lajovićeve: »Breza i hrast« osječkoga društva »Kuhač«, koje je na taj način ponovno potvrdilo svoj već priznati renome na pjevačkom polju.

VELIKI MONSTRE KONCERT U ZAGREBAČKOM ZBORU.

U osam sati na večer održan je u prostoru najljepšega zagrebačkog zbora veličanstveni monstre-koncert na kojem je sudjelovalo 1500 pjevača. Upravo zanosno oduševljenje zavladalo je kad je otpjevana velika kompozicija Matoševa duboke i dirljive lirске pjesme »Pri Svetom Kralju« koju je upravo wagnerijanskom kongenijalnošću uglazbio mladi hrvatski muzičar Rudolf Matz. Akordi: i dok je srca, bit će i Kroatije... zaokružili su sa dubokom poantom ovu veliku slavu u kojoj može biti ponosan cijeli hrvatski narod.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 239. (1656.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 29. LISTOPADA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Invalidski zakon protiv invalida.

GOVOR NAR. ZAST. DRA ALBERTA BAZALE.

v BEOGRAD, 28. listopada. — Danas je u narodnoj skupštini u debati o invalidskom zakonu uzelo riječ narodni zastupnik Dr Bazala i održao govor koji je izazvao vredno interesovanje u svim političkim krugovima. Njegov je govor bio tako stvaran i duhovit da nije mogao ostati bez učina koji je on doista i zaslužio. Dr Bazala je po općem priznanju izrekao najsadržajliji govor koji je do sada bio u skupštini izrečen povodom debate o invalidskom zakonu. On je pitanje invalidskog posmatrao s etičkog, psihološkog i materijalnog stanovišta i sa stanovišta našeg narodnog. Kada je dr Bazala stupio na govornicu radikalni i radikalno-djelomice ostavljaju dvoranu, a djelomice oštaju šućući po dvorani i glasno govoreći s ošitim namjerom da ga ne čuju, jer su predosećajući teške udare koje imaju da primaju od toga govornika. U dvorani oni insceniraju šetnju, razgovor i dobacivanje, tako da je skupština u to vrijeme izgledala kao jedan dio starog rimskog foruma, na kojemu se šetalo, debatiralo i razgovaralo. Opozicija je držala, da je to momentano šetanje onih, koji se spremaju na izlazak, ali se postije osjetilo, da se tu hoće da omete govor dra Bazale. Za čitavo to vrijeme sjedi na predsjedničkom mjestu radičevac dr Šibenik i bulji u narodnu skupštinu. Radičevci i radikalni glasno razgovaraju i buče (čuje se glas dra Zanića: Gospodine predsjedniče, jeli ovo pauza ili šta? Hoćemo da znamo. Što zaštićujete nerad. Gleđaj ga kako sjedi, zamislio se čovjek u teške invalidske probleme dobacujući od opozicije). Dr Šibenik ustaje stojići bulji u skupštinu. Nastaje ponovno bura i protesti sa strane opozicije. Radičevci napose dr Pernar, Trnjak, Kežman i Banković nastoje da svojim bučkom usutkađu opoziciju koja traži red. Opozicija skoro jednodušno, a napose članovi Hrvatskog federalističkog kluba oštro protestiraju i traže red u skupštini. Konačno se vladina većina umiruje, i sada se tek čuje govor dra Bazale. Dr Bazala predbacuje vladi što ovaj zakonski projekt nije donijela u sporazumu s invalidima i s njihovim udruženjem. Invalidi su u više manjova izjavili svoje negodovanje zbog ovog zakonskog projekta, a sada se s vladine strane kaže, da su oni konačno pristali na ovaj projekt. Govornik kaže, da su napravili sporazum po ovom starom receptu, da jedna strana sporazumu dobije sve, a druga ništa. (Kao i ovi naši invalidi dobacuju dr Lorković pokazujući na radičevce).

Dr Bazala najoštrijom stvarnošću podvrgava kritici redukciju invalida. Iznosi mnoge slučajeve iz Dalmacije: to po pisanju glasnika tamošnjih invalida, gdje se navodi da su reducirani 100 % invalidi. Među njima gluh, ljudi, padavici i slijepi. Ovo otkrivanje dra Bazale izaziva opće zaprepaštenje i ogorčenje u skupštini. Ministar socijalne politike g. Simonović pokušava da parira. (Dr Zanić dovikuje: na groblju na groblju a ne u parlamentu riješit će se invalidsko pitanje uz ovakve vlade).

Dr Bazala spočitava nadalje vladi, što je izjavila s ovakvim zakonskim projektom pred narodnu skupštinu, a da ga nije ni obrazložila. Nije prikazala njegovu finansijsku stranu u pogledu prihoda i rashoda. Vlada uopće pravi neke čudne

izjave. Tako je od svoga činovništva bijednog i nevoljnog posudila 220 milijuna i kada smo mi pokušali da ministra financija potaknemo da ove zajmove isplati, on se uvijek uvlačio i sada se uvlači. Govornik se ne može složiti s time što je u ovom zakonskom projektu uvedena fakultativna stručna naobrazba invalida, a ne imperativna, kako je to prije bilo. Vlada se nije pobrinula za umoslenje invalida. Ona je u ovom zakonu odredila da država može primiti činovnike invalide dok ih općine pa i najsiromašnije moraju primiti bar nekoliko u službu, dok bogatiji općinama određuje ministar socijalne politike koliko imaju primiti invalida. Isto tako industrijska i privatna poduzeća, bilo bi lijepo kada bi država htjela umišti industriju, da joj jednostavno dekretira invalide kao radnike. U pitanju penzionog fonda vlada je uzela svu ingerenciju u svoje ruke.

Tu ministar socijalne politike primjećuje da će biti doneseni nekoli ispravci.

Dr Bazala nastavlja: Eto i po tom se vidi, kako su moji prigovori opravdani.

Govoreći o političkom momentu ovoga zakonskog projekta govornik se obara na razlikovanje prečanskih oficira invalida od onih u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori. Ova se razlika ne bi smjela praviti po ustavu, niti sa staljista narodnog jedinstva, koje vladina većina zastupa niti sa stanovišta osloboditelja, nego samo sa stanovišta pobjeditelja. A kada se radi o tom oida treba kazati, da ova država nije nastala pobjedničkim naložima nego iz svjetske situacije u povodu rata, koja je situacija dovela do pobjede princip samoodređenja.

Na kraju svoga govora kaže dr Bazala: Dopustite da istaknem samo jedno. Ja sam se našao u nezgodnom položaju, da branim jedno siročić, koje je ostalo bez oca: Odvojeno mišljenje Hrv. seljačkog kluba ostalo je bez svoga branitelja od kako je Hrv. seljačka stranka pošla u vladu. U tome odvojenom mišljenju je rečeno da zastupnici Hrv. seljačkog naroda ne mogu da prihvate ovu zakonsku osnovu, zato što je u njoj sadržana odložna odredba o nejednakosti između oficira invalida prečana i invalida srpske i crnogorske vojske. Isto tako je stajalo da ne možemo prihvatiti ovu zakonsku osnovu za to, što ne možemo dozvoliti da se odzime invalidima ljudina koji politički ne konvenciraju vladi. Ja ne mogu prihvatiti ovu zakonsku osnovu iz navedenih razloga, a sve je to napušteno od zastupnika Hrv. seljačke stranke. Eto tako djeluje sporazum na riješenje invalidskog pitanja. Tu se prihvaćaju antisocijalne i nedemokratske ustanove samo da se pojača reakcija. Govornik svršava s time, da po ovom zakonu invalidi ne će doći do svojih prava. Ovo nije zakon za invalide, nego samo o invalidima.

Dr Bazala protestira protiv govora izvjestitelja većine Krste Marića, koji je jučer ovdje pokušao objeđio oficire zbog anacionalnosti. Na kon govora dra Bazale, koji je poračen burnim pljeskom ustaje na ličnu primjetbu Krsta Marić, jer da mu je dr Bazala nešto podvalio. Pri tom čita dugo odlomke iz svog jučerašnjeg govora tamo da nastaje smijeh u skupštini.

RADIKALSKA PROSVJETNA POLITIKA.

v BEOGRAD, 28. listopada. Večeras se je održala sjednica radikalnoga kluba, koja je raspravljala o prosvjetnoj politici. Radikalni su se složili u tom, da treba zadržati što više gimnazija, a otvoriti što više stručnih škola, kako bi se umanjilo intelektualni proletarijat.

GRČKI NAPADAJ NA BUGARSKU.

Obustava neprijateljstva.

c. ATENA, 28. listopada. Uvedli za obustavu neprijateljstva na koje su pristale grčka i bugarska vlada jesu ovako:

1. Da se ubrzaju komisija sastavljena od časniča bugarskog i grčkog glavnog stožera, koja će dati u 15 sati poslije podne krenuti na lice mjesta u Demir Kapliju do grčke pogranične straže vratu u uslove ravnje položaje.

2. Grčka vojska, koja je zaposjela bugarski teritorij, odmah će se povući na položaj lica granice.

3. Dok se grčka vojska bude povlačila bugarska ne će napredovati.

4. Grčka će vlada brzojavno o tom obavijestiti Briand, kao predsjednika, i Drumonda, kao tajnika vijeća Saveza naroda, da od to imomogu javiti svim vladama zastupanim u vijeću Saveza naroda.

c. SOFIA, 28. listopada. Prema vijestima, koje su do sinoć stigle u Sofiju broj mrtvih i ranjenih lica na bugarskoj strani iznosi 55, od kojih je 26 vojnika a 29 građanskih.

c. PARIS, 28. listopada. Vijeće Saveza naroda očekuje odgovor od grčke i bugarske vlade na njegovu notu.

OPĆINSKI IZBORI U GRČKOJ.

Znatna porast pristalica monarhije.

c. ATENA, 28. listopada. Ovi su dana obavili općinski izbori u Grčkoj. Do sada su poznati ovi rezultati: u 30 općina izabrano je 13 monarhijskih, 15 republikanskih i 2 hramatijska predsjednika. Značajno je, da su komentirajući predsjednici izabrani u Soluni i Ksantinu. Na Krku su pobijedili monarhiste s apsolutnom većinom.

DEBUT PAVLA RADIĆA.

Većina si ne da ništa naturiti od manjine.

v BEOGRAD, 28. listopada. Danas je u narodnoj skupštini na opće zaprepaštenje, proteste i zgražanje ministar agrarne reforme odigrao svoj debut. Još prije dnevnog reda najavljen je zahtjev zemljoradnika Moskovljevića, da se njegova zakonska osnova po obustavi postupka kod izvršenja odluka u agrarnim parnicama u Dalmaciji uzme kao hitna. Taj je naime prijedlog već bio prihvaćen kao hitan ali je utrueno s prestanka zadnjega zasjedanja, Danas tomu prijedlogu odbija Pavle Radić i hitnost jer da si većina ne da naturiti zakon od manjine.

DRŽAVLIANI BEZ DRŽAVLIJANSTVA.

c. GENEVA, 28. listopada. Na kongresu narodnih imenika raspravljalo se danas o pitanju državljanstva bez državljanstva. Ocjela stvar predana je na pročišćavanje posebnim komisijama.

ISPRAZNIJENJE KOLNSKE ZONE.

c. LONDON, 28. listopada. Timna ništa, da ništa više ne sprječava ispraznjenje kolnske zone.

PORAZ JUGOSLAVENSKE REPREZENTACIJE u Pragu.

7:0.

u ZAGREB, 28. listopada. Danas je u Pragu odigrana nogometna utakmica između reprezentacije Čehoslovačke i Jugoslavije s rezultatom 7:0 u korist Čeha.

PAINLEVÉ-U POVJEREN SASTAV VLADE.

Caillauxova pobjeda.

u PARIS, 28. listopada. Predsjednik republike je povjerio Painlevé-u sastav nove vlade. U političkim krugovima su ovo smatra Caillauxovom pobjedom, odnosno pobjedom njegove finansijske politike.

PITANJE NASLJEDNIH DUGOVA.

u PRAG, 28. listopada. Na 3. studenoga započnje ovdje konferencija nasljednih država Austro-Ugarske, na kojoj će se raspravljati pitanje i, zv. nasljednih dugova.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

MAKSIMIRANJE CIJENA U VUKOVARU.

Štališ pekarških obrtnika.
Vukovar, 27. listopada. — Gradski je komesar dr. Vuković (koj je uvijek na vlasti) određio maksimalne cijene životnih namirnica u Vukovaru. Tako su na pr. ustanovljene ove cijene: pševina 18 Din kg, teletina 20 Din, svinjetina 18 D, ovčjetina 14 Din, janjetina 16 Din; kruh bijeli (br. 4) 4 Din, a kruh crni 3 Din; stino pecivo (kifle i bereci) od brašna br. 0 — u težini od 8 dkg — 0,50 Din komad. Uslijed ovako maksimaliranih cijena stinom pecivu, slupili su svi pekari u štrajk i danas osim žemli ule bilo sitnog peciva.

NOVA CRKVENA ZVONA U GARČINU.

Sveučna pševeta.
Garčin, 27. listopada. — Prekjučer je, u nedjelju, obavljena u Garčinu na svečan način pševeta novonabavljeno crkvenih zvona. Nabavljena su tri zvona. Pševetu je obavio zamjenik škakpa g. Sokol, koji je u krasnoj propovijedi rastumačio puku svrhu i značenje zvona. Mi koji dugo nismo čuli zvona s naše crkve (i zadnje smo vrijeme imali samo jedno poluzvano) znamo još sada, što to znači imati ovakva zvona. I nehotice se sjećamo pjesnika, koji je tako divno pjevao o zvonu: žive zovet, mrtve oplakuješ, a oblake rasturmeš.

MALARIJA U POŠAVINI.

Higijenska izložba u Novoj Gradskoj.
Nova Gradiska, 27. listopada. — Prigodom gospodarske izložbe priredene prošlog tjedna u Novoj Gradskoj, uružičena je bila i higijenska izložba, čiji je malarizirao odno bio najinteresantniji i najvažniji za domaću publiku. Prikazani su bili fotografski snimci malariziranih predjela (Posavine) novogradsčkog kotara, originalni mikroskopski preparati nuroznika malarije i t. d. i upućivati se gladoce u kojem se pravca mora da razvije antimalarijska akcija. Iz svega se vidi, da je malarija stalno čest naše Posavine. Tako je od 600 kaznjentika zemaljske kaznonice u Stroj Gradiskoi bilo zahvaćeno malarijom četvrtina i to u micosecma, a kotma se nalazintjenitje radi.

IMENOVANJA I PROMIJEŠTENJA DRŽ. ČINOVIKA.

Ustjeltska i šumarska struka.
m. ZAGREB, 28. listopada. (Tel. vijest «Hrv. lista».) — Kraljevim je ukazom postavljen za školskoga nadzornika u Novoj Gradskoj učitelj g. Jovo Čarević. — Na osnovnoj školi u Mitrovici postavljen je za učitelja g. Ilija Kosanović, učitelj iz Sijevanovca. — Na gradskoj školi u Brodu na Savi postavljen je gđa Mira Predmerski, bivša učiteljica iste gradanske škole. — Učiteljica gđa Marija Kitičić u Vukovaru stavljena je u stanje pokona. Kraljevim je ukazom postavljen za šumarskog savjetnika u Srijemskoj Mitrovici g. Luka Šušider. — U stanje je pokona stavljen g. Josip Drobnjak, šumarski očajnik u Vinkovcima.

PROVALA U OPĆINSKI URED U N. KAPELI.

Ukradeni novac.
Nova Kapela, 27. listopada. — U noći od 24.—25. o. m. provalio je nepoznat lopov u ured općinskog poglavarstva u Novoj Kapeli i to u sobu opć. blagajnika Peričića, te iz pisarnice oduo 525 Din gotova novca. Tat do danas nije pronađen. Ne bi škodilo, da općinski blagajnik zaoptimizira novac sprave u općinsku blagajnu, što i sam zakon propisuje.

NESTANAK MOTORNOG ČAMCA NA DANUVU.

Otkriće čamca kokuženata u Erdutu.
Erdut, 27. listopada. — U Erdutu je amerikanac Mitorad Živanović nabavio motorni čamac za prevoz putnika preko Dunava, a i inače je vršio tim čamcem razne druge poslove po Dunavu, što su krivim okolišnim okolnostima ljudi, naposljetak što je i s derežljama, jer im je Živanović služio kao kondukter. I neku noć nestade toga čamca. Potraga je ostala bez uspjeha. Čamac uđe na Dunavu čak do Osrejava. Otkriven je također sa svoje strane vodili potragu i ubrzo uspjeha u Borovu Mitorada Stročića, koji je u pisanom stanju rekao, da Živanović svoga čamca ne ču naći. Presložen po čuvalima. Stročić ne ču ništa da prona, no ozbiljni drža da su ošli u trag početateljsima, koji su sa čamca natovarili kamenjem, probušili ga i potopili.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

- G. Avram Lasković, učitelj u Gradinama, premješten je u Novu Gradisku.
- G. Jovan Petrović, carinski revizor u Virovitici, premješten je u Slav. Brod.
- Iz mitrovačke će kaznonice biti ovih dana pušten i proteran u Mađarsku busarski kapelan i mađarski plemić Ernest Putezer, jer je izvršio 3 god robnje radi spoljstva.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOVDANIL

1918. Hrvatski se narod ostohada austrio-mađarskog režima. — 1905 i Tito Brezovački, obnac. u Zagrebu. — 1845. * Narečje Damiin, prirodoslovac, u Senju.

DANASŠNE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: Tomislava, historijska drama, u predhroci «Ca, početak u 8 sati na večer.
U Gradska-kina: Marokanska pjesma. Vrlo interesantna orijentalna drama u 5 činova. Početak u 8, 7 i 8,30 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.
Svečane priredbe skauta u Perivoju kralja Tomislava, Početak u 8 sati na podne.

Novu lekarničku službu vrše od 26. o. m. do uključivo 1. studenog u Gornjem gradu: lekarnica Gubetzkij (Zvonjska ulica); a u Donjem gradu: lekarnica Pfliser (Ovjetkova ulica).

† STJEPAN PILLER st. veleindustrijalac.

Jučer je u 4,30 sati u jutro umro u Osijeku ugledan gradanin g. Stjepan Piller st., veleindustrijalac i nadzopovjednik Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva u Gornjem gradu. Preminuo je nakon duge i teške bolesti u 65. godini života. Sprovod će biti danas, 29. o. m., u 3 sata po podne, iz kuće žalosti u Šamačkoi ulici br. 3 na rkt. groblje sv. Ane u Gornjem gradu. Zadušnice će se čitati 30. o. m. u 9 sati prije podne u župnoj crkvi sv. Petra i Pavla. Pokojnija oplakuje supruga, dva sina i tri kćeri, sestre, snajhe, zet i unučad. Žale ga porodice: pl. Šeper, Šarčević, Bartolović, Zimmermann i Biljan. — Počivao u miru!

Smrću gosp. Stjepana Pillerera nestaje iz Osijeka jedne veoma popularne ličnosti, koja je naročito uživala ugleda među osječkom purzarlijom. U javnosti se istakao kao radnik na polju vatrogastva, te je dugo godina za vrijeme nadzopovjedništva pok. Carla Laubnera kao zapovjednik bio faktični vođa uglednog gornjogradskog vatrogasnog društva, kojem je pred dvije godine nakon poznate još unutarne krize preostao i nadzopovjednikom i uveo u društvo red i disciplinu, od koje je društvo kroz nekoliko godina prošlo.

Prije rata isticao se pok. Piller i na političkom polju, no u nje mogao usurat, jer se priklonio stranci i struji protivnoj tadašnjim hrvatskim ciljevima, koju su hrvatska svijest i nove prilike potisnule s javnog poprišta.

Naročitu je zaslugu pak stekao za grad svojim radom na industrijskom polju, podigavši uz svoj «Karolina»-paromlin i veliku modernu tvornicu keksa, biskvita i druge tjestenine. Istakao se također i na polju vinogradarstva. Bio je dobar, pošten i čestit osječki gradanin. Bog mu dao dušu lako!

Sudjelovanje slavonskih pjevačkih društava na saveznoj smotri u Zagrebu. Osim pjevačkih društava «Kuhača» i «Lipa» sudjelovala su na saveznoj smotri još dva slavonska društva: «Preradović» iz Đakovca, «Dunav» iz Vukovara, «Davor» iz Broda, «Tomislav» iz Zupanice te «Obrtna omladina» iz Mitrovice. Bilo je upravo napadno, kako su ova naša pjevačka društva otkrivala svoje sklade mnogo dotjeranje i savršenje od ostalih provincijalnih društava, što je i sa zagrebačka štampa naročito istakla. Sva su društva pokazala solidan i savjestan rad, kao i umjetničko shvaćanje, pak se u tom pogledu kod njih opaža od nastupa kod prijašnjih natjecanja i smotra veliki napredak, kako u izvedbi tako i u interpretaciji i izboru skladbi. Sva su ova društva kod svojih nastupa bila od zagrebačkog općinstva veoma simpatično primljena i pljeskom nadarena. Od Saveza pjev. društava nadarena su lijepim srebrnim plaketama.

Odlazak «Trebevića». Članovi HPD «Trebevića», koji su preksinoć priredili uspješni koncert u našem kazalištu, otputovali su jučer popodne u Beograd, gdje će također prirediti vokalni koncert. Goste su na kolodvor ispratili izaslanici mjesnih hrvatskih pjevačkih društava, zaželjvši im sretni uspjeh na turneji, a Sarajlije su zahvalili na srdačnom dočeku u Osijeku i krasnim lovorovim vijencima, kojima ih darivahu naša «Lipa» i «Zrinski».

Odlikovanje zborovode g. M. Ungera. Glavna skupština Saveza hrv. pjev. društava odlikovala je zborovodu «Kuhača» g. Maksu Ungera počasnom diplomom, koja mu je izručena na svečanoj sjednici u hrvatskoj sabornici, u prisutnosti delegata poljskog, češkog i slovenskog pjevačkog saveza.

Osobna vijest. G. Nikola Belobrk, inspektor ministarstva poljoprivrede i voda, doputovao je smuč u Osijek.

Odlazak bivšeg šefa agrarnog ureda. Bivši šef osječkog županijskog agrarnog ureda, g. Đura Jančević, koji je prije izvjesnog vremenoma premješten ministarstvu šuma i rudnika u Beograd, ostavio je jučer definitivno Osijek i otišao s porodicom u Beograd, gdje će nastupiti novu dužnost. (On je u posljednje vrijeme, kako je bio premješten, službovao i dalje u agrarnom uredu, po naređenju nadležnog ministarstva, da uputi novog šefa u uredsko poslovanje).

Porezi su previsoki i bezobzirno odmjereni. Već smo više puta iznijeli ogromne terete koje država pronisje građanstvu. Evo opet konkretnog slučaja. Gđa Kata Babić, primateljica u Beogradskoj ulici, ima da plati za god. 1925. i nekoliko naknadne stavke za godine 1923. i 1924, ukupnu svotu od Din 1.327,70. Otkakle? A svega je imala ove godine 5 poroda, što se iz njeno knjižice može ustanoviti. Do sada je redovito udovoljila svim poroznim potraživanjima, pa nije kriva što se država sjetila naknadno još za 1923. god. propisivali. Tu se ne pita otkakle, već samo plati, a ako nemaš prodat će se uređaj, posteljina i t. d. Što će biti kad ne bude posteljina ni uređaja?

Premještenje. G. Blaž Osterman, poštansko-brzojavni činovnik kod glavne pošte u Osijeku, premješten je u Suboticu.

Imenovanje. Gđica Zdenka Sever, kćerka kr. financijskog savjetnika u Osijeku, imenovana je učiteljicom u Baklju kraj Slatine.

Sličice s osječkih ulica. Prolaziš poslije ručka kakvom ulicom, u kojoj su prozori prilično niski, tako te možeš i unutra zaviriti, kad li najjednom proviri negdje neko žensko lice i istrse na tatroar cigaretnu pepeljaru. Ako se pomalo geguza uzdi, nije isključeno da dobiješ na nos, na šesir ili u džep kakvi isfjedeničnik. Nasmiješ se i prolaziš. Da pokušiš tim slabim navikama, kreneš sredinom najšire ceste i otpućiš se u Dravnu. Voda teče. Stoji lađa, iz koje se iskrcava grožđe, 15—20 piljara čeka, mješa se i svada. Svaki hoće grožđe. Živahnost kupališta zamijenije piljari — osobito piljarice, čiji jezik presije i Dravnu. Naravski da u toj idili ne manjka ni Šandor sa svojim kervovima, koje vodi na šetnju, da slade jedu. Vračač se ponovno u grad, a dva šegrt vuku neka tovarena kolica, koja njih vuku natrag. Priskočiš iz nekog čovjekoljubija i guraš odostrag. Kad dospiju na vrh, šegrti se čude i snobivaju. Dolazi tramvaj i netko skače dolje i trči za odlazećim kolodvorskim, koji sve više odmiče, a ovaj nekoč zapultan sustaje i naravski psuje. Gubitak vremena! Na trazu se prezirno gledaju piljari, jer neki nisu mogli kupiti grožđa. Oko ti zapinje o neki čudni natpis: Kisel knaus i čajni maslac. Nasmiješ se — hm! Kak li je to ukus? Ostavimo ukuse, oni su u Osijeku neriješeni mozaik. Da ne gledaš to životno komešanje, pokupi se, odeš u ured i prevrćeš papire, čiji se štaj gubi u udaranju stroja i zua pile, koja u pod prozorom pili tuda drva. Nije prozor tvoj, ali ti ipak daje svjetlo i priliku da zrakneš na koju odmičnu nožicu. — Slučajni prolaznik.

Reaktiviranje Boška liča. «Službene novine» od 27. o. m. donose ukaz, kojim se g. Boško Ilić, glavni carinski revizor u ostavci, (bivši upravnik osječke carinarnice), imenuje arhivskim činovnikom (III. kat. 2. grupe, 7. st.) pri glavnoj carinarnici drugoga reda u Prabovu.

29. listopada nije praznik. Povodom upita iz gradanstva, da li se današnji dan, 29. listopada, slavi i na koji način, saopćeno nam je s kompetentnog mjesta, da 29. listopada nije državni praznik, ne slavi se i prema tome su trezovine i line radnje otvorene i zaposlene kao na običan radni dan. Na službe božije, koje će se služiti danas u spomen obilježice oslobođenja od njemačkog i mađarskog jarma, pozvani su samo predstavnici oblasti.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1=6 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

ZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA IZA BEAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 243. (1660.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 3. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Boravak dra Korošca u Dalmaciji.

IZJAVE O RADIĆU I RADIKALIMA.

c DUBROVNIK, 2. studenoga. Jučer je ovdje održao dr Korošec veliki politički govor u kojem je rekao da ovaj koji ima dobar nos miriše na novo vrijeme, novi položaj i nove izbore. Moja stranka, kaže dr Korošec, kao najveća predstavnik Slovenaca i Hrvatska Zajednica nisu kapitulirale. Radikalna stranka je balast za našu državu.

Ona nije sposobna da vlada s malom Srbijom a kamo li s cijelom državom. Naš parlament je u Beogradu i dr Niko Nikić, koji je jučer boravio u Zagrebu.

Radićevski generalni štab u Beogradu.

DR KRAJAČ BI IMAO ODSUPITI.

c ZAGREB, 2. studenoga. Jučer navečer održao je u Beograd g. Stjepan Radić. S njime su otišla i g. dr Maček, Predavec, August Koričić i dr Krnjević. U Brodu im se priključio ministar za agrarnu reformu. Zajedno s njima krenuo je u Beograd i dr Niko Nikić, koji je jučer boravio u Zagrebu.

v BEOGRAD, 2. studenoga. Danas je ovamo stigao g. Stjepan Radić gotovo s čitavim vodstvom seljačke stranke. Preko dana je održao nekoliko konferencija sa svojim ministrima i podsekretarima. Očekivalo se, da će biti primljen u audijenciju, ali do toga nije došlo.

Nova hrvatska politička grupacija.

REPUBLICANSKI HRVATSKI BLOK.

c ZAGREB, 2. studenoga. Povodom 100. obljetnice dra Eugena Kvaternika održana je jučer na večer u dvorani Hrvatskog sokola na Wilsonovom trgju komemoracija, koju je priredila Hrvatska stranka prava u Zajednici s Hrvatskim republikanskim savezom. U oficijelnom dijelu komemoracije govorili su dr Aleksander Horvat i dr Prebeg, a u političkom dijelu dr Stjepan Buč. Na koncu je dr Prebeg pročitao ovaj komuniké:

Predstavnici Hrvatskog seljačkog republikanskog saveza i predstavnici Hrvatske stranke prava raspravivši današnje političko stanje Hrvatskog naroda u njegovoj borbi za pravo samoodređenja, odlučili složno poradić, da se to pravo čim prije ostvari i sve načiniti da se od Hrvatskog naroda otklone sve štetne posljedice, pro-

OSIGURAN ZAJAM U AMERICI.

v BEOGRAD, 2. studenoga. Danas su se povratili iz Washingtona naši delegati na interparlamentarnoj konferenciji. Delegat Luba Nešić izjavljuje, da je ovaj pohod u Ameriku utro putem našem zajam u Americi.

SUKOB MINISTARA U BEOGRADU.

v BEOGRAD, 2. studenoga. Živim se interesom prati sukob između ministra pošte Superine i ministra saobraćaja Ante Radojevića. Ministar pošta naime oduzeo je ministru saobraćaja sve besplatne telefone tako da se ministarstvo nije moglo razgovarati sa svojom stanicom. To je učinjeno zato, što ministar saobraćaja nije htio da dade nekih 500 besplatnih karata za poštanske činovnike.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

DAN SVIH SVETIH U ZAGREBU.

Policija čuva bivši grob Alijagića.

c ZAGREB, 2. studenoga. Kao svake tako je i ove godine jučerašnji cijeli dan mnogobrojni općinstvo hodočastilo na Mirogoj. Može se reći, da je ove godine postignut rekord na dan Svih Svetih: Oko 50.000 ljudi posjetilo je groblje. Sve su ceste, koje vode do Mirogoja, izgledale kao travnjak. U blizini bivše Alijagićeva groba policija je postavila jaki kordon i nikoga nije pustila u blizinu groba, u kojem je sada pokopan neki drugi musliman. Policija je za održanje reda izasjala 450 redara i 32 konjanika, svaki sa 50 oštrih noževa. Radnička je omladina — njih oko tri stotine — pokušala oko 4 sata da umigne na groblje, ali je bila raspršena. Uhašeno je oko 75 lica, naročito onih koji su palagali cvijeće na grob, gdje je bio pokopan prije Alijagić. Inače većih demonstracija nije bilo.

Na Mirogoju su nastupila gotovo sva Hrvatska pjevačka društva. Na grobovima hrvatskih velikana zagrebačke su Hrvatice položile vijenac u počast srpsanskim žrtvama s natpisom: »Slava njima, slavi svima što umiru stični njima«.

POBUNJENI SIRIJCI OPKOLILI GRAD.

Glad i nevolje u gradu.

dp ALEKSANDRIJA, 2. studenoga. Javlja se iz Sirije, da su ustaše opkolili Damask. U gradu vlada glad i opća nevolja. Velike mase Beduina skupljaju se kod Aleppa. Tamošnji poglavica Beduina otklonio je ponudu da pregovara s Francuzima. Francuski bijegunci iz Damaska javljaju, da se Sarraill jedva uspio skloniti iz Damaska i da se uputio u Beirut. Ustaše su navalili na zgradu u kojoj je bio Sarraill, pokupili sve vrijedne zbirke i odnijeli u mošeju, a kući spalili.

SENZACIONALNA IZJAVA STRESSEMANN.

dp DRESDEN, 2. studenoga. Ovdje je Stressemann održao govor i izjavio među ostalim, da mu je za vijećanja u Locarnu Chamberlain rekao doslovno ovo: »Engleska je spremna čitavom vojskom i flotom da se stavi na raspolaganje Njemačkoj, ako bi Francuzi prešli njemačku granicu«.

Ova je izjava pobudila opću pozornost kod štišatelja.

USPIJESI KINESKIH NACIONALISTA.

dp PEKING, 2. studenoga. Javlja se o velikim uspjesima Čang-Co-Lina i pristasa generala Vu-Pei-Fua. Gubicil njihovih protivnika su ogromni.

CINOVNICKO PITANJE U AUSTRIJI.

dp BEČ, 2. studenoga. Cijeli jučerašnji dan vodili su se pregovori između državnih činovnika i vlade u pogledu povlička plaće. Činovnici traže 50 posto predujma, a vlada im daje 25 posto. Pregovori još nisu dovršeni.

SAMOUBOJSTVO MAKSA LINDERA.

c BEČ, 2. studenoga. Poznati komičar Maks Linder i njegova žena počnili su u Parizu samoubojstvo. Ostali su oboje mrtvi.

DEMANTI O PRONALASKU BLAZIĆA I DR.

v BEOGRAD, 2. studenoga. Unatoč vijesti, da je sreski načelnik iz Orlida Blažić sa ostalim zarobljenicima pronađen živ i zdrav, javlja se danas, da te vijesti ne stoji i da se ne zna gdje se oni nalaze.

ORJUNA OPET DIVLJA.

c SUŠAK, 2. studenoga. Jučer navečer došlo je blizu bakarske stanice do krvavog sukoba između Hrvatskih omladinaca i Orjunaca. Teško su ranjeni hrvatski omladinci: Tugomir i Ante Pa-
višić.

Anormalno stanje u našem školstvu.

Ministar prosvjete Velja Vukičević dao je u javnost svoj sud o školstvu i stanje u kojem se sad nalazi. Budući da su prilike u našoj prosvjeti politički više ne žalosne, to ćemo i mi ovdje neke podatke iznijeti. Ministar prosvjete sam veli, da je teško stanje, potpuni kaos. Otvarale su se mnogobrojne gimnazije. Poslije rata su osnovane 19 potpuniti, 22 pretvorene u potpune. Nepotpuniti je osnovano 38. Sve je to učinjeno bez sistema i bez rasporeda njihova prema mjesnim potrebama. Otvaralo se je naprosto bez plana po slučajnim okolnostima. Dotieralo se je u tom pravcu do apsurdna. Osim ovih srednjih škola otvorilo se je i 100 građanskih škola, a program im izmijenjen u pravac gimnazijski. Masa škola nalazi se smještena u zgradama, koje ne bi smjele s higijenske strane biti upotrebljene za taj cilj. Ima gimnazija po kasarnama, u nekim mjestima razbacana po više ulica. O nabavi učevnih zbirki nema ni govora. Udžbenici su često puni pogrešaka, očito sklapljeni na brzu ruku. Svi skupa razne terminologije i razna pravopisa.

Što se tiče broja nastavnika, tu stoji stvar pogotovo zlo. Bivši ministar prosvjete Pribičević nije imao prof. kvalifikacija, pa je nije tražio ni od svojih pomagača. U svim našim srednjim školama ima 2063 razreda sa 80.000 učenika. Kvalificiranih profesora ima 1143. Po školskom zakonu čl. 81. razredni starješina mora biti profesor. Prema navedenim brojkama za 362 razr. nedostaje kvalificiranih profesora, pa se taj broj razreda po zakonu nije smio otvoriti. U našim srednjim školama zaposleno je osim ovog broja profesora još 568 suplenata, 128 kontrakturnih Rusa, 17 dnevnih učitelja, 520 privremenih predmetnih (studenta), 34 kontrakturna privrem. učitelja i 34 dnevničaša, a to je sve skupa 1301. Za 2063 razreda računato po sa 30 na tjedan bio bi potreban profesorski kor od preko 4000 nastavnika. Prema ovom broju je izaslan nerazmjerni kvalifikovani za koje ministar prosvjete još veli: »Ja ne mislim osporavati kvalifikacije tih 1701 kvalifikovanih nastavnika (profesora i suplenata), ali uzgred napominjem, da su ovi većinom posleratni učenici, sa posleratnom maturom i diplomom univerzitetskima. Mnogi od njih — u smislu prava, koje su stekli ratom — nijesu polagali cijele, već samo domunske profesorske ispite. Pri svem ovom pribjegavaju nekvalifikovanima, za sadašnji broj gimnazija nedostaje nastavnika. Dakle: kvalitet loš, pa i tako loš — ako bi se tome kroz prste pogledalo — brojno nedovoljan. Dači, koji izlaze iz ovih gimnazija, slabi su. Njihov uspjeh ne zadovoljava. Oni teško polažu ispite na visokim školama. Nadzornički raporti konstatuju rđave spremne naše gimnazija i to vrlo oštro. Nema dvojbe, da se naše škole nalaze na rubu propasti, kad ovačko govori sam ministar.

Preuranjeno je misliti o ovom broju gimnazija, koje sad imamo, broju, koji je — kako veli sam ministar Vukičević — anormalan i štetan čak i da nije dobijen pod tako nepovoljnim uvjetima, uz tako malo nastavnih kvalifikacija.

Za sada su upotrebljena samo politivna sredstva, te je zatvoreno 39 razreda. Za budućnost će se morati pristupiti potpunoj reorganizaciji škola, pri čemu će se glavna pažnja obratiti pismenosti.

Svaki od nas, napose roditelji, zaprepasteni smo upravo nakon autentične konstatacije rasula u našim školama. Poznati pomagači bivšeg ministra imali su smjelosti da brane i veličaju ovaj destruktivni rad u prosvjetnoj politici. Bila je to taktika demoraliziranja i ubijanja duše. Naš list je opetovano iznašao i žigosao razorno djelovanje ljudi oko kma kabineta. Zasluga je uhođarske i demnianske rabote što je i u osječke škole uveden duh posvemašnje apatije. Ogdje nema međusobne snosljivosti i harmonije, tamo ne može biti uspjeha. Krajine je vrijeme da se očište i ovdashi profesorski borovi od lažnih pro-roka »vjerinih kralju i državi«, kako se sami nazivaše.

ZA SPAS HRVATSKE ZASEBNOSTI I INTERESA.

Zaprepastenie, koje je nastalo zbog izdavanja P. i S. Radica, koji su se od konfederalista pretvorili u krute vidovdanske centraliste, još je i danas neopisivo. Naširi slojevi hrvatskog naroda još ne mogu da se snadu. Malodušne je za-hvatila apatija, a i jači dijelovi stoje ko otvoreni vjetrom. Jer se više nego ikad radi o tome, da ustajemo svi ko jed-nom na obranu naše političke, kulturne i ekonomske zaseb-nosti; da dođemo do punih prava slobodnih građana, rodo-lobi i vladaju da je baš sa da vrijeme, da se radi. Mno-go, promišljeno i samostojno! Sve hrvatske stranke osim HSS ne smatraju vidovdanski ustav kao konačno unu-tarnje uređenje države SHS. Na koliko se pojedine stranke mimoilazile u političkim onima su u glavnom na istom putu. Ta činjenica mora ponukati svih, da ozbiljno porade će se!

O siječ. 2. studenoga.

oko zbijanja hrvatskih redova. Tražimo ono što nas spasi, a odložimo ono što nas razdvaja! Hrvatski federalistički savez kao naša parlamentarna grupa morao bi taj posao oko zbijanja useti u svoje ruke. To je želja svih hrvatskih radoljuba, to je potreba cijelog hrvatskog naroda. Samo u slozi i jednodušnosti možemo, da skinemo sa sebe centralistički šaram, koji hoće da na hrvatski narod navali obilni Radici.

OBRACANJE NA RADIKALSKU VJERU. Zadnji obračun krunskog kalibra je njeko drugi, nego bivši crnogorski ministar Jovan Pamenac. Skluktati se po svijetu i mu-žo. Tretao sirotinju crnogorsku na pobune. Kad se iz sve laše ništa ne ispeklo, krenuo Jovan kabanicu, zamolio mi-lost i postao ljudi radikal. Koš će da joni zube federalisti-ma u Crnoj Gori. Svoj pomoć, da li će i radikalima vidjet će se!

Pubunjena Sirija.

TEŽAK DOJAN DOGAĐAJA U DAMASKU. — PREKO 1200 UBIJENIH. — OPOZIV GENERALA SARRAILA.

London, 30. listopada. U nemirima u Damasku, koji su uslijedili zbog izlaganja tijela razbojnika na javnom trgu stizavaju teške, ali još neodređene i neproverjene vijesti.

Izviještaj »Timesa« u kojem su točno opisani događaji u Damasku pobudio je u engleskoj štampi buru ogorčenja. I frankofilska »Morning Post« zubato zamjera Francuzima na lošoj ideji što su izazvali pučanstvo izlaganjem strijeljanih razbojnika. Svagdje se može čitati živahne zamjerke zbog držanja francuskih vlasti, koje su izgubile glavu ni rad čega, jer su se nalazili suprot 500 pobunjenih plačkaša, a to ih je navelo na zlosretnu ideju, da bombardiraju grad čitavih 48 sati, izvršivši pravi pokolj nad pučanstvom i porušivši zgrade velike vrijednosti. I ne samo to. Francuske su se vlasti žurno pobrinule, da stave na sigurno mjesto svoje zemlje, dočim su ostale Evropele i kršćane prepustili njihovoj sudbini. Po jednoj vijesti »Timesa« broj ubijenih iznosi 1200 osoba, ali dopisnik misli, da taj broj nije još točan i vrlo je vjerovatno, da će se to teško ikad i saznati. Francuske će se povučene iz Gebel Dousa u svrhu da suzbijaju pobunjenike. Oko 3000 vojnika već je stiglo u Damask. Prividno grad je sada miran, ali vri u srcima građana gnjev; bol je previše duboka i lako bi se moglo dogoditi, da se zaigra krvavo kolo.

Britanski konzul u Damasku predao je francuskim vlastima iskaz o troškovima prouzroko-

vanim uslijed bombardmana osobama, koje pripadaju V. Britaniji ili pod njenim protektoratom. Ubijenih osoba nema nego tri, ali materijalna je šteta vrlo znatna.

Ovdje misle, da će neminovni opoziv generala Sarraila djelovati vrlo pomirljivo na Sirijce, a zadovoljit će i Društvo naroda, koje je Francuskoj dalo sirijski mandat.

Paris, 31. listopada.

Sinoć je službeno objavljen opoziv generala Sarraila iz Sirije. Poinlevo-ov kabinet je tu odluku stvorio jednoglasno. Komunikacij o tome glasi: Predsjednik vlade je predložio svojim kolegama mjere, koje je smatrao nužnima a na temelju primljenih informacija o situaciji u Siriji. Te mjere su jednoglasno usvojene.

Odlučeno je bilo da se za novog visokog komesara imenuje socijalista Paul Boncour. On se te časti nije prilativao, jer je postojala pogibell, da bude isključen iz stranke kao Varenne, novi guverner u Indokini. Sada je u kombinaciji senator Beranger. Momentano Sarraila zamjenjuje general Dupont.

Agencija Havas izdala je o događajima u Siriji ovaj komunikacij: »Nastavljaju se operacije protiv pobunjenih banda. Mir vlada u cijeloj Siriji. Stanovnici Damaska se vraćaju svojim kućama General Dupont stigao je u Beirut na parobrodu »Lotus«.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Velikoj.

IMPOZANTNA PRIREDBA UZ SUDJELOVANJE OKOLICE.

(Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. Lista«.)

Velika, 25. listopada. Još proljetos u mjesecu travnju pala je ideja o proslavi Tisućgodšnjice u našem mjestu, ali se moralo odustati, radi velikih poškila poslova, koji su se primicali, pa je proslava odgođena do jeseni, kada narod bude imao više vremena, da se za proslavu dostojno pripravi. I tako je bilo. Na 20. rujna o. g. bude zaključeno, da se proslava obaviti u listopadu, što je i učinjeno prošle nedjelje.

U predvečerje proslave, u subotu popodne, bio je proglašen svetac. Svijet u mjestu uzurbano kiti kuće i prozore. Vidisi svuda radosna lica. U 4 sata popodne sakuplja se pred općinskom zgradom narod i školska djeca sa učiteljima, sva društva sa zastavama i ostali mještani. Školska djeca i učitelji načine 100 lampiona. Povorka se svrstala i krenula prema stanici. Došla je do kolo-dvora i obišla portament, gdje će se podići spome-nik. Tu je održao kratak govor naš učitelj g. Rašković, a zatim smo krenuli pod slavulok. U to eto i viaka. Iz daljine već čuješ zvukove orlovske himne, što ju svira fanfara hrvatskog katoličkog Orla iz Požege.

Na dani znak planuše krijesovi po brdima, mužari udariše i nasto oduševljenje. Fanfaru i go-ste pozdravi učitelj pod slavulokom. Sada krenu povorka u selo pod vodstvom glazbe. Oku je bila milina pogledati, a srce se rastapalo od radosti i oduševljenja. Kad je povorka ušla u selo zapali učitelj Rašković bengalsku vatru, koju je tako pa-lio cijelim putem, da je izgledalo, kao da ide jedna vatrena rijeka ulicom. Sav je narod vani. Bengalsku je vatru poklonio g. Filić, ljekarnik iz Požege.

Kuće okićene i razvjetlene. Ore se zvukovi glaz-be i odjekuju od naših bregova glasovi domoljub-nih pjesama. Od kupališta okrenu povorka do župnoga stana. Tu pozdravi našega župnika kao pokrovitelja proslave — vatrogasni zapovjednik g. Leopold Kajan zanosnim riječima. Vič. g. žup-nik zahvalio se biranim riječima. Bengalska vatra opet zasja, a pjevački zbor otpjeva »Jadranski vilu«. Glazba odsvira »Lijepu našu« i tako se svečanost završila.

Sutra je bila budnica, a u 10 sati krenula je povorka s gostima: vatrogasci iz Požege, Jak-šića i Kaptola u crkvi, gdje je služio sv. misu pod mitrom, prepošt i župnik požeški preč. gosp. T. Kraljević. Poslije sv. mise održao je poviesno predavanje g. Rašković, učitelj.

U 3 sata poslije podne prikazivao se igrokaz »Slava hrvatskom kraljevstvu« i otpjevale već spomenute pjesme. Naroda je bilo toliko, da se je predstava odmah morala ponoviti.

Prikazivanje je potpuno uspjelo moralno i materijalno što je najbolji dokaz, jer nam je ostalo 1250 D, koja će se svota upotrijebiti za spomenik. Pripremiti je odbor izvršio časno i potpuno svoju zadaću, a osobito su bili agilni naš obiljub-ljeni veleč. g. župnik Ivan Vukelić, pa naš u svom javnom radu poznati učitelj Rašković, te gg. Gaš-parac Stjepan, Molnar i Kajan i marljivu sabirač prinosu za spomenik Florijan Surbek.

Sve u svemu proslava je vanredno i potpuno uspjela, dostojno dana i uspomena na veliku i slavnu našu prošlost.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmjerni
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 246. (1663.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 6. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Rad zastupnika Hrvatskog federalističkog bloka.

HITNI PREDLOZI I UPITI GG. DRA BAZALE I DRA ŽANIČA.

v BEOGRAD, 5. studenoga. Danas je narodni zastupnik g. dr Bazala predsjedništvu skupštine podnio hitan predlog, da se ministarstvo financija pozove da u budžetske dvanaestine izvrši potrebnu svotu za isplatu primadležnosti zajamčenih činovnicima po novom činovničkom zakonu s time, da se taj državni dug ima isplatiti najkasnije do 20. prosinca o. g.

Nadalje je dr Bazala uputio upit na ministra pošta i brzjava o povredi službene tajne pisma t. j. telefonskih i brzjavljanih saopćenja.

U drugom upita na ministra prosvjete pita dr Bazala je li ministar voljan povući naredbu, kojom se dozvoljava pitomcima u Olini redovan polazak gimnazije.

Konačno je dr Bazala uputio ministru prosvjete interpelaciju o imenovanju dra Marija Kiseljaka za profesora geometrije na zagrebačkom sveučilištu. To je imenovanje uslijedilo na predlog nestručnjaka, a protiv mišljenja stručnjaka dra Varičaka.

Narodni zastupnik dr Žanić podnio je na ministra unutarnjih poslova upit radi poznatog počasnog automobila, koji su srijemske općine morale nabaviti velikom županu Teodoroviću. Pošto općine nisu mogle skupiti 380.000 dinara, to je veliki župan naredio sakupljanje novih svota. Dr Žanić pita hoće li se tome udaranju harača na srijemske općine stati na put.

ce Kamenar na Mirogoju nije sigurno plod moje fantazije.

I gostioničari koji su bili članovi samostane demokratske stranke imali su važnu riječ kod namještanja učitelja. Tako jedan zagrebački gostioničar piše nadzorniku Rokсандiću neka namjesti jednog učitelja »jer je naša«. G. Cihlar zaključuje, da je glavna inkriminacija optužbe: progón hrvatskih učitelja, na raspravi dokazama. Iznosi hrdave strane čl. 52. zakona o štampi i molit sud da po savjesti sudi onako, kako će to pozdraviti cjelokupna naša politička i novinarska javnost.

Predsjedatelj na to zaključuje raspravu u 12 i pol sati s time, da će se osuda pročitati sutra u 11 i pol sati prije podne.

SPREMAN ATENTAT NA MUSSOLINIJA.

Veliki broj ubijenih.

dp. RIM, 5. studena. Kako izvija Agencija Stefani, policija je u posljednje vrijeme našla u traci priručnika za atentat na Mussolinija. Atentat je spreman za vrijeme obilježice pohode. Policija je prodrzela ostre predsedništva u javnu Drzavu čitavi skup zavjerenički bivši opozicioni zastupnik Zabelić ubijen je u časi kada se sprema sredstva za izvršenje atentata. U bio vrijeme te ubijen u Turinu umirovljeni general Caneito, koji je bio pobled iz zemlje. Prednja je vlastima. U savazu s time izdane je nekoliko zapovjed, da se imala svietaz zapovjed sve loze slobodnih država što pripadaju »Velikom Orlomom«.

ISPLATA 6% BONOVA.

m. ZAGREB, 5. studena. Isplata državnih 6% bonova krunice i dinarske vrijednosti iz godine 1919. produžen je do 1. siječnja 1926.

KRIVOTVORENE DOLARSKE NOVČANICE.

m. ZAGREB, 5. studena. Redarstvo upozoruje općinstvo, da su u posljednje vrijeme išle u promet krivotvorene novčanice od 5 i 20 dolara, koje se promet rasponjaju od pravih.

CARINA NA UVOZ UGLJENA.

v. BEOGRAD, 5. studena. Večeras je selekta finansijskog odbora za carinsku tarifu raspravljala o carini na uvoz ugljena. Sjednica se sutra nastavlja.

SAMO FORMA NAČIN I VRIJEME...

v. BEOGRAD, 5. studena. Danas je »Večernje Vrem« kaže: »Sinoć je g. Radić izjavio u Zagrebu. Da će se, preuzeo izvršena obavijestiti Krunova, u Beograd vratiti kao aktivni ministar. Pitane njegova blaza u vladi je svršana stvar, samo se ima rješiti forma, način i vrijeme«.

PREDAVANJE O SUHOM REŽIMU U ZAGREBU.

m. ZAGREB, 5. studena. Večeras je u zagrebačkom pučkom sveučilištu održao predavanje o suhom režimu u Americi autor dotičnog zakona Vilim Jonson.

FRUNZEVO NASLJEDNIK.

dp. MOSKVA, 5. studena. Kao nasljednik komesara za vojsku pokojnog Franca određen je komandant moskovske garnizone Molohov.

kada će se uvesti u vladi.

FRANCUSKO-NJEMAČKO PRIBLIZAVANJE.

dp. LONDON, 5. studena. Francuski je pobornik ičer po prvi put nakon rata pozvao na svečani dimer i namještkoza poslanika.

PORAZ SOCIJALISTA U NEW-YORKU.

dp. LONDON, 5. studena. Javljaju vijesti iz Newyorka, da tamo nije u općinskom izborima biran nijedan socijalistički odbornik.

UHICENI KRIVOTVORITELJI NOVČANICA.

dp. BERLIN, 5. studena. Ovdje su uhapšeni trgovci Ludvig Rauer i Gustav Tihmanson iz Hamburga radi krivotvorenja stranih novčanica. Uhapšena su time u savezui neka druga lica iz Hamburga.

PRONEVJERITELJI MIKOLJI UHICENI.

m. ZAGREB, 5. studenoga. Danas u večer u dobilo je zagrebačko redarstvo iz Hamburga vijest, da je varalica Mikolji tamo uhapšen u častu kada je htio da se ukrca u ladu preko Oceana.

Rad Narodne Skupštine.

RASPRAVA O INVALIDSKOM ZAKONU. — V. ADA ODBIJA SVE PREDLOGE OPOZICIJE.

v BEOGRAD, 5. studenoga. Prije prelaza na Zagorava promjene koje je predlagao g. Kreimdnovi red današnje skupštinske sjednice pita zemljoradnik Vučić predsjedništvu, zašto ministar unutarnjih poslova ne odgovara na čitav niz upita. Na to se predsjednik skupštine g. Tričković zahvaljuje na izboru za predsjednika a g. Vučić odgovara da nije mogao dobiti informacija od g. ministra unutarnjih poslova, jer je ovaj bolestan. G. Vučić nakon toga iznosi jedan za drugim sve svoje upite i interpelacije na ministra unutarnjih poslova i na ostale ministre. Na sve te važne upite ministri nisu davali odgovora. Nastaje žamor u skupštini. Predsjednik upućuje g. Vučića neka ne drži čitave govore nego neka se kratko izjavi na odgovor predsjednika.

Nakon toga se prelazi na dvoini red: Rasprava o invalidskom zakonu u pojednostiniva.

Prvi uzima riječ Slovenac g. Zebot i u oštroj kritici podvrgava prvu glavu invalidskog zakona, o kojoj se danas raspravlja. Osobito se obara na nepravedan princip u pogledu civilnih i vojnih invalida zatim vojnih i ratnih invalida, uspoređuje principe ovoga zakona s principima srpskoga zakonskoga prijedloga i Behmenova zakonskog projekta o invalidima i nalazi veliku razliku.

Zagorava promjene koje je predlagao g. Kreimdnovi red današnje skupštinske sjednice pita zemljoradnik Vučić predsjedništvu, zašto ministar unutarnjih poslova ne odgovara na čitav niz upita. Na to se predsjednik skupštine g. Tričković zahvaljuje na izboru za predsjednika a g. Vučić odgovara da nije mogao dobiti informacija od g. ministra unutarnjih poslova, jer je ovaj bolestan. G. Vučić nakon toga iznosi jedan za drugim sve svoje upite i interpelacije na ministra unutarnjih poslova i na ostale ministre. Na sve te važne upite ministri nisu davali odgovora. Nastaje žamor u skupštini. Predsjednik upućuje g. Vučića neka ne drži čitave govore nego neka se kratko izjavi na odgovor predsjednika.

Nakon njega govori demokrat Agatonović, koji traži da se u ovaj zakon umese klauzula, da se on donosi u znak priznanja invalidima za službu otadžbini . . .

Ustaje ministar socijalne politike Simonović i odbija sve predloge opozicije.

Pristupa se glasanju. Tko je protiv ovih članova, kako su u projektu predloženi, glasati će ustajanjem, a koji su za njih neka sjede.

Većina sjedi, Dr Bazala: »I pravo je tako, ovo su invalidi pa neka sjede«. Nastaje smijeh, koji se ponavlja kod svakoga člana većine. S tim je prva glava primljena bez ispravaka a sutra u 10 sati nastavlja se dalje rasprava.

Pribičevićeva prosvjetna politika pred sudom.

NASTAVAK RASPRAVE STOJANOVIĆ CONTRA CIHLAR.

v ZAGREB, 5. studenoga. Jutros je u 9 sati nastavljena glavna rasprava protiv g. Slavka Cihlara na tužbu Steve Stojanovića, tajnik demokratske stranke u Zagrebu. Čitaju se dokumenti o progónu hrvatskih učitelja. Naročito dubok dojam u sudnici ostavlja pismo sestre pokojne hrvatske učiteljice Kamenar, koja je progónjena i otpuštena iz službe umrla u bijedi. Branitelj Ivića Kovačević predlaže, da se na raspravu pozovu vještaci, koji će protumačiti značenje izraza »politički sukrivac«. Sud odbija ovaj prijedlog.

Prelazi se na govor optužbe. Dr Miško Radosević govori o svemu i svačemu. Kaže da je Pribičević radio po zakonu i da progón hrvatskih učitelja nisu bili nikakvi progóni, nego izmisljotne elementa koji hoće da razore državu.

šteni učitelj, da su bili opasni po državni poredak.

Branitelj g. Ivića Kovačević u svom dugom i obrazloženom govoru konstatuje, da su progóni hrvatskih učitelja na raspravi dokazani, G. Slavko Cihlar uspio je dokazati progón hrvatskih učitelja i sukrievnu Steve Stojanovića, koji je bio odgovoran Cihlar u samostalnoj demokratskoj strani. Moli da njegov branjenik bude riješen od optužbe. Dokazuje, da je u najgorem slučaju u članku g. Cihlara nema animus injurandi.

Govori optuženi Slavko Cihlar. Pobija optužnicu i kaže: »Stojanović nije bio samo činovnik, nego i politički javni radnik, koji potpada javnoj kritici. Na raspravi su dokazani progóni hrvatskih učitelja i opstojnost crnoga kabineta u Zagrebu. Optužnica veli, da sam ja izmislilo progón hrvatskih učitelja, ali grob pokojne učiteljice Kamenar na Mirogoju nije sigurno plod moje fantazije.«

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 8 stranica.

Sirom Slavonije.

Općinski izbori u Lipiku.

Pobjeda hrvatske listine.
Lipik, 4. studenog. — Prošle su nedjelje obavljeni izbori novog općinskog zastupstva za općinu Lipik, kod koje osem kupila Lipik spada još i sedam okolnih sela. Pobjedu je odnijela listina udružena Hrvata, koja se dobila 8 zastupnika, dok su samostalno demokrati dobili 3, a radikalni i ustavnici. Protiv izbora kandidata s. d. s. za sedam Klise uloženo je niti na županat, jer je izbor nekorektno proveden, nošto Hrvatski seljaci nisu bili obaviješteni o danu izbora. Valja znati, da je općina Lipik bila do sada u rukama habsburka. Sad je ovom pobjedom hrvatske listine izjeleno i pitanje većine u najvećem kotaru, jer od 10 uvatanih općina, šest je s hrvatskom većinom.

Komunalna politika u Zupanju.

Zupanja, 4. studenog. — Naše općinsko zastupstvo, koje je sastavljeno od 5 seljaka, 1 trgovca, 3 činovnika i 3 obrtnika, zabranilo je seljacima napuštanje zemlje na njihovim njivama i livadama, tako da seljaci moraju pasti marju po općinskom uvjatu, gdje nema nikakve nađe. Seljaci su uložili žalbu, no zastupstvo je odbilo, jer su seljaci u zastupstvu u manjini. Veće seljaci, da ovako kareno zastupstvo nije bilo u Zupanju. No nije ni čudo što se je sastavilo.

Proslava Tisućgodišnice u Gaju.

Gaj, 4. studenog. — U nedjelju 8. o. m. slave seljaci Gaja i okolice Tisućgodišnicu hrvatskog kraljevstva. U proslavi će aktivno učestvovati Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo «Domovina» iz Pakraca, Hrvatska školska društva iz Kutine i Pakraca, te fanfara Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva iz Pakraca. Značajno je, da ove proslave u najvećem dijelu prevedu stari kolonisti Srbi, Slovaci, Nijemci i Mađari, te ljubavi i poštovanje osramoćeni, na kojoj su obnovili svoja ognjišta.

Dragan Tram u Mitrovici.

Mitrovica, 4. studenog. — Jučer je u Mitrovici na rtk grobnu iz mnogobrojno utječe građana sahranjen Dragan Tram, sindički pisar. Pokojni je Tram bio svoima radin, pošten i revolucionar. Umro je u 31. godini na sam kraćke bolesti. Prelazio se na liječni komisiji u Sarajevu. Bio je istaknuti Hrvat te ni u vrijeme zloglasne obznanje nije našo svoja uvjerenja. Hrvatska Omladina, SH je pokojni Tram bio odučevljen član, te član njegov upravnog odbora xubi u njemu najboljeg teoristu. Da se bar dignele odlični uspomeni vriednoća pokojnika, pokoinika, koji je sve što je imao i mogao dao za od sebe Hrvatskoj omladini, ova se je jučer okupila na vječni pokojnik. Pjevački zbor H. O. otpjevao je nad grobom pokojnikovim Villarovu nadgrobnicu, a u ime Hrvatske Omladine s pokojnikom se, hrabrimo spomen slovom uputio njegov Ante Božek. Govor Božekov bio je tako dirljiv, da se svima prisutnima oči suzama orosile. Pokojnika je ispratio i njegov školski drug dr Ivan Lončarić, narodni zastupnik. Pokojnik ostavlja za sobom suprugu i 10-godišnju kćerčicu. Neka je pokoj. Tramu laka crna zemlja hrvatskoga Srijema, koju je toli žarko ljubio.

Pomoć sirotinji u Pakracu.

Pakrac, 4. studenog. — Pjakrački omladinaško društvo Slavaka, inicijativno svog ravnatelja g. Mirolava Božićera, našlo je 27 sirotina i sirotica nemoguća savarstva. Ovo je sedma knjiga nacionalne hrvatsko-srpske književnice Marine Božić-Spačve. Površni komad je napisan za današnje savremene prilike, u kojem se iznala činovnički život, i stambena kriza, te posljedice padanja morala, uništavanje braka dr. itd. je vrlo zabavan i živ dočar naših današnjih socijalnih prilika. Slova treba g. čimovnik da se vodno odazovu sa preloženom, nošto iznabježen takovih knjiga i ukazivanom na posljedice, idemo u susret poboljšanim i sređivanju ljudi. Člana je knjiž samo 10 Din. Narodne prema Gradansku knjižaru (Miler i Rebenford) ili sam pisac: Vukovar, Jelačićeva 15.

Nova knjiga u Vukovaru.

Vukovar, 4. studenog. — Otvli dana izašla iz tiskarnice knjiga «Stambena kriza» sa ostalim zabavnim stvarima. Ovo je sedma knjiga nacionalne hrvatsko-srpske književnice Marine Božić-Spačve. Površni komad je napisan za današnje savremene prilike, u kojem se iznala činovnički život, i stambena kriza, te posljedice padanja morala, uništavanje braka dr. itd. je vrlo zabavan i živ dočar naših današnjih socijalnih prilika. Slova treba g. čimovnik da se vodno odazovu sa preloženom, nošto iznabježen takovih knjiga i ukazivanom na posljedice, idemo u susret poboljšanim i sređivanju ljudi. Člana je knjiž samo 10 Din. Narodne prema Gradansku knjižaru (Miler i Rebenford) ili sam pisac: Vukovar, Jelačićeva 15.

Radio-telefonske stanice u Virovitici.

Virovitica, 4. studenog. — U posljednje je vrijeme nastao osobiti interes u Virovitici za radio telefon. Prvi je montiran antena na svoja kćera ravn. učitelja P. a. lita, a zatim više drugih. Taj interes pobudio je naročito iznabježen naše ministere Stokk, koji sam aparate konstruirao i montira. On je u tom kao i upuću u elektro-tehnicu vrlo vješt, pa se nadamo, da će i okolice Virovitice poseći za tom modernom telefonom.

Kratke vijesti.

— Hrvatski sokolci u Velju nereduju u nedjelju 8. o. m. zabavu s biranim rasporedom.
— Minist. je pravde dozvolilo g. dru Ivanu Lončariću prenos odvjetničkog sjedišta iz Mitrovice u Vukovce.
— G. Vladimir Strazišćki sudb. vještak i razr. premješten je definitivno od sudb. stola zaboravčakov kod suda u Vinkovce.
— G. Matija Zuvčić, sudb. vještak i razr. premješten je od kot. suda u Brodu n. S. k omeo na Sisač.
— G. Zlatko Šentik, katekret sudac u Vinkovcima, sada na dužnosti u Šibenju, premješten je u Sisač.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMEMANDI.

1884. Ban Toma graf Erdődi pobijediše Turke kod Sisača. — 1888. i Dr Antun Krležan, piscu u Zagrebu.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Urania-kinu: «Sallye» (Zvijezda Tricadera.) Monumentalna vesela igra u 6 činova. Početak u 5, 7 i 8:45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

Noćna ljekarnička služba vrše od 2. o. m. do uključivo 8. o. m. u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Govorković (Zupanijska ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Borbaš (Cvjetkova ulica).

JESEN NA UMORU.

Blagi jesenski sunčani dan. Nisu žarki ko ljetni.

Sunce grije ko da miješa.

Zamirce.

Osećać se dašak nečega što nastaje. Čuvstvo žalbe, siljno radosti, kad u proljeće ugledaš prvi procvat jorgovan...

Osećać se sumnjaju.

Na prozorima, u vrtovima, po ulicama, parkovima, na jedini u klasovima. Najviše ih je na dravskoj obali. Drava se primirila i spuстила u korito. Postala nekako stiva i zelena pa se zvrtila ko zemlja u umirućem skvarelu obilnih bunčica. A tobe tiho, ko Sava u gradskim ljanima.

A lišće? Bože moj! Požutjelo i lagano se spušta, vrli se u zraku i pada daleko od stabla, tako ga vijetar ne nosi. Daljako, kad lišće žuti i pada, bude se kod čovjeka i raane uspomena.

Kod nekoga i žalje.

Sjedi tako na ovoj klupčići na brežnjaku kraj Očičevskoz paviliona i smisli se u prošlost. Gladak prema Trčdi, na ostacima porušeni tvrdavskih bedema, uzrasući šančeva, okolo klasiče, pušileći kroz visoku izbijedulu travu, — pješač Toporovca. Ovdje, omdle ukazuje se poljigura vođačka u šakladi (ko da je Mato u smlele, bez »povratka»), brzo ga nestane. Čini ti se, sad će da je nekje klasovima: — Piki piki — tal — tal — tatata...

Gledaš u neki osamljeni kraj, na tom terenu, ko na ostatak porušene sela. Seća te na Vasiljsku hatu, bijelu, čistu, s malim prozorčićima i tolim opečkom. I zamisli se, da li se nekad Andrej vratio iz rata i kako on sada žive li je možda Vasiljska otisla s onim »štatskiš»-debinom u Rumunjsku...

Misliš tako i ne vidiš kako je silice zalto i mirak se spušta. Zabluda. Krenes tako. Stružiš nogama kroz lišće po Aleksandrovu bivanju, na ti je čak žao i tog lišća, što će za nekoro tušati pod sniežom.

Hrvatski sokol i školska omladina, Staričinstvo Hrvatske sokolske župe «Strossmayer» u Osijeku upozorava bratska društva na naredbu g. ministar prosvjete, koja je izašla u »Narodnim novinama» broj 252, od 30. listopada 1925., a koja glasi: »Službena. Povodom predstavke Hrvatskog Sokolskog Saveza u Zagrebu, da mu se čine smetnje u vršenju njegova zadatka, gospodin Ministar Prosvjete pod P. Broj 13.772 od 22. oktobra 1925. godine odlučio je: da školska omladina smije pismivati se, polaziti i vježbati u Hrvatskom sokolu. O prednjoj odluci obavijestiti sve uprave školje.

† Franjo Bitner, privatnik, bivši trgovac kratkom i platinenom robom, umro je jučer u 4 sata po podne, u 65. godini života. Sprovod će biti sutra, u subotu, u 3 sata po podne, iz kuće žalosti (Zupanijska ulica broj 5) na rtk. groblje sv. Ana. Zadušnice će se čitati u ponedjeljak, 9. o. m., u 7 sati u jutro u župnoj crkvi sv. Petra i Pavla. Pok. je Bitner bio veoma ugledan građanin i uživao je u građanstvu glas vanredno solidna trgovca. Ostavlja suprugu s 11-godišnjom kćerčicom. Pokoj mu vječni!

Iz kazališta. Upravitnik kazališta, g. Rukavina, koji je u službenom poslu u Zagrebu, pozvan je hitno ministarstvu prosvjete u Beograd, u stvari financijalnih neprilika, u kojima se nalazi osječko kazalište.

Svatovi. Jučer se vjenčala u župnoj crkvi sv. Petra i Pavla gđica Josipa Trišler s g. poručnikom Otokarom Strišćekom, gđica Trišler kćerka je organiziste župne crkve pok. Dragutina Trišlera, pa je ona nakon očeve smrti vršila službu organiziste. Uz njenu je pratnju pjevao stari Trišlerov crkveni zbor. Jučer je, pri vjenčanju, iz poštovanja prema bivšoj organizistici, pjevao u crkvi crkveni zbor, G. Pichler, operni pjevač, pjevao je »Benedictus». Poslije vjenčanja otpjevao je zbor veličanstveno svadbeno pjesmu.

Promaknuti. G. Lazar Durdjević, ravnajući učitelj osnovne škole u Osijeku, promaknut je iz 2. grupe u 1. grupu II. kategorije.

Sastanak odvjetnika. U subotu 7. o. m., u 11 sati prije podne, bit će u maloj dvorani kr. sudb. stola sastanak svih osječkih odvjetnika u svrhu rasprave o projektu statuta Udružena odvjetnika kraljevine SHS.

Obnova društva »Hrvatska žena». »Klub Hrvatica» u Osijeku održat će 8. prosinca o. g. izvanrednu glavnu skupštinu, na kojoj će se nazvati društvo »Hrvatska žena», kako se i prije zvalo, dok nije bilo raspušteno.

Profesionalni sportski klub dolazi u Osijek. Glasoviti »Teplitzer Sport Klub» (Češka), koji je prošle godine polučio u Južnoj Americi kolosalne uspjeha, doći će koncem o. m. i u kraljevinu SHS na turneju, te će igrati u Zagrebu, Beogradu i drugim većim gradovima. Našem je prvaku »Slaviji» uspjelo da angažira taj klub i za Osijek, pak će on ovdje igrati 25. ili 26. o. m., protiv »Slavije». »Teplitzer» je jedini provincijalni profesionalni klub, te po jakosti ravnan prvim većim profesionalnim klubovima.

Deputacija mlinaru kod velikog župana. Jučer je kod g. oblasnog velikog župana bila deputacija mlinaru, koji su prije izvjesnog vremena uložili žalbu protiv nameta na meljavu, jer je meljave sve manje, a namet ostaje isti. Osječki i okolni paromlini bave se naime pvećko izmjenom brašna za žito, što poljudjelima bolje konvencira nego čekanje na meljavu. G. je župan obećao deputaciji, da će, koliko bude moguće, ići na ruku mlinarima.

Žrtva zvanja. Liječnik g. dr Edmund Allman zaradio se kod bolesnika šarletom. Leži u bolnici. Žrtvovanje mu stanje nije opasno.

Deputacija glumaca u Beogradu. Jučer je bila u Beogradu deputacija osječke organizacije Udružena glumaca kraljevine SHS, da intervencira kod ministarstva prosvjete glede isplato kazne za studeni o. g. jednom dijelu članova kazališnog zbora u Osijeku. U deputaciji su bila gg. Martinčević i Rakarić. U ministarstvu im je obećano, da će se odmah poslati novac za isplatu polumjesečne plaće soliditima.

Iz Gradanskog strjeljačkog društva. Gradansko strjeljačko društvo »Kralj Aleksandar» prireduje u nedjelju 8. o. m. ovaodšne zaključno nagradno strjeljanje, koje počinje u 14 sati i traje do 17 sati. Istodobno će biti i nagradno kuglanje na običnoj kuglani i na kuglanji američkog sistema. Poslije objave rezultata o pobjednom uspjehi i podijeli nagrada bit će domaća nevezana veselica (uz glasovir). Pristup imaju članovi i po njima uvedeni gosti.

Štrafik koristica u izraelitičkom branju. Koristice pjevačkog zbora u izraelitičkom branju u Gornjem gradu stupde su u štrafik. Traže veću plaću. Vode se pregovori. Simpatičnim štrafikovima želimo uspjeha i čestitamo na solidarnosti. Ugledali se u njih i konsumisti Plinare.

Članovi »Kuhačevce» glazbene sekcije, i to samo oni, koji sviraju na limenim glazbalima imaju danas probu. 14.33-1

Novi školski inspektor. Primamo: Uredništvo »Hrvatski List» u Osijeku. — U današnjem broju vašeg cijenjenog lista tvrdi se, da sam za obl. prosvjetnog inspektora u Osijeku predložio g. Drag. Koča, gimn. direktora u Osijeku. — U interesu istine molim slajni naslov da izvoli u svom listu konstatirati, da ja u ovom predmetu nisam ministru prosvjete stavljao nikakva prijedloga. — U Osijeku, 5. novembra 1925. — Dimitrije Magarašević insp. min. prosvi.

Carugova sablja prodana. Jučer je kod sudb. stola bila dražba sablje obješenoj harambaše Jove Caruga i famozne korpe Carugove družbe. Sablju je dostao za 100 dinara Carugov bratitelj g. dr Bujher, a košaru sudb. kancelista g. Vujčić za 25 dinara. Sablja je oficirska lijeva i lagana. Na vrhu sa oštrice još vide tragovi lervu. Tako je od Carugove družbe ostao u sudb. stolu samo još ogromni »Carugov spis», koji je pohranjen u arhivu u podrumu.

Zabranjeno prodavanje tuljaka za cigarete. Vlada je zabranila prodavanje i prodavanje tuljaka za cigarete povodom velikih zloupotreba, koje su se pomoću tuljaka činile na štetu države. Znači, od sad ćemo ili frkati ili kupovati gotove cigarete.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

*SIN PONEDELIKA I DANA IZA BEAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme razmerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 250. (1667.)

OSIJEK, SRJEDA 11. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Strahote u Trstu pred Skupštinom.

ODGOVOR DRA NINČIĆA NA POSTAVLJENE INTERPELACIJE. — MISLI SE, DA JE SPOR IZGLADEN.

v BEOGRAD, 10. studenoga. S najvećim zanimanjem očekivala se jutrošnja sjednica Narodne skupštine. Još sinoć se nije znalo točno da li će na današnjoj sjednici ministar vanjskih posala g. Ninčić odgovoriti na stavljene upite o događajima u Trstu. To je tek kasno u noć bilo objavljeno u kuluarima parlamenta.

Zato je narodna skupština bila jutros brojno posječena. Prije prelaza na dnevni red ministar unutrašnjih poslova saopćuje dru. Zaniću, na njegovu interpelaciju o žandariskim progonoima po Hrvatskoj, da će mu odgovoriti kada prikupi podatke. Dr Zanić: »Da, kupiti podatke, a dođe žandari ubijaju ljude! Opozicija se pridružuje ovome protestu.

Nakon toga uzima riječ Slovenac g. Hohnjec, da obrazloži svoj upit i da prikaže događaje u Trstu. Naglašujem silnu nepravdu, koja je nanesena u Trstu našoj zarobljenoj braći.

Ministar vanjskih poslova dr Ninčić odgovaraćući na upit g. Hohnjeca i drugova izjavljuje: »Povodom događaja u Trstu dobio sam više upita. Og. dr. Pivko i dr. Zerjav pitaju me, da li su mi poznati barbarški događaji u Trstu, kojima je žrtvom palo staro slovenačko novinsko poduzeće. Pitaju me da li sam spreman tražiti, i to najenergичnije od talijanske vlade, da vanrednim mjerama garantira sigurnost života i svojine našim sunarodnjacima u Italiji, da li sam spreman tražiti potpunu reparaciju počinjene štete. Dr Hohnjec me pita, isto tako da li su mi poznati događaji u Trstu i što ću poduzeti, da se Hrvatima i Slovencima u Italiji zalamci zakonska zaštita koju uživaju u ostalim kulturnim zemljama narodne manjine. Osim toga traži, da upotrijebim svoj uticaj, da se načinjena šteta reparira. D. Andelinović i g. Agatonović pitaju me isto tako da li su mi događaji u Trstu poznati i što mislim poduzeti, da jugoslavenskom željju u Italiji omogućim u skladu s principima o zaštiti narodnih manjina narodni, kulturni i ekonomski život. Na ova pitanja čast mi je odgovoriti sljedeće:

Događaji su mi u Trstu poznati. Poznato mi je da je jedna grupa manifestanata prodrla u redakciju lista »Edinost« gdje je namještaj uništen, u štampariji toga lista pokvarena je mašinerija. Kako su pri tim izgređima isto tako hrđavo prošli i talijanski tršćanski listovi »La Sera« i još nekoliko privatnih kuća Talijana vidi se da izgređi, kojih je bilo toga dana i u mnogim mjestima Italije nemaju karakter specijalnog napada na slovenačke nacionalne manjine (dr Zanić: »Nego imaju karakter simpatija. Opozicija također protestira). Osim toga mi je poznato, da su se svi ti žalosni događaji desili uspjehom izričite naredbe samoga šefa fašističke talijanske vlade g. Mussolinija, da ne čine nikakvih izgređova (Opozicija: »Oho!« nastaje galama i protest. Sa strane vladine većine jedino poslanik Bingulac dobacuje prema opoziciji: »Čekajte pitaj čemo mi Vas, gdje ste bili godine 1914.« Glas iz opozicije: »Bili smo šnajderi u Rumiji!«

Dr Ninčić nastavlja: Poznato mi je i to da je tom prilikom u Trstu uhapšeno 26 izgređnika fašista na su zadržani u zatvoru. (dr Zanić: »Ali su odmah pušteni na slobodu«. Dr Sračko: »A koliko

ih je uhapšeno u Zagrebu?«). Dr Ninčić: Na pitanje, što mislim poduzeti, da se učinjene štete naknade, a prava hrvatskih i slovenačkih manjina zaštite čast mi je odgovoriti da nemam mogućnosti nikakve zvanilice korake učiniti radi toga kod talijanske vlade. Nikakav princip međunarodnog prava, nikakav međunarodni ugovor ne daje mi pravo da takvu intervenciju izvršim. Nijedna nezavisna država ne će nikada dopustiti drugomu, da uzima u zaštitu njene vlastite državljanke, jer ne zaboravite gospodo, kada je u pitanju imovina talijanskih državljanina i ako slovenačke narodnosti, kada bi se takva intervencija počela vršiti ne samo prijateljski nego ni normalni odnosi među državama ne bi bili mogućni.

Drugo je gospodo, da su ti događaji u Trstu neprijatni, ali se moraju žaliti i oni incidenti od nedjelje u Zagrebu, koji bi mogli da bace ružnu sjenu na našu državu. (Nastaje protest i buka kod opozicije. Čuju se povici: »Živio Zagreb!«). Dr Ninčić nastavlja: Omladina je omladina, ona ima bujnu krv i žustro odlučivanje ne shvaćajući pravi značaj svojih postupaka, koji ne odgovaraju željama i potrebama našega naroda. (Nastaje bura i upadice tako da ministar g. Ninčić ne može govoriti. Predsjednik poziva na red: »Molim vas naš ministar govori«. Opozicija ga prekida: »On nije naš ministar, kakav naš ministar, ovo je Mussolinijeva vlada!«)

Dr Ninčić nastavlja: Malo koji je od naroda toliko prepatio u prošlim ratovima kao naš. Njemu je potreban mir i on želi mir i dobre odnose sa svima, a naročito sa svojim susjedima. Nesumljivo hrabri narod, a to je odlika hrabrih, nikada nije nikoga provocirao. Svaki gest, koji naliči na provokaciju niemu je mrzak. On je gotov, da se i svoje žrtvuje u obrani zemlje, da krvlju svojom štiti nepovredivost granice otadžbine. Naš je narod миролюбив i nikome ne želi zla. Stoga oni koji svojim postupkom idu za tim, da ga prikažu u drugoj boji, na pogrešnom su putu. Upoće je za žaljenje, da su ikakvi događaji nastali, koji bi bili u stanju da stvore i najmanje hrđavo raspoloženje u odnosima bilo prema kojem našem susjedu, a naročito prema kraljevini Italiji. (Ogorčenje i protesti kod opozicije. Oraja traje duže vremena. Čuju se povici: »Živio Mussolini! Živila Mussolinijeva vlada!«)

Kada je buka prestala, dr Ninčić završuje svoj govor ovako:

»Nije gospodo bio jedan slučaj u kojemu je diplomatska kolaboracija naših snaga dala najbolje rezultate (Smilje kod opozicije). Gotovo na svim međunarodnim konferencijama naši su predstavnici bili u stalnom i bliskom kontaktu s predstavnicima kraljevine Italije i interes je obih zemalja, da se ta kolaboracija produži i razvije. Samo u takvoj prijateljskoj atmosferi naše vlade mogu jedino da razgovaram o tim pitanjima i da pokušam da prijateljskim načinom uklonim sve ono što bi stvaralo teškoće na putu prijateljstva i kolaboracije osnovane na paktu prijateljstva.

(Vladina većina djelomično plješće, dok opozicija protestira. Dr Zanić ironično povikuje: »Evviva Mussolini!«)

Nakon g. Ninčića govore još gg. Pivko i Andelinović.

v BEOGRAD, 10. studenoga. Današnjim govorom g. Ninčića u narodnoj skupštini smatra se u političkim krugovima, da je spor između naše vlade i Italije uklonjen i da će se prijateljskim načinom s jedne i druge strane reparirati počinjene štete.

POSILJE DEMONSTRACIJA U ZAGREBU.

Uhapšeni štiraški gladu. — Protest akademičara — Saopćenje Agencije Stetani.

v ZAGREB, 10. studena. Povodom posljednjih događaja u Zagrebu redarstvo je provelo množiteljni uhapšenje. Uhapšena su među ostalima i dva prvotna članova i 6 studenata. Premda policija naša saznala se da je imena uhapšenih bca: Ivan Dvija, Josip Škof, Marjan Kotrić, Ante Brinar i Guro Zinter.

v ZAGREB, 10. studena. Prema dosadašnjim izjavama kod policije izgleda da će se postupak zbog nedjeljnog događaja protegnuti i na neke druge osobe, koje se već preslušavaju, a djelomice su već uhapšene. Studenti su tražili, da se njihov drugovi pušte na slobodu, u protivnom slućaju će oni udariti u štirać.

Kako policija ne misli pustiti uhapšene studente, oni su zahtjevali, da štiraćku gladu. Danas su odbili da primaju hranu.

v ZAGREB, 10. studena. Akcionni odbor zagrebačkih studenata, koji je preuzeo na sebe bio aranžiran za nedjeljni manifestaciju izdao je ovo saopćenje: »Cjelokupna nacionalna revolucija, duboko dirnuta u svom nacionalnom ponosu narodom divljara fašističke ruće u Trstu pružila je na sebe sva odgovornost zbog incidenta, koji se dogodili dne 8. o. m. Budući da su uhapšeni ljudi novim, cjelokupna akademska omladina protestira protiv njihova uhapšenja i traži da se odmah pušte na slobodu.

v RIM, 10. studena. Agencija Stetani obelodanuje ovo saopćenje: »U Jugoslaviju je došlo do demonstracija, koje su u Splitu, Sibeniku i u Zagrebu poprimile ozbiljniji karakter, jer su bile uperene protiv tamošnjih talijanskih konzulata. Talijanska je vlada dala upute svome poslaniku u Beogradu, da vidi kod koje je akreditiran svrati razne na te događaje, i da zatraži nemirenu zadovoljstvenost.

BORBA O ZAKONODAVNI ODBOR.

v BEOGRAD, 10. studena. Danas poslije podne vodila se u zakonodavnom odboru ogorčena borba sa strane radničeva i radikalna, da se demagog većina u tom odboru. Poslo radnika i radničeva u tom odboru ne imaju većine, to su radničevi nastali djelovati na članove Hrv. zajednice, da se odreknu članstva, pa da prepušte njima mjesto. Malojim članovima Hrvatske zajednice lakovo sta im ne pada na um, na će štava stvar doći pred Narodnu skupštinu, da ona izabere većinu radničeva i radikalniju.

NEMIRI U ZADRU.

v ZAGREB, 10. studena. Prema informacijama je Zadra, fašistička je ruća navodno uprela u Zadr! demokratska nezastavenski konzulat. Informacije ove se još potvrđuju ne potvrđuju.

CUDAN ATENTAT NA MUSSOLINIJA.

v RIM, 10. studena. Poslije izjave Mussolinijeva, kojim se je u zakonodavnom odboru ogorčena borba sa strane radničeva i radikalna, da se demagog većina u tom odboru. Poslo radnika i radničeva u tom odboru ne imaju većine, to su radničevi nastali djelovati na članove Hrv. zajednice, da se odreknu članstva, pa da prepušte njima mjesto. Malojim članovima Hrvatske zajednice lakovo sta im ne pada na um, na će štava stvar doći pred Narodnu skupštinu, da ona izabere većinu radničeva i radikalniju.

Prema informacijama francuski štetane, a i nekolicini talijanskih opozicionih novina, koje se bile odmah nakon toga demolitirane i zabranjene. ATENTAT NA MUSSOLINIJA INSCENIRALA JE POLICIJA, DA BI SE TAKO DOBIO POVOD ZA PROGONE CJELOKUPNE OPOZICIJE. U Zambonijevom automobilu iskršeno nije pronađeno oružje, nego paket grožđa.

BOJEVI U DAMASKU.

dp. LONDON, 10. studena. Velike mase muslimana neže iz Damaska, jer su se u gradu palavili novi bojevi. Napadač Druza odbijen je od francuskih četa, koje su se u velikom broju koncentrirale.

KRITIČAN POLOŽAJ PAINLEVOVE VLADJE.

dp. PARIS, 10. studena. Vlada Painleove opat je doputela u kritičan položaj. Financijski odbor komore odbio je vladin prijedlog po kojemu bi svaki iznad 31 godinu stari Francuz plaćao 20 francuska preza. Odbijen je i socijalistički prijedlog za moratorij. Isto tako i socijalistički prijedlog oko davanja na imovinu. Posredovani prijedlog nije pronađen. Painlevo započeo se pitanjem povjerenja.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

„Hrvatski sokoli“ u Mitrovici.

Konstituirajuća glavna skupština. Mitrovička, 9. studenog. — Privremeni odbor za osnatak „Hrvatskog sokola“ u Mitrovici savjao je za hitno popodne konstituirajuću glavnu skupštinu na kojoj su od prisutnih prihvaćena pravila „Hrvatskog sokola“...

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Romi.

Impozantna manifestacija hrvatske misli. Roma, 9. studenog. — Proslava Tisućgodšnjice hrvatske državnosti i krštenja kralja Tomislava proslavljena je u Romi vrlo neobično vrlo lijepo, uz sudjelovanje Hrv. pjevačkog društva „Nade“ iz Mitrovice...

Selenje naroda u Brazilju.

Iz saskor je kotara otišlo preko 300 porodica. Orahovica, 9. studenog. — Seljenje naroda u Brazilju čini se ovim krajevima sve više mala. Do sada je iz samog kotara mlaškog otišlo u Brazilju preko 300 (tri stotine) porodica, a još ih se više sprema na odjazak...

Elektrifikacija sela Gjalves.

U primjer grad Osijek. Daruvar, 9. studenog. — Čitamo u „Hrvatskom listu“ očajnu borbu, koja se u Osijeku vodi između elektrike i pšara, pa se ne možemo dosta načuditi, da Osečani nemaju toliko otporne snage, da zakrenu vratom tog čudnog kola...

Željeznička nesreća kod Londžice.

Srednja završica. Londžica, 9. studenog. — Večeras se kod Londžice, na Neuschlovovoj željeznici, dogodila nesreća, u kojoj je postradalo željeznički završica Boris Elzer...

Rezbjstvo u selu Jazka.

Blažilak Veljković nevin? Triz, 9. studenog. — Kako je poznato nedavno je ubađen u selu Jazka općinski blažilak Veljković zbog sumnje da je u društvu s besvornom seljaka, maskiranih oboružanih vojnicih puškama, upao u kuću mjesnog seljaka Dušana Radonjića i ograbio ga na svotu od 2000 dinara...

Nesreća u šumi kod Orahovice.

Srušilo se stablo na radnika. Orahovica, 10. studenog. — Jedno se pri slični žurno kod Orahovice srušilo jedno veliko stablo na radnika Štepa Šebalja te mu je udarilo lijevu nogu ispod koljena. Otpremljen je u bolnicu.

Ephialtes Plinaraš.

Zapravo je to više pojam, nego ljudsko biće. On je nalik Mefistu, tome nakotu od ognja i od blata. Nastupa pod raznim maskama i uvijek se ugura na najodličnija časnja mjesta. Ljudi, koji mnogo ne razmišljaju, vjeruju u njega, jer: „Ti ljudi vraga osjetit ne znadu, ako sjede za vratom im vrazi!“ U po bijela dana on obilazi Osijekom...

Opet velimo, da Ephialtes Plinaraš nije individuum. On je duh, koji se provlači ulicama, i svud se neviden zavlači. Njegova borba protiv nastojanja gradonačelnika dra Hengla, da izgradi munjariju i električni tramvaj, posljedica je nekog umjarnog nagona: da za novac počini perfidno djelo. Osijek mu je Hekuba. Ko da dra Hengla hoće da modernizira grad Osijek poradi svojih ličnih interesa? Svi građani ovoga grada čeznu već 30 godina za električnim svjetlom i pogonom. Stide se, kad slušaju, gdje se govori o napretku i razvitku drugih gradova u zemlji i obuzimaju ih neka bol rezignacije, kad pomisle, da nisu kadri izdati zapreke, koje im postavljaju neprijatelji ovoga grada na putu razvitka...

Protiv bivših gradonačelnika Brošana, Rottera i Graffa nije se nitko borio. Oni nisu ništa stvarali, pa prema tome nisu ni imali opozicije. Oni su samo rješavali akte. Za Ephialta Plinaraša nije onda bilo polja rada, i zajedno se pojavljuje gradonačelnik dr Hengla, da zahvati mladenačkim elanom i zadane novim duhom u komunalni život našega grada. Ruši tvrđavske bedeme, najveću zapreku za izgradnju ulica i cesta, koje bi neposredno spajale sve gradske dijelove. I sad već radi na stožinu radnika oko polaganja grude za električni tramvaj i udaranja temelja za strojarnicu električne centrale. Besposleni imaju...

zarade, a gladniji hrane. No ova činjenica ne konvencira Ephialtu Plinarašu. Pod raznim maskama nstrcava on otrov mržnje i klevete protiv ovoga blagotvornoga pothvata. A reptili mu pomažu. Sire se lažne glasine, da će gradski namet posočiti na 500-600 posto, da će grad propasti i t. d. I dok gradonačelnik dr Hengla pregovara u Zagrebu glede zajma za otplatu prvog obroka tj. Mac Daniela, da se na taj način izbjezne po-višenju gradskog nameta za ovu godinu, daje Ephialtes Plinaraš piše, da su gradske blagajne tako prazne, da se ni samim gradskim činovnicima ne mogu isplatiti redovite plaće. Ovakva se politika zove zaplotnjačkom.

Vara se Ephialtes Plinaraš. Stiči će besramnika zaslužena kazna. Uzrujanje radi ovakog načina borbe zahvatilo je široke slojeve našega građanstva, pa ne mogu škodilo da Ephialtes i njegovi reptili udare u druge žice.

U posljednjoj skupštini gradskog zastupstva akcijarali su gradski oci gradonačelnika dra Hengla kao nikada do sada. Gradski su zastupnici, osim jednoga, s oduševljenjem slušali stvarna i uvjerljiva razlaganja gradonačelnikova. Svi su tvrdo vjerovali u uspjeh kao i on. Ne uspije li grada da proda vojtarne i narodnoj godinu — a izleđi su najbolji da će doći do prodaje vjarni — gradska će općina na kratko vrijeme povesti gradski namet za 80 posto, koji će se ubirati kao porez za elektrifikaciju. Svi gradski zastupnici jednodušno su izjavili, da su pripravni doprinijeti materijalne žrtve, da se popravi ono, što su njihovi predšasnici propustili.

I sad će Ephialtes Plinaraš započeti u svojim „labirintima“ s ovom bestidnom huškanjem. Ephialtes nije u tome nikad bio u neprijeli. Pravi je Ephialtes proveo Perzice preko malog mosta, da udare njegovoj braći u leđa. Osečki je Ephialtes sa svojim pristašama nastojao da omogući Plinari, kako bi ova udarila s leđa na njegov rodni grad. Grečkom su Ephialta kazivali Amfiktionijam. Ista će sudbina stići i Ephialtesu Plinaraša.

Na godinu će svijetliti već u gradu električne svjetiljke. Nestat će mraka iz naših ulica. Kraj finajućih žizaka Plinarnih svijetli će poput sunca sjajne žarulje gradske elektrane. Nakon duge tamne bit će svijetlo. Ephialtu kod nas nema više stajališta. Zasjala je zvijezda doktora Hengla.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENIK.

11. studenog.

1444. Bitka kod Varca. — 1850. * Dr Andrija Jagić, kanonik i pisac, u Marijskoj Vodi. — 1874. † Josip Prus: novinar, u Sisku.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE/

U Narodnom kazalištu: »Kralj Lear«, tragedija, u predbrojci »D«. Početak u 8 sati na večer. U Uranija-kino: »Phantom Moulin Rouge«, u 8 večernjih činova. Kolosalan šlager, koji drži već nekoliko mjeseci cio Paris u grozničavoj uzrujanosti. Početak u 8. 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

Noćni ljekarnički službu vrše od 9 do 15. o. m. u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Janke (Županiška ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Fišter (Jelačićev trg).

Elektrifikacija. G. je gradonačelnik izvjestio jučer, interesirane zagrebačke novčane zavode o zaključku prekjučerašnje sjednice gradskog samoupravnog odbora glede zajma u svrhu isplate kamata za elektrifikaciju i zaostataka duga za izgradnju gradskih novogradnji. Danas se očekuje odgovor od novčanikih zavoda, pa je g. gradonačelnik sazvao za sutra, 12. o. m., u 3 sata popodne, skupštinu gradskog zastupstva, s istim dnevnim redom, koji je bio i prekičućer.

Hrvatski Sokoli protiv talijanskih provokacija. Doznajemo, da su osečki hrvatski Sokoli sazvati za nedjelju 15. o. m. protestnu skupštinu protiv talijanskih provokacija u Zadru, Trstu i Poštojini. Tom zgodom održat će društveni starješina g. dr August Petrović predavanje o Rapalskom ugovoru.

Martinje. Danas je dan sv. Martina, biskupa. Kod Hrvata se ovaj svetac uvijek slavi, jer se taj dan mošt u vino pretvara i pritom razne svečanosti obavljaju, osobito u hrvatskom Zagorju.

Umrovljenje prof. V. Celestina. Primamo: Redakciji „Hrvatskog lista“ Osijek. — Došavši kući, kazali su mi, da u svim novinama stoji, da sam umrovljen. Nit sam predao molbe za umrovljenje, pošto je moram obilžiti prema nedavno izdanoj okružnici, nit je moje nadležnom ravateljstvu štogod o mom umrovljenju poznato. Sigurno je samo to, da još jedamput 39 godina viće ne ću služiti. — Osijek, 10. novembra. — Vjekoslav Celestin, profesor.

† Ignjat Lašković, radnik iz Bilišća, umro je jučer u ovdashnjoj bolnici u 71. godini života. Sprovod je danas popodne. Počivao u miru!

Likvidacija privredne izložbe. Priredivački odbor trgovačko-obrtničke i industrijalne izložbe održat će u subotu 14. o. m. plenarnu sjednicu, na kojoj će se donijeti konačni zaključci glede likvidiranja izložbe. Podjednako će se odlučiti, koliko će se postotak od čiste dobiti vratiti izlagačima.

Ugovori za prenos nekretnina. Kako smo već više puta pisali i naglasili, uveden je sada nov način kod plaćanja državnih pristojbi od prenosa nekretnina. Pristojbi valja platiti u roku od najdulje 15 dana iza sastavljenoga ugovora i to ne prema cijeni, koja se u ugovoru istakne, nego prema procjeni, koju gradski (porezni i građevni ured), odnosno općinski ured uglavi. Ako je ova manja od one u ugovoru istaknuta, onda se uzima za temelj ona cijena, koja je u ugovoru istaknuta. Istom poslije uplaćene pristojbe može se zatražiti gruntovni prenos dotičnih nekretnina. Da se to točnije ustanovi valja po novim propisima i ugovor za gruntovnu zbirku isprava pri plaćanju pristojbe doprinijeti, da se i na tom uplatu pristojbe od strane kr. poreznog ureda potvrdi.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-86 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; na duže vrijeme, razmjerno
Za inostranstvo izdvojenno D 65.—

BROJ 251. (1668).

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 12. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Beograd daje zadovoljštinu Talijanima. Nekomu kapom, nekomu šakom.

Ispričavanje g. Antonijevića Mussolinija. — Penzioniran g. Treščec, ali ne i dr Perović. — Osuđeni omladinci zbog demonstracija u Zagrebu. — Talijanski konsulat u Zagrebu čuva stražu.

c RIM, 11. studenoga. Jučer je naš poslanik u Rimu g. Antonijević posjetio predsjednika talijanske vlade g. Mussolinija i ispričao mu se radi demonstracija u Zagrebu. Jučer je isto tako talijanskoj vladi saopćena i izjava našega ministra vanjskih poslova g. Ninčića u parlamentu i ona je napravila u Rimu najbolji dojam.

c ZAGREB, 11. studenoga. Odlukom ministarskog savjeta penzioniran je veliki župan zagrebački g. Treščec-Branjski zbog spaljenja talijanske zastave u nedjelju. Prema informacijama vašeg dopisnika veliki župan Treščec nije penzioniran samo zbog spaljivanja talijanske zastave, nego i zbog nezadovoljstva radičevaca s njegovom osobom, koji su tražili zgodnu priliku da ga se riješe. Tu je informacija vašeg dopisnika potvrdio danas i sam Radić u svojoj izjavi novinara. Stjepan Radić otvoreno priznaje, da su radičevci bili nezadovoljni s Treščecom-Branjskim, pa zato Stjepan Radić pozdravila odluku, kojom je Treščec penzioniran. Popodneva »Riječ« ističe, da su se u Splitu odrekli malo ozbiljniji događaji na veliki župan Perović nije penzioniran, jer pripada radikalima dok Treščec nije pripadao ni radikalima ni radičevima.

c ZAGREB, 11. studenoga. Omladinci, koji su uhapšeni zbog talijanske zastave osuđeni su na 14 dana zatvora. Kada im je pročitana osuda ironički su zaviknuli: »Evviva Mussolini!«. Nekoli ugledni građani obvezali su se, da će kroz tih 14 dana omladince pretrpanjivati u zatvoru. Zanimivo je da nijesu uhapšeni baš oni omladinci, koji su faktično spalili zastavu, pa se ova stvar među studentima na razne načine komentira. U političkim se krugovima ističe, da policija u svoje vrijeme kada su orjunaši u Zagrebu spalili hrvatsku zastavu nije poduzimala nikakvih hapšenja a sada zatvara sasvim neudane ljude. Međutim talijanski konsuli u Zagrebu nije ni s tim zadovoljan.

Zbog toga što je policija uhapsila 9 nevinih ljudi stupila je jutros u 10 sati cjelokupna sveučilišna omladina u trodnevni štrajk. Omladina će pozvati i ostala sveučilišta u državi, da se priključe štrajku.

c ZAGREB, 11. studenoga. Zgradu konsulata kao i stan talijanskog konsula čuva jaka straža i inače su u gradu pojačane straže. Po nalogu ministarstva ima se svaki i najmanji lstop daka odmah nazbiti.

Radičevci u grdnom škripcu.

Vladina neprihvatnost u zakonodavnom odboru. — Opozicija ne dozvoljava da se krši poslovnik.

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Danas se politička javnost uvelike zanimala vladinom neprihvatnošću u zakonodavnom odboru. Osim što je održana u ovoj stvari sjednica šefova grupa, i prije i nosio podne, obdržavala se i sjednica vijeća. Isto tako se u političkim krugovima diskutira o samom razvoju rasprave u zakonodavnom odboru od jučer. Predsjednik naime skupštine pozvao je odbor, da se konstituiraju. Odmah u početku radikalni klub stavlja podnesak u kojem javlja, da se na mjesto šestorice članova radikala, koji su postali članovima vlade imenuju sljedeća šestorica s njihove liste. Isto to podnosi i Hrvatski seljački klub za dra Superina i predlaže zastupnika Nvleminea. Kad je ovo pročitano predložio je dr Ranković, radičevac, da konstituiranje odgodi, jer je zakonodavni odbor biran u ono vrijeme kada je 27 članova seljačke stranke bilo pod anketom. Opozicija dovikuje: »Obratite se na radikale, oni su vas stavili pod anketu«. Radikal preko toga prijedloga jednostavno prelaze.

Čitava opozicija ustaje protiv toga, da se ovako nominuje zakonodavni odbor jer je to teška povreda poslovnika. Dr Žanić čita 18. član poslovnika, prema kojemu na isprazneno mjesto u odboru dolazi sljedeći član iste liste.

Prema tomu mjesto dra Superina ima da dade dr Žaniću, a mjesto šestorice radikala opet njihove sljedećih. Kada je skupština u poslovniku odredila, da se zakonodavni odbor bira na četiri godine baš zato, da razmjerice snaga bude stalno za sve četiri godine, a ne da se ravna po partijskim odnosima. Dok poslovnik postoji treba ga se držati, a većina ako joj nije po volji, može da ga i mijenja.

U tom snišlu govore od opozicije dr Bazala i dr Kumana i dr Drijević naglašujući da ako radičevci s 57 mandata imaju u zakonodavnom odboru samo jedno mjesto da krivnja leži na radikalima, koji mjesto 18 članova imaju 22. U toj raspravi kolkogod su se radičevci trudili, da dobiju jedno mjesto više nijesu radikali htjeli ni da čuju, da bi im dali jedno mjesto sa svoje listine, i ako imaju nekoliko mandata nepravdano dobivenih. Pošto se nije moglo znati ko je sve član zakonodavnog odbora nije se to pitanje ni moglo riješiti, pa je sjednica bez zaključaka dignuta.

Karakteristično je da se za vrijeme ove diskusije predsjednik g. Trifković obratio na dra Žanića s riječima: »Zar na ovakvim situacijama hoćete da rušite vladu?« Dr Žanić odgovara: »Kada su sitnice ne trebaju vas smetati!« Dr Bazala dobacuje prema radikalima: »Mi lupamo gdje dohvatimo«, a prema radičevcima: »Što se vi toliko otimate za mjesta u zakonodavnom odboru, pa mi ćemo vaše interese zastupati bolje od vas, budite uvjereni.«

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Prije i poslije podne održana je sjednica ministarskog savjeta na kojoj je bilo govora o vladinim neprihvatnostima u zakonodavnom odboru. Pošto na jutrošnjem sjednici nije ništa dovršeno, to je na popodnevoj nastavljena rasprava i zaključeno, da se poslovnik imade promijeniti u tom smislu da se izabere novi zakonodavni odbor, odnosno da se taj odbor bira kao i financijski na početku svake sesije. Raspravljalo se i o pitanju Brodarskog sindikata, ali se odluke drže u tajnosti.

G. dr Lorković za setjake.
Za slobodan avoz modre kalice.

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Na današnjoj sjednici skupštine za carinsku tarifu raspravljalo se je o avozu modre kalice. Dr Lorković sa više članova opozicije traži da se kalice bude slobodan od carine, jer je najviše trebalo politički privrednici i to baš u najsiromašnijim krajevima. Jedan vladin predstavnik jednog privrednika, Raspoženje je u setjake se tome zahtjevu udovolji.

Odbrojeni dani Rr koalicije.
Muk koji mnogo znači.

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Danas je u sjednici šefova grupa, gdje je bilo govora o inčerašnjim incidentima u zakonodavnom odboru dr Komandi nekoliko puta dojavio predsjednik g. Trifković: »Što se vi toliko zato zabavljate; ova vladna koalicija ne će se još ni mjesec dana održati. Gospodin Trifković se nije ni jednom riječi obradio od ove sednice, makar da je do njega stigao z. Sibenić, radičevac. Ova se okolnost u skupštinskim krugovima mnogo komentira.

Nar. zastupnici H. F. S. za prosvjetu.

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Narodni zastupnici: dr Trumbić, dr Žanić i dr Lorković podnijeli su danas u ministarstvu prosvjete predstavku da se izborničkoj privrednoj gimnaziji na Oloku kod Korčule, koji ima pravo javnosti, a drži i strofite, dade država potpora.

Za proganjene nastavnike.

Upit dra Bazala na ministra prosvjete.
v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Narodni zastupnik dr Bazala uputio je danas na ministarske financija upit, da li je voljan po zakonu o članovima poduzeti neke korake, da se Zagreb vrsti u prvi razred skupocje. Nadležno je stavilo upit na ministra prosvjete, da li je voljan zahtjevi od narodne skupštine obavijestiti, po kojemu bi profesor u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji služili 30 godina. Kako je to u stvari pokrenuto u državi; nadležno je stavilo upit na ministra prosvjete, da li je voljan kvantificirati silu koje su bez opreznosti penzionirani i otpušteni nastavnici u školama.

Hrvatski zastupnici za penzionere.

v BEOGRAD, 11. studenoga. Na početku sjednice narodne skupštine raspravljalo se je o hitnosti prijedloga dra Bazala i drugova u kojem traže, da se krunski penzioneri prevedu na dinarsku plaću. U obrazloženju naglasio je dr Bazala, da je svrha što se ova ova postignu prema penziji, jerma, među kojima ima »vredno zaslužnih ljudi za ovu državu i za oču kulturu i prosvjetu. Ministar financija s njime i čitla skupština prihvaćaju hitnost.

Nakon toga prešlo se je na inčerašnji zakon, pa je primljena glava IV. i V. Podkralj glavo došlo je do sukoba između predsjednika i Svetozara Prčićevića, koji je predsjednik odbora i na krak sjednice bio kažđen izkinjenjem od trila sjednice.

Još jedna izmijenjena utakmica.

Im RIM, 11. studenoga. Utakmica između reprezentacije Beograda Rima i reprezentacije SHS svršla je s rezultatom 7:3 za Rim.

Lica koja imaju pravo na penziju.

v ZAGREB, 11. studenoga. Delegacija ministarske financija računovodstva riješila je 29. rujna 1925. da svaki lica koje su općinom stala naše državljanstvo, imaju pravo na penziju, u koliko postoje ostali uvjeti, i to od strane riješenja njihove molbe za državljanstvo. Primadjenica je dana obustave penzije pa da dana stiče one opte ispunjeće se naknadno, kad se ustanovi što će ispunjavati.

Vatikan protiv nas!

c TRST, 11. studenoga. U rimskom zavodu sv. Jeronima izvršen je napad s time što je taj zavod otel iz naših ruku. Već pred neko vrijeme Vatikan je našemu rektoru postavljao takove svjetle, koji su bili nepriznati, a rektor je naš rektor sasvim slobodan i na njegovu je mjesto došao jedan talijanski svećenik, koji je sve ove dake, što su zbog nedolazne države bili isključeni, pratio natrag u zavod. Ne zna se, kakrove će mjere poduzeti naš poslanik na Vatikanu i onaj kod talijanske vlade, ali je oporčeno u svim krugovima naročito u katoličkim vrlo veštiko.

Konferencija Male Antante.

c PRAG, 11. studenoga. Na dobro obavještenom mjestu saznanje se, da će se koncem ovoga mjeseca održati konferencija Male Antante s ovim dnevni redom: 1. Stanovište prema konferenciji u Locarnu; 2. Diferencijal o priznanju sovjetske Rusije; 3. Pitanje dugova država nastojedica i položaj u Mađarskoj.

c PRAG, 11. studenoga. Konferencija ministara vanjskih posla Male Antante nakon posredništva sudeta izlozda da će se držati 30. studenoga, to 1. i 2. prosvjete u Pragu.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Gradištu.

Vidovdanci izražavaju slavu u Stramčevu svrhu.
 Gradište, 10. studenog. — Po našem se selu iz-
 veštavaju vijesti iz Križevaca, kojima nam naša provincijalna
 društva javljaju, da će u nedjelju 15. studenog svečanim
 načinom proslaviti 1000-godišnjicu Hrvatskog kraljevstva.
 Program proslave je vrlo lijep. U predvečerje a 6 sati
 svečano povorka kroz selo, zatim veličanstveni vatromet
 pred crkvom. Ujutro u 5 sati budnica, svira donosca va-
 trozvučna gruba. U 10 sati služba Božja, zatim odbrivanje
 spomen-plate i potpisivanje spomenice i zapisnika. Po-
 rodne poslije večernje zasjedanje spomen-lisu na «Uli-
 cina» (travertine naših ulica). Na večer svečana akademija
 s vrlo lijepim programom. Mi se svi veselimo toj riječkoj
 slavlj. Bez sumnje, da će taj proslavi prisustvovati cijelo
 selo i to u svojoj krasnoj narodnoj nošnji. Šeta što će tu
 mnogo narodu slavu pokrivati naši radićevci-vidovdanci.
 Čujemo, da će naš čiča Tuna Babić dovesti ovamo cijelo
 ruce radićevskih zastupnika. Valjda zato, da nas odvoze
 za iznu sporazum, kao što čujemo, da je čiča Tuna i u
 Cerni prigodom proslave govorio i o rubinima i Muzama,
 o medu i sporazumu. Kažu, da je rekao, da su sudžmanji-
 oni, koji traže republiku i autonomiju. To je bila prije
 meda, a sad je druga, kao što su gospođe prije posile digu
 kosu, a sada sijaš. Slike uspoređuje — Vite, da je rekao
 i to, da ove godine započimmo novi hiljadogodišnjicu, i
 to Jugoslavensku. Sve bolje. Nili to svihoj, pa zato i osu-
 daje. — Gradište.

«Hrvatska čitaonica» u Voćinu.

Izvanredna skupština. — Spor zbog imovine.
 Voćina, 10. studenog. — «Hrvatska čitaonica» u Vo-
 ćinu održala je predvečerje, a nedjelju, izvanrednu glavnu
 skupštinu, na kojoj se zaključeno, da se nadležnoj oblasti
 podnosi na odobrenje nova pravila, pošto su stara pra-
 vila poslana prije pet godina na odobrenje, a rješenje do
 danas nije stiglo! U pitanju imovine čitaonice došlo se do
 spora s društvenim predsjednikom g. župnikom Pipi-
 čevićem, koji se usprotivio, da se u službu rasuđu društva
 pola imovine prenese na «Hrvatski Sokol», la nota na Va-
 trozvučnu društvo. Zanimljivo je izjavio, da će se aktivirati na
 predsjedništvo i članstvo čitaonice, ako se ma i jedan di-
 nar pretuje na «Hrvatski Sokol». Dobro je i ovo zapamtiti.
 — Sokol.

S korone svećenstva vinkovačkog kotara.

Svećenici pristaju HRSS protiv Radića.
 Vinkovci, 10. studenog. — Ovdje se živo koman-
 tira činjenica, da su poznata rješenja protiv Radićeve
 politike, doneta na koroni svećenstva vinkovačkog kota-
 ra, potpisala i g. Lovro Knežević, župnik iz Tord-
 usca i Mato Pavlič, župnik iz Ivanjaka. Ovi su do sada
 bili veliki radićevi i agini koreši HRSS, pa se ovaj ni-
 lov korak tumači kao prelazak s radićevstva.

Komunalna politika u Drenovcima.

Izbor načelnika.
 Drenovci, 10. studenog. — Ovi je dana bila prva
 sjednica nedavno biranog opć. zastupstva, na kojoj se je
 izabrao opć. načelnik. Naši poslovanjci izabrali našeg
 Matu Ševanovića. Bivše opć. blagajnika ovdje, koji je
 prije rata radićevljenja, općinskog novca bio
 osuđen i kažnjen s 2 godine tamnice u Mitrovici. Ova za-
 bluda naših očaka možda se može opravdati, jer je Ševanović
 «selaš mitrovorač». Da je to gospodin on bi bio sigurno za-
 činiti svoj život! Ali ova misla, čim otičemo selu pred
 postnom okolice i javnosti nikako se ne može opravdati
 našim novom gosp. sretnom načelniku Žderiću. Neo-
 prostiva je sramota povjeriti čovjeku upravljanje općin-
 skog novca i imovine, koji je tu imovinu raspisao u
 svoju korist. Uredba od godine 1910., određuje da takav
 čovjek ne može biti ni opć. odbornikom, a kamoli načel-
 nikom. A znače sigurno gospodin srednji načelnik za onu
 niželnu rješebnu gosp. velikog župana Gaja, objelodanjen
 prošlih dana u sličnom slučaju za jednog bilježnika, Gosp.
 Ševanović može biti pristaja HSS — ali kao žigovan čov-
 jek ima se odstraniti sa časti glavnara jedne od prvih opć-
 inske držine opć. kotara Županiškog. Ovo je prosta povreda
 zakona i poštenja — pa to imaju pravo šta više doznati,
 tražiti odnajat Drenovački, jer čast i obraz sela i općine
 imaju braniti se samo pristaje HSS — nego i pripadnici
 drugih organizacija, a ti su u svom građanskom poštenju
 i vrlinama kod i kamo teže od svih koji nam toliku sram-
 otu nanose. Molimo č. velikog župana, neka se na ovaj
 slučaj zainteresira.

Prva ljubav 17-godišnje Sonje.

Bacila se pod vlak, koji je pratio ljubljani kondukt.
 Sirač, 10. studenog. — Kćerka ovdšnjeg gostoni-
 čara S. 17-godišnja Sonja Š., smrtno se zaljubila u kon-
 duktera Vinko Kocića z. Kako nje imala sreće u lju-
 bavi, pokušala je još ličito da kiđe mladim životom,
 ali je u tome pravovremeno bila spriječena. Sad je prošle
 nedjelje oset pokušala da to učini, bacivši se pod vlak
 na pruzi Sirač-Darugar, koji je pratio njen ljubljeni kon-
 dukter Vinko. No strovođavci, Vinkov brat, u zadnji je čas
 zastavio vlak, tako da je Sonja došla samo nekoliko
 ogrebotina. Otac su je i mati potražili sa štapano duž
 pruge.

Pokušaj ubistva u Iloku.

Ruzna psovka djeđa prena amčetu.
 Ilok, 10. studenog. — Predvečerje dočepne uznemirio
 je židžane tenoviti prizor. Seljak Đura Adić vodio je soka-
 cina s nekom ogromnom nožnom svog tasta, žoninog oca,
 i samo što mu se sjedi nožnu u leđa. Našlo se nekoliko
 hrabrijih ljudi, koji sprječile zlo, umirše Đuru i odvodeše
 za kuć. A starac kašo je bježio, nije se ni osvrtao već
 ravno u ornličku nozdu. Razlog je slobodni taj što je
 starac osvojava svom unučetu mater. Ruzna psovka, koja
 se je mogla sličiti glave.

Plinaraši opet na poslu.

Neka šakali laju — karavana ide k svojem cilju.

Osjeckim Plinarašima vrag baš ne da mira. Otkako je dr Muža pred gradonačelnikom drom Henglo m dne 20. listopada izvrnu naopako sve džepove Plinarine, te izjavio da ona nema novaca da provede svoju osnovu o električnoj rasvjeti i tramvajju grada Osjeka, — od onda su njezini prijatelji doživjeli dvije faze. U prvi mah bili su osupnuti, zablenuti, ogoređeni i posramlje- ni. Bilo ih je, koji se nisu usudili ni na ulici po- kazati, a bilo ih je, koji su se spremali na bijeg. Međutim svako čudo za tri dana. Plinaraši se od svojeg iznenadenja i sramote osvjestiše i osmie- liše, pa premda je čitava Plinarina osnova propa- la, oni se ipak pojavljuju u Plinarinom listu, u ne- kim korporacijama, pače i u samom gradskom za- stupstvu. Nemaju doduše što da zagovaraju i pre- poručuju, ali su dobili nuz da izazivlju smutnje, da smetaju izvedenje Mac Danielovog ugovora. I dobro su si razdijelili uloge. Jedni trčerkaju po grad u šire kojekakve laži i bedastoće. Drugi piskaraju sa svojim potpisom i bez potpisa po no- vinama, treći zvrudaju i zanovijetaju u samom gradskom zastupstvu. Na čelu tog smutljivog raboti stoji još uvijek stara grješnica, svačija izmedarka, »Die Drau«. Ne prode skoro ni jedan dan, a da sa očito prozirnom tendencijom ovaj list u raznim bilješcima i vijestima ne baca klipove pod noge g. gradonačelniku i gradskom zastupstvu i da ne izazivlje ma kakvu smutnju. Ovaj se zanat u za- dnje doba tjera tako bezobzirno i bestidno, kako to samo mogu plaćeni i osramoćeni očajnici da čine.

Osječko građanstvo, željno reda, mira i rada, traži da se rovanjenju ovih smutljivih elemenata učini energično kraj. Treba — vele — ovu gospo- du, koja javno ili potajno istupa u interesu Plina- rare raskrinkati, kako to njihovo rovanjenje za- služuje.

U zadnje doba dobio je naš list s mnogo strana upita, savjeta i zahtjeva, da se ustanoviti Plina- ranašima po zaslugi javno odmieli, pa da ih pro- de u buduću volja izazivati smutnje. Kolikogod su ovakvi zahtjev i savjeti opravdani naš im list ne će moći posvema udovoljiti naročito s razloga, što je vrlo prozirna tendencija stanovite gospode, koja ove smutnje izazivlju.

Prije svega valja konstatovati, da g. grado- načelniku dra Hengla i ogromnu većinu grad- skih zastupnika ne će i ne može smesti nikakva vilka, haljka ni spletkarenje Plinarinih prijatelja. Patriotizma, narodnog i odlučnog duha, razbora i ljubavi pramo gradu Osijeku ima u njih dosta. Mac Danielov ngovor se već provada i provest će se bez obzira na sve te petljanje.

S druge strane valja uvaziti, da u krugu Plina- rinih prijatelja imade najmljedniji i plaćenih iza- zivača, koji hoće pod svaku cijenu da se o njima govori i piše, pa makar ih se i psovalo i poplula- valo: glavno je, da se izazove smutnja i stvara- ju nepotrebne trzavice. Naš «Hrvatski list» nije ni do sad, a ne će ni u buduću nasjedati ovoj željici osječkih Plinaraša, jer njihova rabota ne podnosi niti stvarne kritike, niti ozbiljne rasprave. Njihove pak lukavne figurice zašla ne zaslužuju, da im se lčno posvećuje kakva pažnja, kad se znađe za čim oni baš idu. Ali glavni »mahoris«, inspiratori i dirigenti ovih smutnja ne će ostati bez zaslužene plaće. Koliko god se oni sakrivali, njihovi se prati vide. Bit će sredstava, načina i puteva, da im se stane na rep taku, kako oni i ne slute.

Za danas tek konstatujemo, da osječko gra- đanstvo vrlo dobro sluša ispraznu viku i napra- daje na g. gradonačelnika na strane nekih Plina- ranaša, koji javno indijkuju i čunaju si kosu od »kri- že«, odakle će osječko žiteljstvo smeti kraj toli- kih poreza i daća još i povisiti gradski namet. Osječani znađu, da gradnjom električnog tram- vaja i rasvjetle dolaze milijuni dinara zarade u grad Osijek po radnicima, poduzetnicima i sve privredne krugove, pa gdje se zarade i troši, tu će se naći i pare za gradski namet, ako se taj bude povisio.

Isto tako stoji stvar i s prodajom gradskih ka- sarna. Za njih će vojni erar platiti kupovinu, ka- ko se bude s gradskom općinom nagodio, u obro- cima i na način, koji ne će biti niti za državni erar fegotan, a niti za gradsku općinu nepovoljan. Na bedastoće, da će vojni erar po izmaku najmljednij- ngovora sve gradske kasarne sami jednostavno prisvojitli, bez ikakve plaće i oštete, nije vrijedno ni da se osvrćemo, kao ni na one budore, da tra- ba odmah graditi i vodovod i proširiti tramvaj — do Tenja i Sarvasa.

Osječko građanstvo imat će doskora prilike ne samo da čuje, što se u gradskom magistratu i zastupstvu zaključilo i za što se tako ili onako uč- nilo, nego će imati još i zgrade, da izreke i svoj sud o smutljivcima, koji ružnim napadajima na gradonačelnika, gradsko zastupstvo i širenjem lažnih vijesti o gradskim financijskim prilikama žele zategnuti, kad već ne mogu osujetiti, elek- trifikaciju grada Osjeka po Mac Danielovom ngovoru.

Smutljivci Plinaraši prevarit će se u svim svojim planovima, a pogotovo će se osupnuti, kad budu vidjeli, kakvu su dobili plaću i od njih, koji su ih najmlji, i od njih, proti kojim i rađe.

Neka šakali laju — karavana ide k svojem cilju.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANI.

12. studenog.

1703. † Ivan Antun Zrniski, sin Petrov u Zagru. — 1841. † Dr Šime Masura, publicista i političar u Tiješnom u Desnaci. — 1861. Zatvoren hrvatski sabor. — 1878. Za- čeva opera «Lizinka» prvput pjevana u Zagrebu.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: «Madame Pompadour», ope- reta, u predhroci »A«. Početak u 8 sati na večer.
 U Uralaklinu: «Phantom Moulin Rouge», u 8 ve- likih činova. Kolossalni slager, koji drži već nekoliko mjeseci clo Parisa u grozničavoj naravnosti. Početak u 8, 7 i 8,45 sati na večer. Pristup mladici dozvoljen.

Noćnu lijekaričku službu vrše od 9. do 15. o. ml. u Goranem gradu: lijekarnica Jonke (Županiška ulica); u Donjem gradu: lijekarnica Fišter (Jelačićev trg).

Malo gradske porezne statistike.

Ukupna svota, koja nime svih vrsti poreza ulazi na blagajni gradskog poreznog ureda iznaša u jednoj godini sadašnjeg teclvarinskog trogodišta okruglo 40 milijuna dinara. Gradski namet, koji se prema prošlogodišnjem proračunu u korist grad- ske općine plaća u iznosu od 80% na izravne drž- zavne poreze, iznaša okruglo 4.5 milijuna dinara. Porezovnici grada Osijeka plaćaju dakle jedva je- dnu desetinu gradskog nameta od ukupne svoje porezovne svote. Tko plaća 3000 dinara ukupnog poreza, plaća 300 dinara gradskog nameta. To doduše nije kod svake kategorije porezovnika je-

dnako, jer po raznim financijskim zakonima nije izravni državni porez svima jednak. Tako plaćaju banke mnogo više, industrije i kućevlasnici mnogo, a zemljoposjednici manje. Ako bude dokle gradska općina prisiljena do godine povisiti grad- ski namet pa ma i za dvostruko, plaćati će popreč- no onaj, koji je plaćao dosada ukupnog poreza 3000 dinara, odsele 3300 dinara. Ta razlika nije ta- ko velika, pak se pita, zašto se većina gradskog zastupstva ipak odlučila dići skupi zajam, nego da za ovu godinu unatrag ubere dvostruki gradski namet, s kojim bi se mogla namiriti dužna svota za elektrifikaciju. Razlog leži u nesposobnoj cen- tralističkoj financijskoj upravi države. Teclvarinu III. razreda određuju komisije na tri godine. Za sadašnje trogodište 1923, 24, 25, trebala se odre- ditii već konceom 1922. god. ili barem početkom 1923. da svaki porezovnik znađe, što će plaćati. Međutim su te komisije uslijed pomanjkanja pri- pravljenog materijala mogle istom ove zadnje go- dine početi raditi; porez je odmjeren tek ove jeseni, i to prema prilajnim stavkama povišen 4 do 8 puta i sad država bez milosti u zadnjog čet- vrtri zadnje godine utjeruje povišeni porez za sve tri godine unatrag na jedamput. To je za veliki dio porezovnika upravo katastrofa, pa gradska općina ne će ni malo da ovu nevolju svojih po- rezovnika još uveća. Bolje da gradska općina digne zajam sa 12%, uz povrat kroz 10 godina.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 50.—

BROJ 252. (1669.)

OSIJEK, PETAK 13. STUĐENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Debata o općinskim autonomijama u Narodnoj skupštini

Harač srijemskog velikog župana.

v BEOGRAD, 12. studenoga. Danas je u narodnoj skupštini bio dan interpelacija. Na sjednici prije i poslije podne debatiralo se o interpelaciji demokrate dra Radosavljevića o odnošajima u općini Dragarskoj. Jutros je govorio sam interpelant i prikazao opće stanje općinske samouprave u Srbiji te iznio prilično poražajni materijal.

Nakon dra Radosavljevića govori g. Kulovec, koji iznosi još teži materijal. Poslije njega prikazuje i to u popodnevnoj sjednici stanje bosanske samouprave musliman Hasan Miljković. Nakon govora jednog Slovenca, koji je upotrijebio jutrošnji prikaz g. Kulovca, konačno je uzео riječ narodni zastupnik dr Ivan Lorković.

U početku svoga govora spominje dr Lorković da ga je jutros kod najavlivanja njegovog govora upitao potpredsjednik narodne skupštine, da li on uopće zna, gdje je ta općina. Dr Lorković nadovezuje na te riječi i kaže: Nije potrebno ni znati, gdje se ova općina nalazi. Znamo samo, da se nalazi u ovoj državi i znam, da je ona zajedničko imanje četavoga stanja samouprave u općinama. To se stanje nalazi u ovoj državi i to je stanje općenito. Nije to samo u Srbiji. Toga ima i u Hrvatskoj. I gospodin ministar koji tako smilono tvrdi, da je ovo jedan iznimni slučaj, nena smjelosti da kaže da toga nema i u Hrvatskoj. Izvodi g. ministra bili su slabi i nikako uvjerljivi. On će doduše imati prigodu da u ovoj knjižnici iznese temeljitije razloge, jer ovaj današnji nije uvjerio mene, a držim ni dobar dio ove knje.

Prikazat ću faktna, da ima krajeva gdje i danas vlada Obznana u punoj mjeri. To u ostalom nije čudo, kada g. ministar Obznane i danas vrši funkcije ministra unutrašnjih djela. Nije čudo danas nakon pet mjeseci nove vlade, koja predstavlja kao vlada demokracije i to ne možda kakve god demokracije, nego čak seljačke demokracije, a to bi imalo značiti, da ona predstavlja pravu, iskrenu i istinsku demokraciju, u kojoj seljak suveren vlada u svojoj općini, pa se zato i ovaj režim okrstio kao režim suverenog naroda, specijalno u općinama. Režim Obznane uništio je u Hrvatskoj potpuno općinske samouprave i g. radićevci zajedno s radikalima sačinjavaju vladinu većinu, pa bi trebali učiniti to da se općinama vrati ono pravo koje im u današnjoj državi pripada.

U eri režima seljačke demokracije moram konstatirati, da to ne samo nije nikakva demokracija nego da o njoj ni traga nema i da se stanje nije nikako promijenilo. Općinama su naturno komesari bez kvalifikacije. To ne mogu zanijekati ni oni koji sjede u vladinoj većini. Ti su komesari bili bić naroda, vodili naših i na općine udarili strašan finansijski teret. Trebalo je maknuti te općinske komesare i provesti izbore, te dati narodu u ruke općinsku upravu. (Radićevac Malčić upada: »Zašto to niste tražili u hrvatskom saboru?«)

Dr Lorković navodi čitav niz prijedloga, koje je on iznio u hrvatskom saboru, a koji su išli za potpunom autonomijom općina i za izjednačenjem seljaka i veleposredovnika u stvari poreza. Ova vlada nije ništa učinila u Hrvatskoj. I danas u Hrvatskoj postoje komesari, koje je postavila Dr vlad-

da, a današnja ih drži. Postoje i drugi novo postavljani komesari. To znači, da se ostavio stari režim u tom pitanju. Pribeđevičevi komesari zajedno s komesarima hrv. seljačke stranke našli su se na jednoj te istoj strani na zajedničkom djelu. Govornik napose iznosi samoupravu u Novoj Gradskoj i opširne prikazuje prilike u srijemskoj oblasti za koju kaže, da je ona postala potpuno domena radikala, na kojoj radićevci nemaju da uzimaju riječ. Napose se bavi velikim županom u Vukovaru i spominje njegov harač koji je on udario na općine da si nabavi automobili.

Ove primjetke dra Lorkovića izazivaju proteste kod radikala, a veselost i odobravanje kod opozicije. Uglavnom se često ponavlja, a dr Lorković naglašuje da ovo o srijemskom velikom županu iznosi samo zato, što dosada već dva puta o stvari govorio, a da sa strane ministra nije ništa učinjeno. Sada kada je saznao za nove harače, uhitio je prigodu da o tom govori.

Dr Lorković konačno prikazuje stanje u Dalmaciji, pa zaključujući svoje izvode utvrđuje da predstavnik seljačke demokracije nisu ni u jednoj pokrajini pomakli stvar naprijed, nego su današnje mjestimice i pogoršali. Obrada s preta radničevima i pita ih, ako su već ostavili svoj nacionalni program, zašto bar ne drže svoj program u pitanju općinski samouprava.

Govor je dra Lorkovića pobudio najveću pažnju i živahnost u skupštini pa nije bilo ni jednoga poslanika, koji njegov govor ne bi najpoznornije pratio i u njemu sudjelovao. Radićevci su za njegova govora većim dijelom šutjeli, jedino or Peršar je neduhovito i nespretno upadao. Radikali koji su intenzivno pratili govor dra Lorkovića htjeli su šalama umanjiti poražajni dojam, koji je govor na njih učinio.

Skupština ide na odmor, jer nema posla.

v BEOGRAD, 12. studena. Politički krugovi danas iznose vijest, da narodna skupština ne će dugo raditi. Dvanaesne još nisu podnesene, ali se u finansijskom odboru mogu svidjeti za 4-5 dana. Izvjesni zakon ne pri- Za grade bi za toliko dana, a drugo ništa nije spremeno. (Osim toga pitanje vladine većine u zakonodavnom odboru nije riješeno i ovaj čas se u to i ne dira. Prema tome izgleda da će skupština za koji dan poći na odmor, koji će trajati više ili manje, već prema okolnostima.)

Ostavka ministra prosvjete g. Vukičevića.

v BEOGRAD, 12. studena. Danas je ministar prosvjete g. Vela Vukičević podnio ostavku i to zato što ministarski savjet nije odobrio njegovu prosvjetnu politiku, a radikalni je klub usvojio. Kako politički krugovi kažu, to je učinjeno zato, da se ne bi priključio na g. Pašića da uvede g. Srećana Radića u vladu. Kako će imati posliedice ova ostavka, teško je zasađi kazati. Očekuje se, da će provoditi sve nepočetne ličnosti, da koje se drži, da imalo dovoljno sklone provodanju sporazuma RR. Ima mišljenja, po kojima je sam Pašić izazvao ovu ostavku, i drži se da će g. Pašić iskoristiti ovu priliku, da dokaže nemogućnost rada u ovoj vladinoj kvarteti i da zatraži za sebe izborni mandat. Tako bi ova ostavka mogla izazvati krizu vlade i samoga režima. Međutim to su sve kombinacije, za koje nema još nikakove stalne potvrde.

Nizozemska prema Vatikanu.

dp. HAAG, 12. studena. Komora je sa 52 protiv 42 glasa zaključila da se ukinu poslanstva kod Vatikana. Četiri su katolička poslanstva zbog toga ukinula ostavku.

Pašić u audijenciji.

Pitanje Vukičevićeve ostavke.

v BEOGRAD, 12. studena. Gosposdin Pašić je danas bio u dužoj audijenciji kod kralja, a nakon toga primio je ministra vjere Mđu Trifunovića, za koga se zna da je ministar Veli Vukičevića, pa se drži, da je Pašić pokušao nagovoriti Vukičevića da ponave svoju ostavku.

Posljedice nogometnih poraza.

m ZAGREB, 12. studena. Zbog različitih poraza izgleda da danas protestni zbor protiv talijanske napadane u Tuzi. Polica je zbor zabranila, a Orjanasi su se izak sakupili na demonstracije, a u 7 sati je u portulu katoličke crkve eksplodirala jedna bomba uz ogromnu detonaciju uz erupciju plinika. Polica je blokirala ulicu ulicu, u kojoj se nalaze prostorije Orjane, izgleda da će biti ulaznog mnogo viđenih orjanasa.

Orjanasi podmeću bombu pod crkvu.

v NOVI SAD, 12. studena. Orjanasi su bili ovdje izkazali za danas protestni zbor protiv talijanske napadane u Tuzi. Polica je zbor zabranila, a Orjanasi su se izak sakupili na demonstracije, a u 7 sati je u portulu katoličke crkve eksplodirala jedna bomba uz ogromnu detonaciju uz erupciju plinika. Polica je blokirala ulicu ulicu, u kojoj se nalaze prostorije Orjane, izgleda da će biti ulaznog mnogo viđenih orjanasa.

Ozbiljne prilike u Bugarskoj.

dp. PARIS, 12. studena. Iznajmljivo dupliranje vijesti svome listu, da je situacija na Balkanu vrlo ozbiljna, naradno u Bugarskoj. Komunisti i agrarni koncentrirali su nedaleko Sofije na srpski granici. Vladi se boji napadati na bugarsku monarhiju, a jednako i zapletata sa Jugo-Slavijom.

Velika poplava prijeti ponovno Zagrebu.

m ZAGREB, 12. studena. Sava je počela počela neobično rasti, tako da je jutros dosegla 250 m visine iznad normale, a u pola dva poslije podne već je dosegla 285 m, dok večeras oko 7 sati porastao je 314 m iznad normale, tako da će nakon porasta od par centimetara doći na onu visinu, na kojoj je bila za velike poplave pred dvije godine. Sava će još rasti, jer vijesti iz Slovenije navlažu o velikim kišama.

Uslijed porasta Save nabuhal su kod Zagreba potoci. Podsvod se utrošen bio već naslije podne, a podvečer se čula da se nalazi pod vedrom on i čitava pruga do Samobora. Voda je doprla do željeznicekoje zaspao tako, da je jedan osobni i jedan brzi vlak zaostao u blizini Zagreba, a Orient Express i brzi voz čekali jedva su se probili put i stihli 7 sati kasnije. U Centromeru je voda zalila knje, koje se nalaze na ulici kod topničke vojarni.

Konačna osuda u Beničkjevom procesu.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 12. studena. Kraljevska je kurija u Beničkjevom procesu donijela riješenje, kojim se Beničky-u snižuje kazna od tri godine na jednu godinu i osam mjeseci, a novčana se gliba utvrđuje sa 13 milijuna kruna. 4 mjeseca istrage utraćamata su mu i kazni.

Procjena štete od grčke invazije.

dp. SOFIJA, 12. studena. Siročnjaci su ustajnovili štetu naneseću po Grcima u iznosu od 31 milijuna leva. Bugarski ministar Todorov izjavio je u Sobrauu, da se nada da će ova svotna naknaditi Vijeće Saveza Naroda.

Saziv konferencije pokliskara.

dp. PARIS, 12. studena. Konferencija pokliskara sastaje se 16. o. m. da odredi ispražnjenje kolniške zone prije nego budu ratificirane locarnske konvencije.

Porezna reforma u Francuskoj.

dp. PARIS, 12. studena. Painleve je odlučio na zahtjev lijevice da učini neke izmjene u vladinim poreznim osnovama. Financijska komisija će danas riješavati o tim promjenama, i mjezin se zaključiti očekujući s napetošću.

Nevrjenje i snijeg u čitavoj Evropi.

dp. MÜNCHEN, 12. studena. U Bavarškoj i zapad debeli snijeg.

dp. BERLIN, 12. studena. Po čitavoj Njemačkoj pala je temperatura do 5 stupnja ispod nula.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog Lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Čudotvorno djelovanje atentata.

Fašizam je potpuno zarobio Italiju.

Značajna Farinacci-eva poruka. — Svj. Talijani će biti fašisti.

Trst, 10. studena.

»Voce Republicanas», »Avanti» i »Unitas», obustavljeni. Radnička komora u Milaju, koja je bila najmoćniji organizam protivnika, okupirana je po našim sindikatima s privolom svih radničkih organizacija. Legitimna reakcija fašista je izvršena u velikom stilu. To su bile ne samo nužne represalije, nego zdrave preventivne mjere. Na taj način će biti zadovoljena masa crnila košulja, koja što je zadovoljena i Nacija, ne zbog ničeg uzdržavanja, osobito u ovom momentu u kojem se preko oceana raspravlja u njenim interesima. (Sada se u Washingtonu — naime — vode pregovori između Italije i USA glede isplate ratnog duga, op. ur.)

Crne košulje čitave Italije! Nikad se nismo osjećali tako ponosni, što smo na vašem čelu: nikad se nismo osjećali tako jaki, nego sada kad smo vidjeli kako sve znati imati samoprijevora zbog najvišeg interesa Domovine. Voda — nek Bog uvijek nad njim bdi! — izjavio je svoje potpuno zadovoljstvo zbog držanja svih fašista. Ovo je najbolja nagrada za sve vas. Treba da postavite u ovoj vanrednoj združenosti i disciplini, ako hoćemo da marširamo uvijek sve žustrije prema postavljenom cilju. Ali povrh svega treba kći i ne dati se milostivosti od plača ovčica, koje hoće da uđu u položaje i pravde se, da su obračuneli. Mnogi od njih, koji se prilijepili uz kola trimfatora u listopadu god. 1922., a koji nas ostavljaju u loppju prošle godine, danas, kad nam se smiljuju sreća, kucaju zadovoljno i zlobno na vrata naše stranke. Ne dajte se zavesti, dragovi, i brinite se uvijek za kvalitet, a nikada za kvantitet!

Za krakko vrijeme 39 milijuna Talijana bit će fašisti. Stranka mora, da ostane odabrana manjina, kojoj je dosudeno da bdi nad fašističkom masom, jer će fašizam biti osjećaj cijele naše Nacije.

Stranka je u ovoj prigodi dokazala svoju veliku političku zrelost. Ona po toj poslušnosti u najvišoj upravi, po željeznoj disciplini, dozvolila je vladi, da pošle otkrića komplota, poduzme još energičnije mjere. Masoneria je potpuno nekodena. Njene su lože vojnički okupirane; socialistička je stranka raspuštena; listovi »Giustizia»

»Postoje zločinačkog pokušaja uperena protiv osobe Vode, vi ste osjećali skoro dužnost, da osvetite tešku uvredu nanešenu fašizmu u Italiji. Ali je bilo dovoljno, da vam dođe nalog da uzdržite disciplinu, paak da se od vas dobije upravo slična poslušnost. Milijuni i milijuni građana su stupili na trgovu, shjediti su naše zastave da izraze svoju ogromnu radost nad spasom velikog Poglavice, a da se pri tom nije zbio ni jedan žalosni incident vrijedan spomena. (A Trst i Zadar? op. ur.)

Stranka je u ovoj prigodi dokazala svoju veliku političku zrelost. Ona po toj poslušnosti u najvišoj upravi, po željeznoj disciplini, dozvolila je vladi, da pošle otkrića komplota, poduzme još energičnije mjere. Masoneria je potpuno nekodena. Njene su lože vojnički okupirane; socialistička je stranka raspuštena; listovi »Giustizia»

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Lipovcu.

»I dok je srca bit će i Kroatije . . . «

(Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. lista».)

Lipovac (kod Sida), 11. studenoga.

U nedjelju 8. o. m. proslavilo je i selo Lipovac na osobito svečan način Tisućgodšnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva.

U subotu u 10 sati na veče stigla je kolona »Hrvatska Omladina» iz Mitrovice, s 30 članova i skupocjenom zastavom u Lipovcu. Na ulazu u selo omladince je dočekao odbor za proslavu. Dobrodšlice je gostima začelo seljak Grbanović. U ime »Hrv. Omladine» zahvalio se na svečanom dočeku g. Ante Bobek. Na dočeku, koji je bio u kasni sat, jer je već bilo 10 sati na veče, sudjelovalo je cijelo selo. »Pokliče »Dobro nam došli!« popratili su burnim »Živio!». Zagrmjele su praznice i zazvonila su zvona. Hrvatska je omladina, predvođena bakljama i lampionima, praćena morem svijeta, pjevajući otišla u gostionicu kod Davida, gdje je bilo upoznavanje. Time je svečanost od subote bila završena.

Nedjelja osvanula tnuima i kišovita. U 9 sati prije podne odsuzio je g. župnik Miroslav Hrčić svečanu sv. misu u crkvi, koja je bila prepuna. Poslije evanđelja protumačio je g. župnik pjesničkim govorom veličinu i značaj ove proslave. Niegov krasni govor, kakvog u ovoj milenij-skoj godini sigurno još nijedan hrvatski svećenik nije izrekao s oltara božićna, potresao je srca, nudičnu dušu, da je zazvonilo svačije oko. Niegov vapaj: »Majko Božju, kraljice Hrvata, spasi hrvatski narod i vodi ga sretnoj budućnosti . . . ! odjeknuo je u sretna svakog Hrvata i Hrvatice kao glas s neba, kao doživljaje prošlih dana čoja i slave. Poslije mise otkrivena je nad crkvenim portalom mramorna spomen ploča s hrvatskim grbom i slavim natpisom »925.—1925 Kralju Tomislavu Lipovački Hrvati».

Ploču je posvetio g. župnik protumačivši još jednom divnim govorom značenje te spomen-ploče, podsjetivši prisutne, da postuju uspomenu na prvog hrvatskog kralja Tomislava, koji je bio

hrvatske slobodne države i da je Hrvatska uvijek bila slavna i da slavinja još mora biti. Zbor »Hrvatske Omladine» na to je otpjevao »Lijepa naša domovino«, nakon čega je kandidat srednjoškolskog učitelstva g. Ante Bobek održao temperamentni govor oduševljenju o hrvatskoj povijesti i kralju Tomislavu, koji je elektrizirao slušaoce s usmehom završetkom i stihovima hrvatske himne. Govor g. Bobeka ostao će Lipovčanima nezaboravan. Prijade je glasova klicalo: »Živla Hrvatska! Slava Tomislavu!« Svijet se tada razišao kući na obed.

U 2 sata prošle podne u pučkoj učionici oborio je svečanu akademiju, župnik Miroslav Hrčić učestvovao govorom o ličnosti kralja Tomislava; govor je nagradno burim pjeskaričom; oduševljenim poklicima. Lijepo je još govorio seljak Ivan Grbanović, koji je spjevao izvorno divnu pjesmu »Hrvatskoj domovino«. Zatim je zbor »Hrvatske Omladine« skladno otpjevao pjesme: »Hrvatska Hrvatom«, »Garavaša«, »Tri Tuge«, »Joku sem si« i »Hrvatskoj«. Akademija je bila završena u 5 sati. Naveče je u gostionici kod »Davida« bio ples i pučka svečanost da zore. Prostorije su bile prepune. Palo je bezbroj oduševljenih zdravica. Da je do ove proslave došlo zasluga je glavnih pokretača g.g. Vilka Vlašića, župnika Hrčića, Bošnjakovića Vlada i Harnauta. U nezaboravnoj uspomeni ostao će Lipovačkim Hrvatima ova proslava, čast priredivačima i svakom Hrvat i Hrvatici, koji su proslavu uzveličali.

»I dok je srca bit će i Kroatije.

Hrvat Lipovčanin.

Preplaćujte se na

„Hrvatski List!“

Svašnice iz SHS.

Posvećena starokatolička crkva u Karlovcu.

Posveta je obavio šim starokatolički biskup.

U prošlu je nedjelju posvećena novo podignuta starokatolička crkva u Karlovcu. Posvećenju su prisustvovali predsjednici vjome i civilni vlasti. Posveta je obavio biskup starokatoličke crkve Marko Kalodera, uz asistenciju gotovo svih starokatoličkih svećenika. Crkva je posvećena slavenskim apostolima sv. Cirila i Metoda.

Kad starac ne može prebježiti ženu.

Ostavljen od žena, provodi dane u samoti.

U selu je Paleza, nedaleko Kraševa počnuo samobistvo seljak Aleksandar Jovanović, 63 godin star. Prije tri mjeseca mi je ušla žena, pa se otada starac posvema zavakao i živio sam u svojoj maloj sobici. Niegov ga ubit će, navijajući na to, nisu se na njega ni obračunali, ostavljajući ga na sprovodu dana kako je sam želio. Medjutim se dogodilo nešto neobično. Kao je prvotak mlitavo mužu. Primjećeno je, naime, da čla Aleksandrie nije izlazio iz dvor iz svoje sobice. Uznesmiran okuđani su počeli nagadati što se moglo dogoditi starcu. Nieovo ujedneće bilo je tim veće, što iz njegove sobice nisu dopirali ni najmanji zagor, koji bi odavao da tamo netko živi. Posumnati su, ali to da možda starac nije zlo ili da nije, dok i umro. Da riješe u zagor, podigli su jednog dečka do 500/1000 prozora sobice, u kojoj je spavao čla Aleksandrie. Medjutim jedan starač koji dečka, koji je noćno prastravljen bio na zemlja oblasio je sve. Dečak je nešto dočuo, — svy blijed i pretrno, obično da Aleksandrie leži zaklan na sredini sobice. Starac je izvršio samobistvo. Kako se im upredlo zbog toga što mi je prije tri mjeseca umrla žena, čla smrt nije mogao prebježiti.

Promet stranca u Crikvenici u minulju kupališnoj sezoni.

Od domaćih su kupalište najviše posjetili Srbijanci.

Prema statističkim podacima crikveničkog kupališnog i ljetišnog povjerenstva u teku prošle kupališne sezone na do 10. listopada u Crikvenici je boravilo 4500 gostiju prema 2286 u 1924. godini. Od stranih zapažen je porast. Madžara, dok se zaštićeno onadnje gostuju iz Češkolovačke, Stranaca je bilo u Crikvenici ovim redom: Poljskova 918, Austrijanaca 443, Madžara 421, Poljaka 69, Nijemaca 39, Rumunja 36, Talijana 35, Hrvata 35, Amerikanaca 12, Francuza 8, Švedskova 8, Indijanca 4, Engleca 4, Australijanaca 2, Belgijance 1 i jedan Bugarin. Što se tiče domaćih gostiju, relativno jak broj obično na Srbišću i njih je bilo preko 1100. Ua počaka promet stranca crikveničko kupalište povjerenstvo namjerava povesti još veću promaganju, želeći da i Crikvenicu podigne na nivo svjetskih kupališta.

Pobješnjete mačke u Mostaru.

U Mostaru se pojavio već broj blesnih mačaka, pa je stoga proglašena kontinuirana na štacke i poduzeto energično tamnjenje mačaka. Nekoliko je osoba izričeno od poblesnih mačaka.

Žena trovateljica.

Otravala muža i kćer.

VELIKI BECKERIK, 11. studena. — Prokektor je ovde započeo proces protiv Ljube Reića, koji je otravljao svoga dragoga muža Njola i njegovu sina Milivoja i svoju kćer iz prvoga braka Selju. Ona poriče svaku krivicu izjavivši, da se se sa 15 godina udala za Milana Pekrovića i s njim imala 7 djece od kojih je na životu ostala samo kćer Sofija. Iza smrti prvoga muža bila je šest godin udovica, a tada se udala za Njola Reića, s kojim je življ 11 godina. — Za razporaz vlada ozbiljno interes, da se bila puna ne samo sudbena dvoranu iznova nego i svjet na i po ljudična suda.

Grizno razbojstvo u Aleksincu.

Politi Stražare i opjačkali blagdan.

Aleksincu, 10. studena. Sineč oko 11 sati, kad su se zatvorile sve radnje i gostionice napuštajući razbojnik presvalju su u radnju Katarine Jovanović, koju nije iz bilo koje mogući da izvade novac iz njenih sakrijača i počeli je lovariti na kola. To su zauzeći noćni razbojnik Brzdan Kostić i Nikola Ranković, te farmaceut Svetozar Branković. Videli u čemu je stvar upadli su na razbojnice, ali su sva trojka nakon kratke berbe plaćili svaku znanost sinca. Kostić je otišao sa novcem u selo, a Ranković i Branković su noćni razbojnik. Blagdan je noćna razbojnika na mjestu Brđaniki, daleko izvan mjesta. Iz tije je izvađeno 3000 dinara i 5 velikih dukata. Razbojnicima 108 nije pronađen trag.

Orkan u Hercegovini.

Ljudske žrtve.

MOSTAR, 10. studena. Zadnja dva tri dana blesila je bura i oluja po Bosni i po Hercegovini. Kiša je uslijed provala oblaka lijevala kao iz kaba. U selu Lješevu sreća mostarskog prokektor je udario grmi i kuća jednog tečaka i na mjestu ubio domaćina i dvoje njegove sinove. Ukoliko mladenci su noćni razbojnik. Blagdan je noćna razbojnika na mjestu Brđaniki, daleko izvan mjesta. Iz tije je izvađeno 3000 dinara i 5 velikih dukata. Razbojnicima 108 nije pronađen trag.

Poplava Drine.

Voda nadolja 14 metara.

Ukoliko silnihi kiša, koje posljednjih dana padaju po dijelu Bosni i Hercegovini, u naravno i istovremno kraljevina. Udrna je silno nabujala i dosega nezamislivom visinu. Kod linjskog mosta na stanici Medve Drine je nadolja punih 14 metara. Ukoliko valje kiše Herceva je nabujala i odložila svy silu drvene grade i stabala. Strmimost seljakom svijeta pružila se tako priklad da dođe na fak način do drveća. Hrvatski balvane, koje je nosila brza Neretva, našao je u toj smrt jedan 20-godišnji mladić.

lz života i svijeta.

Pokret u Japanu za latinicu. Potrebne su neke promjene.

U Japanu se sve više širi pokret za latinicu, osobito među sveučilišnim profesorima koji stoje na čelu tomo pokreta. Mnogi su od njih već objelodanili svoja djela latinicom. Latinski se alfabet mora dovoljno izmijeniti, da bi se mogli zabilježiti neki narodni govorni laposkični alfabeta. Uvođenjem latinice naposljetku se širenje pismenosti, jer je dosad trebalo naučiti nekoliko hiljada znakova za pisanje japanskim jezikom.

Amerikanci traže u svemu udobnost. Sve potrebna u vagonu.

U skoro se se u Sjedinjenim Državama uvodi novi željeznički vagoni koji će biti snabdjeveni s isto tako velikim komforom kao i veliki preročevanski parobrovi. Osim kupaonice imaće i dvoranu za gimnastiku. U svakom će vagonu biti po jedna žena, koja će obavljati dugo briga dok bude tražila moda bračulit kosu. Osim toga će u vagonu biti po jedan krojač koji će imati potreban alat, 100 i još stolova za rad, telefonski aparat, razne rovnice, novine i biblioteka. I sada već ima u nekim vlakovima brzovoz bez žica koji će se u ovim novinim također instalirati.

Newyorški kuriozum. Tko će imati nadeždu bradu?

Prema "New-York Worldu" raspisano je za studente newyorške univerzite natjecanje za bradu i kosu. Svi muški študenti pozvani su, da se od 5. studena do 11. studenog ne briju ni ošišaju. Svaki očaniti natjecanice mora odvojiti tri dolara. Ukupnu sumu dobitnik dobiva pobjednik u ovom rješavati utjec, namne onaj, koji će imati najdužu bradu i kosu.

Nesio iz života Druza. Njihova je ljubavnomost divljačka.

Još se uvijek piše o Druzima, koji su se trgli u borbu za vlastitu slobodu. Francuzi nastoje u svom bolesnom zapadnoevropskom imperijalističkom demokratizmu ugasiti tu borbu i Druze i nadaže ih držati pod svojim eksploativorskim kopionim. Tko i što su ti Druzi? Druzi su elenje, koje žive na visinama brastoz gorja Libanova u Maloj Aziji. Druzi su visoki, lijepi i očaravajući. Imaju ih oko 400.000. Odjevuću se kao svi Sirci u bijeloj haljini, onasani kožanim odjorama, u kojima stoji bogatstvo i kibarne. Na glavi im visoki turban bijeli ili zeleni. Oni su vrlo radni i gostoljubivi, ali osjećaju kao malo koji narod instinktivno krvne osvete. Svako ubistvo kod Druza, pa bilo i nehotečno, traži drago ubistvo. Ispovijedaju jedni zaslanu vjeru, a koji strani ne mogu još ništa donati. Svakako su monoteisti. Vjerujućav su samo s jednom ženom, ali je moza otpasiti kad začelo. Rastave su inače vrlo rjokke. Žene Druza su prekrasne. Odgođaju se u modrom odijelu. Crne kose ukrasne su im sa zlatnim cketinama. Ljubavnomost Druza je divljačka. U isto vrijeme oni daju veliku slobodu ženama da se mogu svagdje kretati. Vrlo je rijetka nevjera žene, ali ona znađe, da ništa nije pogodnije od slobode, koja im se daje. Svaka nevjera žene kažnjena je odmah sa smrtinom kaznom. Muž je ne će ubiti, ali će je zato ubiti njen otac, brat ili bližnji rođaci. Oni se dijele u selake, gradane i žetke. Njihov poglavica zove se veliki Emir, vazal zvezšene Porte. U ratu Emiri su vojskovođe. Svi su Druzi vojnici. Bave se poljodjelstvom i stocarstvom. Njihova zemlja bogata je vinom, livom, radinama, maslinom i vječim. Druzi čekaju još svoga Mesija Hakema, koji će skoro doći i zapovjedati sa čelini svijetom, nagrđujući one, koji vjeruju u jednoga Boga, a kazniti bezvjerne i zlobine.

Brak — skandal. Slučaj u Argentini.

Tu skoro u gradu Kordobi u Argent. republik izvršeno je jedno vjenčanje za koja se s pravom može reći da je skandalozno. Naime mladoženja je 83, a mladoj 13 godina. Mladoženja je trubi bogataš i svoju mladu kunjo je za ozromnu svotu. Nitko od pozvanika i prijatelja nije htio da prisustvuje ovom nerazumnom braku, te je mladoženja sa siće morao da kupaie za skone porce krmov. Nadležne vlasti nisu htjele da vjenčaju toga starčaka, ali kako argentinški zakon ne određuje godine supruženstva, to su ih naiznad ne mrmurante i proteste vjenčali.

Zabranjeno je ubiti se! Jedan kuriozitet u Grčkoj.

U Grčkoj je zabranjeno samoubojstvo i ovaj čin se smatra zločinom jednako kao ubistvo, slobstvo i t. d. Za ovaj zločin nije krav samo onaj koji za počinio, već i svi oni, koji na vrijeme ne obavijeste vlasti o dusevnoj depresaji očanika. Taj dekret je izdao Pangalos diktatorskim gestom. On je mišljenja da samoubojstva pripada rast vijecitih nezadovoljstva kao izdajica domovine, lojov, zločinac. Ko je nezadovoljan sa vladom, sa svojom licnicom i svojom ženom, da im misli na samoubojstvo, pa ako se na pr. netko obesi mora bit kažnjen i on i sva njegova okolina. Na ovaj način misli Pangalos da učini kraj epidemiji samoubojstva, koja je zavladala u Grčkoj.

Gradski oci pred teškim problemom. Komi će da prodaju grad?

Samo se čudosa još danas događa u Americi, jer Amerikanci žele da predajuće državom svijeta. Ovih dana dobio je kalifornijski grad Barstow, koji broji 8000 stanovnika. Čudne govnade. Grad Barstow leži između dvije pruge konkurentnih željezničkih društava, pa kako grad dobro prosperuje, oha se društva ponudila gradskim ocima da sa gradudu društvo. Gradski su oci zaključili, da prodaju Barstow, jer je ponudena cijena vrlo velika. Ali sad je izbio spmet. Kroz grad prolazi glavna automobilska cesta, pa kad bi grad prešao kome željezničkom društvu ova bi zabranilo prolaz automa te bi na taj način pristigli svijet da se vozi samo željeznicom. Na taj bi način bio ugrožen automobilizam Amerike i sad su se ponudile osam velikih fabrika da kupu grad. Gradski oci ne znaju što bi.

Gradski „Dječji dom“ u Osijeku.

Povodom predstojeće proslave 10-godišnjice Doma.

Često su sredstva važnija nego način, kako provedemo koje dobro i važnija djelo Margoni.

Gradski je »Dječji dom« u Osijeku mlada humanitarna ustanova grada Osijeka, koja je osnovana prije devet godina s vrlo čednim sredstvima, ali s plemenitim i istrajnim pokretačima, koji i danas s puno volje i ljubavi, vode brigu i staranje, da »Dječji dom« zadovolji potpunoma svojoj zadaći.

Prigodom deset-godišnjice, koji će »Dječji dom« proslaviti iduće godine, prikazat ćemo opširnije blagotvorno djelovanje toga humanitarnog zavoda, koji je u gradu Osijeku vrlo potreban i koristan.

Njegovi osnivaoci — rodoljubi, izraziti filantropi, svijetli su prijatelji u vrtlogu i metežu egoistične gledljivosti u kojoj se mirno i bez osjećajno gledaju suze i bijeda nevine i zapušteno siročadi, naše mnogobrojne mladeži — naše uzdanice!

Grad Zagreb pokreće novu akciju radi osnutka »Dječjeg doma«, koji će biti utočište bijednih i napuštenih djevojčica. Grad Osijek ima svoj Dječji dom već devet godina i stotine siročadi obojege spolova spasio je i prehranio.

»Dječji dom« grada Osijeka poziva sve ljubitelje i samilostna srca, da potpomognu izradu dobra i samilostna srca, da potpomognu izradu

u i njenom plemenitom nastojanju, da svoftm doprinosom i plemenitom saradnjom pruže liječa svakoj bijedi i nevolji.

Dječiji su domovi priješka naša potreba u normalnom vremenu, a u ovo poratno doba nakon nezapamćenog rata i prevrata, dječiji domovi su naze na kojima se skupljaju zalutali i iznemogli — nevine žrtve, naša djeca.

U našoj državi prema podacima ima sto hiljada siročadi, koja treba brze pomoći. Na Hrvatsku i Slavoniju otpada osamnaest hiljada. Ove brojke neka ponukaju svakoga rodoljuba i čovjeka plemenita srca, da hitno doprinosi i daje svoji obol »Dječjem domu«, koji ublažuje bijedu napušteno siročadi.

Uprava »Dječjeg doma« u Osijeku i ovom prilikom javno blagodarit svim darovateljima što darovaše u novcu, a što u hrani i odjeći, jer su time doprinijeli i pripomogli, da je gradska subvencija, koja je redovna ali ne dostatna, omogućiti prehranu velikog broja gradske i okolne siročadine.

Završiti ćemo riječima jednog filantropa: »Briga i staranje za sirotinu djecu, prva je najpreča dužnost društva i države.

Iskreni i oduševljeni prijatelji i saradnici dobrotvornog nastojanja, — sjećajte se dječjih domova!

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Gradištu.

Posveta spomen-ploče i sadenje spomen-lipe.

(Poseban izvještaj «H. L.»)

Gradište, 16. studenoga.

Jučer je i selo Gradište na svečani način proslavilo Tisućgodišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva.

Preklučec u subotu u 6 sati po podne bila je svečana povorka kroz selo, zatim vatromet pred crkvom (kojoj nije baš najbolje uspio) a nakon vatrometa održao je zanosnim riječima predavanje o Tisućgodišnjici župnik g. Mitrović i time je svečanost u subotu bila završena.

Jučer u nedjelju, u 6,30 sati jutro bio je doček gostiju iz Zupanje, nakon toga u 10 sati zbor pred općinom, odakle se krenulo u crkvu.

Sveta misa je počela u 10,30 sati pod kojom je pjevao Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Tomislav« iz Zupanje.

Propovijed o Tisućgodišnjici i historiji Hrvata održao je vatrenim riječima domaći župnik g. Mitrović, pod kojom je mnogo eko zasuzilo, jer je propovijed bila dirljiva.

Nakon sv. mise bila je posveta spomen ploče i predaja općini sa čuvanje. Kad je spomen plo-

ča bila posvećena, predana je načelniku općine koji ju je imao da primi, ali nije znao govoriti rekao je: »Ja kao načelnik ... i dalje nije mogao, osramotio se: Vele Gradišćel, vidi se da mu nije od srca ova proslava, jer je on bio ljudi batinaš za vrijeme P. P. vlade.

Poslije podne je bilo suđenje spomen-lipe na Ulicama, kod čega je Hrv. pjevačko društvo »Tomislav« otpjevalo više lijepih narodnih pjesama.

Navečer je bila svečana akademija, na kojoj je donmeo Gradiško pjevačko kat. društvo »Mahnje« (muški zbor) otpjevalo »Ljepu našu« i još par drugih pjesama, koje su ipak dobro usplele s obzirom na to što je društvo mlado i početno.

Na proslavi je bio od Radličevih narodnih poslanika samo Tuna Bačić, jer drugi nisu mogli doći, kako on kaže, zbog važnih narodnih poslova.

Držao je govor kod otkrivanja spomen-ploče pred crkvom, ali nije govorio od politike ni od sporazuma ništa.

Kakov je japanski teater?

Glumci moraju što više imitirati lutke. — Pomični scenarij. — Početak predstave.

Iako su Japanci kao jedini istočnjaci, koji vole zapadnjačke stvari, počeli da na svojim pozornicama iznose evropske drame, ipak njihova dramska umjetnost ima još uvijek svoj čar i liepotu i u Tokiju i u provinciji. Japanski teater nema isti začetak kao i naš teatar, koji svoje porijeklo vuče od prikazivanja sredovječnijih misterija. Japanski teater ima začetak od teatra marioneta, a prvi put se pojavio u Osaki u XVI. vijeku.

Bila je jedna gospoda plemenite krvi imenom Kuni, kojoj je prvog palo na um, da marionete zamijenili sa živim osobama. Ona je sastavila glumačku družinu od samih ženskinja. Muške uloge su također igrala same žene. Prve njene predstave bile su u Izumu. Postigla je silan uspjeh. Zbog toga je pozvana bila u tadašnju prijestolnicu Kioto.

Tu je dala sagraditi teatar u pregradu zvanom Chido na obali mora. Pokušala je da ode i u Tokio, koji se onda zvao Edo, gdje je tada hotarila carska obitelji. I tamo sagradi g. 1603. jedan teatar. Njeni sjajni uspjeh pribaviše joj konkurenciju. Neki Kinzabur sagradi u Tokiju veliku kudu dvoranu g. 1624. On je imao samo muške sile. I svršavaju u 10 sati navečer. Zbog tako dugoz trajanja, publika nosi sobom jela, koja uživa za vrijeme jedne pauze, kad se i glumci odmaraju. dnše u najnovije vrijeme vidi se i po koja žena. Na pozornici, ali to je rijetkost.

Interesantno je da je japanski teatar zadržao ideal, kojeg je postavio sebi u svom početku. Taj ideal dramske umjetnosti u Japanu se sastoji u tome, da žive osobe nastoje što više, da daju dojam lutaka. Zbog toga su njihovi gesti mehanički, drveni i prava muka za Evropejca, ali zato prava slast za čistokrvnog Japanca. U mnogim komedijama je igra glumaca praćena glazbon i pjevanjem.

Sada za prikazivanje imaju dvostruki most zvan »hanamishi« (cvjetni osjećaj). Ti mostovi polaze od scene do konca parqueta. Ti mostovi produlju scenu nad glavama gledalaca. Ako se u komadu prikazuje, da se događaj zbiva pod otvorenim nebom, onda ti mostovi služe kao putevi. Ako se na sceni prikazuje unutrašnjost kuće, onda su ti mostovi hidacije.

Nije suviše napomenuti, da još od god. 1658. japanske pozornice imaju »maouari-butai« t. j. pomični scenarij, tako te se scene za tren oka izmjenjuju pred gledaocima, a da se neopće zastor ne spušta. Predstave počinju u 1 sat po podne, a završavaju u 10 sati navečer. Zbog tako dugoz trajanja, publika nosi sobom jela, koja uživa za vrijeme jedne pauze, kad se i glumci odmaraju. dnše u najnovije vrijeme vidi se i po koja žena. Na pozornici, ali to je rijetkost, ali Japanci nisu oduševljeni tom novotarijom.

Širom Slavonije.

Obnova »Hrvatskog Sokola« u Mitrovici.

Prvi sastanak. — Svečano postavljanje ploče na Sokolnici.

Mitrovica, 16. studenog. — Izvršujuće članstvo obnovljene »Hrvatske Sokola« u Mitrovici imalo se prvom svom prvi sastanak: kojim je prisustvovalo preko 120 članova Sokola te prvotno starijšina Petar Gvozdić. — Inače je popodne na svečano način postavljena ploča »Hrv. sokola« na zidovima Sokolnici na se sastala i redova, na čelu s upravnim odborom. Ispred ovega vešaka Hrvatstva zastava, koja je nosio brat Zorčev Fabijan i okružen u odoru hrvatskoga Sokola. Na zapovijedi vođe br. Jurketića krenula je impozantna povorka u uzornom redu te bašte St. Pivara na ulicu, pjevajući sokolska koračnica. Pred Sokolonom novotako je postavljena i to je »Hrv. omladina« otvorena »Hrvatsko« dok je brat Josip Matija približio na idući isti ploču starog »Hrvatskog sokola«, koja je 29. veljače 1920. sa iste onog mjestu, pod pritiskom neratnoga hrvatskog Sokolstva, bila skijuta. Kad je ploča pričljena, starijšina P. Gvozdić izrekao je snažan patriotski govor, koji je sve prisutne silno oduševio. Potom je otvorena »Hrvatska« postila čega su Sokoli u redu pošli natrag u baštu St. Pivara, gdje je fotograf Barić snimio ovaj impozantan prizor.

Spomenik Tisućgodšnjice u Županju.

Priprema Mlečićeva Tomislava. — Županja, 16. studenog. — Odbor za pripremu otvorene Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Županju odlučio je da u najkraćem vremenu podigne u Županju spomenik povodom Tisućgodšnjice. Tom će se prigodom izvesti priprema V. čina Mlečićevog Tomislava, uz sudjelovanje mješovitog HPD Tomislava. U tu svrhu obratio se je odbor na v. upravniku općeskog Narednog kazalšta, zlede kostima.

Zločin pijanih vašađžija kod Vukovara.

16. studenog. — Inače, kad u se nisu ljudi (Nijemci) iz Berava vraćali ljudi sa satima iz Vukovara, nego su se našli s kolima radnika Josipa Buzera iz Vukovara, koji se vozio na nadaru svoja gazde Sierla. Nako su ti ljudi iz Berava bili oni piću, a valda i zle volje zbog slabog nazara, snatelo im je sve pa tako i kola, koja su ih dovela u susret. Kad se Buzer približio jedan je od Berava viknuo: — Skozi!

Kada su dalje vidio da ne mogu od kanala — odvratilo im je Buzer i zaustavio kola, skopajući da i oni malo skrenu. Ovi to nisu htjeli uz te nastala svada, u kojoj je jedan od Berava skočio s kola i udario Buzera nožem ravno u srce a njegovog suputnika u pleća i glavu. Buzer je na trčevši ostan miran, a ovaj je drugi dobio teške telesne ozljede. Berava su pošli, tuca pobegli. Za njima se vodi potraga. Buzer je bio miran i mirljiv radnik. Ostavila ženu s četvero neokskrbljene dječice.

»Hrvatski Sokol« u Daruvaru.

Kulturno prosvjedni rad. — Daruvar, 16. studenog. — »Hrvatski sokola« u Daruvaru broji 500 članova sa svojom dobro uvježbanom Daruvaru često prireduje razne zanimljive i poželjne zabave. Tako u kulturu prosvjedna sekcija prošle noćili imala u Sokolnici povratno predavanje pred dobro posluženim publikom. Nije ni čudo, kad je predsjednik te sekcije g. profesor Nikola Žic to predavanje sam održao. Običaj, da će se i ostali profesori Hrvati pridružiti toj kulturno prosvjednoj sekciji što bi svakako bilo hvalestojno. Uvode naprednički »Hrvatski sokola« pod starijšinovom g. Sandora Eberharda ravnatelj. »Podružnice i Hrv. studenice«, kao malo koje društvo u Slavoniji, na im čelnicom: Samo nared Hrvatski Sokoli. — Gradani.

Krvava tučnjava u Trpinji.

Nesnoje tri pred sudom. — Trpinja, 16. studenog. — Ovdješnji seljak Glejch i Prokić potkli se zbog nekih stvari, pričom je Prokić prvi udario Gleicha, a ovaj mu udarcu povratio. Nato je Prokić zgrabio metku i odvalio Gleicha po glavi takvom žestinom, da mu je nastao teško i životu pogibelnu ozljedu. Oružnici su u toj stvari podnijeli prijavu sudu, a sad se i Prokić s ovezanom glavom odnio u Vukovar da tu Gleicha. Glava mu je bila tako ozvejana kao da je svá ranjena, no kad je silno povio, vidilo mu se vrh oka tek jedna mala krvava.

Izbor općinskog zastanstva u Beravcima.

Plasno vidovaških sudjelovaca. — Beravci, 16. studenog. — Po 12. mjesno organizacije HSS bilo je raspisano općinsko zastanstvo u Beravcima i određeni novi izbori u svrhu, da se vidovaški domogno vlasti. Izbor je obavljen izvode medije, ali s ovim rezultatom: od 12 vijećnika dobila je Udruga opozitela II, a službeno bitila HSS samo 1 vijećnik. Sveinost su općinari dali svoje povjerenje onima, koji i razložu.

Krvavo sjelo u Tompojevcima.

Svrčno miran momak. — Tompojevci, 16. studenog. — Proste sabote sastali su momci i dječvake na sjelo. Zabavljali se pjesmom i razgovorom. Najednom skoči poznati kašavadžija Ivan Fuks, momčić od 10 godina, s otvorenim nožem na mirnog i dobroćudnog momka Sevasiliana Rusa i vada mu 3 teške ozljede na glavi. — Res je otkriven u bolnici, a Fuksa su oružnici potekli na odgovornost.

Afera s razaranjem željez. mosta na Dunavu.

EKSPLOZIV U OSIJEKU.

Čime je opterećen Ivan Tulner. — Preslušanje radnika s Reinsnerove pustare.

O poznatoj aferi sa »spregovanjem« željezničkog mosta na Dunavu kod Bogojeva, radi koje je nhapšen i osječki gostioničar Ivan Tulner, nismo duže vremena donosili nikakvih vijesti. Kao ozbiljan organ javnosti, nismo se mogli odlučiti na kojekakva nagađanja. Međutim su vojvodanske i neke bogoradske novine gotovo dnevno pripočivale najnevjerojatnije vijesti o toj aferi. Naročito je jednom izvjestitelj bilo stalo, da osobu Ivana Tulnera uvode i u takva kriminalna djela, koja uopće nisu ni izvršena. Kao u svima senzacionalnim događajima, tako i ovde u ovom slučaju, počinje da radi ljudska mašta i onda se ne treba čuditi, što se u javnosti šire najfantastičnije pripovijesti. Da bismo naše čitatelje objektivno i stvarno informirali o tečaju kaznene stvari Ivana Tulnera, obratili smo se na njegova osječkog branitelja dra Đuričić-Biorca, koji nam je dao ove informacije i podatke:

Zakon o zaštiti države.

Kazneni se postupak protiv Antala Adama, gostioničara iz Bogojeva, kao neposrednog počinitelja i drugova vodi na prijedlog državnog odvjetništva u Somboru u pravcu čl. 1. toč. 6. zakona o zaštiti javne bezbjednosti i poretka u državi. Ta zakonska ustanova kvalificira kao zločinstvo (između ostalih taksativno nabrajenih krivičnih djela) svaku proizvodnju ili prikupljanje oružja, sprava ili eksploziva, kao i svako prikrivanje tih predmeta, u koliko su te radnje uperene protiv bezbjednosti i poretka u državi. Za neposrednog počinitelja i za svako lice koje djelotvorno ispomaže izvršivanje spomenutih zločinačkih radnja, predviđena je kazna smrti ili robije do 20 godina, a za ona lica, kojima je poznato, da se pripremaju takve zločinačke radnje određena je kazna robije do 20 godina.

Dopretna eksploziva u Osijek.

Utvrdeno je, da je Antal Adam u godini 1922., dakle u vrijeme napetih odnosa između naše države i Mađarske, primio eksplozivnog materijala u vrlo velikim količinama. Dokazano je nadalje, da je neki seljak Schmidt iz Belja (koji je u bjegstvu) dovezao kolima nekoliko paketa eksploziva na osječki gornjogradski kolodvor. Tu je imao biti predan Antalu Adamu, ali pošto se ovaj ustručavao da ga primi, odveo ga je Schmidt bez ikije uputio u Tulnerovu gostionicu i tamo ga pohranio.

Schmidt u Bogojevu.

Ivan Tulner nije o tome imao ni pojma. Sutra dan je Schmidt otišao u Bogojevo od Adama i pripočio mu, da je eksploziju predao nekom Ivanu Tulneru u Osijeku. Tako je izjavio Antal Adam pred oružnicima, ali nakon već sastavljene oružničke prijave, na se o toj odlučnoj izjavi za obranu Ivana Tulnera nije ponovno preslušavao po oružnicima. Inače je Tulnerov branitelj dr Đuričić-Biorca saznao za tu izjavu, na je o tome odmah obavijestio suca istražitelja Sarka u Somboru.

»Tengersz!«

Dalje je ustanovljeno, da Antal Adam ni u kojem pogledu ne tereti Ivana Tulnera. Jedino je Vinko Ciccer, bivši vlastelinski lugaar, sada furingaš u Erdutu, prigodom svog preslušanja pred sućem istražiteljem iskazao, da je on, došavši Ivanu Tulneru u Osijek po eksploziv, ponajprije rekao Tulneru lozinku na mađarskom jeziku: — Tengersz! (što znači: mornar). To je u kritično vrijeme bila lozinka »Probudnenih Mađžara«. To je jedino, što bi moglo teretiti Ivana Tulnera.

Kočijaš Tomo Nikolić.

Tulnerovom branitelju dra Đuričić-Biorcu, uspjelo je pronaći onog kočijaša, koji je u kritično vrijeme po navodnim uputama Ivana Tulnera izdao eksploziv (ekraziv) spomenutom Vinku Cicceru. Taj svjedok je Tomo Nikolić, radnik na Reinsnerovoj pustari kod Laslova. Organi osječkog redarstva doveli su Nikolića s pustare u nedjelju 15. o. m. naveče i još ga iste noći u tamnici preslušali. On nije ni znao radi čega su ga dopremili u Osijek. Koliko smo mogli saznati, Nikolić je iskazao, da je on bio namješten kod Ivana Tulnera kao kućni sluga 3 mjeseca prije i 3 mjeseca poslije kritičnog događaja. On je i danju i noći bio u daščari i u svim prostorijama gostioničarskim i jedino su kod njega bili ključevi od one dačare, u kojoj je navodno Schmidt ostavio a pohranio ekraziv, ali on se ne sjeća da je te toj daščari bilo nekakvih paketa ili sanduka, na koje bi Ivan Tulner (koji nikad nije zalazio u tu daščaru) obratio nekakvu pozornost. On tvrdi, da ni u zgradi ni u drugim kojim prostorijama nije Vinku Cicceru izdavao nikakvih paketa. Inače je redarstvo završilo preslušanje Nikolića i na zamolbu državnog odvjetnika iz Sombora dra Kuparovića poslalo ga u Sombor na preslušavanje i suočenje s ubađenju Ciccerom.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMEMDANI.

18. studenog.

1664. † Ban Nikola Zrinski, brat Petrov, zasigaran od vjeka u Košanskom lugu kod Varždina. — 1838. Otvorena prva Hrvatska žitnica u Karlovcu.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalštu: »Što žena hoće...« francuska komedija, u predbroji »D«. Početak u 8 sati na večer. U Uragla-knj: »Uhođa« u 11 činova. Film prikazuje borbu za oslobođenje Amerike sa junakom Washingtonom. Početak u 5 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

Noćnu ljekarničku službu vrše od 16. do uključivo 22. o. m. u Gornjem travku: ljekarnica Tarnik (Kolodvorska ulica); u Donjem grad: ljekarnica Borbaš (Cvitečkova ulica).

Reaktiviran. Poštanski činovnik g. Lovro Vučetić, koji je za vrijeme Obznan bio reduciran — umirovljen, uspostavljen je ponovno na prijašnju dužnost kod glavne pošte u Osijeku.

Srebrni pir. O. sudb. vječnik i razr. Dragutin Ignjić i supruga mu gđa Angjela Ignjić slavili su jučer u najužem krugu prijatelja srebrni pir. Čestitamo!

Anketa o gradskom nametu. Jučer su popodne održali predstavnici osječkih dioničkih društava anketu s g. gradonačelnikom o stvari gradskog nameta. Od 60 dioničkih društava, što ih ima u Osijeku, zastupana su bila 54. Anketa je trajala od 4—6 sati po podne, a tenor se rasprava svodio na to, da li bi dionička društva bila kadra plaćati veći gradski namet, nego što ga sadu plaćaju.

Predstavnici su dioničkih društava upozorili g. gradonačelnika, da dionička društva već sada plaćaju sama polovicu gradskog nameta, dok ostali porezovnici svi skupa plaćaju drugu polovicu. S obzirom na to, ne bi dionička društva mogla snositi mnogo veće terete u gradskom nametu, u krajnjem slučaju, ne bi ih se smjelo znatno jače oporezovati tim nametom. Svoje su navode predstavnici dioničkih društava stručnjački obrazložili i podkrijepili brojkama.

Obitelji i porazi foreti. Primamo iz obrtničkih krugova: Porez, ta žila kucavica državnog aparata, danas je u eri nestajice novca, najakutelnije, jer dok smo u stanju sve ostale naše finansijske obveze prilagoditi svojoj plaćalnoj dužnosti, dole nam se odmaraju porazi odveć vječiti, koji priredim život skručavaju. Dokaz u pitanje uglavnom male egzistencije. Obrtnik, taj češći posljednik malog kapitala i odveće osjeća javne tegobe. I sami smo svjedoči, kako ostavljaju iz naše blizine okolice svoje dosadnjače domove ne samo seljaci, nego i nesretni obrtnici, amirirajući iz sve zemlje, gdje su svoje poradi državnih medaca nemaju prosperiteta. Nije dražešće ni kod nas u gradu. Privedeni krugovi i to oni njez sve se više proletarijaraju. Koliko ih je samo u ovim posljednjim mjesecima otkazalo svoje obrtnice! I naučadim samostalnim maistom postadoše radnici. Dnevni se radnici nekako još snose u obliku dovoza, osobnog kredita, ali porez, još i kromu za tri sredine umatraz, to je preveć ostetila svop. I zato će nam biti posebne zanimljivi protesti, što ih se imamo nadati od privrednih organizacija. Od osječkih privrednih organizacija prvi je protest učinio od Saveza hrvatskih obrtnika na sklopnom sastanku, održanom 15. o. m. u gradskoj vijećnici. Preko 200 prisutnih članova zornio je osvješćivao, koliko obrtnik vapi za ublaženim porezom. S ovoga je sastanka, kako je već javljeno, odlasana ministarstvu finansijske misao za obrtnu otplatu poreza, a podjednako je zaključeno da obrtni SHO najkasnije do 18. o. m. pre-

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za 1 godinu mjesечно D 58.—

BROJ 257. (1674.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 19. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Predstava je počela, pokušajte, gospodo!...

Stjepan Radić kao ministar i njegov zet kao pomoćnik.

»Bio proklet izdajica svoje domovine!« — Zbrka pojmovi o prosvjetnoj politici. — »Bit će više na ulici, nego u ministarstvu.« — Akademikari kao bespravni građani. — Novo objavljeno: Srbi, Hrvati i Slovenci jedan su narod.

u BEOGRAD, 18. studenoga. Nešto prije 11 sati sastao se danas na sjednici ministarski savjet, kojemu je Pašić predstavio novoga ministra prosvjete Stjepana Radića. Upoznajući ga sa svima članovima vlade Pašić je Radića odveo u Dvor na polaganje prisjega. Prisutni mnogobrojni novinari s veselju su zapazili, da je glazba, koja obično koncertira za vrijeme izmjene straže na Dvoru, dok je prolazio Stjepan Radić slučajno udarala poznatu pjesmu: »Bio proklet izdajica svoje domovine!«.

Pašić je Radića uveo u Dvor, gdje je u ruke kralja položio prisegu. Nakon toga je Pašić odveo Radića na sjednicu ministarskog savjeta, gdje je nastavljeno raspravljanje o dvanaestimama. Oko 1 sat Radić je u hotelu »Paris« primio novinare, da im dade espozice o prosvjetnoj politici. Uz Radića, se stajali dr. Krnjević s Karlom Kovačevićem i ostalim uglednijim radićevcima.

O Radiću je govorio vrlo nesabrano i brzo. Naglasio je odmah u početku, da je jučer poslao podne Pašiću izložbu svoju prosvjetnu politiku i za nju dobio odobrenje. Prvi cilj će mu biti da definitivno depolitizira ministarstvo prosvjete i da ga potpuno odvoji od stranačke politike te dovede u sklad s velikom nacionalnom politikom, koja je stavila ovu državu. O svom predsjedniku Vukičeviću izjavljuje, da se u pitanju redukcija gimnazija premalo, i da nije bilo dosta teletičin. I on drži da treba reducirati gimnazije, ali će on to učiniti u manjem opsegu i s više taktički.

Govoreći o pučkoj školi tvrdi, da naše dječje i pučke škole mora da dozna primarne pojmove kao što je automobil, pa Evropski, New York i t. d. O nastavi u srednjoj školi nije se uopće izjavljavao, nego je počeo govoriti o tom, da se sadući francusko-njemački tip ovih škola mora zamijeniti s engleskim t. j. da dak u nižim razredima treba da uči zanat i da bude kalfa, a da s maturom dobije diplomu svršenog majstora. Govorio je općenito o duši nastave, pa je kazao da ona mora da bude slavenska. Naš je narod darovit, nastavlja Radić. Najdarovitiji su Srbi, ali takomisljeni, Hrvati su malo daroviti, ali su sredeniji, Slovenci su najmanje daroviti od Jugoslavena, ali su najsolidniji, ako nisu klerikali.

Kaže se, da za prosvjetu nema novaca, ali Radić ističe: Za prosvjetu jednako kao i za vojsku mora biti novaca. U našoj prosvjeti potrebno je, da se zavede centralizam, ali on ne smije da bude krut, jer bi bio glup. Ministar mora da ima svoje suradnike, svoje pomoćnike, pa ču i ja uzeti svoga zeta za pomoćnika u općentim stvarima. Moj će zet pregledavati škole s arhitektonskih i higijenskih razloga. Ja ću biti više na ulici nego u ministarstvu. Ja ne ću držati stranačkih zborova. Za to će drugi biti.

Najveći dio svoga espoziceja je posvetio Radić o pobijanju analfabeta. Oni analfabeti, koji u vojsci nauče recimo latinsku otici će kneti dva mjeseca prije, a koji nauče latinsku i ćirilicu otici će 4 mjeseca ranije iz vojske.

O Radiću traži da učitelj više radi nego do sada, ali treba da budu bolje plaćeni. Sva društva

treba da se angažuju za prosvjetu: i hrvatsko školstvo i jugoslavensko. Isto tako imaju se angažovati i sva ostala udruženja.

Napose Radić govori o studentima. Oni moraju najprije da uče. Orjuna, Hanao i Srnao ima da se raspuste ili bi barem trebali da se bave prosvjetom. Ovi organizacija nama ne treba. One hoće da budu država u državi. Naročito je naglasio, da studenti moraju raditi u seminarima, a ne smije se dogoditi, da se pojavi tip studenata iz godine 1848. Studenti ne smiju da prave pačeve, niti da sude političarima, nego kada sazriju neka onda uđu u narod. Ni studenti na univerzitetu, ni drugi akademikari, ne će smjeti u opće da budu članovi političkih organizacija, ali niti nacionalističkih, i ako budu bit će isključeni iz viših zavoda. Jugoslavenstva nema. Ono bi moglo možda doći. Ali su za sada Srbi, Hrvati i Slovenci jedan narod po zakonu, ustavi i po međunarodnom raspoloženju.

Seljak je suveren u ovoj državi, jer je on porodžava. Kod ulaza u ministarstvo prosvjete ne plazi u ime HSS, nego u ime cijeloga naroda. Ne unosiš samo svoju dušu nego i dušu cijeloga naroda. Ona je nama zajednička. Ja je poznajem. Narod je suveren. Demokracija ne može praviti kompromisa s idejama koje su protivne narodnoj suverenosti. Kada se Radić sprenao da ode stavili su mu novinari nekoliko pitanja. Na upit jednog beogradskog novinara, da li će Radić srednje radi niknuti neke svinske univerze u žrnji, našto mu je dr. Krnjević doviknuo: »Sutite!« i predsjednik HSS kluba Karla Kovačević prilazi novinarnima i ljuto se objašnjava. Novinari odlaze djelomično ljutiti, a djelomično raspoloženi od ovih incidenta na kraju Radićeva espoziceja.

Rasprava o carinskoj tarifi.

Većina odbije sve predloge opozicije.

u BEOGRAD, 18. studenoga. U jutrošnjoj sjednici sekcije za carinsku tarifu pretresena je grupa pamučne robe. Opozicija se tražila, da se pamuk uvozi bez carine kao i pamučno predivo, ali je većina taj zahtjev otklonila. Većina je odbila i zahtjev za uvažanje ribarskih mreža bez carine, pa čak ni onda, ako te mreže uvoze ribarske zadruge. Većina je ostavila također visoke carine na uvoz kudjele, lana i vune. Samo je na predlog opozicije povišena stavka za uvoz čipaka. Kod partije o svili napadala je opozicija slobodan uvoz svile, zatražila slobodan uvoz pamuka. Vlada većina ipak ostaje kod svoga. Udarena je tarifa jedino na siloviti svilu, a u vezi s time povišane su razmjerno stavke i na druge svilene artikle, ipak će biti svila po ovoj carinskoj tarifi jeftinija od pamučne i vunenog robe.

Na popoldnevnoj sjednici raspravljene su carine na šesire, na kišobrane i sunčobrane. Prijedlog, da se snizi carina na fesove nije većina prihvatila. Isto tako nije uvažila većina ni prijedlog domaće industrije šesira, jer i onako ta industrija u glavnom je vezana na prečanske krajeve.

Iduća je sjednica zakazana za sutra u 4.30 poslije podne.

Zašto je demisionirao Vukičević. Pašićev lahudi pjev.

u ZAGREB, 18. studenoga. Prema informacijama Vašega dopisnika demisijski je ministar prosvjete uslijedio pod uplivom vrlo uvažanih političkih krugova sa svrhom, da se izazove demisijski cirkulacijni val i da se Nikola Pašić eliminiira iz politike. Radikalni se je klub spremao, da glase povjerenje Velji Vukičeviću, čime bi Pašić bio desavuiran i indirektno prisiljen da demisionira. Pašić bi usprkos toga imao dobiti mandat za sastav nove vlade ali ga ne bi niklo podupro, pa bi vlada bila povjerenja Ljubi Jovanoviću. Međutim je Pašić uspio da osujtiti i ovu kombinaciju, samo se u političkim krugovima drži, da je to njegov posljednji uspjeh. S druge strane opet tvrdi, da je demisijska Vukičevićeva bila zato izazvana, da se napravi mjesta Stjepanu Radiću, koji nije htio da primi resor ministarstva socijalne politike.

Saziv financijskog odbora.

u BEOGRAD, 18. studenoga. Financijski odbor sazvan za je 20. o. mi u sjednici Narodne skupštine na 27. To znači da će u današnji dan razmatrati uvažnost i opozicija odbora o ulima odvojena ministarstva.

Konačni rezultat izbora u Češkoslovačkoj. Značajna pobijeda Slovača.

u PRAG, 18. studenoga. Prema službenim rezultatima vlada je na posljednjem izborima dobila 158 mandata, ali samo u slučaju, ako u vladi koaliraju nje i obrnuta strana. Opozicija bez obrnuta ima 142 mandata. Prema tome bi vlada s obrnucima imala većinu od 15 glasova. Kako se govori, parlament bi imao da zapične na dan 27. o. mi. U političkom se krugu govori prave kombinacije u novu vladu. S velikim strahom laiciraju se vjesti, da bi se imala stvoriti koalicija sa nemačkim i mađarskim strankama. Lidove Liste misli, pa bi u vladu trebali ići Hlinkin slavačka stranka, koja je doživjela većinsku pobijedu na izborima. Međutim izabla mlavostrančnik, da će se prosvjetno obrazovati čovjek koji bi bio.

u PRAG, 18. studenoga. »Pravo Lidu« naročito se raduje katastrofalnom porazu Kramarževih demokratiz tvrdi, da je ova stranka tipični predstavnik socijalne i radikalne netolerantnosti. Socijalističko »Česko Slova« misli, da je pobijeda katolike meke stranke najvažniji moment u ovom izborima.

u PRAG, 18. studenoga. Kod izbora u Senatu dobili su mađarski nacionalisti dva mandata, a mađarski brćanski socialisti i narodni. Čitava češka strana općenito komunicira većnu pobijedu Hlinkine stranke i pobjedu Vredara i Nizencina na izborima, na ističe, da bez ovih tih grupa ne će biti više moguće vladati u Češkoslovačkoj.

Hlinkin glavni organ »Slovač« donosi na uvodnom mjestu članak: »Slovači žive i živeći će, u kojemu komentira većnu pobijedu Slovača na izborima. Lid komentira, da je dosta slovačka bespravna i ako se je hteli po stoji niti narodi.

Bratšavski »Grüing Botes« veli da je na ovim izborima nacionalistička politika praskih vlastodržaca doživjela veliki poraz i da je nemoguće misliti opravdanu zahtjeve slovačkoga naroda.

Incident na konferenciji poklarsa.

u PARIS, 18. studenoga. Na konferenciji poklarsa došlo je do neugodnog incidenta s maršalom Fochom na pitanje: da li je Nemacka u slučaju razaranja zemlja svoje obveze, kazao je Foch, da nije. Na pitanje o ispraznjenju kolinske zone nije maršal htio dati nikakova obavješćenja, jer da je on samo tehnički savjetnik. Na to je nastupio dvorana.

Male vijesti.

u PARIS, 18. studenoga. Pri svom dolasku u Pariz susreo se je general Sarail s novim designiranim civilnim komesarom za Siriju Louvencom, kojemu je prištinio dozu do ostrog sjedanja među njima.

u RIM, 18. studenoga. Danas je započela sjednica komore uz velike ovacije Mussolini.

u BERLIN, 18. studenoga. Njemački diplomatski savjet održao je dana sjednicu na kojoj se zaključilo, da se ne pismu za ratifikaciju locarinskih konvencija.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Zemunu.

Svečana priredba zemunskih Hrvata. Zgromun, 17. studenog. — Na mušketirskoj točki hrvatske domovine, u gradu Zemunu, proslavit će se u nedjelju 22. o. m. smenu na Tisućgodšnjicu hrvatske državnosti i krunisanje prvog hrvatskog kralja Tomislava. Ova proslava prireduje zemunsko Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo "Tomislava" uz sudjelovanje svih Hrvata grada Zemuna. Raspored je svečanosti ovaj: u 10 sati svečani služba Božja na glazbenom jeziku. Staroslavensku svetu misu pjeva mladoliki zbor HPD "Tomislava". Poslije sv. mise održavane suomen ploče na rkt. župnoj crkvi. Navече u "Hotel Centralu" svečani koncert s ovim rasporedom: 1. Proslava govori dr. Zivko Bertić; 2. Novak "Hrvatskoj"; 3. Tropš: "Budi zdrava domovino!"; 4. Novak: "Doma kras Sve pjeva muški zbor HPD "Tomislava". Poslije toga prikazivat će se pjesnički prikaz dr. Zdenke Smečka: "Na Duvanjskom polju", koje će izvoditi znanjci Hrvata. Tako će i Zemun pokazati da još nas ima, ima još Hrvata.

Razno iz Vukovara.

Dvojica vokalna Muzera. — Danas raste, — Ljubavna "Radničkog doma". — Krvavo "trafika". Vukovar, 17. studenog. — Inčer se prilivao redarstava Jakov Schneider, ratar iz Berkla, koji je predložio ubio vukovarskog radnika Josipa Muzera iz Matu, što nije skrenulo kolima u kanal pred pianin Berčanina. Usmrtno ga je veliki nožem, koji je predložio kupio na kamin u Vukovaru. Služit je to mlađi (pred 14 dana vraćati se iz vojske) svjete spremna na slo. Inčer je u pravi redarstava bio na snovodu pok. Muzera i onako se upravo činilo. — Posljednji je dana počeo Danuv naglo rasti. Danas je vodostaj 206 cm. — Oduka glede likvidacije "Radničkog doma" u Vukovaru, ponašanje glede snimaka prvobitne drške, postala je pravoprednom, te će uskoro biti razpisana nova licitacija. — U nedjelju u noći zbilje su se u Vukovaru tri tučnjava u gostionicama na "trafikama" između vukovarskih mladića, a sve zbog djevočaka. Ina ih lakše, a i teže ranjeni od noža.

Općinski namet u Voćinu i okolici.

Za 1000% veći nego u Osijeku. Voćina, 17. studenog. — Čitamo u "Hrv. Listu", kako se u gradskom zastupstvu u Osijeku vode ozbiljne rasprave o tome, da će gradski namet iduće godine postojati sa 75% na 100%, a novčadi čak i na 160%! I to zbog elektrifikacije u trajanju od 3-4 godine. A šta bi Osječani rekli, kad bi plaćali 900%, 1200% ili 1500% općinskog nameta kao mi u Voćini u susjednim općinama? Da mi plaćamo toliko namet kao Osječani, mi bi već davno elektrificirali cijela naša okolica.

Nevrljeme u okolici St. Petrovogstela.

Poslava u Posavlju. St. Petrovogstelo, 17. studenog. — Jesen se primako kralu, a s njom nestaje i topli dana i ljiljenje vremena. Nastupa hladno i kišovito vrijeme. Ovih je dana u našoj okolici vladalo strašno nevriljeme. Gmilo i stevalo kao sred ljeta i uz to takovi pljusci, da je sve vodom zalvano. Plojci su takvi nabijeli, da je bilo šteta ne samo selcima na plitoviti mljaza, nego i mljavinama i mjestima, koja su bliže položena. Osobito stradava naša Posavina, jer Sava neprestano raste, na had se i ona zalije, bit će stradanje još veće. Širomošni seljaci sa strahom gledaju, kakim im vođa sve odnasa, ali si pomodi ne moze. Nacitili su na nevjera ljudi, na jut ovo prirodno zlo još više doka smučuje. Jest smučena je, da će je teško što moći više razbiti.

Nar. zast. dr Buć u Zupanji.

Pouzdan sastanak. — Osveta Radčevce nofitka. Zupanja, 17. studenog. — U nedjelju 15. o. m. došao je nezadano u Zupanju narodni zastupnik dr Stjepan Buć sa starim našim borcem Matom Babogredcem iz Bošnjaka i Antom Pavičićem iz Dakova. Održali su pouzdani sastanak u Hrvatskoj seljačkoj oklopicu, koja je bila čupkom puna seljaka. Prisustvovalo ih je preko 150. I svi jednodušno osudili sadanju politiku St. Radčića, istaknuli svoje simpatije za Hrvatski seljački republikanski savez.

Velike kiše u Požeškoj kotlini.

Zrva snoubite Vekranke. Pozeza, 17. studenog. — Ove zadnje nedjelje padala je silna kiša, osobito u zapadnom dijelu Požeške doline. Orlava je nabujala i razlila se, a goristi su počeli slioviti jeru u miru. Kod sela se Trenkova sastaje potok Stražemanka s Vekrankom, koja sada postala ječa i silnita te opasna i po ljudski život. Tako je u selu Novi Mihaljevi stradalo jedan ljudski život. Neki Josip Kupfer, starac od 70 god. iz Novih Mihaljevaca, vraćao se iz Trešnjavca sa svatova od svoje kćeri, pa kad se u svom selu pralio preko brvi na Vekranki, rane u bukicu, koja se odnese. Nakon dva dana našli su ga mrvica gdje visi na brani jednog mlina.

Otmica djevošte u Lačarku.

Ukrati se u carskoj krom. Mitrovića, 17. studenog. — Kod snobnog stola u Mitrovici bilo je ovih dana svidene troici mladića iz Lačarka, Ranku Vladaviljeviću, Paš Vuletiću i Trivnu Tarčaku, zbog slučajstva otmice djevošte bez znanja njenih roditelja. Nih su se trojica vozili odnoga jutra kolima iz Lačarka u Radince. Putem su nastali 17-godišnji dječak Stano Marković, koja je nosila pjeteke mljeka u Mitrovicu. Kad su je nastigli, Ranko je iz kola zgrabio s ceste i bacu u kolu, te je silom odveo do Radince, gdje je te u kufuruzima navodno uz prisnost drugova objavio, a predveće silom odnoga svojoj kći u Lačarak i zadržao je kod sebe 3 dana. Snd ih je svu trojicu negdio svakog na 3 mjeseca lišena slobode zbog otizice. Bili su otmice i zbog silovanja Stane u kufuruzima, ali ih je sud radi toga rlebio.

Elektrifikacija grada Osijeka.

Električni tramvaj i Novi grad.

Nakon borbe, koja se vodila decenijama i poslije mnogogodišnjih vijećanja i projektiranja, dolazi ipak naš grad Osijek do neophodno nužnog modernog prometala — električnog tramvaja. Neču da se osvrćem na ono što je bilo i što se još uvijek poduzimlje da se osjeti ovaj velevažni pothvat naše gradske općine, jer, a to je glavno i najvažnije, s izvedbom se je elektrifikacije počelo i ona će se izvesti. Da je do toga došlo imamo u prvom redu da zahvalimo našem dičnom i agibnom gradonačelniku g. dru Henglu koji je slavito prijete potrebe našega grada i izeo si za zadaću da ih izvede.

Kako rekoli, s izvedbom se je elektrifikacije, odnosno električnog tramvaja već započelo, čemu se raduje cjelokupno osječko građanstvo. No, čin se, da tu radost ne dijele jednako svi osječki građani. Jedan dio grada i to građani Novoga grada još ne znaju hoće li i oni participirati, kod te blagodati ili ne. G. je ministar saobraćaja namiriješio, da tramvajska pruga za Novi grad ne smije preći preko željezničke pruge državnih željeznica. Time je stavio naše gradske zastupstvo pred jedan problem. Problem zato, jer je svaki izlaz iz te neugodne situacije vrlo skup na pr.: podvožnjak ili oblaženje željezničkih pruga kolodvorja.

Ja to i sam priznajem, ali naglašujem, da se može i mora naći izlaza iz te neugodne situacije. Moj je predlog, da se, ako g. ministar saobraćaja ne promjeni izdane odluke, izgradi zasnovana električna pruga u Novi grad s prekidanjem kod gornjeg Osječkog kolodvora na Novogradskoj cesti. Ljudi bi u tom slučaju morali doći pješke da predu preko željezničke pruge, ali napred bi naglasni princip bio ipak postignut. Da ne bude pako eventualne smetnje, može se preko rečenih pruga sagraditi i most, što je i onako već odavno potrebno. Time bi, po mom mišljenju, taj problem bio i riješen. Ja zastupam i zastupam ču do krajnjih granica stauovite, da se električna pruga ima izgraditi u Novi grad, jer je to: 1. već zaključeno; 2. jer su Novogradski iđ'okopravni građani s ostalim građanima grada; 3. paron Gradsoga vrta, koji bi u protivnom slučaju bio osuden na sigurnu propast i 4. jer razvoj grada Osijeka leži južno od pruga drž. željeznica i lijevo i desno od Vuk-

varske ceste, gdje se već i sada pokazuje intenzivna građevna djelatnost, n. pr. zapadno od Pillerovog paromlina i oko novogradskog groblja. Tamo su na pr. u roku od nepotpune dvije godine nikle cijele ulice i to tako reći na račun budućeg električnog tramvaja.

Ne spoj li se pako Novi grad električnim tramvajem s ostalim dijelovima grada, zamrilit će ubrzo započeta građevna djelatnost. Ljudi će se i dalje morati obračati krajnim periferijama Gornjeg i Donjega grada i time će se naš grad još više razvući, a u sredini će se grada napasivati kao do sada krave i ovce, Zar to ne bi bilo besmisleno i neljepo? Kraj ovakog se stanja grad Osijek ne bi nikada mogao ubrojiti među moderne i civilizirane gradove Evrope.

Budućnost razvoja leži kako već rekoh na onim praznim zemljištima oko Vukovarske ceste i onima oko željezničke pruge Osijek-Dalji do Donjega grada.

Svaki čovjek, koji si može predstaviti sliku našeg grada u budućnosti, kad će zemljište bivših bedema biti parkirano, i to moderno parkirano, i okolo tog modernog i veličanstvenog parka vidi pustoše, podire barake, razna stovarišta drva, puste plohe — ni livada, ni oranica — pune korova i drača, razna smetišta i t. d., taj će se bezuvjetno zauzeti zato da Novi grad dobije električni tramvaj. Tako i nikako drukčije izgledat će naš moderni Osijek, ako se Novi grad ne spoji električnim tramvajem s ostalim dijelovima grada. — Kako bi izgledao u protivnom slučaju to, mislim, da je svakome jasno i nije potrebno govoriti.

Po mom mišljenju, ne smije sadanje gradsko zastupstvo za volju te zabrane ili za volju eventualno prijedbnje neizgrađenjem novogradske pruge nikako da zapane u istu pogrčku kao prijašnja gradska zastupstva, jer bi se ta Stedna, čueto osvetlila time što bi se na taj način zadano snirni udarac razvoju našega grada. O tome bak. mogu samo da huncaju ljudi neobaviješteni — bi novogradsko električna pruga bila pasivna i mogu samo da huncaju ljudi neobaviješteni — protivnici svakog napretka.

Dragutin Gasteiger, gradski zastupnik.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOVEDANCI.

19. studenog.

1202. Enrico Dandolo zauze mlje Zadar. — 1860. Otvoreno hrvatsko gospodarsko i šumarsko učilište u Križevcima.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: "Knez Bonmarche", opereta, izvan predbroje. Početak u 8 sati na veče. U Urhina-Kinu: "Uho da" u II. činova. Film prikazuje borbu za oslobođenje Amerike sa junakom Washingtonom. Početak u 8 i 8.45 sati na veče. Pristop mladeži dozvoljen.

Noćni lekarničku službu vrše od 16. do uključivo 22. o. m. u Gornjem gradu: lekarnica Tarnik (Kolodvorska ulica); u Donjem gradu: lekarnica Borbač (Cvjetkova ulica).

Elektrifikacija. Stručnjaci poduzeća, koja izvođe elektrifikaciju, dogotovili su snimke za rasvjetnu električnu mrežu, pa će se prema njima u najkraće vrijeme sastaviti nacrt za podjeelu stupaca, svjetiljki, odvoda i t. d.

Koncert dakovačke vatrogasne glazbe. Javljaju nam iz Dakova, da će čuvena glazba Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva u Dakovu prirediti sredinom prosinca o. g. koncert u Narodnom kazalištu u Osijeku. Ova je glazba igrala letos u Osijeku dva puta s izvrsnim uspjehom. U glazbenim krugovima važi kao najbolja u državi. Prizodom zadnjeg gostovanja osječke opere u Dakovu, ravnatelj je opere g. Mirski javno priznao (gdje je imao samo polovicu glazbe), da je glazba izvrsna i da bi on bio stajan, kad bi imao takvu glazbu u kazalištu. Najavljenim koncertom priredit će ova odlučna glazba rjedaok umjetnički užitek osječkom građanstvu, a mi poduzvratimo naše Dakovčane i kličemo im: Dobro nam došli!

Vjenčanje. Gđica Ada Cvitičićeva, učiteljica u Petrijevcima i g. madžmar Ladišlav pl. Roszogy vjenčat će se danas u Petrijevcima.

Vjenčanje. Gđica Ružica Milankova iz Osijeka i g. Žorž Kononov vjenčali su se u Beogradu. 8364-1

Liječnik dr Karlo Ornstein otputovao je na duže vrijeme u Paris, te će ponovno otvorene cjelokupne kao i rentgenološke prakse svojedobno objaviti. 14648-1

Koncert "Kuhača" u Đurđevcu. HPD "Kuhača" priređuje u subotu 28. o. m., naveče, koncert u Đurđevcu, u tamošnjem "Radničkom domu". Koncert priređuje pjevačka sekcija "Kuhača".

Otkup poreza na vino za god. 1926. Inčer je u magistratu bila rasprava između predstavnika gradske općine i financijskog erara glede otkupa poreza na vino za god. 1926. Gradsku su općinu zastupala g. g. gradonačelnik dr Hengl te grads. zastupnici Lajpcrg i Dimitrijević, a financijski erar g. g. financ. savjetnik Jurčić i financ. komesar Pavlović. Postignut je sporazum i sklopljena nagodba, po kojoj će gradska općina za god. 1926. platiti uime otkupa prava pobiranja državnoga poreza na vino svotu od 500 tisuća dinara, dakle za 80.000 D manje nego ove (1925.) godine. Otkup je manji s razloga toga, što konsum vina uslijed opće stagnacije neprestano pada. Postignuta će se nagodba poslati ministarstvu financija na perfekuriranje.

Štrajk na trgovačkoj akademiji. Istraga se povodom štrajka na trgovačkoj akademiji vodi dalje. Dok se istraga ne završi ne će biti obuke u III. i IV. tečaju te škole.

Hrvatski Sokoli na proslavi Tisućgodšnjice u Habjanovcima. Na zamolbu odbora za priredbu proslave Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u selu Habjanovcima, koja će biti u nedjelju 22. o. mj. prisustvovati će proslavi veće izaslanstvo Hrvatske sokolske župe Strossmayerove i gorjogradskog «Hrvatskog sokola» u Osijeku.

Molbe za obročno otplatu poreza. Molbe za obročno oplaćivanje poreza tećvarine III. razreda kao i poreza na poslovni promet sastavljaju se u uredu Obirnog zbora počan od jučer, od 8—2 sata po podne i trajat će 8 dana. Upozoruju se svi obrtnici grada Osijeka da izvole sa sobom donijeti porezni arak, kao i zadaju opomenu poreznog urada, te eventualnu skorašnju uplatu, da se tada izmogne izračunati od čistoga dobitka 6-mjesečna, 8-mjesečna i 12-mjesečno obročno oplaćivanje. Svaki obrtnik-porezovnik ima politiku sa sobom biljež od 5 dinara za molbu, koja će se otpisati oblasti.

Tečajstveni ljudi u okolini. Jučer smo javili, da se u prirovi kr. redarstvenog povjereništva nalaze nekakvi ljudi, koji su okovani u teške okove. Redarstvo o njima nije davalo nikakvih obavještenja. Koliko smo doznali, radi se tu o dva čovjeka, koji su namješteni na državnom kolodvoru u Gornjem gradu. Noćas su ta dva čovjeka, okovani u okove (po togama i rukama) otuđili u 10.20 sati noći beogradskim vlakom u Beograd, u pratnji jednog redarstvenog agenta i jednog redara. S njima je istim vlakom otputovao u Beograd i šef redarstva g. T. Učan. Koliko smo informirani, napaštani su ova dva čovjeka zbog vrlo važnih stvari, koje se u interesu istrage drže u najvećoj tajnosti.

Dioničarska društva i gradski namet. Primitivo od predstavnik dioničkih društava: Prigodom predjucerašnje rasprave predstavnik dion. društava i g. gradonačelnika izneseni su neki podatci o porezima koji će i šire građanstvo kao dioničare pojedinih poduzeća zaninati. G. je gradonačelnik izvjestio, da za buduću odmjernu gradskog nameta uglavnomne služe sljedeće porezne osnovice: Zemljarina dinara 35.000, kućarina 1.538.000, tećvarina III. razr. 1.335.000, tećvarina IV. razr. privatni namještenici 120.000, tećvarina od poduzeća na osnovu propisa iz god. 1922. 1.331.000, tećvarina III. razr. od taničijma 146.308, tećvarina I. i II. razr. 74.000, kamatovni poraz 11.882, idealna kućarina 501.556. Za god. 1926. iznašat će porezna osnovica oko 7.000.000 a od toga otpada na dion. društva po raznim vrstama poreza oko 3.600.000 dakle ravno polovica. Namještenici dion. društva plaćaju osnovni porez od okruglo Din. 1.200.000 a ostali privatni namještenici tek oko 120.000 dinara, dočim svi trgovci, obrtnici, odvjetnici, liječnici i t. d. na tec. III. razreda plaćaju Dinara 1.335.000. Od Dinara 100.000 dohotka plaća gradskog nameta: zemljoradnik dinara 400, kucevlasnik 6.720, činovnik dion. društva 7.400, privatni činovnik 3.700, trgovac obrtnik 2.666, radnik 400, a dion. društva 11.200. Tu se dakle vidi nerazmjernje opterećenja gradskim nametom pojedinih vrsti porezovnika. Nerazmjerno je, da svi porezovnici plaćaju jednaki klinč nameta na je potrebno da se uvedu razni klinč, tako da percentualno svi porezovnici jednaka plaćaju gradski namet.

Veselica «Hrvatskog sokola». Hrvatski sokoli u Gornjem gradu priređuju u subotu 28. o. mj. veselice u svratištu «Central», spojeni s koncertom i pliosom za društvene članove i zavjnim predavanjem o zdravlju (g. Mohr). — Na 6. prosinca priređuje društvo u sokolnici nikolijsko veće za djecu i naraštaj.

Zajam gradske općine. Jučer su jednoj odvadašnoj podružnici interesiranog novčanog zavoda u Zagrebu stigli knjižbeni spis, punkto zajma od 54 pol mil. dinara, koji je gradska općina zaključila kod zagrebačkih novčanih zavoda. Zajam će se odmah realizirati.

Gradilišta za željezne kuće. Danas u 3 sata po podne, neposredno pred sjednicom gradskog samoupravnog odbora, održat će se sjednica gradskog gradnevnog odbora na kojoj će se raspraviti pitanje gradilišta za kuće željezne konstrukcije. Pošto se takve kuće nisu od sada gradile, nisu za njih predviđeno gradilišta u regulatornoj osnovi grada, pa će se to sada učiniti. Predmet će doći pred sknštinu gradskog zastupstva.

Drava raste. Drava kod Osijeka još uvijek raste, iako je u gornjem toku počela opadati. Jučer je u Osijeku porasla za 14 cm. Vodostaj je sinoć bio 384 cm iznad nule. Jučer je opet valjala bezbrojne sječene ciepanice iz šume grofa Draškovića. Kod Jelengrada je odnijela oko 150 hvatnih bakovih ciepanica, vlasništvo g. Franje Freimutha, gostioničara iz Osijeka (Strossmayerova ulica). Ljudi drva hvataju u čamcima, ali ih mnogo odnosi rijeka prema Alimašu. Jučer oko 3 sata po podne, ranjela je struja jednog dječaka s čamcem na parobrodarsko pristanište u Gornjem gradu. Čamac je udario u šteg i prevrnuo se, a dječak ispio u Dravu i ronio između štega i štega na kraj pristaništa, gdje su ga izvukli iz vode i spasilu od užasne smrti.

Proširenje vatrogasnog vodovoda. Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo u Gornjem gradu zatražilo je od gradskog poglavarstva dozvolu za proširenje vodovodne mreže svoga vodovoda. Radnje bi se imale izvesti u tri puta. Još ove godine proširo bi se vodovod od Županjske ulice kroz Reiserova do Zrinjeveca, a odande na Prilaz do Kačičeve ulice. Na proljeće bi izgradili Kačičevom, Reiserovom, Kolodvorskom do Gundulićeve ulice, nadalje Gunduličevom i Sunčanom do Desarićine ulice. U ljetu iduće godine izvele bi se radnje Desarićinom ulicom do Županjske.

Sudjenje gradskom redaru A. Adamecu. Jučer je kod sudb. stola bila rasprava protiv gradskog redara Aleksandra Adameca zbog teške tjelesne ozljede na štem pekarskog pomoćnika Milo Popovića. Slučaj se desio prošle godine u Ružini ulici pred gostionicom pok. Nacc Krvarića. U gostionici je došlo do izgređa radi pjevanja raznih pjesama, na je s tim u vezi redar Adamec posekao sabljom pekara Popovića. Ozljeda je kvalificirana kao teška i redar je radi toga suspendiran od službe. Na jučerašnjem se raspravi brani Adamec, da je posekao Popovića u nužnoj obrani, jer da je ovaj potegao na nj nož. Popović to poriče. Rasprava je odgođena radi preslušanja novih svjedoka.

**ILONKA KAPRONCZAY
ANTUN THÜR
ZAKUČENI
OSIM SVAKE DALJNE OBAVIJESTI
DARDA U MJESECU STUDENOM 1925.**

Povišenje vodovodne pristolbe. Kako je javljeno, zatražilo je Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo povišenje vodovodnih pristolbi (17.50 Din godišnje po izljevu) našto je pogon vodovoda produžen od 9—11 sati noći. Na ovu je molbu pozvalo gradsko poglavarstvo oglasiti sve komumente vodovoda da daju svoje mišljenje o produženju pogona 7-novišci pristolbe. Na oglas tu stavlili prigovor: g. veliki župan za županjsku zgradu, —Gramina d. d. i Jugobanka, jer je tima zgradama nepotrebnu vodu do 11 sati u noći. Poglavarstvo će u tom smislu donijeti odluku.

Obuka u segrskim školama. U nedjelju 22. o. mj. bit će sjednica odbora za nadzor gornjogradske segrske škole u Jägerovoj ulici, na kojoj će se ustanoviti vrijeme obuke u segrskoj školi. — Za ponedjeljak 23. o. mj. u 4 sata po podne, sazvan je sastanak obrtnika iz Gornjeg grada i Tvrdje, čiji segriti uamarno polaze školu. Sastanak će se održati u Obirnom zboru. Pozvana g. g. obrtnici upozoruju se, da bezuvjetno dođu na sastanak, da se ustanovi, zašto segriti nisu redovno dolazili u školu.

Duševo rastrjstvo. U odvadašnju je bolnicu dopremilen V. E. iz Dakova, kod kojega su se pojavili simtomi duševnog rastrjstva. Ostavljen je na motrenju u bolnici.

Izvještaj o vremenu.

IZVJEŠTAJ METEOROLOŠKE STANICE U OSIEJKU.

17.—18. studena.	21. st. 7. st.	14. sat
tlak srednje	76.1	76.8
visina po Čajliću	6.9	5.4
vlaga zraka %	95	94
neoblača (0—10)	10	10
vjetar (najveć 0—12)	NE 3	N 4
Oberina za 24 sata =	38 mm kise.	

Prognoza:
Danis (19. studena) bit će pretežno vedro. Temperatura će znatno pasti. Vjetar umjeren.



Ubojice u rukama pravde. Sefiaci Teodor i Antun Serh (taču i sin), koji su u ponedjeljak ubili u Bircovcu momka Banu Silda rana i ratim nesital iz sela, ulvačeni su po oružanima te predani jučer sudu, stolu u Osijek.

Likvidacija privatnih zavoda za namještenje. Gradsko je poglavarstvo otkazalo s 31. prosinca o. g. sve izdane koncesije za privatne namjebene zavode. Počan od Nove Godine dielovat će u toj struci prije kratkog vremena osnovano društvo za zaposlivanje koje bi imalo djelovati kao burza rada. Iznimku je poglavarstvo učinilo jedino za zavod g. Davida Fischera, koji posjeduje koncesiju od ministarstva socijalne politike i ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova, jer mu je dozvoljena izdana kao ratnom invalidu pak je dragovoljno odustao od državne potpore, koja mu pripada kao invalidu. Prema tome čemo imati burzu rada i konc. zavod g. Davida Fischera kao namjebene posredovnice. 14.633-1

Odiel bečkog štrajka. Nekoji su osječki kranarski obrtnici naručili kranu iz Beča za ovu sezonu. Medutin kako je sada tamo izbio štrajk carskih činovnika, saopzemo je osječkim obrtnicima, da se naručena roba ne će moći pravovremeno otpremiti. Potraje li štrajk duže vremena dočekat će mnogi Osječani snijeg bez kranu.

Dar siromašnom činovniku. G. S. N. iz Nornanaca darovao je za siromašnog činovnika s devetoro djece Din. 40.—. Novac je položen u upravi «H. L.».

Jelica Kozlika — «Dječica Orleanška». Ovih je dana otpremljen iz Osijeka transport kažnjentica u žensku kaznionicu u Zagreb. Među kažnjenicama je bila i neka stara Hercegovka Jelica Kozlika, velika varalica i džepokradica, poznata po tamnicama i suđovima pod imenom «Dječica Orleanška». Kad su kažnjentice stigle u tamnicu, pregledala ih je predstojnica kaznionice Č. S. Vernerija, pa spazivši Kozliku, rekla je: «O, gledaj naše ljubice, opet k nama došla!» — «Nije ona ljubica, već Jelica!» — upozorio je oznički stražar iz Osijeka. I tu se ispostavilo, da je Jelica Kozlika odsjedia u zagrebačkoj kaznionici 2 godine pod krivim imenom: ljubica Mirković. Sad je ne samo izgubila pravu na vječni dopust nego će još biti i kažnjena za krivo ime.

Odvjetnička pisarna dra Alberta Städtlera nalazi se na trgu Kralja Petra br. 3 (svratište Central). 14619-2

Riblju večeru i svježe kobasice priređuje danas 19. o. mj. u večer «Sriemski podrum», Osijek I. Strossmayerova ul. 31. 14647-1

PROIZVODI SU OSJECKE TVORNICE KOZA D. D. ROBA PRIZNATE KARVOČE. Svaki je komad providen zakonom zaštićenim TROUGLASTIM ZASTITNIM ZNAKOM.

Nastriješen kriomčar. Duro Besmerenti, trgovac iz Mikloševca kod Vukovara, koji je prošle nedjelje nastriješio sveterca Milosa Bugarskog i bio radi toga napušen, pušten je jučer iz istražnog zatvora osječkog suda, stola.

Budilnice u velikom izboru. Drag. Hezger i brat, Osijek I. Kapucinska 4 4965-50

«Tarifoklometar» u novom izdanju. Nastupom nove tarife od 1. listopada 1925. na željeznicama kraljevine SHS nastalo je u toku mjeri promjena kod starog izdanja «Tarifoklometra» tako, da bi nove nadopune i preinake učinile knjigu nepraktičnom za brzu uporabu. Stoga je g. Ljudevit Kirelichmacher, čin. drž. željeznica u Osijeku, odlučio izdati posve novo izdanje svog već poznatog i u praksi valjanim se pokazanog djela «Tarifoklometar» i to na bazi izračunavanja najjeftinijeg podvoza u svakoj relaciji svih željezničkih stanica. Knjiga će doći u početku prosinca o. g. u štampu, te će se satio u najavljenim narudžbama odgovarajućim količinama dati štampati, zato valje narudžbe kod autora (Osijek, Gundulićeva ulica 18) do mjeseca prosinca pripisati. Cijena je knjizi 150 dinara, koja će se prigodom priprahašnja isto potrošem izravnavati.

VINOGRADARI!
2—3 godišnje razsadnike i korjenom
1 godišnje amerikanke loze s korjenom
i plitke divljake svake rase kao i plimente 2—3 godišnje vočke truze inoze
se naručiti kod 14484-4

Ladislava Sevara, Preporararad 10.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 750 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONOVIJENJA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно - - - - - D 50.—

BROJ 259. (1676.)

OSIJEK, SUBOTA 21. STUDENOGA 1925.

14. GODINA VI.

Sjednica plenuma financijskog odbora.

Expozé ministra financija. — Radić pokazuje osobitu brigu za Srbiju

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Danas prije pođne održana je sjednica plenuma financijskoga odbora. Na njoj je ministar financija održao očekivani ekspozé, samo što taj ekspozé nikako nije bio u onaj opseg isčekivanja. Politički su krugovi naime očekivali, da će to biti jedan stvaran ekspozé u kojemu će ministar financija dati objašnjenje za svoj zakonski prijedlog o dvanaestina za prosinac—ožujak. Međutim je g. ministar financija u glavnom uzeo zakonski projekt kako je izišao iz štampae, pa ga je listao od glave do glave napominjući što koja glava sadržava. Ekspozé je napravio neugodan utisak na glavni odbor i nije nikoga zadovoljio. Značajno je, da u novome zakonskome projektu o dvanaestinama ima i stavaka koje se odnose na ministarstvo prosvjete, a koje su unesene na intervenciju novoga ministra prosvjete.

Među tim stavkama, koje je Radić isposlovaio nalaze se i: plaće i honorari neukaznom glumačkom i teatralnom osoblju od milijun dvjestotine pedeset hiljada dinara. Isto tako je po njegovoj intervenciji uneseno 150.000 Din za osnivanje muzeja kralja Petra u Beogradu. 150.000 dinara za osnivanje visoke trgovačke škole u Beogradu, 170.000 dinara za pomoć Sokolskoj župi u Skoplju da dovrši Sokolski Dom. Za pomoć materinskom Srpskom udruženju u Beogradu doznačeno je 200.000 dinara, ma da Hrvat-

skim sličnim društvima, kao što su »Koljevka« i »Materinstvo« u Zagrebu nije ništa dano. Ministar financija uzima za troškove oko slobodne zone u Solunu jedan i pol milijun dinara. Za nabavku odijela organima financijske kontrole votirano je pet milijuna dinara.

U ovom se dvanaestinama nikako ne vide tragovi da bi radićevski ministri uplivali i nešto isposlovali za naše hrvatske krajeve i hrvatske institucije. Dr Zarić je kod utvrđivanja dnevnoga reda prigovara što nije na današnji dnevni red predsjednik stavio i one predmete kojima je u skupštini odglasana hitnost, naročito za prijedlog dra Bazale da se činovnicima isplate dužni dodaci, nadalje za prijedlog dra Bazale o uređenju mirovina krunskih penzionera i predlog dra Lovrića o pomoći posradalima od poplave. Dr Zarić pita predsjednika hoće li to metnuti na dnevni red buduće sjednice kako bi se ti predmeti raspravljali zajedno s dvanaestinama, da se uzimaju u dvanaestini osigurati za to potrebni krediti. Predsjednik odgovara, da je smatrao da su dvanaestine hitnije od svega, pa da ih je zato stavio na dnevni red, a na budućoj će se sjednici na dnevni red iznijeti i te prijedloge kojima je skupština odglasala hitnost. Dr Sečurov pita, zašto nisu članovima odbora podjeljeni iskazi o prihodima i rashodima. Predsjednik odgovara, da će se do buduće sjednice dostaviti.

Zagrebački radikali u Beogradu.

Tužba na radićevce.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Danas ovdje borave 3 radikalna prvaka iz Zagreba: Uroš Trbojević, dr Miško Radošević i dr Dragan Novak. Došli su se tužiti Pašiću i ostalim prvacima radikalne stranke kako im tobože radićevci svagdje ometaju razvoj akcije za širenje radikalne stranke u Hrvatskoj. Takova ometanja po navodima ove delegacije ne vrše radićevci samo terorom odozdo, nego i iskorišćivanjem vlasti. Oni traže, da se u Hrvatskoj razbistri situacija i odnos između radikala i radićevaca te da se za sve stvari naročito za namještanje i premještanje činovnika obrazuje jedan stranački odbor za Zagreb, koji bi te stvari sporazumno i lojalno riješavao, tako da bude zadovoljstvo na obadje strane. Oni su također obavijestili radikalnu stranku o skupštinama i zborovima, koji bi se imali održati u cilju stvaranja radikalnih organizacija po Hrvatskoj, te će pozvati radikalne prvake da prisustvuju tim zborovima. Oni će u Zagrebu 6. prosinca održati veliki zbor na koji će pozvati samoza Pašića, Ističića, da im je stalo najviše do toga da u Zagrebu održu veliku radikalnu demonstraciju. Osim toga oni su tražili od vodstva stranke, da se riješi i pitanje velikoga župana u Zagrebu.

Kako se čuje, za velikoga župana bio bi kandidat zagrebački advokat dr Miško Radošević, te bivši namjesnik Ernesto Čimić i dr Gabrek. Gabrekovu kandidaturu preporuča sam ministar unutrašnjih poslova Boža Maksimović, dok su druga dvojica tek kandidati radikalne organizacije u Zagrebu. Što radićevci predlažu u ovoj stvari i što namjeravaju učiniti ne zna se ništa, osim ako možda i ovdje nastaju da radikali predlažu i izrenuju.

Radić »smeñuje«.

c. ZAGREB, 20. studenoga. Danas je vršilac dužnosti zagrebačkog velikog župana dobio hrvatski od g. Stjepana Radića po kojemu se imaju odmah održati od rada kod prosvjetnog inspektorata: dr Branko Tkalčić, gradski školski nadzornik Stinae i Andrija Pestiček.

Sjednica ministarskog savjeta.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Danas je ministarski savjet održao sjednicu prije i poslije pođne. Na sjednici je prije pođne biran ukazni odbor ministara t. j. onih koji imaju zadaću da namještau i razmještau činovništvo. U ovaj je odbor izabran: Radić, Sršić, Nikić, Krsta Miletić i Boža Maksimović. Ostalo vrijeme utrošeno je na raspravu o novom budžetu.

Dr Smodlaka stigao u Beograd.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Jutros je u Beograd stigao naš poslanik na Vatikanu dr Smodlaka. On je odmah posjetio ministra vanjskih poslova, da ga informira o najnovijim događajima sa zavodom sv. Jeronima, a posjetio je nakon toga i ministra prosvjete Radića.

Umrla engleska kraljica-majka.

c. LONDON, 20. studenoga. Engleska kraljica Aleksandra udarila je kap. Njezino je stanje kritično.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 20. studenoga. Engleska kraljica majka Aleksandra danas je preminula. Rođena je 8. prosinca 1844. u Kopenhagenu kao kćerka Kristijana IX. Udala se godine 1863. za engleskog kralja Eduarda VII. dok je još bio princ od Walesa. Kraljica je igrala veliku ulogu u pitanju Schlesvíg-Holsteina, gdje je zauzela stanovište protiv bivše kraljevine Pruske. Poslije je nastojala oko toga, da njezinemu Njemačku izolira u svjetskoj politici.

Izvjestaj delegata u Washingtonu.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Danas su na dvoru bili priučeni u audijenciju članovi interparlamentarne konferencije u Washingtonu Velizar Janković i Ljuba Nešić. Oni su kralju upoznali s rezultatima ove konferencije, ističući kao osobiti uspjeh to što su obišli neka naselja naših državljana u Americi. Izvijestili su kralju o radu konferencije i o ulozi naše delegacije na toj konferenciji. Kralj je njihova izlaganja s interesom popratio.

Projekat zakona o iskorišćivanju vodenih snaga.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. U ministarstvu poljoprivrede i voda bit će za koji dan definitivno izrađen novi projekt zakona o iskorišćivanju vodenih snaga. Prvobitno je projekt izmjenjen i ponuđen sa još 10 novih odredaba, a imati će preko 20 članova.

Rasprava o carinskoj tarifi.

v. BEOGRAD, 20. studenoga. Dnas prije pođne održala je sjednicu selekcija financijskog odbora za novu carinsku tarifu. Raspravljalo se o carinskoj tarifi za uvoz na papir i razne papirne preradivine. U glavnom su sve te stvari ostale kako ih je vlada prvobitno predložila u svom nacrtu.

Napuhavanje lašista.

c. RIM, 20. studenoga. Obzirom na događaj koji se je desio jučer za vrijeme Mussolinijeva govora, kada je poslanik Čehi dovukao prema diplomatskoj loži upuću u nu prstom: »Adu je prošla neka gospoda tamo gore zgradu«. Uslied toga se promijela vijest, da će diplomati proučiti radić kod Mussolinija, što je međutim izostalo.

Slovačka Slovacima.

Hilinkina izjava.

c. PRAG, 20. studenoga. Voda Slovačke stranke pater Hilinka izjavio se ovako o izbornom rezultatu: »Mi smo imali prije 11 mandata, a sada ih imademo 24. Naš program će biti kao do sada borba za autonomiju Slovačke. Slovačka pripada Slovacima. Mi tražimo potpunu autonomiju u upravi, pravosuđu i prosvjeti. Mi hoćemo slovačke a ne češke činovnike, jer imademo dosta slovačkih činovnika. Dok ne dobiemo autonomiju ne ćemo stupiti u pregovore s Češima, nego ćemo odbiti svaku suradnju. Za slučaj potrebe smišt ćemo i u kooperaciju s Njemcima, jer je u Slovačkoj za našu stranku i onako glasovalo mnogo Njemaca.«

Irski republikanci napadaju na kazalište.

dp. DUBLIN, 20. studenoga. Jutros u 7 sati dublinsko kinematografsko kazalište u kojem su predstavljali engleski ratni film »Ypern« do temelja je razoreno. Dva su policajca ranjena u času kad su branili zgradu. Treći je policajac ranjen. Eksplozija se čula po cijelom gradu a stakla su na izlozima popicala. To kazalište je već prije bilo napadnuto od republikanaca.

Njemačka će ratificirati locarnske konvencije.

dp. BERLIN, 20. studenoga. Pošto je na konferenciji ministara predsjednika njemačkih državnica postignut sporazum za ratifikaciju locarnskih konvencija i za pristup Njemačke u Savez naroda, smatra se to pitanje za Njemačku riješenim.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Zdencima.

Sve je i najljepša hrvatska seja.
 Orahovića, 19. studenog. — U nedjelju dne 22. o. m. priredile Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo u Zdencima proslavu Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Redom je obilazila U slobodu najveće bitke povelja kroz mjesto. U nedjelju u jutro budnica. U 10 sati sv. služba boža u misnoj kapiteli. Poslije mise predavanje o Tisućgodšnjoj prošlosti naroda hrvatskoga. Popodne je dilantantska predstava u kojoj sudjeluju samo dječje škole u Zdencima. Navече je puška zabava s izlaskom u zgodnosti Pavla Boršića. Orahovići su spremali da u što većem broju posjete susjedno mjesto. Tako će u Hrvatski sokolu, te Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo korporativno prisustvovati proslavi. Hrvatska je misao ovo budna i u najmanju sili. A dok je tako ne bismo se propusti hrvatske narodne ideje i zavijete misli svakoga Hrvata. Biti svoj na svojom!

Manija selenja u Brazilju.

Bolest prelazi od sela na selo.
 Požega, 19. studenog. — Poštasi selenja u Brazilju sauzmle sve više mala po Pečeškoj kotlini. Susjedna sela s onu stranu Pypoka i Hradnje već su napola ispražnjena, a sada ovo ta bolest dođe ovdama. Kako se čula polovica sela Kula seli u novi svijet za srećom. Osim Nijemaca i Mađara počele se spremati i paši ljudi preko oceana. Ovih dana obilazi neki agent okolo nagovarajući ljude na selenje u San Paolo. Sprema se mnogo ljudi na put. Tako se iz same Velike spremaju oko 20 osoba u prekomorsko pozemni turci, koji se pritom sve slojčve počanstva. Pozezi su toliko, da se ne da više živjeti, a hrana i ostali stvari troševodi u cijeni minimalni. Ova prevelika selidba sasno kazuje. kako kod nas vlada veliko socijalno zlo, koje bi vlada morala odmah ukloniti.

Vidovičeva škola u Mitrovici.

Početak predavanja — Grupašstvo potpomaga školu.
 Mitrovica, 19. studenog. — Kako je već bilo javljeno u Mitrovici je nedavno osnovan klub Vidovičeve dopisne škole. Klub je pristupio prilican broj članova, pa je prema programu, ovih dana započelo predavanje. Uprava kluba angažirala je ovdajskog gimnazijskog profesora g. Matije Krivonovića da predaje francuski jezik, matematičku, fiziku i kemiju. Predavanja, koja se održavaju 4 sata tjedno. članovi marljivo pohađaju. Klub će uskoro početi održavati popularna predavanja iz svih grana znanosti, naročito iz povijesti, sociologije, prava, higijene, prirodni nauka i t. d. Bili će morati da održu jedno predavanje i glavni pokretač prof. Miljenko Vidović. Gradstvom izdano potpomaga ovaj klub, na su mnogi orisaje Miljenka Vidovića protačeni na njegov »Uzajatelj« i također su mnogi prenatije i na »Novi Čovjek«, kojeg je Vidović ovih dana razaslao svojim sumisljenicima. Baš stoga članovi utpravna odbora drže, da će predavanja biti većinom uspješna.

Naše selo pred zimu.

Doba svatova i početna rakle.
 Velika, 19. studenog. — Odrab su prošli Svi Sveti, opala se u selu veselo raspoloženje. Pionera se većinom narodna krovotla. Ak, ako ne nema, nema ni vesela, nema ni svatova. Ove godine baš nema puno rakle, jer se mnogo življe prodalo, pošto su izdaci veliki, pa je trebalo novca. No, ipak je ima toliko, da se mogu svatovi održati. Ove jeseni imamo puno svatova:

- Sa svili strana gdje je, — Svati počleku.
- Eh! veseli su naši svatovi. Pa ču o svatovima no bi bio veselo?
- Imas jesti, imas piti.
- Imas svega doći.
- Sam, da i manje kod svatova
- Nepozvani gosti.
- All, kad je takav običaj. Pa bolje da selo propadne, nego običaj.

Radikal ne plaćaju maltarine u Daruvaru.

Sukub redara s popadijom.
 Daruvar, 19. studenog. — Na mnogobrojne optužbe iz Daruvara i okolice, zašto sam ovisiten iz službe općinskog redara, da sam odgovor u »Hrvatskom listu«, neka čuje cijela Slavonija. Ja sam 31. pr. mo pobirao na vladano mjesto maltarina po 5 Din s kova, pošto je bio voditelj var. Kad je našao sin nekoga Radolovića (radikal) iz Dokana, misle bito da plat maltarine i ja sam ga, vratio nazad. Ne bi dugo, a on se vraća piše sa svojim majkom, popadijom, koja me poče vrijeđati takvim nepristojnim izrazima i psuvkama, da se sav svijet zračao. Konajmo je stala na me pljuvati, našto sam joj prilijeću vrvu zaključku Sviradac je narok Radolovića doiruo u Daruvar, skupio pet od. odborika te s njima, bilježnikom Krapićem i popadijom održao konferenciju, na kojoj su me smjestila ostaviti iz službe. Nisu me zvali ni na preslikanje. Pio, zašlo sam i kako sam otišao. — Josip Miličević svjedoci: Vekoslav Pečićkić, Josip Vatek.

Komunalna politika u Pleternici.

Izbor nezakonita.
 Pleternica, 19. studenog. — Preključer je bila konstituirana skupština novoizabranog općinskog zastupstva u Pleternici na kojoj se birao novi načelnik. Velikom je većinom izabran za načelnika Stjepan Štetić, seljak iz Pleternice, pristava HSS. Iako nisamo prijatelji nove Radničke politike, ipak nam je drago da je ovako prešlo, jer je protukandidat bio jedna Pričevova peronica za koju su ovdajski samostanci mnogo radili, ali im nije uspjelo ono za čim su težili.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANI.

21. studenog.
 1827. * Janko Jerković, književnik, u Požegi — 1904. † Stjepan Pejaković, hrvatski rodoljub, u Petrinji.

DANASNJE PRIREDBE.

- U Narodnom kazalistu: »Kuzec Bonmarčes, oovreta, izvan prebrojke. Početak u 8 sati naveče.
- U Uralu-kino: »U hodac u II činova. Film prikazuje borbu za oslobođenje Amerike sa inakom Washingtonom. Početak u 5 i 8.45 sati naveče. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.
- U »Royal-kino: »Zabranjeni raj. Slager Slagera u 6 vrlo zabavnih činova. U glavnoj ulozi: Pola Negri. Početak u 5, 7 i 9 sati naveče. Pristup mladeži zabranjen.
- Zabava »Slobode« radničkog pjevačkog društva u »Grandu. Početak u 8 sati naveče.
- Zabava u Gradskom vrtu Odbora za zaštitu siromašne djece. Početak u 8 sati naveče.
- Izložba slika gđice Helle Reymannove u dvorani izg. obrti, komore od 9—6 sati.

Noćnu Jekarničku sluzbu vrše od 16. do uključivo 22. o. m. u Gornjem gradu: Iekarnica Larnik (Kokolodvorska ulica); u Donjem gradu: Iekarnica Borbas (Cvjetkova ulica).

RIDENDO

morum corrector.

- Kako sada vaša tvornica žeste?
- Kupio ju kartel.
- Eh pa da, velike ribe gataju male. A radi li?
- Ne, stoji.
- A kako to, čemu to?
- Nije nju kartel kupio da ona radi, jer ju je baš zato kupio, što je radila.
- Šta će to reći?
- Da će žesta biti skuplja!
- A šta grad, koji je dao zemljište, a šta država, koji je dala koncesiju?
- Oni sve to ne znaju, pa šute, a da i znadu...
- A što zakon o suzbijanju skupocje?
- Primjenjuje se.
- Na koga, na kartel?
- Ma ne na kartel, na male!

Jubilej g. R. Bukšeka. Član naše opere, uvaženi umjetnik g. Rudolf Bukšek, proslavit će sredinom siječnja iduće godine 25-godišnjicu svoga pjevačkog djelovanja.

Imenovanje. Bivši šef županijskog agrarnog ureda u Osijeku g. Dura Janković imenovan je šefom kabineta u državnom podsekretarjatu ministarstva šuma i ruda.

U atelieru slikara V. Pitakovca. Ak. slikar g. Vladimir Fijakovac, koji je polučio veliki uspjeh na nedavnoj međunarodnoj izložbi slika na Riječi, radi sada na novim djelima. Njegovu »Sestu«, koja je pobudila pažnju i ušidjenje svjetske kritike na riječkoj izložbi, zamjenit će drugu, koju je već počeo raditi. Ova će doduše biti i bez čarapa, ali zato od velike umjetničke vrijednosti. Za model služi jedna Osječanka.

Radnje na elektrifikaciji. Jučer se počelo s obaranjem drveća u Aleksandrovoj ulici, kuda će prolaziti pruga električnog tramvajja. Radnje su počele od Oficirskog paviljona.

Zajam gradske općine. G je oblasni veliki župan odobrio zaključak gradskog zastupstva glede kontokorentnog zajma gradske općine kod zagrebačkih novčanli zavoda i klauzuralno založne isprave.

»Hrvatska građanska čitaonica« u Gornjem gradu, javili smo jučer, da je inicijativno nekolicine građana osnovana u Gornjem gradu čitaonica, pod imenom: »Hrvatska građanska čitaonica« u Gornjem gradu, izabran je već i pripremni odbor u koji su ušla gg.: predsjednik I. Aničić, potpredsjednik J. Rennich, tajnik Ing. V. Pentz, blagajnik J. Salaj, te gg. N. Butković, M. Glaser, M. Godić, J. Kopp i I. Radanović, do 26. o. m. ovaj će odbor već izraditi pravila, koja će se podnjeti vlasti na odobrenje. Čim budu pravila potvrđena, sazvat će se konstituirajuća sjednica na kojoj će se izabrati definitivni odbor. Kako saznajemo pregovara odbor s g. Götrogom da prepusti čitaonici oba separea, tako da bi u prostoriji, gdje se sada nalazi Šahovski klub, bila smještena sama čitaonica, dok bi u sadanjen separea do nje bila kavana, izračnica i t. d. za one članove, koji se žele razonoditi u društvu svinili prijatelja i znanaac. — Da je osnutak »Hrvatske građanske čitaonice« bio od potrebe dokazuju mnoge prijave, koje stizavaju dnevno pojedinih članovima odbora. Interesantna je činjenica, da se većinom prijavljuju obrtnici i trgovci, osjećajući potrebu, da se i oni katkad sastanu u svojoj čitaonici. — Čitaonica će preuzeti preostali inventar stare »Hrvatske čitaonice« u Gornjem gradu, koji je pohranjen u biskupskom konviktu u Tvrdi. Nije bogzna šta, nešto knjiga, stolica i dr., ali će i to dobro doći.

»Hrvatska pčela« i komunizam. U časopisu »Hrvatska pčela«, organu Hrv.-slav. pčelarskog društva u Osijeku, izašao je nedavno članak o komunizmu pčela, kako one rade zajednički za opće dobro i ne trpe bespovjernih trutova. To je dalo povoda nekim općinskim bilježnicima u susjednoj Baranji, da vide u članku propagandu komunizma, opasnost po državu i društveni poredak, pa su odredili izvide protiv »Hrvatske pčele«. Članak je napisao stručnjak, stari i iskusni pčelar, koji je vrlo dalek od kojekakvih prevratnih misli, iako nije trut. Ne znamo šta je ove baranjske »radilice« ponukalo da istupe protiv »Hrvatske pčele«. Zar su doista usmotrili u tom članku propagandu komunizma? Ne vjerujemo. Tako dovoljni nisu bili ni carski žandarmerijski pukovnici u Rusiji.

Atentatori i špijuni. Javili smo, da su ovih dana uhapšena u Osijeku na gornjogradskom kolodvoru dva čovjeka, kole je redarstvo okovalo u okove, preslušavalo ih puna tri dana u najvećoj tajnosti i otpremilo ih u srijedu u noći u Beograd. Kako nam naš dopisnik iz Beograda telefonski javlja, dopremljena su ova dva čovjeka u Beograd po naređenju ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova, jer se radi o špijunaži u korist Mađarske. Obojica su naši državljani, bosanski muslimani: Fahim Baljković iz Zvornika i Erže Delibegović iz Gornje Tuzle. Baljković je prije tri godine počinio u Bijeljini grabežno umorstvo na nekom bivšem austriljskom kapetanu i pobjegao je u Mađarsku, zajedno sa svojim ortakom, s kojim je izvršio taj zločin. U Mađarskoj su stupili u špijunsku službu i često puta prelazili u našu državu, gdje su podjednako počinjali i razne provalne krađe, koje nisu bile u vezi sa špijunažom. Erže Delibegović također je kriminalan tip. I on je pobjegao u Mađarsku zbog nekog delikta, radio je dugo vrijeme kao šumski radnik, a sad je pred zimu došao u Peštu da potraži zarade. Tu se upoznao s Baljkovićem, koji mu predložio da stupi u špijunsku službu, što je ovaj i učinio, ali čim su prispivati prešli granicu i došli u Osijek, Delibegović ga je izdao na kolodvoru osječkoj policiji. No kako je stvar bila zapletena, redarstvo je uhapsilo i Delibegovića. (Kod Baljkovića je prigodom uhapšenja nađena nova vojnička pištolja oštro nabijena i bodeže s dvije ostrice). Čim je ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova saznalo za uhapšenje Baljkovića, izdalo je naređenje, da ga se odmah dopremi u Beograd, gdje se već nalazio pred kratko vrijeme uhapšen i onaj njegov ortak s kojim je počinio umorstvo u Bijeljini. Gleda same špijunaže stvar se još drži u tajnosti. Može se samo reći, da je Baljković bio ne samo špijun, nego i član jedne atentatorske družbe. U vezi s njegovim uhapšenjem uhapšene su nekoje osobe u Beogradu i Petrovaradinu.

SVE NEČISTOČE LICA

kao: Ilija, prišlice, svedice, krvave žilice
 I t. d. zajednično odstranjenim narikom mml-
 jedino narikino (vstaš) ADELINA PATTI,
 lečničkih kanaketa prepričano sredstvo
 za oranje tepla, koje sprječava razvijanje
 vježiva Dnevno stavljanje hrane orjanice,
 Dohva se u Iekarnicu drozerijama i bar-
 Amerikana uz cijenu od Din 30 po boci,
 Glavno skladište za Jugoslaviju: Zareh,
 Galeva ulica broj 8.
 14 326-1

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA: 150 DINA
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— u duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 60.—

BROJ 260. (1677.)

OSIJEK, NEDJELJA 2. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Upiti nar. zastupnika g. dra Bazale.

O nepravdnoj redukciji i kategoriranju poštanskih činovnika u Osijeku. — O ukidanju viših razreda velike osječke gimnazije. — O uvrštenju Zagreba u prvi razred skupocje. — O Pribečevićevoj obznani nad hrvatskim učiteljskim društvima. — O visokoj trgovačkoj školi u Zagrebu.

U BEOGRAD, 21. studenoga. Danas je narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala uputio ministru pošta i brzjava ovaj upit:

U mjesecu siječnju 1924. godine reducirani su na poštanskom uredu Osijek I. mnogi činovnici i namještenici. Kako redukcija nije bila provedena iz razloga službe niti u interesu službe dogodilo se, da su upravo najbolji službenici bili reducirani a na njihova mjesta su odmah uzeti dnevničari. U financijskom pogledu kraj reduciranih i penzioniranih službenika značilo je to povećanje troška ili u najmanju ruku izdatak na račun reduciranih činovnika, a u stvarnom pogledu značilo je to bar u prvo vrijeme kvalitativno porošenje rada. Redukcija se vršila i pod prijetnjom, te su pojedini činovnici od straha, da ne budu otpušteni tobože dobrovoljno podnosili molbe za penzioniranje.

Tečajem 1924. godine i kasnije nekoli su reducirani činovnici uspostavljeni u službu, ali ih je, ipak ostalo, koji su bez razloga penzionirani odnosno otpušteni ako nisu imali dovoljan broj godina za penziju. Od onih, koji su uspostavljeni nekoli su dobili položaj, što su ga imali prije redukcije, dok je većina njih reaktivirana s najnižim položajem te su došli u III. kategoriju mjesto u drugu, gdje su bili prije redukcije. Oni nisu bili penzionirani, ni po disciplinskoj presudi niti po fizičkoj nezdoli, kao što je bolest ili slično nego su po nepravdi i bez razloga stavljeni van službe. Nije nikako pravo, da se prigodom reaktivacije o tom ne vodi računa, i da se s njima postupi po načelu koje vrijedi za one reaktivirane, koji su bili penzionirani po ličnoj krivnji ili nezdoli. Ti reducirani nisu svojom krivnjom stavljeni izvan službe, već su u taj položaj došli u povodu strahovitog primjenjivanja zakona o činovnicima i nije pravo, da snose posljedice čina krivoga postupka.

Slobodan sam upitati je li g. ministar voljan provesti reviziju postupka reduciranih i otpuštenih činovnika i namještenika u poštanskom uredu Osijek I. te prema potrebi službe, uzimajući u obzir fizičku spremu i sposobnost uzeti u službu natrag one, koji su bez razloga bili reducirani.

Je li g. ministar voljan u slučaju reaktiviranja provesti reaktiviranje tako, da reducirani činovnici i namještenici budu uspostavljeni u svom položaju i pravima kako je to u pojedinih slučajevima već učinjeno, i kako to zahtjeva ne samo pravda nego i jednakost, da se u svim slučajevima učini.

Molim na ovaj upit usmeni odgovor.

Izvolite g. ministre i t. d.

U BEOGRAD, 21. studenoga. Isto tako je narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala i na ministra prosvjete preko predsjedništva skupštine uputio sljedeći upit:

Gospodine ministre! Odlukom ministra prosvjete od 7. listopada o. g. određena je redukcija nekih srednjih škola, a među njima i redukcija V.—VIII. razreda osječke velike gimnazije. Ne upuštajući se u pitanje opravdanosti spomenute odluke upuće kao ni u pitanje da li je ona donekana u pravo vrijeme i na način primjeren nastav-

nom potrebama i nužnim obzirima na pojedine krajeve, slobodan sam upozoriti na to, da je situacija osječke gimnazije svakako sasvim za sebe. Ponajprije radi se tu o jednom starom zavodu, koji imađe svoju tradiciju i izvjesne zasluge u kulturnom pogledu. Takav se zavod ne smije olako napustiti ni ukinuti. Osim toga ima ovaj zavod već od prije uređenu zbirku učila i knjižnicu. Isto isto tako predstavlja izvjesni prosvjetni kapital o kojemu se mora voditi računa.

Naročito je to važno za grad Osijek u kojemu ne dostaje jedna srednja škola, kako to pokazuje činjenica da sadanja realna gimnazija ima oko 900 daka.

Kad pri odluci o redukciji osječke gimnazije već nisu bili uzeti u obzir oni prvi momenti, nego je na nju uticalo to, da u višim razredima ima malo daka — I ako se ja pojava može smatrati privremenom. — Kad dakle nisu oni prvi momenti uticali moglo se kraj malo rasuđivanja nastavnih potreba grada Osijeka naći drugo primjerenije rješenje, nego li je redukcija osječke gimnazije. Sadržaj se realna gimnazija mogla naime razdijeliti u dva zavoda i to tako, da bi se raspoređila prva četiri razreda u kojima ima po više odjeljenja, pa da se ta odjeljenja dodijele gimnaziji, koja bi se pretvorila u realnu gimnaziju. Bifurkacijom po uzoru tipa karlovačke ili varaždinske gimnazije mogli bi u njoj nared realnih odjela ostati i gimnazijski i tu ne bi smetalo što ima manje daka u gimnaziji, jer bi se veći dio predmeta zajednički predavao obim odjelima.

Slobodan sam stoga upitati g. ministra: je li voljan u navedenom pravcu promijeniti odluku od 7. listopada o. g. te na taj način iščupati veliku gimnaziju u Osijeku?

Molim na ovo usmeni odgovor.

Izvolite g. ministre i t. d.

U BEOGRAD, 21. studenoga. Kako je poznato, pred izvjesno vrijeme je narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala uputio ministru financija upit je li voljan predložiti financijskom odboru i ministarskom savjetu, da se grad Zagreb uvrsti u prvi razred skupocje. Danas je dobio odgovor preko predsjedništva skupštine, da će ministar na ovo odgovoriti, kada prikupi podatke. Politička javnost zanima, kakve će podatke g. ministar prikupiti kada je skupocja u gradu Zagrebu opće poznata.

U BEOGRAD, 21. studenoga. Danas je na ministra prosvjete narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala s drugovima uputio interpelaciju povodom naredbe ministra. Pribečevića, kojom se Savez hrvatskih učiteljskih društava stavila pod obznanu i učiteljima zabranjuje, da budu članovi toga Saveza. Dr. Bazala pita ministra prosvjete je li voljan diti obznanu sa Saveza hrvatskih učiteljskih društava.

Isto tako je narodni zastupnik dr. Bazala podnio upit na ministra prosvjete je li voljan zatražiti ovlaštenje da se visoka škola za trgovinu i promet u Zagrebu prema nedjeljnoj profesorskoj zbora prednese tako, da bi obuhvaćala ekonomske, političke i komercijalne nauke i osposobljivala za konsularnu službu.

S tim u vezi trebalo bi tu visoku školu postaviti na 8 semestara i staviti je u red fakulteta.

Znatljivi smo hoće li novi ministar prosvjete taj zahtjev staviti u budžet ili će čekati, dok se u Beogradu osimne takova škola, tako da je Zagreb ne dobije.

Na ministra prosvjete stavio je dr. Bazala upit o čitlicom Štampanin katoličima i dućim knjižnicama te o knjigama Štampanin čitlicom. Dr. Bazala je podnio također upit o nepravdnoj razdiobi stipendija.

Već se pomalo ublažuju. . .

U BEOGRAD, 21. studenoga. Sukob s Vatikanom nastao je prema nepoznatim informacijama samo iz nepoznavanja odnosa u pitanju crkvenih zavoda u Rimu i zbog ličnih sukoba našega poslanika u Vatikanu s papinskim ljudima.

Radje u Zagrebu. — Radje ide u Ljubljanu.

U ZAGREB, 21. studenoga. Jutros u 10 sati stigao je u Zagreb Stjepan Radje u pratnji ing. Kostića. Osim obitelji dočekali su ga na kolodvoru predstavnici hrvatskog učiteljstva i sveučilišne omladine. U ime hrvatskih učitelja pozdravio ga je g. Tomašić, pa je nato g. Radje dao nekoliko informacija za hrvatsko učiteljstvo. Gosp. Radje je posjetio prije podne nadškupa dra Antu Eamera, a u podne krenuo je u Ljubljanu na zbor.

Talijanski fašisti i opozicija.

U RIM, 21. studenoga. Talijanski parlament je odgođen do srijede. Nakon što su fašisti napali dvoje katoličkih poslanika zaključili su katolič. da još ne dolaze u parlament, pa će zajedno sa demokratskim socijalistima nastaviti apstinenciju. Unatoč napadaju na komuniste ovi su odlučili, da ostanu u parlamentu.

U senatu je jednoglasno usvojen zakon protiv slobodnih zidara.

Locarnski ugovor pred Reichstagom.

Oštra borba njemačkih nacionalista.

U BERLIN, 21. studenoga. U Reichstagu počima u ponedjeljak debata o locarnskim ugovorima. Nacionalisti se spremaju na oštru borbu. Odlučili su biti sudjelovati kod glasanja, ali su poslali stvoriti zaključak, da sudjeluju i u debati kako bi situaciju zamutili i doveli do pitanja povjerenja. Oni računaju da socijalni demokrati i ako glasuju za vladu ne će vladi dati povjerenja u ostalim stvarima, pa da bi tako pao Lutherov kabinet.

U BERLIN, 21. studenoga. Vijeće predsjednika pojedinih država danas je u podne prihvatilo locarnske ugovore i pristupio Savez naroda sa 46 protiv 4 glasa (Istočna Pruska, Pommern, D. Šleska i Mecklenburg). Nisu glasovali predstavnici Hessena, Bavarske i Würtemberga.

Značajna Chamberlainova izjava.

U LONDON, 21. studenoga. Na stranačkom banketu izjavio je Chamberlain govoreći o locarnskim ugovorima da engleska vlada sa simpatijom prati zbliženje naroda s koje bilo strane. To se znači tako, da engleska vlada želi zbliženje sa Rusijom.

Podigle se ike u hajduke.

U PARIS, 21. studenoga. Prema najnovijim vijestima veliki knez Nikola Nikolajevič spremna se da obori boljševički režim s tri milijuna (!) ruskih emigranata.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 72 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Selenje u Braziliju.

Iz Valpovštine odlaze starijedioci. Valpovo, 20. studenog. — Selenje se u Braziliju zahvatilo i Valpovština. Pored stranaca sele se i starijedioci. Hrvati, pa čak i iz samoga mjesta Valpovo. Bježe pred poraznim porazima. Ima ih, koji traže putnike i za Argentinu.

Parcelacija vlastelinstva Rakodczay.

Polzeza, 20. studenog. — Ovih je dana bio u selima Trenkova i Veliki voditelj odvjetničke pisarnice z. ministra dra Nikića iz Broda, z. dr Krpan u svrhu otkupa agrarnog zemljišta po interesima od vlastelinstva Rakodczay. (Pisarnica je dra Nikića preuzela kao pravni zastupnik parcelacije zemljišta interesima). Agrarnom je odhodu napočelo, da će namizla otkupa cijena biti 4.000—5.000 Din po jutru, uz određeni rok isplate. Interesenti su se nadali dobiti jutro po 1.000—1.500 Din.

Duvanski veče u Pakracu.

Pakrac, 20. studenog. — Inicijativom Hrvatskog točkala i uz pripomoć svih mjesnih hrvatskih društava, gostovale su prošle nedjelje u Pakracu članice zarzbečkog »Tomislava« te izvele divni-orkas »Na Duvanskom polju«. Predstava je bila u »Hrvatskom školskom domu«, a prisustvovalo je preko 1000 mlakračkih Hrvata. Proslavni je govor držao z. gradonačelnik dr Čuvaj. Tomislavke su svokom krasnom izron zanikle općinstvo. Nije bilo srca, koje nije uhvatilo hrvatski pones u oka, koje nije opozovilo. »Što nam Zarzbe-krad poručuje i Matka Hrvatska reče!« — pjele je na plodno tlo.

Sibirska etapa u Slavoniji.

Ivankovo, 20. studenog. — Jučer protjerale kroz Ivankovo transport od 26 osoba, izgnanih iz Beograda u zavjerske općine. Do Vinkovaca ih dopremiše željeznicom, a dalje pišnice. Ima među njima stranaca, inačica Nijemaca, stenoškolci su i lakovanih cijelovaca, prevratnici radnika, žena s dječadom, rđa, zola i bos, i samo jedna, koja veli da ima trgovinu u Beogradu, običen je u zmišni kaot. Jučer su još moeli birkaši pokrati puta, gdje nije bilo blato, no danas nada kisa ko iz kuba, na ču se obositi i koji imaju nešto na nozama. Zaloma ova povorka podiše na etanoz transporentacije u Sibiris za vrijeme carskog režima u Rusiji. Samo da su još polakali na vjontima i da praše nazakama. Zar ih nisu moeli otvoreni i dabe žebrenom? Bilo bi i žovčeviške i jetinice. Da imaju krivine, sigurno bi bili u tamnici.

Hrvatski sokole u Virovitici.

Virovitica, 20. studenog. — Hrvatski sokol u Virovitici prireduje 8. prosinca o. g. svečanu akademiju u sveučilištu »Zlatu« povodom završetka predškolske tečaja. — Uoči sv. Nikole prireduje društvo nikolinjsko veče za djecu i naršatle.

Krvava tučnjava u Podgoraču.

Podgorač, 20. studenog. — Šinje se u Podgoraču desila krvava tučnjava među mjesnim seljacima, u kojoj je Marko Tomasević dobio sjekotom raslojenu klavu na dva mjesta. Ozljeda je smrtonosna i on je u beznaodnom stanju odvezen u bolnicu. Naršatle su za seljaci Šima i Jozu Marčić. Rešnje se tučnjavi bio tal, što su Maurić pričinili pod Tomasevićevim prozorom, a on im se prijetio, pa stromah sam stradao.

Cedomorstvo u Daruvaru.

Daruvar, 20. studenog. — Na općinskom smajfistu u Daruvaru nadeno je ovih dana mrtno novorođeno, koje su židovski izvezli s raznim smečom. Redarstvenim se izvidima ustanovilo, da se novorođenočje plod erlišne ljubavi udovice M. S. i magistra farmacije S. Udovica je ubačena i predat će se sudu.

Kratke vijesti.

c. Zagreb, 21. studenoga. — Vladoj talnik Dragutin Albrecht premješten je od srjemskog župana za zgrebačkom. c. Zagreb, 21. studenoga. — Vladoj porodova dr Mladen Mačetić premješten je iz Mitrovice u Zagreb. — Hrvatski sokole u Požeji prireduje 24. o. mi. u dvoranj kina svečanu akademiju. — U Brodu je otvorena državna poliklinika za školsku mladež.

Kod mnogobrojnih nevolja, ženskoj spoja, stvara prirodna »Franz-Josef« gorka voda najbolju olakšicu. Svjedodžbe klinika za ženske bolesti, dokazuju da se stara poznata »Franz-Josef« voda s izvannredno dobrim uspjehom upotrebljava. Dobija se u apotekama, drogerijama i specerajskim trgovinama.

„Hrvatskim Židovima grada Osijeka“.

(Odgovor).

Nacionalni su se Židovi našli prinukanima da već mi je svaki put moje duboko povrijeđeno dađu javnu izjavu, prema kojoj prigodom izbora za gradsko zastupstvo svojim kandidatima njesu odredili nikakvih smjernica i pogledu ekonomskih i socijalno-političkih pitanja grada Osijeka, već da su svakom pojedinom prepustili, da po svom najboljem osvijeđenju postupaju. Prema tomu da svoje držanje i svoj postupak. Samo u eventualnim židovskim pitanjima u gradskom zastupstvu da moraju složno nastupiti.

Pri tom nacionalni Židovi apeliraju na anonimnoga pisca zadnjega članka pod naslovom »Hrvatskim Židovima grada Osijeka«, neka promisl, da se proširenjem jaza između nacionalnih Židova i asimilanata nanosi šteta samom židovstvu. Tek kao između redaka izbija iz njihove izjave želja, kako bi se rado otresli stanovili pojedinih cionista.

I ako nisam autorom pomenutoga članka, jer taj — koliko znam — potječe iz vodećih krugova asimilanata, to ipak priznajem, da sam već više puta o tom pitanju anonimno pisao. Sad ću prestat, da budem anoniman, a bio sam to do sada s razloga, što se svako isticanje protiv mojoj naravi.

Borim se proti cionizmu u Hrvatskoj, jer ga smatram zaprekom pretapljanju Židova u liberalno hrvatsko. U Hrvatskoj živimo slobodno i nesmetano; stičemo zemlju i nekretnost; potpuno smo izjednačeni pripadnicima svih drugih vjeroispovijesti; ima židovskih sudaca i židovskih profesora; nemamo u Hrvatskoj stvarnoga antisemitizma; ustav nam daje ista prava kao i svim drugim ljudima; nikada se kod nas nije ništa čulo o progonima Židova. Hrvatski nas je narod gostoljubivo primio i traži, da se smatramo domaćima u svojoj domovini.

Kad je predstojnik izr. bogoštovne općine dr Hugo Spitzer u gradskoj vijećnici izjavio desintereseoent nacionalnih Židova u odnosu između Srba i Hrvata, upravo me je to ubolo u srce. Treba uočiti, da dr Spitzer nije samo nacionalni Židov, on je i predstojnik bogoštovne općine — i to ne samo općine nacionalnih Židova, već i asimilanata, kojima i ja pripadam. Njegov mi je tadanji govor prouzročio besanih noći. Činilo mi se, kao da sam izbačen iz svoje kolonije, jer je »voda Židova« deklarirao, da ne smiem biti ni Srbinoz ni Hrvatom, da moram — da li hoću ili neću — pripadati jednoj narodnosti, koju sam uvijek smatrao i sada još smatram vjerskom društvom. I za to sam se — premda takim srcem — dao na borbu, da momim svjetlo tom, gdje je potrebno, jer se masa daje voditi instinktima, a ne logičnim rasudivanjem. Nije me lična mržnja na to nagovila, jer sa 72 godine na ledima ne mrzi se više,

već mi je svaki put moje duboko povrijeđeno osjećanje hrvatske pripadnosti utisnulo u ruku pero na obranu. Ja nemam razumijevanja za teoriju o dvim dušama našega predstojnika bogoštovne općine. Ovdje u zemlji je rođen, odje je stekao ugled i blagostanje, nijedan ja Hrvat nije sprečavao u njegovu napretku i usponu, od svih svaki nacionalno-židovski gradski zastupnik i u je vlada odlikovao, a sada najedamput izjavljuje: pitanju elektrifikacije sam nosi odgovornost za ja sam tek gostom u ovoj državi, moja je domovina Palestina, židovska država, koja bi imala jedinom ostati.

I onda još njegov nastup u gradskom zastupstvu u pitanju elektrifikacije! Neke cionisti sto puta kažu, da svaki židovsko-nacionalni gradski zastupnik u nežidovskim stvarima može glasovati, kako hoće, dr Spitzer je ipak nosilac cionističke listine, voda cionista, predstojnik bogoštovne općine, pa ga neupućeni silom prilika smatraju vodom svih Židova, koji se radi toga objeđuju, da su sa svojim predstojnikom bogoštovne općine sporazumni. Za smutljivo držanje dra Spitzera ima samo jedno izviničenje, u to je da se kao nacionalni Židov čuti tuđincem u ovoj državi i da mu slijedom toga manjka ono osjećanje veze između patriotizma i dužnosti.

Cionizam kao nacionalno židovstvo može imati opravdanja u Rusiji, Poljskoj, Mađarskoj, Rumunjskoj, gdje su Židovi proganjeni i obespravljani, ali u Hrvatskoj je on fantastična tvorevina, koja je kadra samo mladež s njeim idealizmom oduševiti. Ja kao rijetko koji molih ovdasnih svjervnika pratim literaturu o cionističkom nastojanju, a naročito su mi poznata nastojanja američkih Židova. Ovi potonji daju sada 15 milijuna dolara za židovske ratarske naseobine u srednjoj Rusiji. U roku od godine dana bit će do 100.000 židovskih obitelji privedeno poljoprivredi. Dakle sloboda Židovima u Rusiji, a ne u Palestini! To je sigurno najčuti udarac, što ga je nacionalno židovstvo do sada pretrpjelo. Američki Židovi daju novac, ali se najmanji dio njih broji među cioniste, jer u Americi nije ništa tako omraženo kao tako zvani »Bidenstrich-Amerikaner«, kao primjerice »Nijemec-Amerikaner« ili »Židov-Amerikaner« (Deutsch-Amerikaner, Jüdisch-Amerikaner). Svaki mora biti potpuni, 100%-ni Amerikaner. Dajmo svaki prema svojoj mogućnosti novac za čovječanska nastojanja Židova, ali ovdje u Hrvatskoj budimo potpuni Hrvati, 100%-ni Hrvati!

Cionisti tvrde, da ja svojim člancima proširujem jaz između njih i asimilanata i da time cjelokupnom židovstvu u Hrvatskoj škodim. Protivno tomu držim, da taj jaz treba još i više proširiti, pa neka dode do potpune diobe između cionista i asimilanata. Neka se to uređi zakonom, da mi asimilanti možemo poći svojim putevima.

Julio Pfeiffer.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENICI.

1854 † Dragutin Rakevac, književnik u Zagrebu. 22. studenog. 1842 † Salek mihlića u »Narodnim novinama« značimlj svoj članak »Izričam i politika«.

DANAŠNJE I SUTRAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu. Danas: »Grolica Marica«, opereta. početak u 2.30 sati po podne. — Navečer: »Pelvan sv. Gospe«, opera. početak u 8 sati na večer (proslava 25-godišnjice rada z. D. Mitrovića). — Sutra: Nema predstave. U Uranal-kina: Danas i sutra: »Propasti svijete«. Senzacionalni film u 7 činova. Napovele čudo filmske tehnike. Početak u (3), 5, 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladež dovoljan. U »Royal-kina. Danas i sutra: »Zabranjeni raj«. Slaker slagera u 6 vrlo zabavnih činova. U glavnoj ulozi: Pola Negri. Početak u (3), 5, 7 i 9 sati na večer. Svečana matineja »Cecilijinske družtva« danas u Jegerovoj školi. Početak u 11 sati prije podne. Nezgodna utakmica (na Amfiroziku igralištu) danas: Subotica—Osijek, reprezentaciona utakmica, početak u 2.30 sati na večer.

Noćnu bečarkičku službu vrše od 23. do uključivo 30. o. mi. u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Bulant (Aleksandrova ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Fister (Jelačićev trg).

RIDENDO

morim corrector.

- Vaša privredna izložba baš lijepo uspjela!
— Valaj jest u svakom pogledu i moralno i materijalno.
— Dakle i sufficit?
— Nego.
— Pa što ste s njim?
— Nijednosmo ga lijepo razdijeliti, ali ne dadoše, nego smo morali osnovati fond za drugu izložbu.
— To baš nije pravo, jer kakva je to onda »privredna« izložba?
— Sta ćeš?
— A ko je zapravo bio predsjednik te izložbe?
— Pa Rupp.
— A kako to, da je na diplomama potpisan i Aksmanović kao predsjednik?
— Kad ne čuje dobro!

Novi sudac. G. Josip Hartzler, sudb. pripispi kod banskog stola u Zagrebu, pa je poledno slušnik ovdasnjeg sudb. stola, položio je sudački premješten kot. sudu u Slatinu.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELJKA I DANÄ IZA BEAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONE: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na dalje vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 261. (1678.)

OSIJEK, UTORAK 24. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI

Sjednica financijskog odbora.

Zahtjev dra Bazale. — Govor dra Lorkovića.

v. BEOGRAD, 23. studenoga. Danas se je sastao plenum financijskog odbora na sjednici, koja je trajala od 4 do 8 sati navečer. Najprije su uzete u pretres izvorne carine te su pojedini stavovi ovih izvornih carina u toliko izmjenjeni, da ih je mogla primiti i opozicija.

Nato radikal Andrija Protić pita predsjednika, da li je što učinjeno, da se u zakonskom roku riješi pitanje heriva pravoslavinih svećenika i da li su poduzeti nužni koraci u pitanju automobila. Predsjednik je morao izjaviti, da je zakonski rok prošao i da od ministara nije dobio potrebnih obavještenja ni odluka o kojima bi imo da se izjavi financijski odbor.

Sada je trebalo prijeći na dnevni red: Pretres budžetskih dvanaestina. Tu dr Bazala traži riječ. Naglašuje, da stavlja zahtjev, da se pri raspravi budžetskih dvanaestina donese meritorna odluka o njegovim hitnim zahtjevima glede isplate zaostataka činovnicima i glede uređenja penzija penzionerima krunašima.

Radikal Andrija Protić ponovno ustaje i kaže, da treba prije pomoći onima, koji su stradali od poplave, a činovnici i penzioneri neka čekaju.

Dr Bazala ponovno govori i dokazuje, kako se o njegovim predlozima mora raspravljati i po poslovniku, jer su oni u stvarnoj vezi sa budžetom, budući, da se za postradale od poplave traži

jednokratni vanredni kredit, a njegovi se hitni predlozi odnose na stavke, koje se kao stalne imaju uvrstiti u budžet. Odgadat ovu raspravu o tim hitnim predlozima značilo bi da vlada i njezina većina ne kane ispuniti preuzetu obvezu prema činovnicima po zakonu, koji je ona sama donijela, a prema penzionerima po obavjezi sa ostalim državama na osnovu austrlijskog ostavinskog pakta. Ako vlada hoće to da učini mora imati kuraže, da to kaže a ne da izigrava prijedloge, kojima je sama priznala hitnost.

Nakon toga predsjednik financijskog odbora ostaje pri tom, da se o hitnim predlozima raspravlja poslije dvanaestina (dr Bazala: »Kasno je popoldan k neski«).

Ministar financija je na to izjavio, da se iz teksta dvanaestina može razabrati, da vladu u dvanaestini nije uzela niti misli isplatiti zaostatak plaće činovnicima niti penzionerima, nego da se to pitanje urediti budžetom, koji će vrijediti od 1. travnja.

Dr Bazala konstatira, da vlada ne misli riješiti ovo pitanje u vezi s dvanaestinama, ali će ga opozicija tokom rasprave ipak izmisliti. Pri kraju rasprave uzima riječ dr Lorković i govori o smanjivanju priljeva ličnih dohodarina i drugih poreza. Njegov je govor prekinut i nastaviti će se sutra.

S. O. S.!

Radić govori pod zaštitom bajuneta.

20 godina gazio blato, bio pod vješalicama, sad je po volji naroda ministar. — Propovijed o idiofiterije, idiotu, starcu, šunki porezu, žgancima, Italiji, porezima i sto inih cuda.

e LJUBLJANA, 23. studenoga. Jučer je ovdje održao Stjepan Radić skupštinu u »Narodnom domu«, koji je bio opkoljen žandarima i policajcima. U svom govoru Radić je pripovijedao, da je 20 godina gazio blato, onda je bio pod vješalicama i na koncu se po narodnoj želji uspeo na ministarsku stolicu. »Mi urosimo politiku svih Slovencea, Srba i Hrvata. Solun nije etnografski naš. Mi ne ćemo mjenjati ni prošavati granice osim na jednom mjestu. Protiv fašističke Italije ustali će sva Češka, Rumunjska, Turska i Poljska. A još će se netko naći: vi znadete, dobro koga ja mislim. Svi ćete reći: »To te fašizam!« Mi smo protiv Italije jači, jer smo učinili sporazum. Ako Italija nešto preduzme imati će sto milijuna protiv sebe: Od Baltika do Crnoga mora. Jugoslavija ne će biti više igračka Rusije, Njemačke, Engleske i Italije. Uspjeh sporazuma vidj se i po tom, što je naše ministarstva obasipavano s kreditima iz Velike Britanije i Amerike.

G. Radić veli, da radikalni imaju velikih i timnih ljudi. Nikola Pašić je dalekovidan. Sve su ono idiofiterije što sam govorio o Pašiću i o njegovu »ovaj-onaj«. Moj prosvjetni provančan spao je od jedne milijarde i dvije stotine hiljada na sedam stotina milijuna. Idiote su oni, koji vele za Pašića da je siladžija, intrigan, nesposobni starac. Pašićeva je sposobnost u tome, da prima pametne prijedloge. U ministarstvu ima više pametnih prijedloga. Radić citira ove prijedloge i kaže: Otpustiti će se mnogi činovnici, a drugi razmješiti, pa Velikoj Luki blizu Ljubljane. Tu je kazao da se Kemal-paša naročito oduševljava za sporazum prije nije moglo raditi, jer se nije znalo, kako dugo

će vlada trajati, a sada se zna kako će dugo trajati: Doklegod bude htjela ili do novih izbora. Sva-ko ministarstvo će dobiti po jednoga komesara kao da smo u ratu. Englez hoće da mu ručak bude neoporezovan, a Englez uzme za doručak samo šunku, dok naš čovjek jede žgance. Mi ćemo tražiti, da se žganci ne smiju oporezovati. Srbi plaćaju najmanje poreza, a neke noćke ne plaćaju. Nemoguće je izjednačiti poreze tako da Srbi plaćaju isto tako kao i mi ili da mi plaćamo isto kao oni. Zato je potrebna politika cijele vlade.

Nakon toga je Radić hvalio Slovence kao prvi narod u državi. Slovenci učitelji su najbolji učitelji u državi. Srbi imaju državni mentalitet, a samostalni demokrate hodaju po glavi. Hrvati i Slovenci su narodotvorci dok su radikalni državotvorci. Narodna banka, uprava monopola i državna kontrola to su radikalne ustanove. Izuzevši vojničkih i diplomatskih stvari sve treba raspraviti u javnosti. Slovenci trebaju da postanu u našoj državi inspektori i administratori. Kada bi bilo previše Slovenaca bilo bi previše birokrata. Zato je dobro da Slovenaca imade malo u državi. Slovenija treba obnoviti preko Lige naroda. Naravno ovi izvoda je. Radića otpustiti je brzotav kraju i Pašiću. G. Radić je govorio na banketu gdje je bio Slovenec, a za Hrvate i Srbe je rekao da su bliži. Oni što u Beogradu predstavljaju Slovence ti su sineci. Korosce je pop i rob.

Poslije podne je Radić održao skupštinu u Velikoj Luki blizu Ljubljane. Tu je kazao da se Kemal-paša naročito oduševljava za sporazum prije nije moglo raditi, jer se nije znalo, kako dugo

Dr Nikola Andrić.

Podsekretar u ministarstvu prosvjete.

ZAGREB, 23. studenoga. Sinoć je ovdje otputovao u salonskim kolima dr Nikola Andrić zajedno s Pavlom i Stjepanom Radićem. Kako smo obavješteni iz vrlo upućenog izvora dr Andrić će preuzeti mjesto ministarskoga pomoćnika u ministarstvu prosvjete. U prvi mah je bilo namijenjeno dru Andriću načelnikstvo umjetničkog odjela, ali se čini da se je od toga kasnije odustalo, i da u tom odijeljenju ostaje dr Seno, a dr Andrić dolazi kao pomoćnik ministra.

Zavod sv. Jeronima.

Stvar je bila naduvana . . .

v. BEOGRAD, 23. studenoga. Danas je u ministarstvu vanjskih posla održana konferencija u stvari Sv. Jeronimskog zavoda. Izgleda, da će doći do uzmicanja. U tom smislu piše i večernja beogradska štampa. Napose »Novosti« ističu da je ta stvar bila naduvana i da se je desio tek jedan nesporazum, koji je već izravnian. Ovim povodom došao je u Beograd nadbiskup zagrebački te biskup dakovački i mariborski, kojima se je na konferenciji pridružio i beogradski nadbiskup.

Rasprava protiv generala Mitrovića.

Kako se g. divizioner brani.

v. BEOGRAD, 23. studenoga. Pred ovdješnjim divizijskim sudom vodi se rasprava protiv bivšega generala osječke divizijske oblasti g. Živana Mitrovića. Njemu se optuže u grlicu 5 krivica: zlopotreba, koje da je izvršio u godini 1922, 1923, i 1924, kao komandant osječke divizijske oblasti. Radi se u glavnom o naručivanju stvari u vojnoj radionici i što je navodno siao u Beogradu slugu s besplatnom kartom s privatnim poslovlama. Nadalje što je u Beograd svome sinu poslao erarskoga konja. Na jutrošnjoj raspravi optuženi nije htio dati izvaje dok mu se ne predloži optužni materijal.

Požar u radikalnom klubu.

v. BEOGRAD, 23. studenoga. Danas se je u skupštini dogodio mali požar. Zapalio se je radikalni klub, ali su izgorjela samo lijeva vrata kluba i zid je nesto oštećen. Inače je požar odmah ugašen ručnim spravama.

Spomen-ploča dru E. Kumičiću.

c. ZAGREB, 23. studenoga. Jučer je svečanim načinom otkrivena spomen-ploča pok. Eneanu Kumičiću u Pahlotičevoj ulici, gdje je pokojnik umro.

Odstup Painlevé-a.

c. PARIS, 23. studenoga. Povodom odstupanja Painlevéova piše »L' Era Nouvelle« da je došao čas kada se radikalna stranka mora sjetiti svoje historijske mislje. Kako »Matin« javlja novi kabinet imao bi da obrazuje Doumergue.

Egipat traži ustavnu slobodu.

c. KAIRO, 23. studenoga. 150 članova raspustenog egipatskog parlamenta sastalo se je u hotelu »Kontinentalu« i izabrali Zaglul-pašu predsjednikom komore. Revolucija je neizbježna, kazao je Zaglul-paša, ako se Egiptu ne povratiti ustavni život.

Raspust slobodno-zidarskih loža.

op. RIM, 23. studenoga. Centrala talijanske slobodne zidarske lože danas je raspuštena.

D. F. C. — HAŠK 5:2.

c. ZAGREB, 23. studenoga. Jučerašnja utakmica između prške momčadi DFC i Haška završila je rezultatom 5:2 za DFC.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Zencima.

Tri spomen-lice pred kapeleom. Orahovica, 23. studenog. (Telef. vijest »Hrvatskog lista.«) — Jučer je u obilježni selu Zencima na svečan način proslavljena Tisućgodišnjica hrvatskog kraljevstva. Proslavu je izvelo dobrovoljno »Hrvatski sokol« i izslužništvo Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva iz Orahovice...

Razno iz Broda.

Gradski izbori. — Zabrani predstava »Rudar«. — Komerska savjetovanja. Bred, 22. studenog. — Kako je vrijeme, obaviti će se u nedjelju 29. o. m. gradski izbori u Brodu Radničkim već sada javno po gradu razglasila, da će sastupstvo biti raspisano u roku od 24 sata, ako gradonačelnikom bude izabran zaslužar. No pritom imaju obavezno izviditi, da se to ne će dogoditi, ako za prednika bude izabran gradski komesar G. Tauchmann, koji je u. b. (po čl. 4. zakona od 28. II. 1921.) uopće neizbaviv, jer je u parnici s gradskom općinom i nije do danas položio zastupstva na izbore u gradni škola, koju je kao poduzetnik stao. — Medu brodskim radništvom vlada veliko neznoženje, što im se ne dovodi za prikažu poznatog rokova »Rudar«. Spis se u tom predmetu nalazi već mjesec dana na rješenju kod g. velikog župana u Osijeku. Ne razumijemo zašto se predstava ne bi dozvoljila, kad je taj rokova prikazivan ove godine u Sarajevu baš u vrijeme poznatog rudarskog štrajka. — Kod g. se velikog župana također nalazi na rješenju i spis u stvari radnika Milana Oreščanina, koji je tužio svog poslodavca, što ga je bez isplate i otkaza poslao na ulicu. Obrtni je oblast presudila poslodavca i odluka je već preko mjesec dana pravomoćna. Međutim gradski komesar Tauchmann (suprot naše ustanove § 176. obrt. zakona) ne će da provede ovrhu, nego govori, da tu odluku »bude poništen«. Ne bude li poništen i Tauchmann, jer dok ona stigne, ne će vas biti u magistratu.

Svetozar Pribećević u Vukovaru.

Zbor pod srpskim zastavama. Vukovar, 22. studenog. — Danas je Svetozar Pribećević održao u Vukovaru svoj veliki najavljeni zbor, kojem je prisustvovalo oko 500 osoba. Najviše je bilo crvenih i bijelih kapica, šumskih radnika, koji su došli s četiri srpske zvezde. Pribećević je govorio o sebi, svojem patuljima za vrijeme Austro-Ugarske (Tijelo nije spominjao) i kako je sad dršava u opasnosti. Priznao Hrvati, koji su iz znatiželje došli na skupštinu, direktno su mu se izrugivali.

Zabava »Gospojinskog društva« u Donjem Miholju.

Prikaže lakrdije »Kad pravda drizma«. Donji Miholjac, 22. studenog. — Jučer je mjesno »Gospojinsko društvo« priredilo zabavu u koristi siromašne djece, koja je ispleta u svakom posleđu. Prikaživana je bila važno ušla labrdija u 1 činu »Kad pravda drizma«, u kojoj je osobito uspjelo našim sumještanin g. dr. A. Roschertu da čerta narodna običaja i mesne prilike, izmješivši slabu stranu i sretnije običaje sugrađana. Gđa Dorvald, kojoj je uspjelo da prikaže tip mlade seljanke namizice, pokazuje osobit glumački dar, još se istakao i g. M. Tomić. Naručio valja pohvaliti uspehi trid priredivačkog odbora kao što i samih članova, koji su aktivno sudjelovali u izvođenju. — S. Miholjčanin.

Potrebna izgradnja ceste.

od Velike do Slat. Drenovca. Požega, 22. studenog. — Još davno prije rata izgrađena je cesta šumskim predjelom od travčevila Velike preko Duboke do žrnjanske međe na Hrušću. Uprava je bioše požele županije svoje učinila. Sad je trebala i virovska županija izgraditi svoj dio ceste od mrđe, koja se nalazi na bju gore, na do sela Slatinskog Drenovca, u dužini od 4-6 km. Medutim to nije učinjeno, na je tako osječka oblast batnilna ovaj komad nezavršene ceste. Udaljenost od Velike do Slat. Drenovca iznosa samo 12 km, pa ipak nam je Podravina tako daleko. Svobračal se vrši jedino pješačenjem. Da je taj nedostatak ceste požežan narod a jedne i druge strane, o tome nitko ne dvoji. Uzme li se u obzir, da je pravac od Niskavaca preko Slatine, Slat. Drenovca, Velike, Požege, Peternice i Nove Kamele, — najbrži put do Save od mozdarske međe, to je cesta izi i strateški važna. Sad je od strane puštenstva podnijela molba na ministarstvo građevina, da se taj komadić ceste izgradi.

Omica djevojke u Martincima.

»Da znaš majko...« Mitrovića, 22. studenog. — U selu je Martincima neku noć izvršena omica djevojke Nade Vukelićino. Otac je je pomak iz istog sela Raško Kristić. Došao je sa svojim drugovima s kolima pred nienu kuću, tatarilo niene stvari i samao led se Nada (koka je voljela Raška ko i on nje sieta i kola niemi se roditi) i dok su se protivili da ona ode za Raška) probušio i udario u vihu. No Raško puša kalase vrančina i uteče s drugocijem tolecom uz poticu. — Da znaš majko, kako ljub Raško i ti bi se stara žvačrala. — Proživ Raško. I njegovih članka podnešana je naša skuća.

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Habjanovcima.

Prisustvovanje hrvatskih Sokola iz Osijeka. — Otkrivanje spomen-ploče. (Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. lista«).

Habjanovci, 22. studenog. Danas 22. o. m. proslavilo je i selo Habjanovci slavu Hiljaduzodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. Doduše nešto kasno, radi mjesnih, posebnih prilika, pa ako je i kasno, proslava je uspjela, kao što nijedna dosada. Bila je to ne samo snažna manifestacija hrvatske narodne svijesti nego i manifestacija za što skoriji osnutak »Hrvatskog sokola« u Habjanovcima. Ta želja za osnutkom »Hrv. sokola« bila je i za predviđjeti, jer je odbor za proslavu pozvao starješinstvo Hrvatske sokolske župe Strossmayerove u Osijeku da prisustvuje proslavi i da tom zgodom održi i jedno predavanje o cilju i smjeru hrvatskog sokolstva. Proslavi sudjelovalo je cijelo selo, i stari i mlado i muško i žensko. Sve se natjecalo, da što dostojnije dočeka goste iz Osijeka, je to m zgodom došlo i do silnog izražaja, lijepa je svakom zgodom poželjna saradnja sela s gradom. Proslava sama počela je već u predvečerje s povorkom i bengalskom vatrom, kojom zgodom je predsjednik odbora Račić rastumačio narodu o značenju same proslave. Danas jutro bio je doček starješinstva župe na kolodvoru u Bizovcu. Od starješinstva došla su: starješina župe I. Krsto Dončević, podstarješina župe dr August Petrović i voda župe Vladimir Mrljak. Dočekani su i u selo otpređeni s jednim seljačkim banderljem od 20 kovanja, pred slavlukom dočekani su od cijelog sela poklicima: »Živili hrvatski sokoli!». Odmah nakon dolaska gostiju svrstala se povorka, te

krenula pod velikim zastavama, praćena tamburanjem, pjevanjem i klicanjem, kroz sve ulice sela pa sve do crkve. Sve kuće su bile iskićene zastavama, zelenilom, slikama naših narodnih velikana. Pred crkvom održao je dr. August Petrović u velikom broju sakupljenom narodu predavanje o značenju snare proslave i historiji našeg naroda od godine 925, pa do danas, a g. Ivan Krsto Dončević održao je predavanje o cilju i ideji hrvatskog sokolstva, koja predavanja saslušana su najvećom pažnjom a po svršetku popraćena burnim poklicima hrvatskom sokolstvu. Poslije zajedničkog objeda gostiju, odbora za proslavu i drugih seljana u gostoljubivoj kući V u t i n o v a c otkrila je spomen ploču kralju Tomislavu, predložio iz drveta, koja će se kasnije zamijeniti plohom iz kamena. Neka bude kasnijem naraštaju uspomena, da su 1925. godine habjanovački seljaci ljubili nada sve svoju lijenu hrvatsku domovinu. Poslije otkrila spomen-ploče počelo se kolom i pjevanjem, a u 5 sati poslije podne otišli su nam gosti iz Osijeka ispraćeni burnim poklicima, a još dugo u večer odzvanjala je selom pjesma:

Kako ne bi bili veseli Kad se slavi slava kralja Tomislava. Kako ne bi bili oholi Kad su među nama hrvatski Sokoli... Da je proslava tako dostojno uspjela i sa zahvaljivim marmom odboru za proslavu, kao što i njegovom agilnom predsjedniku Pančiću.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMEMANIL

24. Studenog.

1398. Bika kod Varne. — 1803. † Josip Pavlović, franjevački pisac, u Osijeku. — 1806. † Omer-baša (Mihailo Lajos), turski vođa u Osijeku. — 1860. Posljednja njemačka kazališna predstava u Zagrebu. — 1883. † Mate Bastian, publicista istarski.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: »Šta zna lože...?«, francuska komedija u preobrtki »A«. Početak u 8 sati naveče. U Urovaštinu: »Prepali svijete«, Sensacionalni film u 7 činova. Najnovije čudo filmske tehnike. Početak u 5, 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeti dozvoljen. U »Royal-kino«: »Dvije ljubavi«, Poltrena ljubavna drama iz omiljenog svijeta u 6 činova U glavnim ulogama: Natalia Lissenko i Jean Angelo. Početak u 5, 7 i 9 sati na večer. Pristup mladeti dozvoljen.

Noćni ličarkinju stiču vrše od 23. do uključivo 30. o. m. u Gornjem gradu: ličarkinja Bulart (Aleksandrova ulica); u Donjem gradu: ličarkinja Fišter (Jelačićev trg).

Svečana akademija »Cecilijina Društva«. Prekjueer, a nedjelja, na dan sv. Cecilije, zaštitnice glazbe priredilo je ovdajšnje mlado »Cecilijino Društvo« za gaenje crkvene glazbe svečanu akademiju za svoje članove i nastatelje, a u dvoranu gr. pučke škole u Jägerovoj ulici. Akademiju je posleto u zastupanju prenuz. g. biskupa Aleksandrića prosv. g. prelat dr. Franjo Hermann, rektor bogoslovije u Bakovu, a u njegovoj su pratnji nalažila preč. g. dr. Andrija Spiljak, ravnatelj bisk. kancelarije, mons. g. J. Sokol, tajnik biskupov, Jos. Sečka, dekan prebendarskog zbora, Fab. Pul, profesor. Od osječkog svećenstva bila su gg. rektor Vračić, prof. Schmidt, katiheta Sokčić, dalje gđa pl. Glombay, predsjednica »Kluba Hrvatica« s mnogo članica, uime »Kulhača« g. ravnatelj Vico, uime »Zrnjakoga« predji. g. Aničić i Žilić, uime »Liše« g. Komunikar, ravnatelj Machulka, veći broj obrtnika, učitelja, članice »Orla« i t. d. Dvorana je bila dajkom puna. Program akademije izveđen je na opće zadovoljstvo. G. Draž, Hafner, tajnik »Cecil. društva«, održao je veoma zanimljivo predavanje o cecilijanskom pokretu, našto je učitelj glazbe g. Josip Pokorny na violini sa zamlernom vještinom izvao Gadardov »Adagio« iz koncerta br. 35. Ženski zbor otpjevao je skladno i Flerschützovu »Kraljicu slavn«, a mješoviti zbor Stehlov »O domine Deus!« Obasja zbora pokazala izvanredan napredak, što zborovodi g. regensa chori g. Jos. Brečko suži na čast. Gđa Marija Brečko obježvala je divni začuv »Ave Maria«. Već smo finali prilike istaknuli silno i čisto goro te levrnu školu čest Brečko, što se i ovom zgodom pokazalo. G. Fz. Klovočki isto je tako pobrao jak plesak svojom. Na nebu ovaie razar. Posljednji akademije doživljeni su vrlo rjeđak omiljeni bitak, je su sa najvećim zadovoljstvom ostavili dvoranu.

Predavanje u Parizu o federalizmu u Jugoslaviji. Naš pariški dopisnik g. Mato Vučić držat će kroz koji dan u Parizu predavanje o federalističkoj ideji u Jugoslaviji. Predavanje je za Francuze, a držat će se u prostorijama »Collège Libre des Sociétés »Sanantes« pod pokroviteljstvom »Francuskog federalističkog ognjišta« u Parizu.

Jubilej D. Mitrovića. Prekjueer naveče proslavio je član našeg kazališta, operni pjevač g. Dušan Mitrović, na svečan način 25-godišnjicu svog umjetničkog rada. Prije predstave operu »Pelivan sv. Gospe« pozdravili su svečara gg. upravnik Rukavina, ravnatelj opere Mirski i glumci Gavrilović i Martinčević. Svečan se srdačno zalivalo, a publika mu je priredila ovacije. Poslije predstave bio je komers u »Royalu« — Svečan je sa svih strana dobio čestitke, a od svojih osječkih poštovatelja i lijepe darove. I mi sa svoje strane čestitamo g. Mitroviću na ovom jubileju i želimo mu novih uspjeha na našoj pozornici.

Vjenčanje. U sobotu je popodne bilo u tvrđavskoj župnoj crkvi vjenčanje gđice Marjke Mrkvičke, kćeri uglednog pok. gradonice Franje Mrkvičke, s g. Mirkom Medvedom, sojom željez. stanice u Vraždinu. Vjenčani je obred izvršio preč. g. dekan i župnik Bezjetzki, a kao svjedoci funđrala su gg. dr. Ivan Matanić, opć. liječnik u Valpovu i g. Josip Sum, bank. činovnik, Mladencima srdačno čestitamo!

Popularno predavanje o porezu. Prekjueer je popodne priredilo Udruženje trgovaca i industrijalaca popularno predavanje o porezima, koje je održao tajnik Trgovacko obrtničke komore g. dr. Tomo Beljan. Predavanje je bilo u blizovaničkim prostorijama »Grande«, a prisustvovalo je oko 150 osoba. Sastanak je otvorio predsjednik Udruženja g. Rupp koji se zahvalio prisutnima na lijepom odzivu te pozdravio važnog predsjednika Udruženja g. savjetnika Četukovića, kao i izaslanika mjesnih organizacija iz Slatine (g. Horvata) i Vinkovaca (gg. Vickovića i Fekića). Poslije toga je g. dr. Beljan održao predavanje o dohodnini, porezu na imovini i porezu na ratne dohotke, razloživši potanko ustanove zakona o spomenutim porezima. Predavač je naročito upozorio, da će se odmicra tih poreza obaviti za god. 1921., koja će vrzati automatski i za god. 1923. — 1924., dočim će se za god. 1925. obaviti nova odmera. Poradi nestašice činovnika kod osječkog financijskog ravnatelja pristupit će se odmoru tih poreza za god. 1921., istom pod čijom god. 1926. Ii početkom god. 1927., tako da će porezovnici morati opet nadopluniti razliku za šest godina unatrag, što će pogubno djelovati na porezovnike, kao i nedavno dovršena odmjera tečajarine za tri godine unatrag. — Poslije predavanja razvila se živalna rasprava u kojoj je predavač davao razlštena i odgovore na postavljena pitanja.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDELIKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.—; za duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 50.—

BROJ 262. (1679.)

OSIJEK, SRIJEDA 25. STUDENOGA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Avet potpunog osiromašenja.

Vanredno kritički i uman govor dra Lorkovića o drž. porezima

Strahovita nejednakost u oporezivanju. — Pitanje povratka 20% oduzetih prilikom žigosanja novčanica.

u BEOGRAD, 24. studenoga. U generalnoj raspravi o dvanaestina uzeo je riječ g. dr Lorković. Nakon nekli primjetbi o stariim dvanaestinama utvrdio je govornik, da i nove dvanaestine znače porast državnih izdataka. Ali vlada ne vodi računa o ekonomskoj i finacinalnoj situaciji porezovnika kod kojih se situacija od prošlih dvanaestina temeljito izmijenila. Prihodi poslije rata, koji su se u početku gomilali, sada su potpuno prestali. Seljaci vidli, da su cijene njegovih proizvoda pale tako, da on danas za metričku centu žita, koje je glavno mjerilo cijena, ne može nikako da dobije ono, što mu je potrebno za podmirenje ostalih potrebitina. Jer te potrebštine padaju neznatno ili se čak dižu tako, da seljak zapada u stanje napanerizacije. K tome dolazi carinska tarifa, koja donosi postupljenje namirnica potrebitih seljaku. Tako stanje seljaka danas mjestimice očajno je a vjerojatno će biti još i gore. I obrtnik dolazi u tešku krizu. Na tisuće obrtnika napušta svoj posao, pa kriza zahvaća ne samo poratne, nego i sve obrtnike. Tako je i s trgovinom. Trgovačke radnje dolaze pod stečaj. Nije bolje ni s industrijom u kojoj vlada također teška kriza i u kojoj stradaju ne samo poratna poduzeća, nego se teško drže i stara poduzeća. Poratnih dohodaka nema, ali ostaju poratni porezi koji je ministarstvo financija ostavilo kao sasilaku da pomoću njih izvuče što više državnih poreza. Ministar financija to poratne zakone o porezima podržava na snazi i ako nema više onih dohodaka, koji su te zakone opravdavali.

Ti porezi znače danas ništino oduzimanje imovine. Ovo je opće stanje privrede u cijeloj državi. Ali ono što tu krizu u Hrvatskoj, Slavoniji i Dalmaciji i u ostalim zemljama izvan Srbije čini još težom, to je porezna nejednakost. Tu se ne radi samo o poreznim sistemima, koji su naslijeđeni nego i o porezima, koji su razvijeni poslije prevrata i usavršeni kao sredstvo za pojačanje državnih prihoda.

Govornik naročito govori o porezima dohodarskim i imovinskim. Ustanovljuje da hrvatski seljak plaća pet puta više poreza u vezi sa zemljom nego li seljak u Srbiji. K tomu dolaze drugi porezi, tako porez na pečenje rakle koga u Srbiji uopće nema. U Hrvatskoj na 100.000 čistoga godišnjeg dohodka plaćaju obrtnici preko 110.000 poreza dok

obrtnik u Srbiji s istim dohokitom plaća 46.000 dinara. Tako je i kod trgovaca, koje guše porezi na poslovni promet, a koji finacinalne vlasti uzimaju za podlogu ostalih poreza.

U pogledu industrije govornik iznosi podatke o trošarini na pivo, koja još danas nije izjednačena. Tako srbijanske tvornice plaćaju 56 dinara trošarine po hektolitru, dok se u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji plaća 90 do 96 dinara. Ministar financija je uvidio preveliku opterećenost u tim porezima, pa je u dvanaestine unio nekoje olakšice, ali je potrebno da se to protegne na cijelu godinu 1925. Ministar dakle sam uvida neodrživost poreznog stanja što je dokazao ukidanjem prireza na imovinski porez. Ali bi trebalo ukiniti dohodarsku sa svim prirezima i porezima na imovinu u svim zemljama gdje postoji; u Hrvatskoj, Sloveniji, Vojvodini. Prema porezima za prošli šest mjeseci na svaku glavu otpada u državi 45 dinara poreza, a od toga u Srbiji 21 dinar, u Hrvatskoj 43, u Dalmaciji 30 a u Vojvodini 110 dinara po glavi. Ove poreze treba ukiniti prije donošenja zakona o izjednačenju neposrednih poreza, jer se ova razlika u teretima dalje ne da podnositi. Govornik sumnja da će i u ovom zakonu biti prirez izjednačeni jer je g. Radić u Ljubljani rekao da je to politički nemoguće.

Govornik se pozabavio i posizanjem ministra financija u poratne finacilce, te odredbe ministra financija čine iluzornima i finacilne samouprave u općinama i po tom čitavu samoupravu. Traži od ministra da ide na ruku općinama u onima za kojima koje one trebaju. Spominje napose općinu grada Senja.

Obzirom na teške ekonomske prilike potiče govornik i pitanje 20 postotka od krunskih novčanica, koji još nisu vraćeni i poziva ministra, da se taj novac vrati osim ako se ne kaui kod prelaza na zlatnu valutu vratiti i naknadni šteta učinjena nepravdom izmjenom 4:1. Govornik konačno traži da se sadlocima dužana u Hercegovini isplati cijena za dužan za koju su prikraćeni i da se podnesu završni računi bez kojih finacilski odbor nema prave baze.

Nakon dra Lorkovića govoril dr Sećerov, demokrata i Slovcnac dr Kulovec. Osim toga najavili su se mnogi drugi govornici.

Dojam Radićeva govora u Ljubljani

Mora opozvat napadaje na Italiju, u BEOGRAD, 24. studenoga. Štampa se beogradska mnogo bavi s govorom Stjepana Radića u Ljubljani, pa se pojavljuje želja kod radikala, da se pozove Stjepan Radić neka izjavi, da ne odgovaraju istini one stavke njegovog govora, u kojem napada Italiju. U tom smislu je razaslala saopćenje agencija Avala i gosnodni je Radić pred novinarima izjavio, da su nastale nesuglasice između njega i stenografa, ali da u glavnom ostaje kod toga što je rekao u Ljubljani.

Premještenje.

m. ZAGREB, 24. studenoga. Ministar pravde premjestio je sudskog oficijala Gmbrt Sudara od kotarskog suda u Perušću oinom u Novu Gradisku

Pomoć stradalima od poplave.

m. ZAGREB, 24. studenoga. Glavni odbor društva »Crvenog Krsta« započeo je akciju za pomoć postradalima od poplave. U tu je svrhu već sabrano 30.000 dinara.

Za ekonomsko podizanje Sušaka.

c. SUSAK, 24. studenoga. Željeznička tarifa za Sušak bit će za neke trgovačke artikle snižena za 30%. Čime će se omogućiti ekonomsko razvijanje Sušaka.

Pjesnik u pratnji policije.

c. ZAGREB, 24. studenoga. Noćas je kroz Zagreb propuovao pjesnik Augustin Ujević u pratnji policije, Beogradska ga je policija, kako je poznato, proterala u Makarsku.

Sukob s Vatikanom.

Komercijencije i dogovaranja u Beogradu.

v. BEOGRAD, 24. studenoga. Danas su po raznim ministarstvima vodene konferencije, a najvažnija je bila konferencija kod g. Pašića, koja se je bavila pitanjem odnosa prema Vatikanu. Prema svemu izgleda, da se traži krivac za ovaj neuspjeh naše diplomatije, a po pisanju žute štampice beogradske: koja napada katoličke biskupe, čini se, da se hoće svaliti krivnja na katolički episkopat.

Danas je katolički episkopat pohodio i toj stvari ministra prosvjete Stjepana Radića, kod kojega se je održala također duža konferencija.

Briand ponuden sastav nove francuske vlade. Briand nije primio ponudu.

c. PARIS, 24. studenoga. Predsjednik franc. republike Doumergue nakon što je konsultirao predsjedničke senata i komore, a potom predsjedničke komora Doumeru i Malvia te šefove svih parlamentarnih grupa, osim komunista, povjerio je Briandu sastav nove vlade.

dp. PARIS, 24. studenoga. Kod primanja u Elizejskoj palači Herriot je naglasio, da je spreman podupirati Briandov kabinet ako ovaj bude: 1. zastupao politiku Jevlevec; 2. osigurao saradnju socialistu i 3. ako Painlevé stupi u kabinet. Herriot bi se zadovoljio i s drugom listnosti, ako se dade garancija, da će finacilne osnove sadaju vlade ostati netaknute.

dp. PARIS, 24. studenoga. Prema vijesti, koju donosi agencija Havas, Briand je odbio sastav nove vlade.

Locarnski ugovor pred Reichstagom.

Veliki Lutherov govor. — Držanje nacionalista. c. BERLIN, 24. studenoga. Na sjednici Reichstaga uzet je u pretres locarnski sporazum i početi o pristupu Njemačke u Savez naroda. Kancelar Luther uzio je na početku raspravu riječ i u velikom govoru izložio vladinu politiku, koja je inancuirana u Locarnu. Luther ponovno ističe, da vlada namjerava ostajati čim bude potpisan locarnski ugovor. Vlada se odličila na taj korak zato, što poželje potpisa locarnskog ugovora treba da odgovornost potpune jedna jaka vlada. Luther upoređuje locarnski sporazum s ugovorom mira u Versaillesu, te ističe veliku razliku: s Versailleskim ugovorom. Poslije zaključena locarnskog pakta, nastavlja Luther, nema razloga, da se podržava diligenta okupacija njemačkog teritorija. Načelnice, kako će njemački narod posljednjih godina bio više puta razočaran držanjem okupacionih vlasti. On se nada, da će odsede okupacione vlasti suradivati s njemačkim vlastima. Po njegovu sudu u Locarnu nije završena jedna politika, nego još je tek sadren početak. Osvrćući se na vladu Njemačke u Savez naroda, kao na jedan od najvažnijih problema Njemačke, veli Luther, da se njemački narod ina očudno hoće li da se orijentira prema zapadu ili prema istoku. Luther jer uvjeren, da obzirom na svoj položaj Njemačka ne smije, da se nove orijentira ni prema zapadu ni isključivo prema istoku. Na koncu govornik da Njemačka ima pravo da dobije mandat nad nekijim kolonijama. To će pitanje biti odmah pokrenuto, a isto tako će biti pokrenuto i pitanje odgovornosti za svjetski rat. Njemačka se ne će opredijeliti ni prema jednoj strani, nego će provoditi pacifističku politiku, tražeći opće razumijevanje. Njemačka će podržavati dobre i prijateljske odnose sa svima državama. Govor je popravljen baratan aplaudom, naročito ona mjestu, gdje se govor o onim razgovorajima i o podržavanju dobrih odnosa sa susjedima.

c. BERLIN, 24. studenoga. Njemačka je našla stranu domilela zaključak kojim se odobrava vladina politika. Ovim je zaključkom definitivno osigurana vladina većina za prihvat Locarnskih konvencija u Reichstagu.

dp. BERLIN, 24. studenoga. Reichstag je danas nastavio raspravu o locarnskim ugovorima. Govorio je soćni aldemokrata Wers i njemački nacionalac erol Westarp. Ovi pojmovi je oštro istupio protiv locarnskih ugovora najbiteljima i susjedima ali pod uvjetom, da se tuđe čete udube u njemačkoj teritoriji i Njemačkoj omoguću miran život. Locarnski ugovor kaivak je sada vodi do novoga rata

Današnji broj "Hrvatskog lista" ima 8 stranica.

Njemačka vlada i njemački nacionalci.

Borba za i protiv locarnskog pakta. — Vlada će iznijeti pobjedu.

Berlin, 21. studena.

Iduća sedmica će parlamentarno biti okupirana diskusijom o locarnskom ugovoru. Zadnja konstitucionalna formula je danas bila likvidirana od državnog vijeća, koje je odobrilo projekte; i onaj o locarnskom ugovoru i onaj o ulazu Njemačke u Savez naroda sa 46 glasova protiv 4, do čim su se 3 sastigli od glasovanja. Protiv locarnskog pakta su glasovali predstavnici: Istočne Pruske, Pomeranije, Slezijske Donje i Mecklenburg-Schwierina. Sustigli su se od glasovanja delegati: Assia-Nassau, Bavarske i Württemberg. Bavarska je glasovala za locarnski pakt, ali je bila protiv ovlaštivanja vlade, da traži ulaz u Savez naroda. Njihovi govornici dokazivali su da ima odlučiti datum ulaska u Savez naroda Reichstag a ne vlada. Bavarska dakle nije glasovala protiv ulaska u Savez naroda, nego je samo zato, da se s tim ulaskom pričuđa. To znači da će u plenarnoj sjednici grupa bavarske pučke stranke glasovati za locarnski pakt. Glasovanje u Reichstagu bit će u 10-ću subotu i odmah će njemačka delegacija otputovati u London, da prispije za 1. prosinca na potpis ove historijske isprave.

Protivnici locarnskog ugovora se pripraviću na borbu. Njemački nacionalisti i vođstveni, namjeravaju, da stave u pokret sva parlamentarna

sredstva u cilju da projekt propadne. Međutim po računima vlade već je 300 glasova osigurano, koji su za projekt. U slučaju da bi situacija zbilja postala teškom, vlada je odlučila, da objavi tzv. »Reichtlinien«. Te »Reichtlinien« su dane od državnog kabineta njemačkim delegatima prije nego su otputovali u Locarno. A onda su sjedili u vladi i ministri njemačkih nacionalista, te su te direktive bile dane i njihovom privolu. Borba, koja je poslije nastala između lijevčara i desničara, a koja je svršila demisiom ministara njemačkih nacionalista, po tvrdnjama tih nacionalista i jest nastala samo zbog toga, što su Lutifer i Stresemann prekorakili granice postavljene u »Reichtlinien«. Vladine stranke međutim ističu, da baš te »Reichtlinien« daju prečudu odredbu delegatima, da prihvate ugovor. O tim instrukcijama dao je ministar izvanjskih poslova Stresemann povjerljivu izjavu predsjednicima njemačkih država u sjednici od četvrtka, a stranačkim vođama jučer. Približila tih direktiva nije do danas objavljena zbog vanjske politike, ali se tvrdi, da će ih vlada bezobzirno objaviti ako vidi, da je locarnski pakt u pogibjelji.

Preko stotinu velikih industrijalaca i financijera njemačkih bez razlike stranaka izdali su jednu izjavu u kojoj se odlučno zalažu za pakt sklopljen u Locarnu.

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Gaju.

Svečane priredbe uz sudjelovanje pakračkih Hrvata.

(Poseban izvještaj »Hrvatskog lista«.)

Pakrac, 23. studenog.

Malo slavonsko trgovišće Gaj, u kotaru Pakračkom, inicijativom svoje vrljednog župnika g. Sanića, priredilo je prošle nedjelje uočekivano lijepu i patriotsku proslavu Tisućgodišnjice opstanka hrvatskog kraljevstva.

U subotu na večer, uz pucnjavu mitzara i opходом po mjestu, započela je svečanost. Zvečela je osvanula tmuerna. U jutro veseli zvuci glazbe probudili mjesto. Nagruao je silan narod iz mjesta i okolnih sela, najprije u crkvu, gdje je pakrački župnik apostolski protonotar presvj. g. Cerovski iz velikog sveučeničku asistenciju služio miši zavalnicu. Na koru su vrlo skladno pjevali učenički pučke škole iz Antunovca. Nakon mise svrsta se narod na trgu pred crkvom i u taj mah oglašise topovi dolazak gostiju: Vatrogasne čete iz Medurića, »Hrvatskog sokola«, Hrvatskog pjevačkog društva »Domoljub« i Duhovojne vatrogasne glazbe iz Pakraca. Kratkim govorom pozdravio ih je mjesni načelnik Stimač. Zam je domaći župnik istaknuo značaj proslave, a prisutni narodni zastupnik ovoga kotara g. Mžik lijepim govorom uzveličao ovu svečanost. Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Domo-

ljub« otpjevalo je lijepo i čuvstveno »Himnu kralja Tomislava« i »Lijepu našu«. . . . potom je govorka brojčih najmanje 4000 ljudi krenula ulicama u svečanom dvoran na pilani g. Horvata. Tu je zajednički obilježavalo preko tri sto gostiju. Tad se prešlo na izvanđanje daljnog programa. Hrv. pjev. društvo »Domoljub« iz Pakraca, sa svojim zborovodom g. Budimom, otpjevalo je birani program hrvatskih pjesama, a glazba pakračkog vatrogasnog društva pod vodstvom zborovode g. Mrliha svirala je skladno i lijepo niz koncertnih komada.

Nakon koncerta slijedio je ples sve do polaska na vlak.

Za vrijeme svečanosti pozdravio je domaći župnik prisutne, a zahvalio se pakrački sokolski starješina. U ime Pakraca pozdravio je građanin Joz. Sringer, a lijepo je iznio ovo slavje i glorificirao narodni zastupnik Mžik.

Ovo je po prvi puta, da trgovišće Gaj, koji je s okolnom nastavan u većini Madžarima, Nijemcima i Česima istupa ovakvom narodnom slavlom. Zato ovakovim događajima svaka čast. —
Gost.

izabranik pakra pristao i odredila u tu svrhu četiri nova nametka da slučaji traženi milioni. Jedan od tih nameta bio se silno odgozan, namet na veće, jer se je imali puno likvidirati izvanj svodom.

To je zgodna prilika za Don Giulio Genoina, da stari stari vladavine, da uvede nova na temelju nariveta plimnista i pakta pod kćom španjolskoga kralja. U tu svrhu uvotrebli su glodne pučane, orbuine i pomavazica povlone svoga erada i sa kapovonima, kanoostima iz enjivoli predgrada, sa elementima iz dva života, sposobnim da romase krvitu započetu akcija, i tako mu oade oko u Masaniella.

Ovaj se ne bi bio dao na taj posao, da nije posredovala njegova žena, na nagovjet otkozu Tra Savina, njezina prijatelja. Ona je nagovorila muža da stane na čelo povorci mušarice, koja je imala provesti revoluciju. Tako će se jednom moćni kralj i postat će on kapoza i čone stranke.

Prilivati se postla, stane na čelo povorke, koja je rasilila ulicama Napulja pod poklonom: živo kralj, dotle pokvarena vlada!

Masaniella je bilo tek 27 godina, kad je 7. srpnja 1647. zbio vlada u Napulju i sam postao glava grada.

On se je omo vlašću. On nije imao svoje volje ni svoje misli. Daj ga je vodio Genoino, iše sa stvarer dobra. Ali sam nije morao ništa, a namanje je mogao obuzati sebe i svoje druzove izvanđace ozvete misli revolucije.

Kao u svim revolucionama osuđivalo se na smrt i postavljalno nove upravljače. Djetlo je službe davši svakom cilju. Kad je stajao preda nj knez Reka Daspije, zapitao:

— Jesi li ti knez? Jeli ti postenacina?

— Po milosti božjoj imam se da jesam. odgovori ovaj.

— Vjera mi mora postati, i onda ga zagrli i polubi.

Kad je sudio, sjedio je na prazu svoje klupe klučice sav odman i bez pantalona, a noze su mu visjele vani. Kad je njegova osuđiva na smrt, učinio bi znak rukom kao da radi glavu. A kad je bioj svirali odjeku u važnim državnim poslovima, prigruo bi glava kao da misli, a ostino je slušao notatne instrukcije staroga Genoina, koji je stajao sakriven iza njega i šaptao.

Dne 13. srpnja sa velikom povorkom krene prema stolnoj crkvi na svečano službu božju. Pred crkvom stasne kova, nđerani se za mižu, i pucam na svu ljetnu zrednuju miteta, pride k pokrački centu D'Arcos da mu ureži ruku. No bio je već tako oslabljen živcima, da se je tri puta srasko na zemlju.

Toga dana sasvim polud: Tri dana kasnije, 16. srpnja bi ubijen je mpska u spavonici Karmelićima.

On je bio uprav brutalan u svojem postupku. On je bez promišljanja naredvao pljačku i palje. Na bio je vječitan svoje moralne i intelektualne ništenosti, da je morao pobuditi smjet, kad je u jednom incidentu intervalu rekao prema narodu:

— Narode moj, ja sam sromakan mornar, i kao sromakan mornar hoću da umrem.

Na on se je usudio poduzeti što se kroz decenije i vjekove nije ntko usudio. Ta njegova smjelost je stavljena u službu jedne velike misli materijalna i moralno poboljšanje nolačenog naroda. Njegova smjelost je ulia u dušu nepolitičarskoga naroda svetost njegovih prava i njegovih dužnosti. Poduzete Masaniella nije dostižilo odnatiuspjaha, ali je pripravilo narod za uspjeh, kad su vojvoda Gaisa, sa njim Don Juan D'Austria ličili ocljepiti Napulj od španjolske i stvariti samostalno državo.

Svašnice iz SHS.

Opomena mladoženjama.

Škune Kobasice.

Ovih je dana kobasničar Jovan Hilbert, iz Bege Sv. Đurđa, osuden na 3000 dinara globe, jer je prodavao pokvarene kobasice, od kojih je mnogima pozlilo. — Škune kobasice, reči će avako. Ali znamo za jedan slučaj, koji se dogodio već deseti dan u Novom Sadu i ostao dosad nezabilježan: da je komadit kobasice stajao — ne kobasničara, nego baš samoza otrošćak — ni manje ni više nego pol milijuna dinara! Jedan novosađski intelektualac bio je, natam, zaprosio bogatu curu iz obitelji, koja je nosila pol milijuna miraza. Djevojka je htjela, roditelji ne imadoše ništa protiv, dakle stvar pred svršetkom. U tom se deset da mladoženja pokvari želudac od komadit kobasice, koja bijaše pokvarena i sadržavase otrova. Paboh se, sav se promijenil i požuti. U tom ga nositi buduć nast, na vječnu pu onako žuta i oronala, dobio utisak da je to čovjek ozbiljno bolesni, i — pokvari brak. Tako je taj nesretni komadit kobasice stajao nesudom mladoženje — ravno pol milijuna dinara! Zato, mladoženje, pamet u glavu i izbjegavajte kobasice!

Ima i naučnih ljudi.

Neki poklon budina izvan svoje domovine.

Citamo u beogradskoj »Pravdi« u rubrici Saradnik — štalac i ovo čudo: — Kako se službeno zove Beogradska ulica? Inače izgleda nije običaj da se u jednom gradu ulice nazove po tom istom gradu, osim ako nije u vezi s kojimv gradom se stvar započela. . . . Tom prilikom da nepovetnem ne znam po kolj put, a povodom skraćene 100-godišnjice Daničičeve, da je pak, Đuro Daničić bio skromtan čovjek i da nikad nije želio da se zove ulice u jednom istom Beogradu zove po njemu. Bolje bi bilo nastaviti mu samo jednu ulicu a više se starati za zrob slavnog filozofa, imo, u pr blaženosti car-mučenič Nikola za kojega nije imao niče u Beogradu (nisi se stekli u 1913. god. o trizegodišnjici Romanova), na se ovđe dote priku, da se bar sad ta praznina dopuni. — Tko je u naučnu pisat lii čit? Je li Rusija u Rusiji izvan njenih granica? Kolo kreće... i t. d.,... ali naše za čino bivače! — Nek se stepa zabrijete i francuzi su čekali, ali svoje — harem ne u ciljosli, dočekali nisa. Za naučne postoj štka ljudi, obrazli i urive sveučelice, a milijuni su složenici. . . .

Kriva svada braće i rodaka.

Brat ubio brata, rođak probo nožem rođaka.

Pred porotom sudom u Splitu vodio se ovih dana rasprava protiv Jure Špančića, nek. Blaža iz Priluda, od 56 godina, koji je bio tužen da je dne 3. rujna 0. 2. u Priludama kamošom ubio svoga brata Jozu Špančića, nek. Kovom sinom, da mu je probio crjepicu usljed čega je islijedio njegova smrt. Je protiv Petra Špančića sina Jurina koji je tužen da je istom prilikom ubio nožem Antuna Špančića u lijevi kuk i rebro i razbio mu kamenom glavu. Ova je tužen za zločin ubistva brata, a sin za tešku ljepšnu ozljedu nastajenu svoim prvom rođaku sinu pokročila. Da oduga zločina između braće i rodaka došlo je rađ pretrike oko jednoga četra koji je nekada bio vlasništvo optuznika i njegovog pok, brata Jospa. Oni su za zajednički prodati nekome Špančić Ivanu. Prema optuznici ovaj je namjeravao na kamošom ubiti gradli kćku. To mu je dozvoljavao pokojni Joso, a okrivljenik nije htio da žuje za šakova gradit na zemljištu koje je nekada bilo njegovo. On je govorio da je oboj prodao ali ne da se na njemu uradi kćka, na za to nije htio da mu to pristane. Zbog ovoga pitanja, da li kćka ima pravo ili ne da na nekadašnjem njihovom zemljištu gradi kćku, došlo je između braće do sukoba dne 2. rujna, ali da ne bude nesreće, seljaci su ih prvi put rastavili. U svadu bili su u sudjelnici i njihovi sinovi, međusobni rođaci. I ako ih seljaci rastavise, kćkinje je u njima od nastaja biljeva. Kada je pokojnik oti kamošeno poio ovcu, sin okrivljenika Jure htio je da prode kćku štaju. Sto mu je prvi zabranilo. Nastala je svada. Majkine vjštavice u pomoć otac i brat. Narednoga dana Jure i njegov sin Ante, Okrivljenik Jure i njegov sin Josp navršile su svatova Jozu, a drugi okrivljenikov sin Petar uz Jozina ova, a svoga rođaka Antu, između braće i rodaka nastala je učalna tučnava. Petar Špančić povikao je k' tupa i nož. Zar vršilo se tako da je okrivljenik Jure ubio svoga brata Jozu kamenom nožem čega je kasnije ustanjalo njegova smrt, a Petar ubio nožem svoga rođaka. Na temelju pravotričke porotnike optuzenici su osuđeni za prekršajne kazne obrane, etac na šest mjesaca a sin na dva mjeseca.

Karte ga potjerale pod vlak.

Nasli mu raskomajano truplo.

Vidaković Vladimira, suboički gradski mjeritelj Širovnik mislio je u petak od kuce s namjerom, da se skloni. Na komadit pazira naposre je i kod kćke svojim jasno i osuđeno se s njima time, da je odlučio skloniti se, jer je u posljednje dane stina najveće zločinu. I zblu se u petak hucio pod vlak, koji ga je rastrazio, glava mu zdrobilo, noge odsjekao i 200 metara dalje odnio dočim je druga voza vođe nestala. Bio je dozvaniti i pošteni gradski službenik, pa se drž, da je sklonio otmovljenome.

Djevojačke neprilike.

Pošle u Beograd, na došle u Suboticu.

Dvije seljačke djevojke sudnice pod u Beograd, da lamo potražje službu. Čekajući vlak na kolodvorom admistriše ih dvojica željezničara na teretni vlak i jedan ove jednu u svoji prođeli, a drugi odvade četrnu u skloniti zavora. Djevojke sa opazile da nisu na pravom putu, ali nje si nisu pomislili, jer teretni vlak nije nigdje stajao i jako su ovi željezničari imali dosta vremena, da usmetnato djevojke napustaju a kako se one tuzile i siluju. Sto više, jedna se tuži, da joj je službeniku pače u dva prstena s prsta otinao i u svoji džep spremio. Istom u Somboru, gdje je vlak stao, izjavile su se djevojke zla, složily s otkla.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Piškorevcima.

Svečano zborovanje. — Sadeće spomen-lice.
 Piškorevci, 23. studenac. — Jučer, u nedjelju, proslavljena je i kod nas uspomena Tisućgodnjice hrvatske državnosti. Proslava je priredila «Hrvatska narodna čitaonica» svojim zborovanjem pred rkt. crkvom. Skupljeni pod hrvatskom zastavom, zadržali su seljaci pred crkvom i u crkvi su pet spomen-lica. O značenju proslave i o Tisućgodnjoj povijesti našlo govore je predsjednik čitaonice g. župnik dr. Frano Didović. Namodal odbornik naše žitacione seljački mornak Anđun Vrtarčić s puno zanosom i oduševljenom deklamirao je Harnnbašićevu pjesmu «Otačbini». Proslava je završena u crkvi sa «Tebe Boga hvalimo». Spomen-lice održava je odbornik čitaonice Anđun Blažević, na dan Bož nekada hudo živi svjedok hrvatske budne svijesti i kod potomaka naših.

Stara Gradiska pod vodom.

Većna poplava Save.
 Stara Gradiska, 24. studenac. (Telef. vijest «Hrvatskog lista»). — Sava je kod Stare Gradiske poplavila ogromne kompleksne zemljišta. Stara je Gradiska sasvim pod vodom. Ljudi i živo je sela Uskoci. Donje i Gornje varoš spasavaju se u Terdivu, koja je na malo izvisti. Narodu pomažu kaznjenici zemalске kraljevine. Pionirski je most na Savi već nedjelju dana rastavljen. Jer bi ga izuze odneto nabužala rijeka. Dva veće poplave nije bilo još od vremena okupacije. Jače je Sava krenula i opala za 5 cm, no danas je opet stala. Narodu je nužno pomoć u hrani i novcu.

Poplava Save u Račinovcima.

Načiji porast. — Uništen otvlet.
 Račinovci, 23. studenac. — Sava je kod Račinovaca izasla je vučica. Kako se mlađo žilava uhvatila je veću količinu neobara kukuruza (koji je urubio obasno izložbeni sbor poplave) i poplavila njive zaslane pšenicom. Srećna kukuruzovina, slama, bundeve, drva — sve to otišlo u vodu. Marva se izbavila i sklana u šume. Narod se zabrinut kako će je prebrati preko zime. Od pšenice ne će ništa ostati, jer sama gdje voda nije poplavila, počeo ju je snijag.

Predstava Šenoine «Ljubice» u Daruvaru.

Izvešta diletantske škole «Hrvatskog sokola».
 Daruvar, 23. studenac. — Diletantska škola «Hrvatskog sokola» u Daruvaru izvela je prošle nedjelje mlazbu Šenoine komedije «Ljubice». Predstava je bila u dvoranu povelike. Dobro je osvoje i dobro bila poslušna. Jedna je kasno počela (je 9 sati). U buduću ne treba ni na koja želja! Proljeće predstave bio je ples, uz sudjelovanje odlične sokolstke fanfare.

«Školske novine» i gostioničari.

Obvezno držanje u Vukovaru.
 Vukovar, 23. studenac. — Gradske je redarstvo u Vukovaru razasilo svira vukovarskih gostioničarina odluku (br. 4153, pol. od 17. XI, 1925), da su dužni na osnovu naredbe velikog župana srijemske oblasti (br. 5823) držati u svojim gostionicama «Školske novine» kraljevine SHS, za koje redovno pretplate iznosi 400 Din. Ovo je izazvalo revolt kod gostioničara i oni će se pritužiti nadležnom ministarstvu. Tako veliki župan može «donoš» njegov dana izdati naredbe da su gostioničari dužni držati i radikalno «Samoppravu».

Nevoja trgovачkih pomoćnika u Vinkovcima.

Većna nezagotovost. — Spremanje u Buzinu.
 Vinkovci, 23. studenac. — U Vinkovcima ima oko 20 bračnickih trgovачkih pomoćnika, koji već dugo ne mogu dobiti posla u svojoj struci. Rade na železnici, u slavarstvu dobana, na cietaru, a nekoi drva cietaju i bunare čiste. Nalazila je 30—36 Din. Od toza se mora živiti pored i Obratna Buzina, pa sad živi rodel. Mnogi se od njih spremaju u Buzinu.

Zakletva vojnih obvezanika u Pakracu.

Prisjelo oko 3000 ljudi.
 Pakrac, 23. studenac. — Prošle je nedjelje obavljena ovaće prisjega vojnih obvezanika iz Pakraca i okolice. Dan prije došao je vojnički odjel načelnice u glazbeno i tri časnik, koji su s rimok. župnikom aspirantom kapelanom Hanfavačkim, pravovjnim pretom Podnavcem, izrađili tablicom Fröhlichem i evanđeljskim župnikom Antunovačkim uz propisane ceremonije obavili zakletvu. Zakletvu je položilo oko 3000 vojnih obvezanika.

Kratke vijesti.

— Narodni zastupnik dr. Buč održao je prošle nedjelje usmeni sastanak u Bečelacima. Seljaci su ostali vjerni starom Radićevom programu.
 — U nedjelju 29. e. ml. obavio je Magr biskup Akkumović posveta otvorene župe crkve u Garčinu.
 — G. Ivan Kvintuš s kateheta na slmzala u Brodu, premješten je na gimnaziju u Vinkovce. Na njegovu mjesto u Brod dolazi g. Stjepan Koka novič iz Zemun.
 — Na prošli tjedni sahani u Valpovu nije bilo dogaznu mladao svinčih.
 — U Bakovu je silavika Marica Miller dala prošle nedjelje tendosveta u općinskom parku svojim neveznam drageo Franu Elfeldneru (privatnom namjenjenim) i pokušala ga zaklati kuhinjskim nožem. Povezala ga je nožem po rječniku, ali ne osasno.

Osiečka filharmonija.

Glazbenici su dali svoje, nek pitlika udovojji svojoj dužnosti.

Poput svih većih gradova napredne Evrope skuplja se je prije sedam godina takla ljudi, da udovoljavala potrebi kulturnog grada i da ustroje filharmonično udruženje. Svaha je ovog udruženja, da goji ljepu klasičnu i komornu glazbu je da time podiže umjetnički nivo muzičkom životu u Osijeku.

Kako je svaki početak težak, trebalo je svladavati mnoge tehničke i materijalne poteškoće. Trebao se u prvom redu sastaviti orkestar, koji će biti dorasao svojim zadaća i zabljava, a što je najvažnije trebalo je publiku, koja bi se dala odvojati za ljepu umjetnost. U prvot je točki svoja programa, filharmonično udruženje nevjerojatnom brzinom uspjelo. Danas posedujemo tako vrstan, precizan i skupno stvran filharmonični orkestar, da nam drugi gradovi mogu u tom polju zaleta zavidiati.

Druge točki programa filharmoničnog udruženja t. j. odgajanje publike našla je na nešto više poteškoća. Stvarno se je donćie krug ljubitelja obiljne glazbe, kojima je ova već postala potrebom, ali je ovaj na žalost danas još tako malen u razmjeru sa inteligencijom našega grada, da je neophodno posebno privući ljepot obiljno muzici i šire sljede građanstva, koji bi redovitim slušanjem ljepše glazbe morali na vlastitu inclinatvu doći do saznanja, da ona zapravo sadržaje i izražuje promjena osjećaja i mentaliteta skladatelja, koja se oditi u svojim delima i reprodukcijom polučuje isto osjećaje i razumjevanje kod slušalaca. Pitanje je, kako ćemo i na koji način upoznati bit umjetničkog dela i njegovog stvaratelja? Možemo li poznati i shvatiti samo razlozima i redovitim pribizavanjem muzičkih inlekcija, za koje je u prvom redu uz kazalište pozvana filharmonija, koja danas potpuno udovoljava svojoj zadaći održavajući redovito svoje mesečne simfonične koncerte.

Promatrajući eladilite za vrijeme radnih simfoničnih koncerata namreče nam se pitanje, da li Osječani zbilja tako

malo mare za kulturni napredak našega grada? Zar ne osjećaju, da je i u nima potrebna neka viša estetska emocija, no što im može da pruža «Grafica Marica»? Zar nemaju zbilja smisla za estetsku ljepotu. U je to, možda za njih neka nepotreba i suvišna fraza? Mi se hoćemo za bavljati i oporaviti od dnevnih snopora i zato nam se ne može zamjeriti, što tražimo laku muziku, moć će neko da nabaca. Ovo odobravamo; mora ali ostati nešto vremena i za duševno uživanje. Neka zabava ne bude samo u onerotoj muzici i u crnačkim filatervina već iakođer u umjetničkoj glazbi. «Žrtvuje» mesečno samo dva sata i slušajte što Vam se pruža, pa smo uvjereni, da ćete za kratko biti u biti ozbiljni muzičkih čitela i da ćete sami tražiti a i naci umjetnički užitak.

Ne možemo od naše filharmonije tražiti ono savršenstvo, što može da pruža filharmonija u velozadovoljna imzemsava. Tamo su posve druge okolnosti. Stalno angažovani orkestar redovito radi i vježba samo za svoje koncerte, dok su kod nas članovi orkestra uposleni u kazalištu te samo svoje slobodno vrijeme žrtvuju za ovu uzvišenu stvar. — Da orkestar može nastupiti u svojoj potpunoj laćini, snježuju u njemu i naši vrstni amateri, koji svojim umještem doprinijaju cjelokupnosti stvari.

I opet stožino pred simfoničkim koncertom. Na programu su Beethoven, Čajkovski (5 simfonija) i Rubjavin, dakle tri različite struje. Beethoven — miran, dostojanstven, promišljeni starofilski Čajkovski — strastven snu uladost i vesela. — Boli umjetnički sastav koncertu ne možemo si zamisliti. Svaki će poslietice morati ostaviti dvoranu najvećim zadovoljstvom i evlerenjem, da taku nijesmo velograd i taku značajno čitela rad naših vrijudnih i marljivih glazbenika, koji svaki pojedini od njih dale svoji clo sila i svrhu kulturnog napredna našega grada.

Značajni smo, hoće li se građanstvo pokazati vjednim neumornog rada naše filharmonije? Saz.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMEMENARI.

25. studenac.

1687. † Jural Habdelić, isusovac, učenik u Zagrebu.
 — 1814. † Franjo Zigović, hrvatski podnanećar, u Zagrebu.

DANAŠNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: «Tosca, opera, u predbroji «B». Početak u 8 sati na več.
 U Ujedinjenim: «Propaganda svijeta». Senzacionalni film u 7 činova. Na novije župio filmike. Početak u 5, 7 i 8.45 sati na več. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.
 U «Royal.kinu»: «Dvije ljubavi». Potresna ljubavna drama iz otmienog svijeta u 6 činova. U glavnom ulogama: Natalija Lissenko i Jean Angelo. Početak u 5, 7 i 9 sati na več. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

Našu ljekarničku službu vrše od 23. do uključivo 30. o. ml. u Gornjem gradu: ljekarnica Bulari (Aleksandrova ulica) i u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Fister (Gatačev trg).

Radnje oko elektrifikacija. Poradi nepovoljnog vremena zemljoradnje ponešto stagniraju, ali se zato intenzivnije radi na detaljiranju planova. Umjetno je bušenje arheološkog zdenca dovršeno. Bušenje je provedeno do 40 m ispod razine okolnog terena, što odgovara apsolutnoj visini morske pučine kod Trsta od 50 m. Voda se podigla u mašičnoj cietvi do 3 m ispod razine terena. Podzemna voda nalazi se u bušenoj dublini od 30—37 m i u sloju je silkastog oštrog pjeska. Za industrijski je kolosijek naruđen sav željezni materijal i pragovi, te će se u najskorije vrijeme montirati. Započeto je i nared rđava vremena zidanje fundamenta za skladište uglja.

Za fanfaru «Hrvatskog sokola». Članovi redakcije «Hrvatskog lista» darovali su 500 (petsto) dinara za fanfaru Hrvatskog sokolskog društva u Osijeku gornjem gradu. Novac se može podići u administraciji «H. L.».

Sv. Kata. Danas, na dan sv. Katarine, slave mnoge naše sugrađanke i čitateljice svoj imendan. Cestitamo svima! — Sinot se po gradu svlrate glazbe podokone svećaricama. U kućama, gdje su svećarice bilo je vesella do kasno u noći. Negdje su se i muzikanti svratili, pa se plesalo do zore. A ugodno se bilo zabaviti. Napolju zima, u sobi toplo, iz peći pucketa, čaše i tanjiri zvekeću, vino, iako kršteno, iskri se (i na plinskom svjetlu), stvara dobro raspoloženje i svi se ljudi čine dobrima. No ni taj kratkotrajni užitak, što za čovjek ukrade od dnevnih briga, ne prolazi budava. Mnogim učesnicima noćasnijih terevenki, osvetit će se gorko jutrošnja zbilja.

Snijeg. Sveta Kata snijeg za vrata. Jučer je u Osijeku padao snijeg, pomiješan s kišom. Sine nahullice nestajale su prije nego bi se dotakle asfalta.

Nova učiteljica u «Dječjem domu». Gđa. Katica Solter, učiteljica u Podravskim Podgajcima, premještena je, po vlastitoj molbi, gradskom «Dječjem domu» u Osijeku.

† Juljana Kežan, posebnica iz Gunduličeve ulice broj 83, umrla je u 69. godini života. Sahranjena je jučer popodne na groblju sv. Ane. Počivala u miru!

Kriomačarenje špirita. U Osijeku već nekoliko dana boravi g. Duro Kele r, inspektor financijske kontrole, koji s organima ovađeje financijske kontrole vodi izvide u stvari kriomačarenja velike količine špirita, proizvedenog u pećari velesposjednika S. u selu Č. Radl se navodno o velikim svotama, na koje je oštećen financijski erar.

«Bijela sestra» u Urania-kinu. Počam od sutra prikazivat će se u Urania-kinu u Gornjem gradu čuveni film «Bijela sestra», koji je u cijelom svijetu pobuđ'o najveću pažnju. Najbolji je dokaz za golemi uspjeh tog filma činjenica, da se dnevno prikazivao kod osam mjeseci neprekidno u Kapitoli-kinu u Newyorku, jednom od najveć. kina na svijetu, koji može da primi najedamput 3000 posjetnika. Glavnu ulogu u ovom filmu glumi božanstvena Lillian Gish.

Zahvala Ivanu grofu Draškoviću. Primamo: Agrarna zajednica u Bolmann (Baranja) najtoplije se zahvaljuje g. Ivanu grofu Draškoviću u plemenitom daru, što nam je poklonio 250 (dvjesto i pedeset) metara drva za ogrijev. Isto hvala i g. nadšararniku iz Darde, što je našu molbu zagovarao. — Upravni odbor Agrarne zajednice u Bolmann.

Uređenje skizlažišta u Perivoju kralja Tomislava. Sportski klubovi «Slavija» i «Gradanski» uredit će ove zime skizlažište na nogometnom igralištu (Ambrozjelovom igralištu) u Perivoju kralja Tomislava. Voda će se navoditi pumpom iz Drave. Tako će konačno, nakon mnogo godina, Osijek opet imati pristojno skizlažište na veselje i zadovoljstvo ljubitelja ovog sporta.

«Hrvatska građanska čitaonica» u Gornjem gradu. Akcioni odbor za obnovu «Hrvatske građanske čitaonice» u Gornj. gradu sastaje se svakog več. u sjednici, na kojima se izrađuju društvene pravila. Čitaonica će biti otvorena već prvom polovicom prosinca, po svoji prilici i separacijama «Gradanski». Dnevno se prijavljuju novi članovi, što je očit dokaz, da je obnova čitaonice našla odziva u srćiki našega građanstva.

Automatska benzinska stanica. Gradski je samoupravni odbor na svojoj zadnjoj sjednici dozvolio g. Miru Exingeru, da može postaviti uz ulični pločnik u Desančić ulici automar sa benzinom za punjenje automobila.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1.50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

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GODINA VI.

Danas reci, sutra poreci...

Stjepan Radić opozivlje Izjave protiv Italije.

U BEOGRAD, 25. studenoga. Kako je poznato zbog Radićeva govora u Ljubljani, naročito zbog onoga dijela, gdje Radić govori o Italiji nastala je uzrujanost u talijanskim diplomatskim krugovima u Beogradu, pa je jučer general Bodrero na zahtjev svoje vlade u našem ministarstvu vanjskih poslova predao pismeni protest zbog ovog Radićevog govora. Stjepan Radić je bio pozvan, da demantira ove stavke, što je on slabo učinio preko političke agencije Avala. Talijanski se poslanik s tim nije zadovoljio, pa je Radić bio uslied toga primoran da danas da ponovnu izjavu. Oko 12 sati bio je Bodrero na konferenciji kod dra Ninkića, a nakon te konferencije dao je Radić svoju izjavu. Ta izjava glasi:

Vidio sam čitajući jutrošnje listove povodom službenog napoćenja o ispravku mog govora, da moja izjava nije potpuno shvaćena. Ja naročito ističem, da se moje riječi ne mogu ni u kojem slučaju interpretirati kao neprijateljske prema gospodinu Mussoliniu, koji je kao duhovni vođa talijanskog naroda i organizator svih njegovih pozitivnih snaga preporučio Italiju za ove tri godine naročito na ekonomskom i finansijskom polju, a koji je uz to sklopio neki prijateljstva s našom drž...

Locarnski ugovor pred Reichstagom.

Govor dra Strosemana o odnosima sa SSSR. c. BERLIN, 25. studenoga. U diskusiji o locarnskom ugovoru uzao je u parlamentu riječ i ministar vanjskih poslova dr Stroseman. Izjavio je, da smatra političkim historikom svakoga onoga koji veći, da će se pristupom u Savez Naroda Nemačka orijentirati protiv Rusiji. Pristup u Savez Naroda ne povlači za Njemačku nikakvih protusovjetskih tendencija. On izjavljuje, da je saopćio francuskom poslaniku u Berlinu, da će Njemačka uzeti aktivnog učesnika na međunarodnoj ekonomskoj konferenciji koju je projektirao Loucher. Stroseman se nada, da će na toj konferenciji biti udaren temelj gospodarskoj zajednici svih evropskih država.

Sjednica plenuma finansijskog odbora.

Predloženi amandementi po g. dru Žaniću. v. BEOGRAD, 25. studenoga. Večeras je održana sjednica plenuma finansijskog odbora. Prvi je govorio ministar Kapetanović i tužio se na finansijsku politiku u Bosni i Hercegovini naročito zbog duhana. Govori i samostalni demokrate J. Demetrović. On traži, da se od prvoga prosinca po svuda uvede srpski-porozni zakon. Nadalje iznosi kako je „Jutarnji List“ saopćio doslovan tekst amandementa, što ga je donio novi ministar prosvjete u pogledu 30 godina službe za silencio penzije kod profesora kako je to u cijeloj zemlji. Međutim taj amandement nije podnesen odboru na to znači, da ga je odbio ministar financija. Iza njega govori Slovenac Pušenjak, a debatei završuje musliman Salih Baljić. Dr Ž a n i ć je podnio finansijskom odboru vrlo mnogo amandementa, koji se odnose na sniženje taksa u sudskom i administrativnom postupku, podnio je i ovaj amandement: Član 6. zakona o dvanastinama za kolovoz, rujan, listopad i studeni 1925. važi do 1. siječnja 1926. pa se prema tome ima odmiliti drugovima, koja su obvezana na javno plaćanje radova, porez od obilovanja u cijeloj godini 1925.

zavom. Prema tomu je prirodno, da ja kao realni političar, a pogotovo kao član parlamentarne vlade jedne zemlje, koja je Italiji prijateljska mogu prema Sefu vlade nama prijateljske zemlje imati samo osjećaj potpuno korektnosti i lojalnosti. Isto tako je posvema kruno zabijehena moja izjava o riječima g. Milolevića našega generalnog konsula kao da je i njemu Mussolini govorio o Grelma, a radi se o dojmovima jedne druge ličnosti, koja nije Talijan. Međutim ja sam svoje uvjerenje o Mussoliniu i o fašizmu izjavio svojoj Teuber u Genevi, koja je to mišljenje iznijela u mjesečniku „Vox Populorum“ za mjesec studeni ove godine. Iz toga slijedi, da je nemoguće meni pripisivati izjave koje su samo nesporazumom izišle u štampi.

U Beogradu, 1. t. d.

Politički krugovi su s interesom povratili ovu izjavu naročito poslije kako je utvrđeno da je Stjepan Radić izrekao one stavke o Talijanima u svom govoru baš onako kako ih je donijela štampa. Konstatirano je da je izvijestitelj zagrebačkog „Jutarnjeg Lista“ ove naspse pokazao Radiću prije štampa i on ih je odobrio. Za čudo, da se baš u ovim stavkama slažu izvještaji svih novina.

Rad sekcije finansijskog odbora.

v. BEOGRAD, 25. studenoga. Danas prije podne održala je sjednicu sekcija finansijskog odbora za carinsku tarifu. Prvi dio debate kretao se oko povišice uvoznih carina na prozorsko staklo. Vlada je u prvobitnoj osnovi podigla te carine a danas je donijela još i nove povišice. Nastala je živa diskusija u kojoj opozicija traži sniženje tih carina, čemu se pridružuje čak i jedan radikal. Vladina većina je i prvobitne i današnje povišice. Na prijedlog dra L o r k o v i ć a snižena je carina na staklena duzmeta, koja su uvrštena kao posebna stavka sa 30 dinara carine. Ostale su stavke primijene onako kako je vlada predložila. Opozicija je tražila sniženja carina i na pivske boce. Većina i to odbija, jedino je oslobodila carine uvoz umjetnih ožija. Tom prilikom dr B a z a i ć a dovikuje: „Ni ovo vam ne bit pomoći. Tko je silip, siljep je.“ Iduća sjednica bit će zakazana pismenim putem.

Apsurdni zakoni.

Prvi pravilci o novom zakonu o štampi. c. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Večeras je u pravničkom društvu vijećnik banskog stola dr Hönigsberg održao veoma interesantno predavanje o novom zakonu za štampu. Pokazao je mnogobrojne assurancije ovoga zakona, koji stavljaju ciljom pravosuđu velikih poteškoća. Iza toga se je razvila opširna diskusija, u kojoj su sudjelovali: narodni zastupnik g. dr Polić, državni odvjetnik dr Žilić i mnogi zagrebački suci i pravnici. Svi su se složili u tom da je taj zakon veoma nejasan. Dr Politeo je istaknuo, da je ovom zakonu bitno cilj ne ubrzati postupak nego uništenje režimu nepočetne štampe.

Pozdrav neutršajšvom borcu.

c. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Gg. dr B u d i ć i dr P r e b e g poslali su u ime Hrvatskog Bloka (Hrvatske stranke prava i Hrvatske republikanske seljačke stranke) pozdravni brožav vodi slovačkog naroda pateru Hlinki.

Sjednica ministarskog savjeta.

v. BEOGRAD, 25. studenoga. Večeras je održana sjednica ministarskog savjeta. Među ostalim je riješeno da se izradi željeznička mreža Slovenska Rača—Sava u dužini od 2 i pol km, što je odobreno 2,200,000 dinara. Pretreseno je i pitanje osiguranja avlijičara, zatim pitanje kolonizacije emigranata iz Mađarske. Glede općinskih izbora u Dalmečiji zaključeno je da se provedu za jedno s oblasnim izborima, a ako bi se ovi otegnuli, da se općinski izbori provedu i prije njih.

Muke oko sastava nove francuske vlade.

Manat je dobio Doumer. — Držanje socialističke. c. PARIS, 25. studenoga. Sine u pet sati novoga je predsjednik republike Doumergo predsjednik francuske komisije Paula Doumera, kojemu je povjerio mandat za sastav vlade. Doumer je uzio rok od 24 sata da izjavi tereb, on će ondo tek donijeti konačni odgovor predsjedniku republike. Doumer je izjavio novinarima, da će ako uspije sastaviti vladu preuzeti pozori predsjedništva vlade još i ministarstvo financija, a kandidat će Brianda, da zadrži ministarstvo vanjskih poslova.

Kasno uvjerk Doumer je konfirirao sa Herliotom a kasnije sa Briandom. Činilo je imao sastanak sa Lagherom i Painlevcom. Danas listovi ne ističu nikakvu mogućnost, da će Doumer imati da sastavi konzervativnu vladu bez socialističke. Pitanje je samo hoće li imjeti sa ekstremnim elementima levice, koji se istovremeno se socialistima. Svi opć i levo odražali su nastala dvojica sjednice. Na sastanku razočala i radikalni socialisti dometen te sašlećiti, a kolim se izjaviti traži da bude obrazovna vlada. Izjavio je, da je zajedno sa socialistima. Na tom su savjetu izabrao delegata, koji će stupiti u dodir sa socialistima i zamoliti ih da u posljednji čas osiguravaju svoju suradnju u vladi. Socialisti su također održali svoje sjednice i savorili rezoluciju, a koji pomogli su svoj zabraviti enerzičnom sprovođenju finansijske reforme. Jedino na programu koji se nai izjavili mogu se slobodizirati državne financije i saviti republikanske slabosti.

Kako se vjeri u kabinama komore Doumer je otiela prešla još radio na izradu svoga finansijskog plana, koji koji uzeti kao bazu za obrazovanje nove vlade. Taj se plan bitno razlikuje od Painlevceva ali se još uvijek odobrije od socialističkih država.

dr. PARIS, 25. studenoga. Socialisti su Doumergo mandatu oko sastava nove vlade ostavili time, da su razlijevali za selo i ministarstava 91 po ministarskog predsjedništva. Ako bi dobili ovo posljednje zadovoljiti bi se s time da podnesu vladu. Kandidati za predsjedništvo vlade jesu: Paul Benecur, Herriot, Renaudi, Malvy i Briand.

Kratke telebonske vijesti.

m. ZAGREB, 25. listopada. Ministarstvo unutarnjih djela, završilo je star u staru državu „Bolkivino deli coniglio contadino.“ — Komunističkom „Glasje“ koji izlazi u Parizu, jednako je zabranjen naziv i Jugoslavija.

m. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Uglavljeno je da Miholjeva prijelica Biometral postoji i to u Homburgu, gdje je i ulazima. Kad nje je nudaan mala milijuna dinara koje su obale bili spremlili za put u Ameriku.

m. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Komisija je predložila stein od boniave u Zagrebu. Nešto je manje nego 1926 god.

m. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Noćas je umro u Zagrebu Ivo Schwarz, zamjenik generalnoga direktora eskomptne banke u Sverlugu.

c. ZAGREB, 25. studenoga. Večeras je u Zagrebu počeo snajlo padati snijeg. To je prvi snijeg ove godine u Zagrebu.

dr. BERLIN, 25. studenoga. U studiu godine 1925. sašati će se na prvi put nakon rata francuski i njemački atletičari. Svedska će vršiti povredovno ulogu.

dr. LONDON, 25. studenoga. U Goraju kući održao je danas Baldwin jedan govor u kojemu je iscrpio značajan locarnski ugovora.

dr. PARIS, 25. studenoga. Službeno se potvrđuje, da će Clerici tokom ovoga tjedna na svom putovanju kraje francusku doći i do Parisa, da konfirira s Briandom i ostalim političarima.

dr. LONDON, 25. studenoga. U procesu protiv komunističke izrečena je osuda, kojom se teorija opozida za 12 mjeseci zamjenice a ostali na 6 mjeseci.

dr. BEC, 25. studenoga. Petnaest hiljada krovačkin majstora stave bez posla. Njihovim familijama uručiti katastrofa od gladi.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog Lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Iz života i svijeta.

Muževi ipak nešto vrijede.
Potvrda suda.

Niko ne bi slutio, da je muž vrijedan 30.000 dolara. Ali tako su odličili američki suci. To je svakako fantastički čin u brčnom sporu moći da stavi sebi u korist, ako u brčnim razmatranjima ne bude dovoljno raspoređen njegov autoritet. Do toga zaključka došlo se ovako: U jednom kazalištu u Newyorku slavila je operu irinane članica mize Wilda Bennett, ali u plod, koja se smatrala da je poznata ispod dostojnog društvenog naziva. Otkrivali su je mnogi, a napíše glasoviti kinematografski članice Frey. On se smrtno zaljubio u glumicu, koja mu je odgovorila s istim osjećajima, a posljedica je bila, da je glumica, što je brže mogao, napustio svoju današnju ženu i kćer i svoje zvanije i naslanjao se kod operne zvijezde. Njegova žena, pravna Amerikanica, nije se mnogo obazirala na sentimentalnu stranu čiste stvari, nego je jednostavno odlučila da sudbeno daje procijeliti vrijednost odvođenog supruga. Podijela je tužbu na odšteta od 100.000 dolara, što je svakako visoko cijena. No sud je donekle svadilo priznanje oduševljenja da već odavno reči ženi i da era je život s njome posao nemoguć i jednadno je u-udrželo na 30.000 dolara. Dakle ipak muški su nešto vrijedni.

Zanimiv zaključak pučanstva cijelog otkoa.
Čudan učinak vanjskog svijeta.

Da se pučanstvo čitavog jednog kraljevstva iseli, nije dozajda, koji su događaji svakog dana, ipak — prema pisanju »Daily Maila«. — u posljednje se vrijeme i to događaji. U Carigravskom zaljevu postoji otok Bardses, prava žitva svih ljuvra oceana. Tamošnji stanovnici ne sprovode baš ugodan život. Jer je zemlja otkoa neplodna i kamena. Sa svim tim oni su si bili uredili svoje vlastito kraljevstvo, je imali staru kraljevsku dinastiju. Kroz vijekove su oni živjeli na tom otoku i nikada ni jednom od njihovog plemena nije palo na pamet da preobrazi granice kraljevstva i da pogleda tom život. Jednoga dana, napokon se dogodilo i to. Nekolicina od njih dođoše na put i dopetjelo čak do Londona. Tu se upoznaše modernim životom, a osobito im se sviđio kinematograf. Vrativši se kući, počeli su oslikavati svojim sunarodnjcima ljepote, što su vidjeli u tuđem svijetu. Njihovo opisanje je bilo tako živo i zanimljivo, da je brzi porivo skupštine na kojoj se počinje živu raspravu odlučeno, da se čitav narod iseli.

Konac Mateotti-procesa.
Pisanje opozicionisnog lista.

Rim, 23 studenog. — Prema vijesti jednog opozicionisnog lista nastupio su na slobodu fašisti: Cesare Rossi, Filippo, Marinelli i Potato, koji su se, kako je poznato, nalazili u zatvoru Režina oceli. Ako to i ne odgovara istini, to će sigurno utrkado usliediti, budući da će ovih dana pasti osuda u tom ritikom procesu.

Pomoću pjesa u raj.
Pisane opise i rezove.

Pleme južnonarodnih otočana, stanovnici je Ponapa, vjeruju, da samo oni dolaze u raj koji je dobar pjesak, pa su vježbe u pjesu nabohla predričicima za onaj svijet. Mest natice, koji vodi u vječno blaženstvo. Čuvaju vaukovi, koji vrebaju na one koji se približuju, da ih suovratu u pakao. Ako pak duša pokornikova pjesa preko mosta, onda toliko obuzma i misli, i bespomoćno svadilo kralja čuvara, da on zaborava na svoju dužnost i dok sa onaj ponovno doći k sebi. Dole je već davno svetno otplesala duša u raj.

Što će se sve dogoditi u 1926.
Proročanstva da se koja teži

Mine Thebes našla je svoje nasljednica u jednoj gozpodu iz visoke aristociacije u Berlinu. Ta nova Kasandra koja želi da ostane i neoznolitu, ovih je dana izmislila proročanstvo za god 1926. Proročanstvo je takovo, da će se svakome od nas koja natežiti kad sa prebija. Dovoljno je reći da će prema mišljenju te proročice buduća godina donijeti konac svijeta, staroga i novoga! Katastrofa će se započeti s epidemijama i glada, koji će polako, počamši od Istoka, deklinirati i narode Zapada. Zatim će siloviti potres prama kolima će poznati potresi u Lisabonu i u Moskvu biti samo šala. Jedan »strašan iskrat sa jednom crtom a drugom životom nokom» promaštrati će luđackim koracima, proizvevši revoluciju a svrhu da uništi civilizaciju Evrope. Prile toga će strahovito nesreća nanijeti Japantu. Tko će biti taj dvobitni signat, prorocića ne kaže. Mogli bi da budu Kinzi u savezu s Afrkancima ili s Arapima. Vjerojatno je ona mislija na sljedećike Lenja. I dolista prema idejnom proročanstvu, Nemačkom će zavladati bolševici koji pak ne će svoje djelo rufenja ograničiti na njegove granice, nego će nastaviti djelo razaranja u Francuskoj. Ako se ovdje li omdje pokaze kakav znak poboljšanja, to će biti samo varavši snimom. Otkriti će se zavjerski namjerno uzbijati: Francuska i Nemačka doživjet će čas svoje potpune financijske propasti, te će mnoge osebe, avidiujući skoro katastrofu, voljeti da izbjezu toj krajinoj pogibiji počimajući samoubistvo. Bližava krma osvjedilit će je Istoka evropski kao. U tu doba modernizacije svadimoš rata i borbe svih protiv svih, degenirani narodi Evrope maći će ipak vremena i volje da se zabave. I dolista, kazališta, pjesne dvorane, kinematografi, koncertne kavane i barovi bit će uprav opsjednuti od mnaštva te će potraž za zabavom slaviti oranje. Koji čudo ako bolnice više ne će moći da prime velikih broj bolesnika! Pred kraj te godine nativat će se tražak nade... ali će sa ugaditi konačna katastrofa. Voda će dati tonajući udarac, voda koja će potopiti stari i novi kontinent, koja će uništiti da se Newyork stropšta u valove okena i koja će prozrebati obnovljeni od potop uslied koje će nestati na zemlji sve što se živo.

Proslava Tisućgodisnjice u Zemunu.

Impozantna manifestacija hrvatske misli.
(Poseban izvještaj »Hrvatskog Lista«.)

»Rod bo samo, koji si mrive štije.
Na prošlosti budućnost si smiee.

Zemunu, 24. studenog. — Ne u sreću Hrvatske, već na njezinim granici na najistočnijoj točki Hrvatske domovine proslavije ovdajšnji Hrvati impozantnom svečanošću spomen na tisućgodisnjicu, ima eto sinova te starodrevne i slavne hrvatskog kralja Tomislava. Na toj najistočnijoj, na zato najistaknutijoj točki Hrvatske, ima eto Hrvata, ima eto sinova te starodrevne i slavne hrvatske narodnosti, koji se osjećaju sinovima jedne jedine majke — kako bi rekao naš neumrlj Matos — Kroatije. I mi ne litjedomo, a i ne mogosmo propustiti, a da se ne postavimo u redove ostale braće diljem domovine, slavjeći tu riteku slavu.

Ma da ovako kasno, ipak, kao samo nebo da se veselilo s nama, nedjelja 22. o. mi, bijaše krasna: nebo vedro, a sunce ugodno, svijetlo i veselo baš kao naša lica. Ujutro u 10 sati služena je u rkt. župnoj crkvi glagoljska služba Božja. Poslije sv. misne otkrivena je na župnoj crkvi spomenploča. Navješće u raskošno uređenoj dvorani »Hotel Centrala« priraden je koncert, gdje je ovdajšnji odvjetnik dr Zivko Bertić u poduljem govoru

ru održao krasno prigodno predavanje iz hrvatske povijesti naročito s obzirom na doba kralja Tomislava. Ovo su predavanje prisutni velikim nirom saslušali, a predavača na koncu zanosno i oduševljeno pozdravili. Ovdajšnje Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Tomislava« otpjevalo je potom veoma skladno »Hrvatskoje«. »Budi zdravo domovino« i »Doma Krase«. Gradanstvo, koje se u ogromnom broju odazvalo svečanosti zaslužnim je pjeskom nagradilo naše pjevače — Tomislavce. Zatim je prikazivan pjesnički prikaz dra Zdenke Smrekarove »Na Duvanjskom Polju«, što su ovdajšnje Hrvatske izvrsno izvele. Na koncu toga prikaza, kad se iz daljine čuje hrvatska himna, gradanstvo se diže, da stojeći sasluša tu pjesmu i tako odade počast domovini Hrvatskoj.

Zemunčani — Hrvati ovom priredbom pokazao, da i u njima bijaše pošteno hrvatsko srce i da i u njihovim žilama kola hrvatska krv onako tiha, a u danom trenutku i burna kad se radi o pravnoj hrvatskoj stvari, koja znae i uzavrijeti, kad se tko drzne, da dirne u njezine svetline, no ipak i uvijek takva, koja: »stude štije, a svojim se dići«.

Što je u unutrašnjosti zemlje?

Podmornica će se upotrebiti za naučne svrhe.

U skoroj budućnosti upotrebit će se podmornice za proučavanje najzabliženijeg i najtvrdoga kamena na zemlji, onoga, koje se nalazi na dnu mora. Na ovaj način će utrkotiti prijašnjega strastišća mora u mitovotvorne znanstvene svrhe. Predsjednik britskog znanstvenog udruženja, prof. Lamb, objavio je to u svojem glasovitom govoru prigodom zasjedanja tog udruženja. Nova podmornica, nacrt nekog nizozemskog učenjaka, imati će posebne instrumente za proučavanje učinaka gravitacije podmorskih naslaga, o čemu znanstvenici još nisu na čistu.

U svojem govoru prof. Lamb je raspravljao o unutrašnjosti zemlje: on je priznao autoritet u tom pogledu. Naglasio je, da su znanstvenici već odavna napuštali staru teoriju, prema kojoj smo si predstavljali, da se pod razmjerno tankom zemaljskom korom nalazi rastopljena, vatrena smola. Proučavanje potresnih valova i druge študije

uvjeravaju nas, da je čitava zemaljska kugla u svojoj unutrašnjosti tvrda kao čelik. Iako ta unutrašnjost nije rastopljena, ona je ipak vrlo vruća, jer vanjske naslage zemlje priječe izljev te mutarne vrućine.

Srce zemaljske kugle, skoro četvrtina čitavog promjera, sačinjava masa vrlo guste smole, čije fizičko djelovanje je vrlo čudno. Poslije dugog postepenog pritiska pomalo popušta, baš kao tvrdi katran. Ali kod nenadanih propadanja, kao na pr. potresa, ponaša se tako, kao da bi bila posvema tvrda.

Bliže zemaljskoj kori nalazi se nekakva tepla ljuva naslaga oko šesdeset miliji ispod zemaljske površine. Naše planine plivaju na toj ljupljivoj naslagi kao plena na vodi. Upravo ta potokućuća naslaga omogućuje, da se zemaljska kora mijenja, planine da se sklupaju i kontinenti pomiču.

Ženska moda i loše vrijeme.

Bolje ikakvo nego nikakvo. — Muževi se ne bi smjeli tužiti na čud ženinu. — Niske gumicepele — jao svilenim čarapama! — Nad svime lijepi kišobran.

Nijedan značaj nije gori od lošeg: nijedan novac nije gori od lošeg novca. Tko to noći, taj se ne će tužiti na čud svoje žene, jer nikakva čud je najgora i ljudi, koji psuju vrijeme, hvale Bogu, da bude vrijeme. No ipak bi između dobra i zla morala postojati ništica, gdje ništa nema, gdje vlada primirje i neutralnost i kad bi se samo časak stalo na toj točki, mirovno bi čeli svjet, jer burba je otac sviju stvari, a raduju se, kako je već Heraklit ustanovio, samo u primjeni na život.

Loše je vrijeme začetnik kulture. Ona je time nastala, pa je ipak bolja nego nikakva. Da nije bilo ledenog doba, čovjek bi još danas sjedio u svom tropskom raftu, veselje se lijepom vremenu i ne bi imao pojma o gumicipelema. Kišobran zakriljuje — on štiti kulturu, pa su ga učenjaci uzeli za svoj simbol. Opći je potop akt čovječjeg stvaranja. Tada se prvi put progovorilo o vremenu — razvila se konverzacija.

Da nakon svoga toga i moda živi po vremenu, nije nikakvo čudo. Što bi radila Adelina, kad bi joj jutro, na pitanje kakvo je vrijeme, odgovorila sobarica: »Nikakvo vrijeme, milostiva«. Što bi obukla? Morala bi na ulicu u pižami. Kakvu ju je Bog stvorio, jer što bi inače obukla, kad nema vremena. Zato je loše vrijeme ne plaš. Ona se u svojoj mašti ne će smesti zbog kiše, vjetra ili blatne tlice, kao ono njene predšastnice u ledeno doba. Oh, kako bi suboparno bilo neprestano suho

vrijeme! Uvijek s izrezanim cipelama, u svilenim čarapama, uvijek kao u proljeće!

All ono luđa, kišovito, hladno i sniježno vrijeme dozvoljava ponovno obući visoke cipele ili čvrste polucipele. I mjesto svilene čarape vidi se lijepe, svjetlo sive ili obolene športske čarape, što je ljepše od svilene, koja onako neahrilitektonski viri iz gumi — ili sniježne cipele. Osim toga hoće ovogodišnja moda (koja sigurno ne će dugo trajati) tek napola visoke gumicepele i jao svilenim čarapama, ako ih dohvatit naštrcano blato — nitko ne će moći očistiti mrlju.

Između snijega i suhog imado stvari, o kojima mnoga žena i ne sanja. Na pr. zimski »regemmantel«, na granici između pelca i ljetnog kaputa. Zato je još uvijek bolje nositi pelc u ljeti, nego u zimsko doba. I budući da je zima ponajviše kišovitija (sniježna je zima priča naših starih), to bi se i pelcovi morali pomaknuti više u ljeto. Zimski »regemmantel« je podstavljen pelcom: pravilno se zatvara, imade rukave, koji su pogodni za ruku, da se drži i kišobran, a osim toga imade džepove, čime se študeje ono dosadno nošenje torbice. Nad svime pak lebdii simbol ljepše kulture: lijepi kišobran, koji je masivan: držak mu je otežak, pa se traži športska ručica, koja će ga držati.

I konačni zaključak: Ako kiši, onda sva je mokro; što znači, da je mudrost od općeg potopa još uvijek svježa. Blagodareći tome unučica, ona misli na zlovremsku garderobu.

Podrobnije nek o tom mozga naš krasni spol!

Širom Slavonije.

Spomen-ploča Tisućgodšnjice u Županji.

Svečano otkrile na dan Začeca.
 Županija, 24. studenog. — U stork 8. prosinca o. g. na dan Bezgrešnog Začeca Bl. D. Marije, otkrile se u Županji na svečan način spomen-ploča na uspomena Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva. U svečanom ovom času sudjelovali su: članovi društava: Hrvatski Sokoli, HPD Tomislava i Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo. Ploča je od mramora s hrvatskim zrbom i natpisima: «Slava kralju Tomislavu i u slavu hiladugodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva izradena je u Osijeku, a stoji 18.000 Din. Od toga je sama općina žaniška dala 6.000 Din., a drugo je došlo od zabave prigodom proslave Tisućgodšnjice.

† Giga Rajčić.

trgova, u Vinkovcima.

Vinkovci, 25. studenog (Tele. vijest «Hrv. lista»)
 — Giga Rajčić, bivši glavni vinkovački vlasnik jedne od najstarijih transakcijskih trgovina u Vinkovcima, mrtu je jučer našao u kući i teško bolnog u 62 godini. Zbog Pok. Račić umro je u bolnici u 62 godini. Zbog sklopa društva u Vinkovcima. Bio je članom otomanijskog HPD «Rekovići», jednim od najstarijih članova Hrvatske županice i njenim potpredsjednikom, zatim članom ravnateljstva Hrvatskog doma, od nekoga osnivača do danas. Pored toga je bio članom svih ostalih hrvatskih i srpskih društava. — Danas je popodne sahranjen uz veliko učešće cijelokupnog građanstva. Na grobu se od pokolnika oprostio ime Hrvatskog doma, predsjednik g. Ivan Čalić. U crkvi su na čelu od pjevala društva «Rekovići» i «Vila» (srpsko novo društvo) a «Rekovići» se osim toga oprostilo sa svojim članom i kolegom i izabnikom iz srpskih društava — Danas je popodne sahranjen uz veliko učešće cijelokupnog građanstva. Na grobu se od pokolnika oprostio ime Hrvatskog doma, predsjednik g. Ivan Čalić. U crkvi su na čelu od pjevala društva «Rekovići» i «Vila» (srpsko novo društvo) a «Rekovići» se osim toga oprostilo sa svojim članom i kolegom i izabnikom iz srpskih društava. — Danas je popodne sahranjen uz veliko učešće cijelokupnog građanstva. Na grobu se od pokolnika oprostio ime Hrvatskog doma, predsjednik g. Ivan Čalić. U crkvi su na čelu od pjevala društva «Rekovići» i «Vila» (srpsko novo društvo) a «Rekovići» se osim toga oprostilo sa svojim članom i kolegom i izabnikom iz srpskih društava.

Selenje u Brazilju.

Imetak rasprodan, a putnici ne mogu dobiti.

D. Miholjac, 24. studenog. — U Donjem Miholjcu ima oko 30 porodica, koje su na putu da idu u Brazilju. Gotovo su svi rasprodali svoju stovinu, kućice i ono malo zemlje, zaradili su rastezli dali u besćelne, a sad ne mogu dobiti putnice za Brazilju. Bili su u deputaciji kod ministarstva socijalne politike ali bez uspjeha. Sta će ovi ljudi sada, sam Bož sveti zna.

Dignut komesarijat u Račinovcima.

Premještenje komesara u Bošnjake.

Račinovci, 24. studenog. — Nakon mnogih prijetbi i optužbi raznih strana od strane račinovačkih žitelja, konačno je više oblasti d'gna komesarijat i maknuta iz Račinovaca zločestost komesara Goga Bačića. Premješten je u Bošnjake za bilježnika. Čestitamo braći u Bošnjacima na ovom bilježniku. To su vama vidovnjaci objestli Goga zarad Mate Baberaća. Uredit će vam općinu ko Berčić drobi. Kubicit ćete ko i ml. Lane smo i preklane kopali šanceve kralj česte, a ove smo rodine bačali blato s česte u šanceve i zaslijavali ih. Do godine bi ih, da je osto Goga, vratila nanovo kopati.

Komunalna politika u V. Kopancu.

Odgovor župniku Teodoroviću.

Velika Kopanica, 24. studenog. — Naš župnik g. Teodorović poslao nam dan izjavu u «H. L.» gdje se opravdava, da ne pripada ni jednoj političkoj strani. Naši bi to veselilo, kad bi bilo tako. Ali istina je, da je župnik osnovao u Velikoj Kopanici organizaciju radikalne stranke, tobože da radi komesara. O tom bi se dalo zgovoriti, ko je srpski komesara. Svi se oni danas izgovaraju, a prije su imno govornici. dok je Pašića da se ne boje za vlast u općini. Bolje bi bilo g. župniče, da se ne pokušavate opravdati. Moglo bi kojesta izdati na videlo. — Milo Ilak o v a c.

Nemoguće mogućnosti u Vinkovcima.

Otkrili žene od mašta.

Vinkovci, 24. studenog. — Prije trikratkog vremena premdala je policija duca Katarina K., vlasnicu kuće i imetka u Vinkovcima, na 8 dana zatvora i izgon iz Vinkovaca na 3 godine zbog nemoralna života. Jer da se jedne večeri, u društvu jednog starjeg gospodina, zabavljala u gozdomici, pila pjevala. Ona je vodila presudno ploča prijavu na g. velikog župana u Vukovaru, no ovaj se, na opće začuđenje pravne i vinkovačkih i vukovarskih, presudu u cijelosti potvrdio. Kad su za upozorili, da je nemoralne zakonitu snoragu rastavili od muža i t. d., g. se veliki župan i sam tome začuđio, no kad se ustanovilo, da je prijavu rješilo bivši vinkovački predsjednik. L. a. z. i. sada na službovanju kod županišta bilo je jasno zašto se tako rješelo. Sad je veliki župan telefonski obavestio svaki prokon protiv gde K.

Poplava Save kod Mitrovice.

«Jalija» noć vodom.

Mitrovica, 24. studenog. — I ovdi Save u zadnje vrijeme silno raste. Vodostaj raste kod Mitrovice danas pokazuje 6,35 m nad normalom, na je rihota već sasvim poplavila podvodna i nika zemljišta. Tako je na primjer već sasvim pod vodom t. sv. «Jalija» od čega študite nema štete, jer se «Jalija» nikad nije mogla raditi bara na njoj iskoristivati.

Gradske vojarne u Osijeku.

Aktuelno komunalno pitanje.

Svojima grada Osijeku jesu tri velike kasarne i to u Donjem gradu kasarna kralja Petra ili artijerijska i kasarna bana Jelčića ili pontonirska, a u Gornjem gradu Aleksandrova ili bivša domobranska. Sve ove tri vojarne imao je i prije rata u najmu vojni erar plaćajući ukupni godišnju najamninu od okruglo 105.000 K.

Tako je to ostalo za vrijeme rata i poslije rata, tek što se je najimoprimac promijenio, a najamnina ostala ista.

Ovo potonje s vremenom nije bilo pravo pa di na zakonu osnovano, te je gradska općina pozivom na pozitivni zakon tražila od države povlašću najamnice, a jer u visini najamnine ni do danas nije između gradske općine i voje uprave došlo do saglasnosti, te je već ewo treća godina, na domaku, što grad za te kasarne još uvijek prima predratnu najamninu.

Vojna natne uprava nudu njime najamnine godišnje 790.000 dinara, a grad tu ponudu punim pravom odola, jer se nitko ne može dosta načuditi referentu u toj stvari, da je i kako je mogao do te svote doći. Kad bi nalme država po zakonu o stanovima od 15. V. 1925. bila zaštićena, to bi po čl. 11. i 12. istog zakona u konkretnom slučaju najamnina iznosila godišnje 105.000 Dinara = 105.000 D X 15 = 1.575.000 D, dakle netom baš dva puta onoliko, koliko je referent vojne vlasti izračunao.

Godišnja dakle najamnina od 1.575.000 D bila bi već po samom zakonu fiksirana, da država spada među zakonom zaštićena lica, ovim iznosom bi bila država favorizirana, jer je zakon o stanovima određujući ovaj ključ za njime zaštićena lica kao maksimum ova svakako htio favorizirati, kao što i jest, kad usporedimo ne samo najamninu u novogradnjama već i u starim zgradama, na koje su se stranke nezastičene nagodile ili koje im je izabran sud odredio, jer su ove mahom da eko veće nego po gornjem maksimalnom ključu, to bi država svakako morala očekivati, da bi praviljek izabranog suda, koji bi glasio na više od zodiš: 1.575.000 D, bic prema njezinom zakonu o stanovima, prema faktičnim i po tom zakonu uočenim i uvažanim prilikama i okolnostima pravičan i u skladu sa zakonom, a da sve to nije prijedlog nezgodnog referenta na godišnjih 790.000 D, jer je taj očigledno nestvaran, neutemeljen i nepravičan.

Iz navedenih fakta i zakonskih ustanova slijedi opravdanost stanovišta gradske općine, a da se ni ne upuštamo u konkretiziranje vrijednosti gradskih kasarna prema mjestu i prostoru, na kojem su i prema materijalu od kojeg su građane, da ne računamo troškove održavanja pri razumljivom jakom oštećivanju, da ne pitamo za pravednu amortizaciju uloženoj kapitala, da se kamimo uspoređivanja, koliko gradska općina plaća najamnine privatnicima za svoje uredske prostorije, koje bi n. pr. mogla smjestiti u Aleksandrovoj vojarni, da ne plaćemo radi toga, što gradska općina mora na svoje dugove plaćati visoke kamate, a ovamo od države ne dobiva već treću godinu povlašću najamnine i t. d.

Ako je ali stanovište i pravo gradske općine ovakvo jasno, onda je poželjno u općem dobro shvaćenom interesu, da referent vojne vlasti ne stavlja prijedloga poput stavljenog, jer je njegov prijedlog skroz neosnovan, jer kao takav ne znači zaštitu državnih interesa, pošto neopravdano dovodi do nesaglasnosti i kviri dobre odnose između gradske i vojne uprave, jer nije nužno ni poželjno, da se između gradske općine i države uzuzvije izabrani sud, da rješava ovakav sukob privatno-pravnih interesa, u kojem mora jedna stranka podleći, što ne služi dobrim primjerom građanima.

Prikazasmo objektivno cijelo činjenično stanje, da cijela interesirana javnost bude ispravno informirana, a na vojnu vlast apeliramo, da ona ovaj predmet ponovno uzme u pretres i zahtjev gradske općine pravilno ocijeni po svim faktičnim i mjerodavnim kriterijima, a zatim nastoji potlučiti pravičan sporazum s gradskom općinom, jer ćemo inače kao porezovnici i države i gradske općine a općinari ove općine morali na to protiv svoje volje prisiljeni tražiti, da gradsko zastupstvo, kojemu smo povjerali staranje s našim imovinom, postupj strogo po zakonu, da nam gradska općina ne bude još dalje i više na šteti zbog krivo shvaćenog interesa države po njezinom referentu u ovoj stvari.

Državu grada, koji njezin pravi interes dobro shvate i o njemu sinovskom ljubavi rade.

Jedan porezovnik.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANI.

26. studenoga.

1860. sastanak banke konferencije u Zagrebu. — 1890. Dr. Ivo Križančević imenovan glavnim zastupnikom ministarstva. — 1907. Dr. Ivo Križančević postaje predsjednikom stola sedmorice na mjesto Radičevića.

DANASNJE PRIREDBE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: «Sumnjivo lice, komedija, u predbroici «De. Početak u 8 sati na večer.

U Uršula-kino: «Bijela sestra, 1. dio. Premijera velikog maštorskog diela. Kojem se divi čitavi svijet. U glavnoj ulozi: Lilian Gish. Početak u 5. 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dorvoljen.

U «Rajski-kino»: «Najveseliji Bečanić, Grotoska u 6 činova sa Maria Corda i Michael Varkonyi. Početak u 5. 7 i 9 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži zabranjen.

Noćnu lekarničku službu vrše od 23 do uključivo 30 o. ml u Gornjem gradu: lekarnica Bulart (Aleksandrova ulica); u Donjem gradu: lekarnica Fišter (Jelačićev trg).

Krzna i ljubav.

Je li bolje biti odevan ko zec ili odevan ko šovlek, na obrloko? Bile vedrina Brle vjetar, Koraci su obrzani, Vekka stakla na licozima zvanajčena. Tročaji skoro sličiti. Sredinom ulice jedn leži blata, masna nanonska zemlja. Korzom seču koza, ovce, zecovi, kune, lisice, jarčiči, kmečavi kunčiči.

Krzna! Krzna! Glava smotana. Na nogama nečakove čakavce bakardije iz kojih vriji svijena šarapa. Pod nogom se zaramenilo meso. Ko kobasice. Sa grofca opao noder Crvene se. Ko naprika. Ko srce zebice, koje je udrihalo, kad ga psi nagneše pod mušku. Nije znao da će njegova kočica srihati bijele vratove i mlivati bijele obraze. Da je i znao, ne bi se obradovao. Rade bi i danas ležilo pod zrnom i na slobodnoj vedrinu, tražio svoje matere. Naravno, da mu je bilo do odabiranja.

A na Korzu dršku muška srca. Naterava ih pod strijete ženskih rila, vuče žila za srećom i ljubavlju. Strijele iz očiju padaju. Srca drška. Bolje da su ostali negdje «kod žaba»! Od njih se ne može napraviti krezno. Ne će mrtvi

mlivati bijele vratove i bijele obraze. Ako im se to dogodi za života, bit će im gore nego da su ih po zecju odevali. Derač će ih dnevno da čeru druze. Samo da bude toplo — dragim ženicama. Što iko odabere, to nos! Kako se postavi pod cilj, tako je pogodno. Može da odabere.

«Kesten, topi kesten!»
 Što li se tai dere!
 Lhepo je kad drugi vadi kestenie iz vatre!
 Najbješe je kad se drugi žen.

A ti sečaš po Korzu i dadeš se strijelati. Bez pogibali po sebe.

Sjednica gradskog samoupravnog odbora. O gradonačelnik dr H e n g l sazvaio je za petak, 27. o. mj., u 3 sata po podne, sjednicu gradskog samoupravnog odbora s ovim dnevnim redom: Prijedlozi glede namaknuća pokriva za potrebe gradskog proračuna za god. 1926.; 1. povišenjem gradskih daća, 2. povišenjem nameta na ukonačivanje stranaca, 3. povišenjem gradskog biljega, 4. povišenjem pristojbi za pasje marke, novouvedenjem; 5. povišenjem grada, nameta na automobile, 6. povišenjem nameta na doseljence u Osijek. Osim toga: 7. molba Matilde Struppi u Osijeku za prodaju gradilišta za ovogradnju.

Radnje oko elektrifikacije. Kako je jučer osvanuo lijep sunčan dan nastavljeni su svi započeti radovi kako nasipavanja terena za cestu i tramvajsku prugu, tako i na industrijalnom kolosijeku na donjogradskoj strani.

Električna rasvjeta u zgradi ravnateljstva munjare. Sinoć je zgrada ravnateljstva munjare planula u električnom svjetlu, koje se dobiva od jednog agregata. U zgradi se nalaze poslovnicke poduzeća, koja su preuzela izvedbu elektrifikacije. Gg. su inžinjeri odbili da uvedu u zgradu plinisku rasvjetu, pošto je električna ljepša, jeftinija i zdravija.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

TJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
731M. PONDJELOK I DANA IZLAZAJU DANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 40.—

BROJ 271. (1658)

OSIJEK, NEDELJA 6. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Spor unutar radikalne stranke.

Borba malih voda protiv starog Pašića.

u BEOGRAD, 5. prosinca. Spor koji je izbio između radikala u Zagrebu, našao je živoga odjeka i u beogradskim krugovima radikala. U Zagrebu nalme postoji jedna grupa radikala, koja hoće lačanje stranke, a ne lačanje pozicije Pašićeve, a isto je tako i u Beogradu. Tamo vodi nezadovoljnike Laza Marković i Ljuba Jovanović. U posljednje je vrijeme značajno približavanje ove dvojice radikalnih prvaka, koji su nezadovoljni svojim položajem u stranci, pa ih to i približuje i postavlja u front protiv onoga, koji ih je potpisao u ovaj položaj, a to je Pašić. Već sama činjenica da oba dvojica prisustvuju u ovakvim prilikama radikalnom zboru u Zagrebu, znači da je njihova borba za premoć u radikalnoj stranci već odgočela.

Pašić koji smatra vodu zagrebačkih radikala Uroša Trbojevića privrženikom Ljube Jovanovića, hito je da ga makne s njegova mjesta i zamijeni drugom licnošću, koja bi bila njemu bliža i privrženija. Odatle je i nastao sukob i to baš pred dolazak Laze Markovića i Ljube Jovanovića. Njihov dolazak ima da ojača poziciju dra Trbojevića u Zagrebu, da se povede borba protiv Pašićeve svemogućnosti u radikalnoj stranci. Ta će borba

javno početi sutra u Zagrebu, a njezino posljedico imaju se za par dana očekivati i u Beogradu. Svakako će ti događaji, i ako možda malo kasnije, ipak imati nezostavnog uticaja i na političku situaciju i na odnošaj u radikalnoj stranci.

Kako sam već izvjestio, Stjepan Radić sa svojim energičnim zahtijevanjem za stalništvo g. Pašića, odnosno ministra saobraćaja Ante Radovića u pitanju Brodarskog sindikata, opredijelio se za Pašića i njegovu grupu, a s time je u isto vrijeme najvjestio borbu i ministru vanjskih poslova dru Ninčiću. Svakako je nezgodno za g. Radića, da se u pitanju Brodarskog sindikata njavilo u košnac s g. Ninčićem, koji je bezuvjetno najmoćniji Pašićev protivnik i ima jaku vezu u dvoru, a Laza Marković izmiriti se s Ljubom Jovanovićem u zajedničkoj borbi protiv Pašića, tu je Ninčićevu opoziciju u dvoru još pojačao.

Ako se sve ovo uzme u obzir, onda se može nitne duše reći, da Pašićeve i Radićeve šanse su sutrašnjim zborom padaju u dvoru i u javnosti i da Radić nije više ono, što je bio prije mjesec dana.

Henri Barbusse o balkanskoj federaciji.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Henri Barbusse, poznati francuski pisac, stigavši danas u podne, u Beograd primio je novinare, kojima je izjavio da je prisustvovao velikom procesu protiv ruskih seljaka u Besarabiji. »Puške nisam vidio, veli on, već sanduke, u kojima su trebale biti puške. Puškica se sastojala od uhapšenka. Dvije su teze moguće: ili je pobuna u Tatar-Bunaru djelo Rusije, ili je bila spontana. Nisam vidio nikakvih dokumenata, koji bi dokazivali sudjelovanje Rusije u ovom ustanku. Problem leži u tom, da li su represalije u Rumunjskoj i Bugarskoj posljedica ruskoga miješanja, ili je to samo izlika. Jedno je sigurno, da su se u Bugarskoj i u Rumunjskoj dogodile strahovite stvari. Ja sam krenuo na ovo putovanje bez predasuda.

Barbusse zatim govori o sastanku s predstavnicima macedonskog pomoćnog komiteta. Nakon svog povratka napisat će knjigu o problemu balkanske federacije. Ja mislim, da je Jugoslavija najmanje sklona da pristupi u tu federaciju, Balkanska bi federacija trebala da obuhvati sve balkanske narode uključivo Grčku. Kad do nje dođe, ona će predstavljati jednu silu, s kojom će morati svi računati. Time će biti riješen na Balkanu svi zaključni problemi. I pitanje macedonsko kao i pitanje narodnih manjina bit će time definitivno riješeno. Ja se mislim u Parisu sastati s nizom evropskih političara, kojima ću razložiti korist i vrijednost balkanske federacije.

Balkanski su narodi veoma simpatični. Bugari nisu divlji narod, kako se to u Francuskoj misli. Ovi spremni i simpatični ljudi približavali se Francuzima, i Rumunji su veoma privlačivi. Što se tiče Cankovljeve vlade, ona se drži pomoću nasilja i hajuneta isto tako kao i rumunjska vlada. U Rumunjskoj liberalna stranka nema većine u narodu i sljzi samo interesima aristokracije. Sastao sam se sa seljačkim vodom Lupaom, koji je duševljeni pobornik balkanske federacije. Balkanska

federacija je preduvjet mira. Pitanje to nije rasne naravi nego općenitoga značenja. I u Bugarskoj su se svi članovi macedonskoga komiteta i članovi vlade, s kojima sam ja govorio izaslanik kao pristaje balkanske federacije.

Barbusse putuje sutra uvečer u Budimpeštu, gdje ostaje dva dana.

G. Stjepan Radić u Zagrebu.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Danas je ovamo doputovao ministar prosvjete g. Stjepan Radić, koji će sutra u dva sata poslije podne održati u Hrv. kazalištu ponovno jedan dugi govor.

Interniranje dra Mačka i dr. dolazi pred Narodnu skupštinu.

u BEOGRAD, 5. prosinca. Narodni poslanik demokratske stranke dr. Mijović s drugovima podnio je danas ministru unutrašnjih djela sljedeću interpelaciju: 1. Da li je ministar unutrašnjih djela poslao izvršene odluke nadležnog suda o tom da se okriv. dr. Maček i drugovi pušte na slobodu, naredio ravnateljstvu zagrebačkog redarstva da ih i nadalje drži u zatvoru. 2. Kakve su garancije za pravnu zaštitu pojedinaca, kada ministar unutrašnjih poslova ne poštuje odluke sudskih vlasti, koje za njega kao i za sve ostale moraju imati silu jednoga zakona.

Sastav činovničke vlade u Češkoj.

u PRAG, 5. prosinca. Drži se sigurnim, da će danas predsjednik republike Masaryk povjeriti dru Černyu šefu provincijalne uprave u Moravskoj sastav nove vlade. Ova je odluku donio nakon što se uvjerio, da ovaj čas nije moguće sastaviti parlamentarnu vladu. Černiji će biti povjerena ministarstva, da sastavi činovničku vladu, u kojoj će ministar financija biti Engliš, a vanjske poslove preuzima Benč.

Ljuba Jovanović o svom boravku u Zagrebu.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Večeras u 8 sati održao se Ljuba Jovanović novinare i izjavio im da sutrašnjih radikalni zbor nema nikakvog naročnog značaja u današnjoj političkoj situaciji. On i Laza Marković odavali su se jednino pozivi zagrebačkih radikala da govore na sutrašnjem skupštini. Interesantno je da je na objelo, koji je priredio, danas u čast Laze Markovića i Ljube Jovanovića. Bio također direktor kongresa Jugostampa, »Novine i »Zagreber Tačbat«-a, čije se ime spominjalo u vezi s »narodnom strankom«-u »Hrvatski List«. Večeras je u poseti radikalni veleindustrijalet Arha priredio veliki sraz.

Stavljanje grčke flote pod englesku upravu.

u RIM, 5. prosinca. Sva je talijanska štampa objavila otkrićem da je između grčke i engleske vlade izvršena tajni govor, po kojemu engleski admiralitet vizita pod posebnom kontrolu grčku mornaricu. Prema vijestima atenskoga svoga dopisnika izvještio je »Nichtbois«, da je na osnovu tosa ugovora grčka flota stavljena pod englesku upravu engleske pomorske misle, koji na čelu stoji jedan engleski admiral. Predsjednik engleske misle vrši nezadržanu kontrolu nad grčkom ratnom mornaricom i sva nuređenja o kretanju i snabdjevanju flote da je on lično preko arčnog zlatnog stožera. Za slučaj rata od engleske pomorske misle preuzima komando nad grčkom flotom. U svakom času on može prepludavati ratne luke i pomorski arsenal. Grčka se vlada osim toga obvezala da će u parlamentu odobriti sve neizne zakone na odražanje engleske pravde. Olie vlade se obvezala da će ustupiti ovoga ugovora državi u tajnosti.

Buka u rumunjskoj komori.

u BUKUREST, 5. prosinca. Ministar trgovine Constantinica izreo je danas riječ u komori, da odgovori zastupniku Magazaru na objelo, kojina se ministar činovnika okrivljuje, da je na račun države slikao ogromni imetak. Naredio mu se predmaue da je u oglašavaju Petrosini ostatio državi za sto miliona leja. U ovom ministar označilo Magazaru postupak kao postupak revolucijarskih istova. Dolazi do oštrih scena između ministra i poslanika, koje se svršava akorom zastupniku Magazaru: Magazaru hoće da odgovori, ali za ne puštalo. Constantinica svršava svoti govor uz veliku buku opozicije.

Osuda u procesu rumunjskih seljaka.

u BUKUREST, 5. prosinca. Jeder je pala osuda u procesu protiv ruskih seljaka u Tatar Bunaru, koji su bili optuženi da su pokušali podmetnuti ustanak. Od 288 seljaka osuđeno ih je 87, dok je 110 riješeno svrke krivnje. Naljeđa kazna dobio je vođa Bobičev i to doživotni prisilni rad, bodući da je bilo utvrđeno, da je bio porađanih Lenjina.

Već 46 godina ne pamte ovakve zime.

u BUDIMPEŠTA, 5. prosinca. U Mađarskoj nastala je takova studen, kakove ne pamte već 46 godina. Danas jutro pokazao termometer 16,3 stupnja ispod nultice. Na periferiji grada bilo je čak 20 stupnja ispod nultice. Najveća studen vladala je godine 1879, ali nije premasivala 16 stupnja ispod nultice i to tek oko božićnih praznika.

Studen po čitavoj Evropi.

u PARIS, 5. prosinca. U čitavoj Francuskoj nastalo je područje Vozosa i Ardena, vlada neobično jako studen. Temperatura iznosi 19 stupnja ispod nultice. I ostali krajeva dolaze vijesti o jakom sniegu.

Umro dobitnik Nobelove nagrade.

u WARSZAWA, 5. prosinca. Nočas je ovdje umro književnik Vladislav St. Rejmon, dobitnik posljednje Nobelove nagrade za književnost.

Kratke vijesti iz Zagreba.

Proširenje Hrvatskog Bloka.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Današnje »Hrvatsko Pravo«-lavlje, da je takozvanom Hrvatskom Bloku, koji se sastoji od frankovaca, i hrvatskog republikanskog seljačkog saveza (dr. Bač) pristupila i hrvatska kršćanska socijalna stranka.

Jubilei vode stranke prava.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Sutra slavi 50-godišnjicu svoga redovita pučanih voda hrvatske stranke prava dr. Aleksander Horvat.

Novi kanonik dr. Fran Barac.

u ZAGREB, 5. prosinca. Prema informacijama Veleza dopisnika bit će uskoro imenovan kanonikom zagrebačkog arhiepiskopstva kapitulni profesor dr. Fran Barac. S timu u vezi dobiti će svoju službenu zgradu na zagrebačkom kapitolu.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 12 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Poplava Save u Srijemu.

Rača, Grabovci i Boljevac pod vodom.

Mitrovica, 4. prosinca. — Uslied silnih kiša, koje su u zadnje vrijeme bile neštale, a i zbog dolazne Drine, riteka je Save počela takom brzinom dolaziti, da je za opasnih mjesa ubrzo nastupila ozbiljna opasnost ne samo da će Save snižiti eventualne uslove, već da će povući sobom i kuće i mrtvu, pa i samo stanovništvo tih mjesta. Takova su mjesta u Srijemu Rača, Grč, Šitar, Samac, Zupanja, Grabovci i dr. Sve misle opreznosti bile su podurete i, na sreću, ovaj put poplava nije mnogo naškodila općanstvu tih sela, jer do sada nije bilo ljudskih žrtava. Malo je bilo štete ogromne. Tako je u Rači riteka Save prelijeće prelila cijelo selo, a stanovništvo se spasilo i zaklonilo u vazoce, koje im je država pružila za vrijeme poplave. U Boljevac i Grabovci također je Save prelila i poplavila posvema. Na sva ta opasna mjesta hidrotehnički uređi iz Mitrovice poslao je sve svoje inžinire, da, kao stručnjaci, rukovode radovima oko učvršćavanja nasipa i spasavanja od poplave. Sad je Save kod Rače u opasnom, ali bude li velik snižje, vjerovatno će riteka opet poplaviti selo čim snižje počne kopniti.

Grabežno umorstvo kod Garčina.

Napadaj maskiranih razbojnika na željezni stražarnicu.

Garčina, 4. prosinca. — Preksinoć je oko 6 sati pred večer, izvršen grozan zločin na željezničkoj stražarnici br. 52 između Garčina i St. Topole. Četiri razbojnika, maskiranih, pred stražarnicom su ranili iz revolverske stražarnice i otvorili vatru iz revolverske na stražara Matu Rusanbeza s i njegovu suprugu, koji su sledili za večerom. Rusanbeza su s tri meška namjestu usmrtili (obezbeden je u glavni prasi), a ženu su teško ranili u glavu. Zatim su pokušali razne dračocijentosti, ali im je kralica Prva hrvatske kraljevine na 20.000 Din, ravno odijelo i oko 300 D solovine. Pred stražarnicom s uranili iz revolverske stražarnice pomoćnika, koji je pošao u pomoć stražaru. — Rusanbez je toza dana bio sa ženom u Zareču. U nekoliko sati u hici pričali su znanima, da kane kupiti kuću, a Rusanbez da će ići u penziju. Za nekoliko sati stolu se čitli neki sumnjivi ljudi, pa se misli, da su istim vlakom kojim i Rusanbezovi, doputovali do Garčina (u 3 sata po ponoći) s namakom da ih umre i orobe, što su i učinili. Za zlikovcima se vodi energična potraga.

Tri proslave na Začecima u Orahovici.

Sađenje Spomen-lica. — Obratnički dan. — Jubilej Marijine kongregacije.

Orahovica, 4. prosinca. — U otorač 8. o. ml. proslaviti će se u Orahovici tri svečanosti. Prvoćno će biti svečana služba božija povodom 100-godišnjice Marijine kongregacije djevojačice. Službi će prisustvovati sva mještva društva, obitelji, uredi i građanstvo. — Poslije službe božije bit će sađenje i posveta Spomen-lica na teru pred crkvom u spomen Tisućgodišnjice. Prigodno će slovo reči g. župnik Juraj Kolb. — Popodne je u Narodnoj školi, pres sva Obratničkog dana i akademija kongregacije. Na proslavi će predavati opć. žiteljnik g. dr Vinko Zakarija o zarazanom bolestima i blazneti, a ravn šted g. Slavko Jusić o komunalnoj politici i porezima. — Navoće je velika plesna zabava, koju prireduje Hrvatski sokoli u proslavi svednja Spomen-lica, a sokolari i ostali prostorijama g. Matije Pavlovića.

Novosti iz Retkovača.

požar. — Nožem u hrambar.

Retkovača, 4. prosinca. — Pok. Andrijo Kovačević izkoriste sve zgrade osim kuće. Vatra bila velika, te je čudo da njeđan komšija nije nastradao. Šteta je velika, no sve je bilo osigurano. Kako je vatra netjala nije poznato. — Kurma Kovačević starać oko 80 godina, razliuto se na sina Matu te mu bilo s rožem u trbuh, ali nije usplo, nego samo malo boćnua. Nije ništa opasno, ima te raskljetine, pa nije ni čudo da toga nema i viša.

Novi liječnik u Vinkovcima.

Vinkovci, 3. prosinca. — Unij. Me. Dr Viktor Jurinać mladi otvorio je ordinaciju u Vinkovcima Kumišćeva ulica br. 15. Ordinira od 9 do 12 i 2 do 6 sati. 14957-3

Kratke vijesti.

- U Brodu je (u vatrogasnom domu) otvorena 2. o. ml. izložba slika osječčkog slikara z. Slavka Tomerlića.
- Na česti Vel. Koprarica—Divovšević umro je naglom smrću bledi mlanski narednik Marjan Vidaković (iz Divovševaca). Svećenik ga nije htio sahraniti, a nije dao ni križa iz crkve niti da mu zvuca zvona.
- U Vukovaru je gradskim župnicima osigurana proračunom nabavna pripomoć u visini mjesčnih berava.
- HPD »Retković« i Vinkovcima prireduje danas 6. o. ml. u 8 sati na večer vokalni koncert u Hrvatskom domu.
- U Valpovu je jučer, 5. o. ml. održan godišnji sajam, koji je vrlo slabo uspio. Nema kupaca.

Kod mlahovosti crjeva, želučano i crjevno g. katar, naklonosti k upali slijepog crjeva odstranjivanje prirodna »Franz-Josef« gorka voda zagušivanje u organima doljnjeg trupa. brzo i bez bola. Durogodišnja iskustva u bolnicama dokazuju da uporaba »Franz-Josef« vode vršenje crjeva izvannredno dobro uređuje. Dobija se u apotekama, drogerijama i specijalnim trgovinama.

Proslava Tisućgodišnjice u Novoj Kapeli.

Impozantna narodna svečanost. (Poseban izvještaj »Hrv. Lista«.)

Nova Kapela, 4. prosinca.

Prošle nedjelje osvanulo je lijepo zimsko jutro, a naša se Nova Kapela probudila u valovima hrvatskih zastava, dok su mužari tujnili i okolici navještavali, da Nova Kapela slavi slavu Hiljadugodišnjicu Hrvatskog kraljevstva. Pred općinom stoji obelisk (uzidani stup) u kojem je umještena spomen ploča, na ovu rijetku slavu. Čeka ploča uho i mirno, da sa nje padne narodni čilim, pa da onda pokazuje potomstvu kasnom kako njihovi ocevi znadoše pošivati velike nasvoje.

U 11 sati kreću pred općinu, sva novokapelaćka društva, sa svojim zastavama: Dobrovoljno vatrogasni zbor, Hrvatsko pjevačko društvo »Lavor«, »Hrvatski Sokol« s vlastitom fanfaronom, Savez Hrvatskih obrtnika, a predvodi sve načelnik Gjikić s domaćim župnikom i opć. zastupstvom. Stigosmo pred spomenik, a na govornicu stupi domaći župnik preč. gospodin Dragutin Belavić, koji je krčepkim glasom, riječima punim hrvatskog ponosa, prikazao narodu, kojega je bila sva sila u kratkom ali snažnom govoru značenje ove slave. Poziva narod, da se s njim siedi u molitvi, da nam dobri Bog Hrvatima pomogne koji mresmo i za vjeru i za očajžbinu, da dodemo

do svojih junaštvom stečenih prava. Govornika pozdravljaju i on predaje spomenik za zaštitu načelnika. Načelnik Gjikić, mlad i trijezan potomak obitelji Gjikić, obećaje spomenik čuvati i hvall narodu, da je u ovaj spomenik savio ljubav svoju, prema svojoj velikoj prošlosti i ponosnom kralju Tomislavu. Fanfara je otvirala, a »Lavor« otpjevao hrvatsku himnu. Poslije otkrića bio je mimohod, svih društava pred načelnikom, župnikom, općim. zastupstvom. Ovako se je iskazala Nova Kapela, u kojoj nema velikih nedejaka, ali zato trijezni i ozbiljni ljudi.

Fanfara oči tek drugi mjesec i napreduje vrlo lijepo »Lavor« pod čvrstom rukom i našumarniku Vidmara pjeva se skladno, a nada sve što ih kiti jest dobra volja. Vatrogasni zbor je sastavljen iz junačkih mladića, pa su uz svoje zapovjedništvo i tajnika svoga Prpića čvrsta nada sigurne budućnosti, ovoga društva. Da je u Novoj Kapeli sve ovako, što i u većim mjestima ne nalazimo, ide prva hvala g. dra Koka, opć. ličejnika, koji rado poklanja svomu narodu svojo stručno znanje i patriotske osjećaje.

Kapelčani moji, Vama čast!
Zemlja k.

Suspenzija općinskog bilježnika u Gorjanima.

Karnosna istraga zbog počinjenih nekorektnosti. (Posebni izvještaj »H. H.«)

Gorjani, 3. prosinca.

Veliki župan osječke oblasti (odlukom broj 72.599—1925. od 12. studenoga 1925, digao je privremeno od službe i plaće općinskog bilježnika u Gorjanima Marka Matijević i odredio protiv njega karnosne izvide zbog ovih do sada ustanovljenih nekorektnosti u službi:

Izdavanje putnice vojnom obvezaniku.

1. Što je u bludnji zaveo više oblasti izvješćujući, da Ivan Schwartz, koji molio putnicu za inozemstvo, nije vojnički obvezanik, a u istinu je takvim bio, na je na taj način umakao svojoj vojnoj dužnosti i oputovao u Ameriku.

Sastanci s Čarugovim ortakom.

2. Što je značilo za Jozu Karalića, da je član zloglasne razbojničke družbe Jovo Čaruga, primao istog u kuću, odnosno u svoj stan i imao je s njime sastanke, a znao je uvijek pravovremeno, da će i kada će k njemu doći, pa je imao po svojoj dužnosti i priliviti oružništvo, koje je toga razbojnika moglo lasno uhvatiti i tako bi se sprječila silna razbojstva, počinjena po toj družbi.

Krivo izvješćivanje o prisegi zastupstva.

3. Što je krivo i neistinito izvješćivao predstavljene vlasti, da zastupstvo upravne općine Gorjani uskraćuje položaje službene prisuge, lih iz svoje koristi, da što duže vrši službu povjerenika općine, a u istinu je zastupstvo bilo voljno da polozi prisegu. Time je nanešana šteta odbornicima, što su morali pozivajući zapisnegnuću odbora putovati: u Osijek oblasti i u Đakovu kotaru.

Prevare s putnicama za Ameriku.

4. Što je od Pere Bagudića i Ivke Bagudić primio utime ništa jedno prase kad je provadao djobu pokretne inovine s njihovim odionikom Jozom Bagudićem. — 5. Što je primio za ishodeje putnice za Sjevernu Ameriku od Matije Krausz 400 Din, Fabe Ladarevića 200 Din, Gaše Ladarevića 200 Din i Pavle Agostića 200 Din, govoreći istima, da radi ishodenja putnice mora putovati u Beograd i tamo podnežati one, koji će izdati putnicu. Medutim on je samo putovao jedno popodne kotar, predstožniku u Đakovo, pa je oštećenima donio vijest, da je bio u Beogradu, i da putnice ne mogu dobiti.

Kukuruz i bolnički troškovi.

6. Što je od Tome Pavlića iz Gorjana kbr. 19 zahlijevao platež bolničkih troškova, te od istog je vrece kukuruza, nakon čega ga je riješio dužnosti plateža bolno-opškrbnog troška. 7. Što je od Franje Pribanića zahlijevao 100 Din za sastav ugovora s Perom Lastićem, obećavajući Pribaniću da će se moć nekretnine provesti, a uistinu mu toga nije učinilo. — 8. Što je od Kaz. Matanovića primio 100 Din za posao u vojničkom predmetu, koji nije učinio, a isto tako 250 Din za službeni posao u zajedničkom predmetu.

Darovni ugovor bez svjedoka.

9. Što je s Mandom Sumbulovićom, 83 god. starom, na smrt bolesnom starom, koja već nije bila pri svijesti, sastavio navodno darovni ugovor, prema kojem starica ostavlja kuću i tri jutra zemlje svome unuku, Matij Sumbuloviću, ali je taj ugovor načinjen bez prisustvovanja svjedoka, koji su naknadno ugovor potpisali i to ne u kući pokojnice gdje je navodno ugovor sastavljen.

To su do sada ustanovljeni grijesi bilježnika Marka Matijevića, koji je za prošlih režima, pod zaštitom osječkih sam. demokrata i radikala, pašovao u gorjanskoj općini. Koliko je još takvih Matijevića po našim općinama?!

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POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZI AZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEKDE IKA I DANA IZA NJI AGDANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA DR BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— i na duže vrijeme razmjerno

Za ilustrativno mješevica D 50.—

BROJ 273. (1690).

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 10. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI

Dok Pašić leži bolestan, radikali mu vijećaju o ostavini.

Tko će preuzeti vlast nakon Pašića.

U BEOGRAD, 9. prosinca. U političkom životu nije danas bilo naročito događaja, budući da je predsjednik vlade g. Pašić još uvijek bolestan. Iako je javljeno u javnost, da se tek nešto nahladio, saznaje se iz krugova posve blizih Pašiću, da njegovo zdravlje nije tako neznačajno narušeno. Naprotiv njega je zahvatila u zadnje vrijeme opća iznemoglost u tolikoj mjeri, da su njegovi najbliži prijatelji zabrinuti. To se osjeća i u radikalnom klubu, jer već nekoliko dana sve su grupe u njemu veoma aktivne, naročito one, koje ne stoje blizu Pašiću. Primjećuje se posebna aktivnost kod grupe g. Nincića, kao i to da se predstavnici ove grupe gotovo danomice sastaju u kabinetu ministra vanjskih poslova i raspravljaju o situaciji,

koja bi mogla nastati ako Pašića njegova bolest potpuno izbaci iz političke kolotečine.

Stjepan Radić ustegnuo potporu radikalnom »Gajretu«.

U BEOGRAD, 9. prosinca. Ovih dana je ministar prosvjete g. Stjepan Radić bez motivacije otkazao državnu subvenciju muslimanskom prosvjetnom društvu »Gajret«. To je izazvalo veliku uzrujanost među bosanskim radikalima, jer je »Gajret« okupio oko sebe sve muslimane, koji osjećaju za srpsivo. Oni ističu, da je Radić hitajući pogoditi muslimane zapravo pogodio srpsivo u Bosni pa se spremaju na intervenciju da se »Gajretu« ponovno pohiti subvencija.

Madžarska pred Vijećem Saveza Naroda.

Neuspjeh Male Antante u pitanju pretkonferencije o razoružanju.

U GENEVA, 9. prosinca. Vijeće Saveza Naroda održalo je prošle podne sjednicu u prisutnosti madžarskog ministra Bethlena, zamjenika generalnog komesara za Madžarsku i predsjednika financijske komisije Saveza Naroda Švicarca Dubois. Primljena je rezolucija, u kojoj se hvale madžarska vlada zbog ravnovjesia njezinog budžeta. S pohvalom se spominju njezina nastojanja o financijskoj rekonstrukciji s obzirom na uvođenje nove valute i oslobodenje deviza od ograničenja. Konstatira se gospodarski napredak Madžarske i smanjenje njenih trgovačkih nasiva. Preporuča se okolnim državama sklapanje trgovačkih ugovora s Madžarskom. Toj se rezoluciji pridružilo i Rumuni Petrescu Komenc. Jednako je govorio jugoslavenski predstavnik Jovanović. Večeras ima komisija za razoružanje da stvori zaključak, koje države da se pozovu na pripreme radove u pitanju razoružanja. Osim velikih vlasti imala bi sudjelovati Bugarska i Madžarska. Tome su se protivili delegati Male Antante dok Chamberlain zagovara da se Madžarska i Bugarska pozovu na predkonferenciju.

Rusija protiv ulaza u Savez Naroda.

Sovijska Rusija radi na emancipaciji Istoka.

U MOSKVA, 9. prosinca. Na konferenciji moskovskih sovjeta održao je predsjednik vijeća pučkih komesara Rikov govor u kojemu je kazao, da izvanjske vlasti imaju namjeru da prikažu Rusiju kao faktor nemira. Savez Naroda nije instrument mira nego rata. I on ne radi na oslobodenju nego tlačanju naroda. Citav istok smatrao bi nas izdajicama, kada bi stupili u Savez Naroda. Sovijske republike ne će se dati voditi od Engleske, niti će stupiti u kolo država, koje su locarškim ugovorom pod vodstvom Engleske skrenule svoju politiku u pravcu pobližanja sovjetske Rusije. Mi ćemo naprotiv raditi na emancipaciji istoka, kako bi se mogli oduprijeti imperijalističkim težnjama Engleske. Njemačka je po ulasku u Savez Naroda osjetila svu težinu svoga položaja. Ona će biti igračka u rukama velikih imperijalističkih sila.

Vijeće Saveza Naroda i pitanje Mosula.

Nepopustljivost Turske.

U GENEVA, 9. prosinca. U Vijeću Saveza naroda izjavio je engleski delegat Amery, da Vijeće može donijeti obavezujući zaključak u pitanju Mosula. Po tom se stavlja na glasovanje odluka haškog mirovnog sudišta, kojom se presuda Vijeća Saveza naroda smatra obavezujućom za oba kontrahenta. Prijedlog je prihvaćen sa svim glasovima protiv Turske. Međutim će Vijeće Saveza naroda nastojati da prije presude dođe do izravnoga sporazuma između Turske i Engleske. Sjednica je bila vrlo burna. Izložila da su između Chamberlaina i turskoga ministra vanjskih poslova već započeli pregovori za kompromisno uređenje mosulskoga pitanja.

Smoldaka ide u penziju.

U ZAGREB, 9. prosinca. Naš poslanik kod Vatikana dr Smoldaka, koji je dobio 2-mjesečno odsustvo, izgleda da se po želji Vatikana ne će više vratiti na svoje mjesto.

Tajni ugovor između Rusije i Angore.

U LONDON, 9. prosinca. »Morning Post« donosi iz Teherana vijest o tajnom ugovoru između Rusije i Turske, po kojemu Turska dobiva pomoć Rusije u pitanju Mosula, a spremna je odstupiti neke provincije Rusiji za uzvrat.

Smanjenje putničkih tarifa na željeznici.

U ZAGREB, 9. prosinca. Početkom godine 1926. stupit će na snagu nova željeznička tarifa. Putničke će tarife biti smanjene za 25 do 30%.

Poraz Cang-Co-Linovih četa.

Panika u Mandžuriji. — Japan se sprema.

U PEKINGU, 9. prosinca. U borbama s pobunjenicima poražene su čete nekadašnjeg diktatora Madžurije Cang-Co-Lina. Na vijesti o tom porazu nastala je u Mukdenu prava panika. Predgrada mjesta Cingta stoji u plamenu. U Japanu vlada velika zabrinutost, a japanske su čete dobile zapovjed da budu spremne na intervenciju.

Tragična smrt glumačke udovice.

U ZAGREB, 9. prosinca. Supruza nedavno preminulog glumca Raškovića Hermina Rašković nastradala je veoma tragično jučer navečer. Dok je sjedila kraj peći u svojoj stani, od vrućine su joj se haljine upalile i plamen je obuhvatio cijelo tijelo, tako da je u strahovitim bolima izdahla.

Današnja sjednica skupštine očekuje se u sveopćem miru. —

U BEOGRAD, 9. prosinca. Sutra će u 10 sati sastaje Narodna skupština. Među saopćenjima prije dnevnoga reda nalazi se izvješće anketnog odbora o krivici dra Lukinića. Izvješće će biti stavljeno na dnevni red vjerojato u ponedjeljak. Osim toga najavio je za sutrašnju sjednicu više odgovora ministar saobraćaja. Tako će odgovoriti na upit slovenskog zastupnika Zebota o otvaranju zemljišta za željezničku stanicu u Tezu, na upit dra Špaite o prodaji siaroga željeza i na upit demokrate Rašajevića o izgradnji željezničke pruge Vlasenice Vukokovac—Uroševac. Skupština će se vjerojatno sastati još jednom u tjedni krivicu dra Lukinića i onda će se odgoditi do konca siječnja.

Vijesti o tajnom jugoslavensko-talijanskom ugovoru.

Senzacionalno saopćenje »Grazer Volksblatt«.

U ORAZ, 9. prosinca. »Grazer Volksblatt« donosi interesantne podatke o ugovoru, koji je prošle godine u Nettumu sklopijen između Italije i Jugoslavije. Tu se govori najprije o talijanskim općinama u Jugoslaviji, o njihovim pravima i o povlasticama talijanske industrije u Dalmaciji. U zamjenu za sve, to dobiva Jugoslavija zavod Sv. Jeronima. Italija je to mogla vrlo lako učiniti, pošto nije nikada na taj zavod reflektirala. No time je postigla to, da je sada došlo do konflikta između Beograda i Vatikana.

Međutim važnije od svega ovoza jest jedna točka u ugovoru, koja govori o obosranom jugoslavensko-talijanskoj interesnoj sferi u slučaju, ako postane akutno pitanje razgraničenja Möltske doline. Jugoslavija može u tom slučaju prema svojoj volji ispraviti granice u Koruskoj i Štajerskoj. Jugoslavija se opet izjavljuje desinteresanom u svim područjima koja granice s Italijom, a koja leže zapadno od razvoda Möltske doline. Jugoslavija ne će ni na koji način prigovoriti, ako Italija iz strateških razloga zauzme tirolski grad Lienz, a osobito kolodvor koji se tamo nalazi. No interesnu sferu Jugoslavije u Madžarskoj Italija nije priznala. U Jugoslaviji smili su se pripreme da se ovaj ugovor realizira u povoljnom momentu makar i prepadom preko austrijske granice. U tu je svrhu jugoslavenska vlada prebacila na austrijsku granicu lake vojničke čete, tobože da zaštite provalu komitadžija. Ova izmolovanja ne valjavo međutim na vjerovanje. Činjenica je i to, da se u Jugoslaviji i privatna inicijativa ravna prema legalnim osnovama kolima ima poznatih uzora u povijesti Balkana. List završuje, da svi međunarodni krugovi u Austriji moraju biti oprezni i na svaki način čuvati teritorijalni integritet austrijske republike.

Pobjednici na šahovskom turniru u Moskvi.

U MOSKVA, 9. prosinca. U pola noći završen je svjetski šahovski turnir. Prvi je među pobjednicima Bogoljubov, drugi Lasker s 14 bodova a treći Capablanca s 13,5 bodova.

Engleski spijuni u Francuskoj.

U PARIS, 9. prosinca. Francuska policija ušla je u trag engleskim spijunima, koji su pod vodstvom gde Moreuil spijunirali francuske aeroplanske tvornice. Stampa pita: Je li to rezultat locarne konferencije.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 10 stranica.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASLO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO

OSIM PONEDELIJKA I DANA IZA NJI

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7

TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 3-20

ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJA

PRETPLATA:

Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerit.

Za inostranstvo mjesecan D 60.—

BROJ 274. (1691.)

OSLJEK, PETAK 14. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI

U Narodnoj skupštini postoji većina za izručenje dra Lukinića sudu.

Pocijepanost među radikalima.

v. BEOGRAD, 10. prosinca. Sjednica Narodne skupštine održana je danas prije i poslije podne. Prije podne u prisutvu vrlo malog broja poslanika ministar saobraćaja daje odgovore na pojedine upite narodnih poslanika i to većinom o srbilanskim prilikama, izuzev upit dra Spahe o likvidaciji staroga gvožđa. Nakon odgovora ministra saobraćaja pročitan je izvještaj Inmutetnog odbora, pa je i taj primljen na znanje s time da nijedan poslanik nije izručen sudu. To odbijanje sudačkih zahtjeva za izručenje različitih radikala Milutina Dragovića, koji je izjavio, da će glasovati protiv, da manifestira svoje pogodovanje nad tim što se odreda otklanjanju zahtjevi sudova za izručenje. Primljen je također i izvještaj odbora za molbe i žalbe i to o polaganju ispita dra Kostića. Sjednica je prekinuta nakon tih izvještaja i zakazana za 4 sata poslije podne.

Poslijepodnevna je sjednica kud i kamo više pažnje privukla na se nego priepodnevna. Razumljivo je, to kad se znalo, da na dnevnom redu stoji izvještaj istražnog odbora o krivici dra Lukinića. Kako je poznato, istražni je odbor na zadnjoj sjednici donio rješenje da je u radu dra Lukinića kod skidanja sekvestra s imanja Thurn-Taxisova zaista počinjena nekorektnost, ali da se ta nekorektnost nije mogla sumsumirati ni pod koji zakon. Međutim izvjestitelj vladine većine u odboru u svom popratnom izvještaju ovo je rješenje još veoma ublažio. Taj je postupak potakao opoziciju da iznese posebno mišljenje. Tako su se nanose demokratski poslanici nećkali da potpišu izvještaj većine, a uz njihova izvjestioca dra Pečića našli su se odmah i predstavnici muslimana, Korošćeva grupa, a u zadnje vrijeme prišao je njima i član Radićevе stranke dr Šibenik. Tako su večeras pred skupštinu došla tri izvještaja: 1. Radikalni, u kojem se kaže da krivnja Lukinićeva postoji, ali da se u zakonu ne može naći stavka, o kojoj se on ogrješilo. Drugi je izvještaj samostalnoga demokrate Svetislava Popovića, koji traži, da se Lukinić riješi, jer je nevin. Treći je izvještaj ostalih grupa opozicije i ističe, da kada je već Lukinić

Kralj i kraljica dolaze u Zagreb.

c. ZAGREB, 10. prosinca. Kako saznaje vaš dopisnik, u ponedjeljak će doputovati u Zagreb Njihova Velikanstva kralj i kraljica, koji će toga dana proslaviti svoju krsnu slavu Sv. Andrije. Kraljevski će se par zadržati u Zagrebu do konca ove godine, te će prema tome provesti katoličke božićne praznike ovdje. Kralj i kraljica odsjedit će u banskim dvorima. Ujedno je ovih dana stvorena odluka da se Njihova Visočanstva prince Pavle i knezinja Olga stalno nastane u Zagrebu. Njihov se dolazak očekuje polovicom siječnja.

Boža Maksimović priprema boravak kraljevskog para u Zagrebu.

c. ZAGREB, 10. prosinca. Danas jutro doputovao je u Zagreb ministar unutrašnjih poslova Boža Maksimović. Njegov dolazak stoji u vezi s dolaskom kraljevskog para u Zagrebu. Ministar se večeras vraća u Beograd.

njeva nekorektnost utvrđena, ima sud da odluči, o koju se stavku zakona Lukinić ogrješilo i prema tome ima da se izruči sudu.

U isto vrijeme predsjedatelj skupštine Marko Trifković saopćuje pismo potpredsjednika Hrv. narodnog federalističkog kluba, u kojem se konstatuje, da su zadnje sjednice istražnog odbora bile sazivane, a da na njih nije bio pozvan narodni zastupnik dr Zanić. U pismu se ističe, da se ne bi smjela odluka u odboru donositi, dok nisu svi članovi propisno pozvani. Na ovo pismo odgovara izvjestitelj većine Pera Jovanović, da on drži da je dr Zanić znao da se drži sjednica. (A je li bio pozvan? — pita dr Lorković). Narodna skupština uzima izjavu izvjestitelja, a njanje.

Predsjednik Skupštine nakon toga saopćuje da nakon što su pročitana sva mišljenja istražnog odbora, ima Narodna skupština po zakonu o ministarskoj odgovornosti tajnim glasanjem određiti dan u roku od 10 dana, kada će se ti izvještaji prečestiti. Dana je naravno od 5 minuta da se stranke dogovore, pa kako do sporazuma nije došlo, pristupilo se tajnom glasanju. Rezultat je bio 147 glasova za to, da se izvještaj istražnog odbora prečeste u ponedjeljak, a 40 ih je bilo za utokak.

Nakon toga je sjednica prekinuta, a nova zakazana za sutra u 10 sati prije podne s dnevnom redom: 1. Prečest izvještaja odbora za zakonski prijedlog o svjetskoj poštanskoj uniji i 2. O ekonomnom programu.

I među radikalima traži se Lukinićevo izručenje.

v. BEOGRAD, 10. prosinca. Prema držanju pojedinih članova istražnog odbora o krivnji Lukinićevoj izgleda, da će u ponedjeljak za izručenje dra Lukinića glasovati: demokrate, Korošćeva grupa, Muslimani, Hrv. federalistički klub, zemljoradnici i Radićevci, a čuje se, da će se pridružiti i radikalna grupa oko Ninka Perića. Prema tome nije isključena mogućnost da Lukinić zaista bude izručen sudu, i ako zakon o ministarskoj odgovornosti traži većinu od dvije trećine.

Orjuna se cijepa na grupe.

Pribičević izazvan na dvoboj.

v. BEOGRAD, 10. prosinca. Mnogo se ovdje komentira sukob u Orjuni između vođe Orjuna gra Leontića i Svetozara Pribičevića, koji je izbio u tom što je Pribičević javno istupio protiv Leontića, a ovaj ga je pozvao na dvoboj. Pribičević je otklonio dvoboj, a Leontić se tome otklonu pridružio. Međutim će se Orjuna pocijepati na Davidovčevce i Pribičevićevce.

Ponovno otvaranje zatvorenih škola.

c. ZAGREB, 10. prosinca. Ministarstva prosvjete odlučilo je da se ranije zatvoreni razredi realne gimnazije u Bjelovaru otvore u cijelosti, a u Daruvaru samo šest razred.

Pitanje finansijske kontrole nad Austrijom.

dn. GENEVA, 10. prosinca. Vijeće Saveza naroda primilo je u svojoj rezoluciji izvještaj finansijske kontrole nad Austrijom, prema kojemu će ta kontrola postojati samo do konca srpnja.

Tarife za poljoprivredne alate snižene.

v. BEOGRAD, 10. prosinca. Danas od 4 do 5 sati poslije podne održana je sjednica odbora za carinsku tarifu. Pretresene su uvozne carine za gvozdenе artilje, pa je snižena carina na kose i srpove od 70 na 50 D, zatim na zanatlijske i poljoprivredne noževе od 50 na 30 dinara. Kod carina na plugove traže radićevci da se stavke snize od 320 Din na polovicu. Opozicija međutim traži olobođenje plugova od carine, jer po radićevskom predlogu te bi carine još uvijek bile više od prijašnjih. Prijedlog opozicije se prihvata.

Pitanje naših odnosa s Rusijom.

v. BEOGRAD, 10. prosinca. U političkim se krugovima čuje, da je naš poslanik u Berlinu g. Balugđić poveo neoficijelne pregovore s predstavnicima sovjetske Rusije za uspostavu odnosa, zasada trgovačkih, s Rusijom.

Koje države sudjeluju kod predkonferencije o razoružanju.

dp. GENEVA, 10. prosinca. Vijeće Saveza naroda baveći se pitanjem, koje države imaju biti zastupane na predkonferenciji o razoružanju, stvorilo je odluku da se osim velikih sila pozovu još i Njemačka i Bugarska.

Istjeran mađarski novinar.

c. NOVI SAD, 10. prosinca. Jučer je policija isterala iz Novoga Sada mađarskoga emigranta Gezu Csaszara irednička lista «Del Backas». On je morao u roku od 2 sata napustiti Jugoslaviju, jer je u svom listu napisao, da je ministar Miletić mali sin velikog oca.

Sastav nove češko-slovačke vlade.

c. PRAG, 10. prosinca. Danas je definitivno obrazovana nova češko-slovačka vlada. Predsjednik vlade je Svehla (agrarna stranka), ministar vanjskih poslova dr Beneš (narodni socijalisti), ministar unutrašnjih djela Nosek (pučka stranka), ministar prosvjete Srdliak (agrarna stranka), ministar pravde Biskovnik (agrarna stranka), trgovine Dvoracek (narodni socijalisti), željeznice Bechyně (socijalni demokrat), javne radnje Mloh (industrijska stranka), poljoprivreda Hođa (agrarna stranka), izjednačenje zakona Winter (socijalista), narodno zdravlje Dušnje (nacionalni demokrat), pošta i brojzava Sramek (pučka stranka) saobraćaj Dolenski (pučka stranka), narodna obrana Stribrny (narodni socijalist), financije Engliš profesor sveučilišta, ministar biveš gornje Mađarske Josip Kalaj.

Pripreme za obrazovanje nove njemačke vlade.

c. BERLIN, 10. prosinca. Nakon što je parlamentarna frakcija socijalno-demokratske stranke stvorila zaključak o svom držanju u pitanju obrazovanja jedne velike koalicije, današnji listovi drže vjerojatnim, da će predsjednik republike saslušavši još jednom predstavnike stranaka povjeriti mandat za sastav nove vlade bivšem kancelaru Luthera, koji će u tu svrhu stupiti u pregovore s predstavnicima pojedinih stranaka.

Kratke vijesti.

m. ZAGREB, 10. prosinca. Premješten je po potrebi službe dr Ivo Zoltnar kotarski sudac I. 5. grupe iz Pisarovine u Našice.

m. ZAGREB, 10. prosinca. Ministar prosvjete uvažio je ostavku na državnoj službi dra Srećko Šiloviću asistentu medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
JSM. BONIFIKI IKA I. DANA 174. RIAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 3-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na duže vrijeme razmjerni
Za inostranstvo mjesečno D 66.—

BROJ 276. (1693.)

OSIJEK, NEDJELJA 13. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Sukobi u radikalnoj stranci dovest će do rekonstrukcije vlade.

Koju bi ministri ispalili iz vlade?

v BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Danas od 4 do 5 sati popodne održana je sjednica radikalnog kluba. Na opće iznenađenje jučerašnja se bura danas slegla: Pitanje brodarskog sindikata opće nije riješavano. Nakon izvještaja o međunarodnim konferencijama radikalni su se odveli Pašiću i tamo održali sastanak o kojem se ništa ne doznaje, jedino se nagada, da je ta konferencija bila u vezi sa sinošnjom burom u klubu. Međutim sukobi u radikalnoj stranci nisu izgledni i sve se više ukazuje borba između Ljube Živkovića i Ljube Jovanovića. Ta je borba za sada u početku, a pitanje brodarskog sindikata bilo je samo povod da se pokažu opreke između pojedinih grupa. Od ovih sukoba očekuje se kao prva faza rekonstrukcije vlade. Vrlo ozbiljni političari vjeruju da bi rekonstrukcija mogla uslijediti još ove 1925. godine, a najkasnije u siječnju 1926. To traži radikalni klub, a taj je zahtjev tako jak, da mu se ni Pašić ne može oteti. Govori se, da bi kod rekonstrukcije ispočetka Anta Radojević, M. Duričić, Miša Trifunović, a vjerojatno i Krsto Milerić. Po tom se vidi da se gadjaju najviše Pašićevi ljudi. Govorj se da bi Stjepan Radić tom prilikom promijenio svoj resor i dobio ministarstvo poljoprivrede i voda, a da bi dr. Krajač napustio ministarstvo. Spominje se i dr. Šuperina koji da će biti smijenjen.

Radikalni su nezadovoljni s time, što se radićevci mijesaju u njihove unutarnje sporove stojeći na strani Pašićevoj. Opaženo je, naime, da je u tim sukobima Radić najvjerniji pomagač Pašićev. Sastanak između Stjepana Radića i Nastasa Petrovića koji je održan jučer, držl se da je imao svrhu, da se Radić upozna s prilikama u radikalnoj stranci.

v BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Ovdje je počeo kongres Davidovićeve demokratske stranke, za koju vlada prilično velik interes. Jer se očekuje, hoće li se na njemu stranka pokazati kao za život sposobna ili ne će. Prisutno je bilo 456 delegata. Predsjednikom kongresa izabran je Ljuba Davidović, koji je osudio radićevce, što su pregovarali s radikalima i stvorili RR vladu, koja nije učinila nijedno djelo, koje se od nje moglo s pravom očekivati. Gnanjanje članovima je produženo, korumpela i nadalje postoji. Pašić je u jednu noć promijenio mišljenje o sporazumu, čim je vidio da je politika sporazuma provediva. Zato je on sebe proglasio najvećim prijaliteljem sporazuma, ma da se* borio protiv njega. Nakon Davidovića uzelo je riječ dr. Ribar, a na to je zaključeno zasjedanje od prije podne. Poslije podne salušani su referati.

Sjednica narodne skupštine.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Današnja je sjednica Narodne Skupštine protekla do skrajnosti mirno. Saopćuje se u početku sjednice, da je na mjesto radikala Ljube Nešića došao samostalni demokratski Umoković, kojemu je mandat već verficiran. Potom Pavle Radić odgovara na unit zemljoradnika Cede Kokanovića o postupanju agrarnog ministarstva s dobrovoljcima. Pavle Radić je napao zestoko dobrovoljce, što izazvalo proteste kod zemljoradnika. Prešlo se zatim na dnevni red, na diskusiju o izmjenama u zakonu o poštanskoj štedionici. Sa 169 glasova protiv 22 to su izmjene primljene i sjednica zaključena.

Sklapanje trgovačkih veza s Turskom i Grčkom.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. U ministarstvu vanjskih posala vrše se pripreme za doček grčkog delegata u Genevi gosp. Rendisa, koji bi imao sa gosp. Ninčićem da obnovi pregovore o trgovačkim odnosima, naročito o solunskoj luci. Očekuje se i turski delegat Rešid beu, pa će se i s Turskom nastojati povesti pregovori za uređenje trgovačkih veza.

Sveti rat u Mezopotamiji.

dp. BAYRUTH, 12. prosinca. »Chicago Tribune« javlja, da je El Atrasi, kralj Mezopotamije, proglasio sveti rat i pozvao sve mladiće od 16. do 20. godine pod oružje.

Popunjenje glavnog prosvjetnog savjeta.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Ministar prosvjete je ovlašten da popuni glavni prosvjetni savjet sa 3 nova, redovna člana i odgovarajućim brojem vanrednih članova iz Hrvatske. To će se popunjenje obaviti idućega tjedna.

Grozan čin jednog desperatnog oca.

Ubio troje djece i sebe.

dp. BUDIMPEŠTA, 12. prosinca. Jutros se ovdje u Nandorovoj ulici broj 28 odigrala užasna obiteljska tragedija. Gostioničar Gyula Hajdu, prijašnji žandarjski kapetan, jutros je u svoju staru poubijao svoju djecu: Najprije 15-godišnjeg Katarinu, zatim 10-godišnjeg Juliju, a na koncu 8-godišnjeg Andriju. Na to je opalio pušku u sebe. Njegova supruga nije mogla to gledati pa je skočila sa četvrtog kata u dvorište i ostala je na mjestu mrtva. Društvo za spasavanje odvezlo je svu četvoricu u bolnicu. Hajdu i njegova žena zaključili su još u noći da izvrše ovo djelo. Muž je imao djecu poubijati, a onda sebe istrijebiti, a žena se imala baciti kroz prozor u dvorište. Ostavio je dva pisma iza sebe: jedno na gradsku upravu, u kojem navodi da ga na to gone povećane nevoljke. Danas je, naime, jutro imao da položi do 9 sati 15.000.000 mađ. kruna, koje mu je njegov advokat imao do pola devet donijeti. Advokata do pola devet nije bilo, na što je on izvršio taj grozni čin. Međutim je u tri četvrti na devet stigao advokat s novcem, ali je bilo prekasno! Policija je u spavaćoj sobi našla Hajduca sa preležanim glavom i udovima. Hajdu je u podne umro u bolnici, a djeca mu se bore za smrt.

Burza.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Beč 7,95, Berlin 13,45, Budimpešta 7,91, Bukurešt 25,30, Genova 1078,75, London 273,80, Milano 227,54, New York 50,38, Paris 209, Prag 167,36
c. ZÜRICH, 12. prosinca. Zagreb 2,175, Amsterdam 208,40, Beč 73,125, Berlin 123,50, Bruxelles 33,50, Budimpešta 72,70, Bukurešt 2,39, Oslo 105,60, Kopenhaga 129,80, London 25,1875, Madrid 73,85, Milano 20,91, New York 518,75, Paris 18,95, Prag 15,375, Beč 130,55, Sofija 3,775, Solun 6,70, Stockholm 138,80.

Svečane priredbe u vrijeme kraljeva boravka u Zagrebu.

c. ZAGREB, 12. prosinca. Ovdje se očekuje da će kralj doći u Zagreb za nekoliko dana. Na zagrebački kolodvor već je stiglo kraljevo počelstvo iz Parisa i smješteno u banskim dvorima. Prilikom kraljevog boravka prirediti će se više svečanih predstava u kazalnici, a oficiri će dati u počast kralju gala ples.

Otvaranje naših škola u Istri.

v. BEOGRAD, 12. prosinca. Tokom jučerašnjega dana sastao se je talijanski poslanik Bodrero sa Stjepanom Radićem na se nakon toga Bodrero nalaskavite izrazio o Radiću. Drži se, da je na ovom sastanku govoreno i o otvaranju naših škola u Tršću, Gorici i u Istri.

Pripreme za Radićev zbor u Mariboru.

Tendencijozne vijesti o razbijanju Radićeva zbora.
c. ZAGREB, 12. prosinca. Danas u 11,45 sati prije podne otputovao je Stjepan Radić u društvu narodnih poslanika: Pucelja i dra Kežmana te g. Rudolfa Hercega u Maribor. Istim vlakom se vozio narodni zastupnik slovenske ljudske stranke g. Zebot. G. Pucelj je lansirao vijest, da Zebot putuje za to u Maribor, da spremi napadaj na zbor g. Stjepana Radića. Vašem je dopisniku g. Zebot izjavio: Ne osjećam nikakve potrebe da razbijam zbor Stjepana Radića. Ja putujem na svoju skaudžinu u Smertje. Skaudžini g. Stjepana Radića ne dajem ni Slovenci nikakva značaja. U Narodni dom može stati najviše 1200 osoba. Ja sam iz Beograda telefonirao našim ljudima u Maribor, da g. Radiću ne prave nikakve nevoljke. Osim toga uputio sam upit na ministra unutrašnjih djela radi toga, što je iz raznih kraljeva stiglo u Maribor 300 žandara. Pitanje je, što će to platiti?

G. Radić stigao u Maribor i hladno dočekan.

c. MARIBOR, 12. prosinca. Danas poslije podne u 4 sata stigao je ovamo iz Zagreba brzim vlakom g. Stjepan Radić s gospodom i pratnjom. Na stanicama do Maribora nije bilo nikakva dočeka. U Mariboru je mobiliziran čitav policijski aparat. Na kolodvoru su bili blokirani svi izlazi. Radića je tu pozdravio predsjednik organizacije Flamingera, a g. Radić se zahvalio na pozdravu. Bilo je prisutno oko 300 znatiželjnika. Publika se držala posve mirno i nije se čuo ni jedan povik od strane Mariboraca. Za njegovu skupštinu nema nikakvog interesa. S kolodvora odvezao se g. Radić u samostan časnih sestara, gdje je prisustvovao tjeļovježbi djevojčica, a potom je odsjeo kod dra Flamingera.

Radićev zbor u Mariboru — pouzdani sastanak.

c. MARIBOR, 12. prosinca. (Posebna vijest našega dopisnika.) Za sutrašnji Radićev zbor vrši se najstroža kontrola. Ulaznice se daju pomenično s potpisom povjerenika i pečatom stranke. Svi radićevski povjerenici dobili su strogi nalog da do sutra jutro pošalju tajništvu stranke u Mariboru spisak svih osoba, kojima su dane ulaznice. Ulaznice su dobivali svi radikali, narodni socialisti i velik broj samostalnih demokratsa i Nijemaca, ali nijedan pristaša dra Korošca ni socialistički radnik. Prema tome će to biti pouzdani sastanak.

Protest engleskih Židova.

dp. GENEVA, 12. prosinca. Na zahtjev braziškog delegata Melo Franco Vijeće Saveza naroda nije donijelo pravnu odluku o numerus clausus mađarskih sveučilišta, a na tužbu engleskih Židova, jer je mađarska vlada obećala da će to ograničenje ukiniti čim se prilike srede.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 16 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Babinogradi.

Otkrivanje spomen-ploče.
Babinogradi, 11. prosinca. — Već se duže vremena govori koji nas u selu pokret, da bi i mi poput ostalih manjih i većih mjesta naše domovine, otkrivenjem uspomena na Tisućgodšnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva. Juče se sastalo malo društvo u čijem čelu »Sloga« te na prijedlog g. g. Jakobovića i učitelja Skrljarića, da ne zakasnimo nego još do kraja godine proslavimo i pogodnom spomena sa slomom Tisućgodšnjice kraljevstva Hrvatskoga, za čas se kod prisutnih skupilo 1.300 Din. kao početak, a sutra će se izabrati odbor, koji će proučiti brigu za daljnji rad.

Hrvatski sokole u Virovitici.

Nov prednjački zbor.
Virovitica, 12. prosinca. (Tekst vijest Hrv. II. str.) — Danas je završen zaključni ispit prednjačkog zbora Hrvatske sokolskog društva u Virovitici. Od 59 slušatelja položilo ih je ispit 10 muških i 8 ženskih. Tečaj je trajao 3 mjeseca. Predsjednik je osobito g. prof. Novak, dopisnikom učitelj gimnazije za srednje škole u Pragu.

Općinski izbori u Orahovici.

Boćinaga i radikalni.
Orahovica, 11. prosinca. — Hrvatskom je listu već javljen rezultat jučeršnjih općinskih izbora u Orahovici. Listina udruženih Hrvata odnijela je u Orahovici pobjedu (svih 8 mandata), a da su nekoli radičevci ostali pri pošteno riječi, Hrvati bi dobili većinu u zastupstvu, koja im i pripada, jer su većina u stanovništvu. Ali ovašio vjeveranski radičevci izabrade nas i sami se povlaše. Sad je u zastupstvu njihovom kršnom 9 Hrvata i 9 Srba. Kakva je vjera u radikalima, vidi se po tome, što su s narod. zast. Baćmagom uglavili, da će u Društvu biti izabran jedan Hrvat i jedan Srbin, a kad tamo oni izabraše oba Srbina. I to im je sporazumi. Pa i pored svega toga, prilike se vidjeli u budućnosti u Baćmagovim, da će naći načina, kako da poniste izbor. Srmatom. Gdje im je zakon i pravda. Doduše to su samo njihove želje, jer poniste li izbore, narod će ih na drugim savim napustiti.

Posavina u ledu.

Crna zima.
Račinovci, 11. prosinca. — Silna voda, što se razlitala po ravnoj Posavini zamrznila se, pa ljud ti oko sebe svuda nekako led. Ono da smo na dalekom severu. Zita su umištena, a isto tako i hrana za marvu. Kako ćemo preživiti zimu, sami ne znamo. Barem da nam nešto u pomoć pošpuste, kako je to bivalo prije rata. Ali kako se niko ne mije, čini se, da od toga ne će ništa biti. Nas naredni sastaniti Tuna Babčić ko da je silno i niem. Još ništa riječ nje prozborio u Skupštini. Misli, narod to ne zna. Sve to narod prati i zato će društvo dobiti šipak, a ne narogno povjerenje. — Seljak.

Komunalna politika u Našicama.

Sjednica općinskog zastupstva.
Našice, 11. prosinca. — Na jučeršnjih sjednici općinskog zastupstva u Našicama stvarani su, pored ostalih, i svi zaključci Uvjeta se molba žitelja iz »Matanovaca«, da se njihova ulica nazove imenom Ante Starčevića. Zaključeno je, da se stedi s vođom i da on potvrdi zastupstvo uzastoj. Da svi građani dobivaju podjednako vodu. Primljeno je nekoliko žitelja u zavičajnu savez, a nekolicina je zaključila primitak u zavičajnu savez, da mogu učestiti u vjeverstvo. Izabran je školski odbor, te su iz Našica izabrani g. g. Josip Stefanović, dr. Dane Mogan i Mato Radoš. Baćmagovim je predložen jednomjesečni dopust radi bolesti. Slično se važarske prirode.

Led na Dunavu kod Iloka.

Prekinut promet s Bač, Palankom.
Ilok, 11. prosinca. — Zbog leda prekinut je prevoz prometom brodskim preko Dunava između Iloka i Bač, Palanke. U Palanki je ostalo nekoliko Srbičevaca, koji su pred dan dana presli s kolima na brodici, pa sad ne mogu kaći. Među njima je i jedan iz Kuzmina, što je kočju odnijela voda, to se čini ne zna šta mu je s dilecom. A ima ih još stotinu. To im da plać, može se prevesti na Čamčeta, ali led tih laka osam. Ali naša brodica, koja imao kotao kao »šparherica« stroj kao »špilera«, ne usudi se od obale, jer bi mogla otići s ledom niz Dunav.

Gradnja bolnice u Dakovu.

Časni sestara sv. Križa.
Dakovo, 11. prosinca. — Časne sestere sv. Križa u Dakovu grade kralj samostana veliku bolnicu za svoj red. Zgrada je jednokatna sa 60 soba i već je pod krovom, a u Uškrću će biti sasvim dovršena i predana na uporabu. Gradnja je izveo osječki graditelj g. Demes, a stolarske radnje, koje stala 1 mil. dinara (bez materijala namještanja) preuzela je osječka stolarska radionica g. Metzlinga.

Kratke vijesti.

— Dr. Henrik Daffek, sanitetski major, premješten je iz Slav. Broda u Sarajevo.
— Sel. željezn. stanice u Solopoltu, Franjo Donoć, premješten je u Čučinje.
— Zarko Petinčanin, pripravnik političkog listovnika, premješten je iz Slav. Broda u Dakovo.
— U Vukovaru je prekinuto izliza vatra na tavani zapaljivosti zgrade od karbonske kane, kojemu su grifali zivac »svetovnik«. Vatra je pravovremeno ugušena.
— U Brodu je izvršena provala u zgradu Okružne blagajne. Ukrađeno je iz blagajne 300 Din.

Prosvjetna hronika u Osijeku

Poezija i proza jednog poklonskog štapa.

Ko koga čvori,
Onoga se i boji.
Ovihle dneva vidieh u našeg školskog nadzornika i prosvjetnog referenta jednu batinu zakovanicu sa smali kukom, a preko cijele kuke u slova stavljenio odugo prezime našeg u Početelstvo Prosvjete pozvanio prosvjetnog inspektora.

Držeći da je ta batina spomen prosvjetnog inspektora prosvjetnom referentu, počeo sam se čudom čuditi i krstom krstiti. Još istog dana potražim u kafani svog prijatelja iz prosvjetnog odjeljenja, da mi saopćim tu novinu i svoje zaprepašćenje i da ga umolim, da me on urazumi po toj meni nevjerojatnoj stvari.

Kad sam mu sve ispričao, moj me prijatelj prgav, ko što već jest, pogleda bolno, namršti se sladogotrkio i uzdahne duboko, pa će ovako:

— Kako si Ti razumani i slovesan čovjek mogao ovako šta samo pomisliti?
— Razumno nijesam mogao ništa drugo klučiti!

— Baš razumno nijesi imao ovlasti tako klučiti, gdje ih obojicu vajano poznaješ i možeš da odvagneš.

— Zato mi je bilo nevjerojatno i zato Te tražim, da me urazumiš.

— No da čuješ i da znaš, nastavi moj prijatelj, kako je s tim prosvjetnim smali štapom. Dode jednog dana od prosvjetnog Početelja radjenje, da se naš prosvjetni inspektor premješta u Početelstvo. Ova se je novina u prosvjetnom odjeljenju raširila munjevitom brzinom i svi smo odmah znali, da to za njega znači poziv na viši položaj. Tek što smo mi drugi počeli da o tom govorimo, već nas je u magnovenju oka sve obišao prosvjetni referent i po svom jestatstvu stavio nam ovaj prijedlog:

— Svi ste vi ovdje došli, tek jedini sam ja, prosvjetni referent, izjedomac, a kao takav znam, što bi sad trebalo učiniti, što bi imalo dejstva. Dajte neki po 100 Din., a neki po 50 Din. ja ću kupiti jednu batinu zakovanicu s kukom od čistog srebra kaljenoga i u kuku dati velikim slovima urezati ime prosvjetnog inspektora, a zatim će ga jedan od nas osloviti kao našeg blagodjetelja a drugi će mu predati za spomen batinu.

— Šta ćeš? nastavlja moj prijatelj. Došao tako u neugodan položaj moraš da daš, jer bi ih se možda našlo, koji bi rekli, da se kratki dati radi osobe prosvjetnog inspektora a ne zato, što je to deplasirano i neukusno, iz razloga etičkih i estetskih... Nastade jedno prevrtanje po špagovima i kesama.

— I do sada su odlazili kod oblasti ljudi sa svog položaja i to s onog najvišeg i o svima je on više pisao nego o prosvjetnom inspektoru, pak za da nijedan od njih svih nije zavrijedio batinu?

— Šta Ti radi toga mene uzimlješ na odgovor? A ako baš hoćeš: Palom krstu se ništa ne klanja.
— A zašto nijeste predali batinu, kad ste ju kupili?

— Nije nam prosvjetni inspektor dan prilika za to.

— A joi! Sve ljepše za ljepšim! A zašto vam ne dade prilike, iz gordosti ili krotkosti? Nije li vas time ponizilo?

— Znaš ga, kakav je čovjek, da je otmjen gospodin i da ne voli tamplana. Načuo on blagovremeno za naše poklonstvo i pokloniku batinu, pa se delikatan klonio prilike i naglo odlučio oputovati od danas na sutra bez ikakvih talambasa. Kad se to kod nas pročulo, da kao danas više ne dolazi u nedovnicu, nego već popodnevnom vozom u 4 časa putuje, bude dogovorom i nareden ispravač na stanicu i onje na polasku predaja spomen-batine. Rečeno učinjeno, udarili mi na sehe špocke francuske haljine i eto nas nekog čijeli čas nekog pola časa prije 4 na stanicu, i uz nas se našao tu što ravnim što zaobilaznim putem još po gdjekoji od onih, koji se obziru, gdje je Sava naučuz, ali nema prosvjetnog inspektora. Voz već kreće, mi izdračili oči i naculili usi, ali njega nema te nema. Vratismo se kao pokisi; da čujemo, da nas je prosvjetni inspektor prevario i vozom u 2 časa oputovao, a nama ostavio batinu.

— A gdje je sad batina? Šta je s njome?
— Gdje je, vidlo si, ali gdje su moje pare? 100 D!

— Šta est in fati! završim ja.

Mika Puješević,
hatinaš-bangrizalo.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENDANI.

13. prosinca.

1600. † Petar Simun Budinić, pisac, u Zadru. — 1637. † Stjepan Glavač, kartografi u Varaždinu — 1854. † Tomo Marečić, sveučilišni profesor, slavista u Virovitici. — 1900. Tadija Smilčić izabran predsjednikom akademije.

14. prosinca.

1815. † Duro Smilčić, biskup križevački, u Rešetinama. — 1816. † Dr. Juraj Pilić, pedagog u Dobrevošću.

DANASNJE I SUTRAŠNJE PRIREDE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: Danas ponudne »Lampachus vagebundus, lakrdija. Početak u 8 sati. — Naveče »Holandska ženica, opereta. Početak u 8 sati. — Sutra: Nema predstave.

U »Royal«-kinu: »Deset zapovijedi«. Najveličanstveniji velikim sadržajnost i u vjevernih činova sa prvim ključima filmskih področja. Početak u 4.30, 7 i 9.15 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži dozvoljen.

U Uranu-kinu: »Današnji brakovi«, tragičnomična društvena drama u 7 činova. Veseli pogled na zakaitni život t. zv. »Braka iz ljubavi«. Početak u 8, 7 i 9.45 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži zabranjen.

Danas otvorene izložbe silka i krpova u Leovića u 10 sati prije podne u maloj dvorani »Uranu«-kina.

Predavanje gđe dr. Klare Deutsch-Zupić o antropozofiji u 11 sati prije podne u »Royal«-kinu.

Noćnu ljekaričku službu vrše od 14. do uključivo 20. u. ml. u Gorjancem gradu ljekarica Govorković (Znanstvena ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarica Borbaš (Cvjetkova ulica).

TRGOVCI! EVO VAM NAJBOLJEG DOKAZA! Mnogobrojni oglasi u ovom listu osvjeđujuć će i Vas, gdje se najuspješnije oglašuje, za propagandni veliki božićni broj »Hrvatskog Lista« primamo već sada naprzdbe.

Uprava »Hrvatskog Lista«.

† Antun Rofter, inžinjer, umro je jučer u 11 sati do podne nakon duge i teške bolesti u 40. godini života. Pokop će biti danas u 3.30 sati po podne iz kuće žalosti (Strossmayerova ul. 95) na rk. groblje Sv. Anje. Pokoj mu viečni!

Led na Dravi. Jučer oko 9 sati prije podne krenuo je led na Dravi, koji se neklučeri u noći bio zaustavio. Popodne je i sinoć bila Drava kod Osijeka sasvim čista, što znači, da se led negdje, nedaleko od Osijeka, otkinuo. — Drava je jučer neznažno porasla, od njitro do najveće samo ga 6 cm. Vodostaj je sinoć bio 282 cm iznad nule. — Temperatura je jučer znatno pala. Čin je dan kišilo i mjesto prekućerašnje opasne noleđice imali smo jučer bluzgavicu.

Raduje oko elektrifikacije. Kako je jučer zima popustila, moglo su se zemioradnje u većoj mjeri nastaviti, nego za vrijeme nedavne snježavice, tako da je zasada izostala uporaba dinamita za razaranje zemlje. Ostali su pripremljeni radovi oko dobave materijala u najvećem toku. Tako je dobavljeno jučer i prekućer 50 vagona šljunka za betoniranje temelja i ostalih armitiranih betonskih radnja. Dakako, da je to samo jedna stopnja od količine šljunka, koja je potrebna za cijelu izgradnju. Jučer su predani gradskom poglavarstvu i hidrotehničkom odjeljku uzorci zemljanih naslaga, koje su nađene prigodom bušenja arzežskog zdenca. Raznolikost i mjera tih naslaga vrlo je interesantna. Tako je na prvih 5 m od površine prema dnu ilovača, lza nie dolazi sloj m o d r o g e g l i b a, debeo pola metra. Dalje po ređu: sloj tamnozutoz g l i b a, debeo 3 m, sloj pjeskovitog g l i b a, u debljini od 6 m, sloj finog s i v k a s t o z p i l e s k a u debljini od 10 m, sloj ostrizez s i v k a s t o z p i l e s k a od 1.20 m. Cjelokupna je, dakle, visina slojeva 40 metara, koliko iznasa dubljinu zdenca.

Slaćinca Hanuka zabava. Hanuka zabava, što je je »Makabi« prirodno slom u prostorijama »Royal«, održano je uspješno i bila dobro posjećena. Nakon čaršnje priredene u zimskoj bašci, po domaćim ml. usapljeni Test. Weiszmanna, bio je koncert s balcom u khorodvođaj, a zatim ples, koji je trajao do kasno u noć.

POSTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-80 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
TISK DOVEDENIKA I DANA 174 RIJADANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFON: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN: SVA TRI BROJAPRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— i na duže vrijeme razmjerno
Za inostranstvo mjesечно D 40.—

BROJ 279. (1696.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 17. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI

„Vrana vrani oči ne izvadi“.

Radičević priznaju Lukinićevu krivnju, ali ga ne izručuju.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. Sjednica Narodne skupštine održana je danas prije i poslije podne. Glavni predmet prijedodnevne rasprave bilo je pitanje krivnje dra Lukinića. U tom pogledu je važna izjava, koju je dao dr Pernar u ime Hrvatskog seljačkog kluba. U svojoj izjavi Hrv. seljački klub konstatira, da se je dr Lukinić ogriješio o državne interese, konstatira da je počinio više nepravilnosti, ali da se ne može pronaći zakon s kojim je on došao u sukob. D. Pernar ponovno podvlači činjenicu, da se dr. Lukinić ogriješio o interese države, pa mu dr. Zanić dobacuje: A zašto onda ne predložiš da se izruči sudu?

Dr. Pernar: A zašto Ti nisi bio u odboru onda kada se je o tom glasovalo?

Dr. Zanić: U odboru se nije glasalo, tu se glasuje u skupštini.

Nastaju objašnjavanja između oboj narodna zastupnika.

Nakon što je dr. Pernar dao ovu izjavu, koja je pobudila opće iznenađenje u Narodnoj skupštini, uzima riječ radikal Pera Jovanović i kaže, da se

Sastanak Hrvatske Zajednice u Zagrebu.

m. ZAGREB, 16. prosinca. Jučer navečer održan je sastanak zagrebačke organizacije Hrv. Zajednice, na kojem je pretresano pitanje gradskog proračuna. Odnos je bio mnogobojan.

Pavle Radić nadzire glasanje članova kluba i spašava Lukinića od suda.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. Zanimivo je čuti kako je došlo do glasanja radičevaca da se Lukinić ne izruči sudu. Kada je dr. Pernar dao svoju izjavu u ime kluba, mnogi su radičevci izjavili negodovanje zbog toga, pa je poslije podne sazvana sjednica Hrv. seljačkog kluba, na kojoj su mnogi članovi nalozorčenje ustali protiv ove izjave, jer je nekoliko dana prije toga klub potpisao odvojeno mišljenje gosp. Pečića, u kojem se je tražilo Lukinićevo izručenje sudu. Tu je izjavu Pernarovu odupro Pavle Radić zahitlevajući od članova da glasuju protiv izručenja. On je kod samoga glasanja pazio kako tko glasuje i davao znak pojedimim zastupnicima da glasuju za neizručenje.

Odgoda skupštinskih sjednica od 29. o. mj.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. Večeras je skupština svojim zaključkom odgodila sjednice od 29. o. mj. Na 29 se sastaje da pretrese izvještaj odbora o zanatlijskoj banci. Nakon toga bi se opet odgodila do 10. siječnja.

Talijansko - njemački trgovinski ugovor.

m. RIM, 16. prosinca. Jučer je u Rimu ratificiran njemačko-talijanski trgovinski ugovor.

Obolila talijanska kraljica — majka.

m. RIM, 16. prosinca. Javljaju iz Turina da je majka talijanskog kralja kraljica Margareta obolila od teške bolesti.

ova izjava Hrv. seljačkog kluba ponešto razlikuje od izvještaja većine, za to će se ta stvar dovesti u sklad.

Dr. Zanić više: Vrana vrani oči ne izvadi, što u cijeloj skupštini pobuđuje grohotan smijeh.

Najveći dio popodnevnih sjednica zauzeo je sa svojim govorom samostalni demokrat Svetoslav Popović, koji je dokazivao, da je Lukinić potpuno nekriv. Nakon njegova govora radikal Aleksa Zujović govori u svoje ime. Pročitao je i prijedlog vladine većine, u kojem se konstatira ono što je sadržano u izvještaju većine Istražnog odbora i ono što se je ponovilo u izjavi Hrv. seljačkog kluba: naime da je postupak Lukinićev bio nekorektan, da je radio protiv interesa države, ali da se ne predaje sudu. Taj je prijedlog vladine većine stavljen na glasovanje. Glasovalo je u svemu 235 zastupnika, od toga 128 da se ne izruči sudu, a 103 da se izruči. — 4 glasovnice su bile prazne. Uslijed ovoga rezultata Lukinić ne će biti izdan sudu, jer za izručenje nije glasovalo ni polovica zastupnika, a kamoli potrebne dvije trećine.

Radić uzmiče u stvari okidanja fakulteta.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. Danas je g. Stj. Radić dao novinarima izjavu, u kojoj poriče, da je u Mariboru govorio za dokidanje fakulteta u Subotici i Skoplju. On kaže da su ga novinari krivo shvatili i da nisu razumjeli opseg i sadržaj njegovih rečima.

Biranje odbora za „Udruženje riječne plovidbe“.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. Danas je održana sjednica šefova grupa, koja se je imala sporazumjeti o izboru odbora za proučavanje zakonskoga projekta o Brodarskom sindikatu. Sporazum u toj stvari je razbio Svetozar Prbičićević. Zbog toga je predsjednik Skupštine Marko Trivković na samoj sjednici Skupštine iznio prijedlog, da se ne glasuje za ovaj odbor, nego da se bira po ustanovljenom ključu, tako da radikali dobivaju 9, radičevci 4, Davidovičević 2, a ostale grupe po jednoga člana. Za Hrv. seljački klub izaslan je u odbor dr Zanić.

Ministar Anta Radičević pred demisijom.

v. BEOGRAD, 16. prosinca. U političkim se krugovima s najvećom sigurnošću računa, da će još idućega tjedna ministar saobraćaja dati demisiju. Naslijedio bi ga sadašnji ministar pojpošt-vrede i voda Krsto Miletić kao zamjenik ministra saobraćaja.

Međutim povrh ove demisije očekuje se za kasnije i rekonstrukcija vlade. Sada se spominje da bi kod rekonstrukcije bio i Miša Trifunović, ministar vjera, pa čak i dr. Ninčić. Po tom se vidi da se Pašić hoće riješiti svojih protivnika.

Teške borbe oko Damaska.

op. DAMASK, 16. prosinca. Između francuskih četa i Druza došlo je do žestokih borava. Urođenici opsjedaju grad. Vrhovna se je francuska vojnica komanda morala preseliti u Alepo.

Pitanje progona Židova u mađarskom parlamentu.

»Tout comme chez nous«.

op. BUDIMPEŠTA, 16. prosinca. Na današnjoj sjednici Narodne skupštine podnio je socijalistički zastupnik Bayer interpelaciju u stvari numerus clausus za mađarske visoke škole. Ministar prosvjete grof Kuno Kleberberg odgovara smjesta na ovu interpelaciju i dokazuje, da je numerus clausus zato potreban što je ratijskim ugovorom Mađarska izgubila dvije trećine teritorija, s kojih je došlo u malu Mađarsku bezbroj činovnika i intelektualaca. Broj državnih činovnika u Mađarskoj od 4.500 narasao je na 7.300, broj advokata od 1700 na 2.300, sudaca od 420 na 720, liječnika od 1400 na 2.200, a ostalih intelektualaca od 7.000 na 15.000. Uslijed toga je država bila prisiljena da predusretno nagomilava više intelektualaca, pa je postavila numerus clausus samo na takovim visokim školama, gdje se stvarni intelektualci, dok na stručnim visokim školama toga ograničenja nema. U ostalom tih će ograničenja nestati kada se socijalne politike u Mađarskoj srede. U stvari mađarski se Židovi nemaju razloga tužiti na progone, jer oni čine 5-1% pučanstva Mađarske. I broj Židova na sveučilištima imao bi prema tome iznositi 6%. Međutim na sveučilištima bilo je 1921. 12,5%, godine 1922. 13%, godine 1923. 12%, a godine 1924. 11%. Židova, Židova ima dakle više na sveučilištima nego što bi ih smjelo biti. U Mađarskoj ima danas Židova među advokatima 60%, među liječnicima 48%, među ljekarnicima 74%, a 40% među inženjerima. Stoga ministar protestira protiv tvrdnje o progona Židova. U ostalom opazio je, da su posljednja diktatura proletarijata u Mađarskoj izveli doseljeni Židovi iz Galicije (čest domaćina), a Mađarska nije više voljna test tko je i ječam, kako je to bilo za vrijeme diktature proletarijata. Ovak je ministar odgovor primljen velikom većinom glasova na znanje.

Rezultat engleske okupacije u Ruhru.

op. LONDON, 16. prosinca. Prigodom isporučenja koloske zone po Englesima konstatirano je da se 15% vojnika oženilo s njemačkim djevojkama, da imaju djeću, koja njemački govori i prema tome ostaju i ocevi u Njemačkoj.

Kratke vijesti.

m. ZAGREB, 16. prosinca. Plić će u Zagrebu pojediniti za 50 para po kub. m. Pojedinitenje stupa na snagu 1. siječnja. Sama se će plinara znatno proširiti zbog velike potražnje plina.

m. ZAGREB, 16. prosinca. Prema zaključku gradskog regulatornog odbora spomenik biskupu Strossmayeru bit će otkriven na dan obilježice njegove smrti.

op. ATENA, 16. prosinca. Ministar predsjednik Pangalos brzojavio je grčkom delegatu u Cenevu neka nastoji skloniti Bugarsku da odstupa od 30 milijuna leva prinu i naravi. Novinarima je Pangalos izjavio, da Grčka ne će platiti tu svoju Bugarskoj, jer ni Bugarska ne plaća svoje obveze iz mirovnih ugovora.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1.60 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZI AZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
ISTIM DOMOVINI IMA I DANA IZA RIJADANA

UREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-11, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 3-20
ZA INTERURBANI: SVA TR. UROJA

PRETPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30.— na doli vrijeme dionice
Za godišnje pretplatu D 300.—

BROJ 280. (1697)

OSIJEK, PETAK 18. PROSINCA 1925.

GDINA VI

Iza leđa Pašiću prave se kombinacije o novoj vladi

Tajne sjednice kod Nastasa Petrovića.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Uslijed sukoba u radikalnoj stranci čitava javnost, a i štampa, najviše interesom prate razvoj daljih događaja, naročito onih u vladi, jer su, kako je poznato radikalni ministri stavili predsjedniku vlade svoje listice na raspolaganje, da se u najskorije vrijeme očekuje rekonstrukcija vlade. Značajno je, što o rekonstrukciji piše vođa stranke: „Pitanje rekonstrukcije vlade zalazi u svoju konačnu fazu. Odluka kao i uvijek stoji u Pašićevim rukama, ali se vjeruje, da se rješavanje ovoga pitanja ne će ovaj puta dugo otežati. Verzije, koje su raširene posljednjih dana u vezi s rekonstrukcijom, najviše da se znatan dio radikalnih poslanika zalagalo za to, da bi ministar Radojević ostao na resoru saobraćaja, njezgo počne, jer je većina za to da on vođa ove borbe.

Uzroč. nezadovoljstva potječu baš od njegovih naglih odluka u raznim pitanjima i u ministarstvu saobraćaja. Umjereniji radikalni su za to da se rekonstrukcija vlade provode odmah bez zastoja. U političkim se krugovima isto tako mnogo govori o još uvijek nesigurnim odnosima između grupe Ljube Jovanovića i grupe Pašićeve i drži se da je ta borba u pomom nastavku. Tvrdi se da je pred par dana u stanu Nastasa Petrovića održana tajna sjednica Jovanovićeve grupe, kojoj se prisustvovao Nastasa Petrović i Ljuba Davidović. Na taj sjednici raspravljalo se o preuzimanju vladne i bila je sastavljena lista novih ministara, na kojoj nije bio unesen ni jedan Pašićev čovjek, a ni sam Pašić. Za sadu se ne može ništa reći o razbraćaju, njezgo počne, jer je većina za to da on vođa ove borbe.

Proslava kraljeva rođendana u Beogradu.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Zbog prošlosti rođendana Njegova Velicanstva ni u Narodnoj Skupštini ni u vladi nije bilo nikakova tuda. Sama je proslava potekla voličarim načinom. Jutros je u sabornoj crkvi odslužena služba Bogu, kojoj su prisustvovali također kralj i kraljica, što tako članovi vlade, generalitet, predstavnici Narodne Skupštine, diplomatski zbor, predstavnici svih korporacija i velik broj narodnih podanika. Poslije službe Božje, kralj i kraljica su se odvojili u dvor, gdje je bilo svečano prijatanje. Kralje su čestitali članovi vlade i predsjednik Narodne Skupštine.

Otkud toliki čekovi u ministarstvu šuma i ruda?

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Članovi Koroljeva kluba unijeli su na ministarstva šuma i ruda upit, u kojem kudu, da im je poznato, da je državo „Irbovlje“ na svojoj godišnjoj sklopštini odredilo dva i pol milijuna dinara u propagandne svrhe i da je njima poznato da su izvjesni čekovi od ove svote dospjeli u ministarstvo šuma i ruda. Oni pitaju ministra, je li on što o tom poznato. Ovaj upit sa strane Slovence izazvao je punu senzaciju, pa se i političkim krugovima otkriva o mnogo interesa razvoj događaja, koji će biti vezani na ovu inicijativu.

Pokojni atentati na Stresamana.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Dva mlada čovjeka, narodno slaboznamni, bavili su se osvojom, da umore ministra Stresamana. Osnova svoga plana izveli daleko od dočeka. Novac im je za taj plan plus pozajmoz, kojim rukovodi odvjetnik, koga je voljela netvorila, a od sa oboljele uzročni u znanje.

Koja njemačke vlade.

Koji vrata ministar. U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Kako je poznato, demokratski zastupnici zadržali su da ne primaju voljni vladni koalicioni pod vodstvom ministra predsjednika Koča. Zato je Koči vratio ministarstvu republiku. Sada će predsjednik republike povesti sastav vlade podvoda Lathera.

Sastav njemačke vlade iza Božice.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Ministarstvo je odložilo reće sjednice do 12. siječnja. U parlamentarnim se krugovima vjeruje, da će državni predsjednik (os nakon Božice) ovaj davati mandat za sastav vlade.

Program Doumera u francijskoj politici

U PARIS, 17. prosinca. Naši francijski ministri Rouanda Doumer preko izvornika da u ministarstvu predstavljaju i članovima francijskih odbora i komiteta u vezi sa sastavljanjem programa za finacijalno savjetništvo, a da u istom izvorniku bježe razumljivo objašnjava božice. Doumer je star 64 godina i što je već dvaput ministar finacijalno posljednjih pet 1921. u Belandovu kabinetu.

Abd-el-Krim ne misli na mir.

U PARIS, 17. prosinca. Ministar izvornika je Fera, da se Abd-el-Krim na stavu iznosi savjetu na protivnoj strani. On grad stanovne, vesle je islamske i brojne nečesto.

Faljski indusrijalni ulaze u fasističku stranku.

U BERN, 17. prosinca. Zemaljski savez indusrijalaca izrazio je potpuno povjerenje Mesaulija. Citav će savez od sada biti dio faljske stranke.

Hetilen protiv mađarskih cifonista.

U BUDAPEŠTA, 17. prosinca. Danas su u mađarskoj Narodnoj Skupštini izgovorili odlični govori protiv i stvar tako ravnice stvarno članovima i predsjednika sveučilišta. Ministar predsjednik prof. Hetilen u odgovoru na izvede opovrgne uvjerenje one židove u Mađarsku, koji se smatraju posebnom rasom i etnicima, dok ljudi one druge narodnosti nisu su u mađarskoj narodnosti. Isti svo mlađu i nevolju. Niti mađarska vlada smatra, da židovi nisu židovsko narodnosti i njima će biti isti u svaku.

Burna sjednica češkog parlamenta.

Nečuvani tumulti u parlamentu.

U PRAG, 17. prosinca. Nakon posljednjih izbora Narodna se skupština sastala prvi puta na sjednici. Ali, na toj sjednici bila je prisutna oporbnika. Kakve nje bilo od postanka republike. Prvi je povod toina dala okolnost, da sjednica nije do 12 sati uprko bila otvorena, budući da sjednica vlada nije bio prisutan. Opozicija je digla zahtjevnu buku. Jedan član njemačke narodne stranke v.če. Ministar predsjednik i članovi vlade su ukrađeni. Drugi su vikali: „Ima još nekoliko ministara da se razdijele. O tom vječuju ministri.“ Od slovačke pučke stranke dovikuju: „Trebalo bi s parlamentu kor sažem poči na njih.“ Oko 1 sat pojavili su se ministri, među posljednjima ministar predsjednik Švebla. Nastaje zviždanje i vikovi. Kada su ministri stigli za svoje stolove, nastala je upravo nečuvana buka: iskanje, zviždanje, sviranje i udaranje po klupama. To je trajalo i sat. Usred buke uzima reče ministar predsjednik i s komadom papira čita svoj govor, koji se u zaglušnoj galami nije ni čuo.

Slovaci vječu Česima; bore ruki!

U PRAG, 17. prosinca. O današnjoj sjednici češkog parlamenta javljaju se još ove pojedinosti: Na sjednici su mađarski zastupnici do-

šli sa crveno-bijelo-želenim rožama u znanje. Naročito su bili slovački zastupnici srodnici na borbu. Njemački izvornik povičima na agrarnog ministra Hodžu. Većina povika dolazila je točno iz kina slovačkih zastupnika, koji su začudo dohacivali povike većinom mađarski. Kad je stupio na govornicu ministar predsjednik Švebla vječu komunisti: Mi smo već prisegli sovjeticima. Kod čitanja teksta prisegze Slovači i komunisti sjede, dok drugi stajaju stojeći. Pojedini zastupnici prilaze ministru predsjedniku i polažu prisegu. Kad je pristupio Martin Micaura, bivši ministar za Slovačku i član češke pučke stranke da položi prisegu, dočekan je od Slovača s povikom: „Pišti! Jeste li se naučili vjira iz podruma nadvojvode Josipa? Za predsjednika parlamenta izabran je agrarac Malipetr, nekadašnji ministar unutarnjih posala.

Nakon kratke pauze otvorena je druga sjednica zasjedanja s dnevnim redom: Izbor raznih odbora, ali uz takovu viknu, da zastupnici i ne čuju predsjednika, kada određuje glasovanje. Slovački dovikuju Česima: „More ruki (aludirajući na svjetski rat), na što Česi odvrću stisnutim pomicima. Slijedeća je sjednica zakazana za sutra i, na njoj će po svoji prilici ministar predsjednik Švebla dati svoj ekspozel.

Većina poslanika otputovala kući.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Radikalni je poslanički klub imao da održi sinoć sjednicu, ali to nije bilo monenje zbog rada u skupštini, pa je sjednica odgođena za sutra u 9 sati prije podne. Međutim malo ima izgleda da će se moći održati, jer je većina poslanika otišla kući. Ako se uprko sjednica bude mogla održati, raspravljati će se na njoj o pitanjima, koja su se zadnjih dana rješavala, a pitanje do čega rješena. I ako se na sjednici održati, bit će to posljednja sjednica o god.

Sjednica Radičeva poslaničkog kluba u Zagrebu.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Večeras je u Srebnu Radičev otišao u Zagreb. U vezi s njegovim odlaskom očekuje se za nedjelju sjednica radičevskog kluba u Zagrebu, na kojoj će biti presrana nekola pitanja, koja stolo u vezi sa radom vlade i Narodne Skupštine, a napose pitanje odprca u odprca.

Rad odbora i sekcija preko praznika.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Plenum finacijalno odbora radi će i za vrijeme božićnih praznika. Već sutra će se održati sjednica, na kojoj će se uzeti u raspravu pravilnik o zasebnim pri nadležnostima državnih rudarskih činovnika. Radit će i sekcija finacijalnog odbora na ispitivanju budžeta za godinu 1926.—1927.

Radličević i njihovi izbornici nakon Lukinićeve atere.

U BEOGRAD, 17. prosinca. Jučerašnja odluka radličevaca s kolom su izvukli ministru Lukiniću ispod suđa, još je i danas vrlo mnogo komentirana u političkim krugovima. Niome se bavi i štampa. Javno mišljenje nije sa simpatijom poravnalo ovaj korak radličevaca, pa se u štampi naročito ističe, da će ovo Radličevići disidenti uspjehom izrabiti protiv njega.

Današnji broj „Hrvatskog lista“ ima 8 stranica.

Nova kriza u Francuskoj.

Loucheur — francuski Stines. — Francuska hoćest u traženju definitivnog ministra financija. — Briandov kabinet ostaje.

Paris, 15. prosinca. Već je jutarnja štampa, nakon što je Loucheur izrekla financijska komisija nepovjerenje, proglasila za smrtnim. Prije podne se sastalo ministarsko vijeće, koje je preispitalo jučerašnji zaključak komisije i sudbina je Loucheura bila zanečena. Predsjednik je komisije Malvy u razgovoru s Briandom izjavio novinarima, da glasine u financijskoj komisiji nije nipošto upereno protiv vlade, već samo protiv ministra financija.

Poslije toga se pojavio kod Brianda sam Loucheur, koji je predao molbu za demisiju. Bilo je to poslije, nakon što je Loucheur vidio i držanje parlamenta, pa je on zapravo ne demisionirao već srušen.

Loucheur je opreka Caillauxu, pa je njegovo pozivanje u ministarstvo najboljim dokazom, kako Francuska boluje na traženju definitivnog ministra, koji bi središio teško i zamršeno financijsko stanje, koje evoliča za sobom i socijalnu i gospodarsku krizu. Loucheura nazivlju i francuskim Stinesom. On je tek od nedavno poznat u visokim političkim krugovima. Prvi je put bio ministar u Clemenceauovom ministarstvu po svršetku rata, ali i pravi neprijatelj novih poreza, pa predviđa ubiranje zaostalih poreza, čime bi u državnu blagajnu ušlo nekoliko milijardi. Porez bi se na prvom redu steci povjerenje vanjskog svijeta u francusku financijsku snagu.

Paris, 16. prosinca. Smuć kasno u noć konferirao Briand s predsjednikom financijske komisije senata Doumercom, pa se poudano tvrdilo, da su financiju povjerenje Doumeura. Jutros je stvar potvrđena i cjelokupna je štampa to imeno pozdravila. Doumeur je odličan financijer, vanje pozdravila, Doumeur je odličan financijer, ali i pravi neprijatelj novih poreza, pa predviđa ubiranje zaostalih poreza, čime bi u državnu blagajnu ušlo nekoliko milijardi. Porez bi se na prvom redu steci povjerenje vanjskog svijeta u francusku financijsku snagu.

Sad je ponovno red na Briandu da traži novog ministra financija.

«Quotidiens», organ lijevčarskog kartela poziva sve stranke, da zaborave na razmirice i stupu u uniju, kako bi se pomoglo zemlji, gdje franak stoji 131. Vlada je u pogibelji — veli dalje spomenuti list — i samo ima jedna spasonosna misao: sporazum sjuju.

Paris, 16. prosinca. Smuć kasno u noć konferirao Briand s predsjednikom financijske komisije senata Doumercom, pa se poudano tvrdilo, da su financiju povjerenje Doumeura. Jutros je stvar potvrđena i cjelokupna je štampa to imeno pozdravila. Doumeur je odličan financijer, vanje pozdravila, Doumeur je odličan financijer, ali i pravi neprijatelj novih poreza, pa predviđa ubiranje zaostalih poreza, čime bi u državnu blagajnu ušlo nekoliko milijardi. Porez bi se na prvom redu steci povjerenje vanjskog svijeta u francusku financijsku snagu.

Svaštice iz SHS.

Prostava 100-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Dubrovniku.

Dječice «Tomislavova kruga» siromasima. DUBROVNIK, 13. prosinca. Jeder u 3 sata noćne podne započelo je proslava 100-godišnjice u završeno u 7 i 31 bitac sa Minčete. U 7 sati u vešer gradom je prošla bakljada koje je predvođio vanjski ministar. Klicalo se Hrvatskoj i hrvatskom Dubrovniku, Tomislavu i Hrvatskoj Omladini. Rasvjeta Dubrovnika trajala je do 10 sati i feum-buntari su pucanjem iz trombona završili svečanost. U 8 sati održana je prigodna akademija u Kazalisto na kojoj je u dr. Pesedel održao prigodno predavanje. Sudjelovali je i Dubrovačka Filharmonija. Gđaica M. Zvijetlo doklamovala je «Sjenu Kralja Tomislava od R. Katalinije Jeretova. — U ovom prostorijama Radioke Zadrave bilo su zabave za siromas. — Tema je svad sav vojnem narod iz Zete, Cavtata i Stana. Danas su radili svi parobrodni Jadranske Plovidbe vezeci ribenike iz okolnih mjesta. Naroda mnogo. U 9 sati bilo je u Katedrali večerati «Te Djevo» 12 ort-sustvovanje svih vlasti. Iza toga, u 10 i 30 sati održio je dr. Ante Ljeposeli spomeničicu i predio je na čuvanje otkrivenom unaviješilo s. Niki Koprivici. Zatim je porbno svečani govor dr. Nicolai Z. Bilevošić. Obje glazbe odbratje su. Poslije podne su bili u svim mjestima dr. svitima. Gđaica zabave. — Mjesna kulturna i Dvostruč izdala je ovom prigodom Spomenicu jednom opraćenju obrasna slikom Kralja Tomislava i hrvatskim orbon — Očbna je radilnica siromasima 700 kč 4. sv. Tomislavova družba. Svakih kraljevstva težilo je i ka, a na vrhu je bilo sretala slovo «Te. U svadu se je kralj dječica na dva mjesa, a u Grazu na jednom.

Eksplozija bombe u Trebljaju.

Nastredao volnik. Mostari, 14. prosinca. Jeder se je kroz vaseloh u Trebljaju prolazio jedan lak prasak. Ubačeno stajovilo, što je bilo je je kuca i moud su se uputili na onu stranu udaliko je poznava odikvoda. U kući gdje je stajovilo pumernom, lanko Vučić, dogodilo se je nesreća. Neumodeno volnik Stjepan Kovačević, rodom iz Konica (Hercegovina), a koji je nikad bio posilni kod spomenutog potporučnika, kasko je na prvom bombi. Ne zna se, na je radio s njim, ali kao je zadržanog uz strahovitu doznatila eksplozivna, a bijedi volnik uz očalni krič, teško ranen, sraklo se na pod. Iz razmetani rukin i iz volike rane na desnoj strani glave, krv je potokom siljala. I dok je zadrživati dim potpuno izlazio iz sebe, nastali volnik je potio stenati. Eksplozija je narušila mnoge kuce i krovove u selu, zgorovila i narušavala Unasredinom je volnik prazna za kratko vrijeme izmjenila pomoć. Blijedi, izronjeni mladit izgubio je oko i prvi za obavijest pokle. Na glavu ima vrlo tešku ranu, na se samnja, da će ostati u životu. On je smućen u sarajevsku bolnicu.

Pomaganje sirotinji.

Jedna humanitarna akcija. Javljalo nam iz Sarajeva. Kako pred Erste sinu svoje svadno vladu silno ker sirotinju, laklo da se je svih dana našla i jedno srazno otkete na ulici, uprava šesavisa «Novi čovike» povela je akciju, da se sakupe donosni za besplatno dijeljenje dječjih sirotinji. U tu je plemenitu svrhu s. Miljenko Viovoić, duša kulturno-etičkog društva i vrednik časopisa, prvi dočernio savod od 10000 dinara.

Rasprava Lunček contra Kulendžić.

Kulendžić uzdane na tri nedjelje zastava. Pred zagrebačkim sudbenim stolom održana je 15. o. okt. rasprava upravo Josipa Kulendžića, člana zagrebačkog kazališta na imbu kazališnog kritičara s. Lunčeka. G. Lunček je pisao neke članke o zagrebačkom kazalištu, a kolima je kritičkova kazališnu upravu i njezin rad. Na to kritiku izazao je u hrvatskoj Prosvjetnoj sirotinji iz orasno zagrebačkog kazališta, jedan članak pod naslovom «Treba li žaliti s. Lunčeka». U tom članku se kaže, kako nitko, o kome je pisao s. Lunček o njemu ne mudi, nego i da se uz ime s. Lunčeka, vežu imena kao paraličnik, isterik, budala i t. d. Te da nema nitko, ko bi mogao s. Lunčeka, kada kaže da on baca krv i da njemu nitko, što mu ne bi našlo što skroz krak. Na ostvom ovom članku našlo je s. Lunček uređivaju hrvatske Prosvjetne Josipa Kulendžića rad klevete po zakonu s. Stjepan, koji Kulendžić je priznao, da je pisao toga članka. Snd je priznao, do zaključka, da sa je riječi podnebo do čine čine klevete, po zakonu s. Stjepan, pa je 15. o. okt. a tom predmetu bila raspravno raspravno. Poslije povodne rasprave sad je donio odluku u koji veći Josip Kulendžić, 70 godina star, krv je, jer je u hrvatskoj Prosvjetnoj sirotinji od 6. listopada o. z. Stjepan članak o Vlastitostima i budala u kojem istu uvjeta imigracijom, paraličnog i budalim te se po s. 52, 57 i 58, o zakonu s. Stjepan i 260. sva kas. zak. osuduje na 3 mjesca zavora i 1000 Din. globe. Zavor nije protivni u globu. Zatim na plaćanje troškova bilagovine i obrane od 2000 Din. Onda se imade nakon pravomoćnosti odstupiti na čela izkustosa «Hrvatska Prosvjetna». Teštili se zadovoljava sa vedom dok zastupnik optuženog vladu žalbu i protiv.

Za olakšanje bijede.

Sinovi za radnike i beskućnike. Omlinska uprava u Solitu poduzela je potrebna koraka za sklapanje useljsko zaimova za gradnju kuća za radnike i beskućnike. Stvar je povoljno riješena, te će za u dječji nodni sigurno sagrađiti nekoliko zaimova. Ako otku dobiti sve zaimove kole je zadržati, sagrađiti bi 140 stanova za radnike i beskućnike.

Skupština samostalnih demokrata u Mitrovici.

Svetozar Pribičević o Hrvatima. (Poseban izvještaj «H. L.»).

Mitrovica, 15. prosinca. Prekiučer je napokon ovdje Svetozar Pribičević održao svoj mnogo reklamirani zbor. Prisutno je bilo oko 1200 ljudi, a Pribičevića su dočekali nešto ovdšnjiji i nešto iz okolnih sela batinaša. I značajnija bijaše, razumije se, mnogo: više već prisista. — Već na stanici počese klicati dolje i tašić dolje. Rad č i shšno. Bačvar Seta u vikmu; je na oba uoklika živo Pašić. Z vio Račić, našta za je neki batmaš lon o štaponu po ledovna, a bilo bi valjda i krvi da narasna nije jedan račkal ka zadržao. Vidj se dakle da se Pribac i njegovi batmaš i u opoziciji siluje batinom. Na čast im. Ko se mača latil od mača će i postojati. Na zboru Pribac davao je utisak jednog komunističkog kor-teša, koji je naučio svoj govor napamet i govorio je, kao da va silna 1000.000 ljudi. Stogo, ozbiljan Pribac je podijelio Hrvatve u dvije grupe. U jednoj su, no njemu, oni Hrvati, koji s njim rade, a u drugoj su oni što rade s radikalima. Oni su prvi uvijek radili za pobjedu Srbije, a drugi za propast Srbije. Prema tomu niti je bilo niti ima Hrvata, koji bi radili za Hrvatsku! U stvari on je kritikovao sebe, jer sve što je u ovoj državi učinjeno on je napravio. Pita

Čovjek je samo onaj tko ima srca za sirotinju.

Otarimo suzu sirotinjsku. — Tko brzo daje dvostruko daje.

Na pragu smo 10-godišnjice, što naš «Dječji dom» uspješno djeluje i gradu Osijeku, svojim blagotvornim radom, plemenitošću čovjekoljublja, oduševljenjem i naročito sada u ovo teško poratno doba, gdje vlada nestašica rada i nestašica novca. Dobro je uočila neka naša dobrotvorna ustanova, da su dani teški, a čini nam se, da će biti još i težji! Idemo u susret nemiloj budućnosti i zabrinuti smo, kako će naš narod ovu krizu preživjeti, kao ćemo se u ovim teškim vremenima prehraniti, a još veća nam je briga, hoćemo li moći zaštititi i prehraniti hiljade siročadi, koji nemaju svojih hranitelja, kojima su Dječji domovi — otac i majka. Brigu brizimo, da li ćemo i ove godine moći našu siromasnu dječicu za čije žnje zakloniti i opskrbiti sa svim djetetu potrebnim. Naš narod je srca plemenita i milosrdna. Za vrijeme rata podhranio je i sačuvao hiljade gladne djece, koja je prigrlilo kao rođenu djecu i tako spasavao hiljade života od strašne smrti glada. Ulogu zaštitnika siročadi — danas vode Dječji domovi, državni i gradski (općinski) koji ali očekuju pomoć svih rođoljuba dobra i plemenita srca, jer u Dječjim domovima nalaze skloništa bez razlike vjere i narodnosti svi oni, koji zaštititi trebaju. Dječje domove stvorila je potreba, a oni blagotvorni i uspješno rade, i pažnost je društva, da iste podupiru, jer oni ispunjavaju veoma važnu dužnost u društvenom životu, jer se brinu za svojega bliznjaka otklanjajući bijedu i nevolju, spasavaju našu omladinu, našu uzdanicu.

Širom Slavonije.

Jadi željezničara u Vinkovcima.

Tako to ide kod subotičke direkcije Vinkovci. 16. prosinca. — U Vinkovcima je od željezničkih namještelja još med dva mjeseca obrat novac za ugali, koji im uvijek nije izdan. Ljudi zebu, a s malim plaćama pomalo i zebu i... Jednom je direkcijskom okružnicom izvijeno, da više ne će biti »Bakiničkog« ugla, a sada, kad je situacija trnovitiji, željezničari ne daju ni toga. Pojedini željezničari mogu dobiti i po 25 u odjednom, a osoblje? — glavne da teži i kušuje. Sitna je komedija kod subotičke direkcije i s bundama i s mirevnarima i svime, što uopće spada u administraciju željezničara među sobom — naravno potajno — da kod njih vrede direkcije sve ide otežavati korakom. — Da li su se stvarno poravnali odgovornima i zar se zbilja ne može svesti neki dio na to nesretno višokovsko stanje? Sad bar nema ni državnih ni gradskih zbiraka, pa bi se mogoda mogla malo zamisliti i u stanje onih koji su u poduzetku, prema njihovim. Tako, ete vraćaju mi to drago!

Teški porezi u Daruvaru.

Bijeda troje maloljetaka. Daruvar, 16. prosinca. — Citamo »Hrvatskom listu« od 10. o. ml. bilješku »Teški porezi u Daruvaru«, pa nas je to potuklo, da i mi imamo i naš slova u laganosti. Evo nas troje maloljetaka, MIKA, Josip i Rosa Salić, posljednjemu u selu Dostem Daruvaru br. 234 koje od 2 stana te 3 jutra zemlje (bez vinogreda) i na to nam je odmjeren porez u svoti od 7.200 Din. Roditelji su nam umeli za vrijeme rata. Zemlja se odriada (a to je već 7 godina) nije dubrila, tako da nam se odriade priroda ni za kućna potrebe. Krča nam se ruti. Sad smo prešli na polje, da nas dnevni posjed podriadi. Jer poreza nikako nikad izdati. Ako idemo sve troje kopati u nadnicu, zasliškimo tek toliko, da se prehranimo i obučemo. Nije za vikovati, ali je najbolje iink letina. — Josip Salić, Daruvar Donji br. 204.

Uhvaćen opasan zločinac u Vukovaru.

Svaki čas mišlja ime. — Spor oružnika s policijom. Vučevac, 16. prosinca. — »Hrvatski list« javlja, da je u Vučevcu uhvaćen neki zločinac, za kojega se sumnja, da je vrlo opasan po tuđi imetak. Ta se sumnja, prema vodećem istragu za policiju narednika Josipa Čenčić, koji je došao iz obitelji obitelji, jer je isti oružnik, da je de sada skriva 16 pari kornja i dva vovja. Zadrželi su par kornja, zajedno s kornjama skrao od jednog Čovčića iz Bosne, koji je skriva za zagarom i malim djetetom u miru na prebivalištu. Od 16 kornja jednog je prodao u Vrbanju, koji je jučer došao u Vučevac, dok je na drugom i kornjama došao u Vučevac, da ih dalje proda. Kornji su lijeni i člene se na 12000 Din. Danas je došerana i nekova žena iz Bosne, a predstaje još i druga županija, od kojih će biti i općinski funkcioneri, na koje se sumnja da su izdavali organizirane policije. Po svemu izgleda, da je to veći i dobro organizirana banda. Ime toga zločinca još nije ustanovljeno, jer ih svi čekaju zbilja. Sad je zbog toga otkriven nastao spor između žandarmerije i policije, jer žandarmerija hoće da neuzme iz gotovih stvari u svoje ruke, a policija je to ne hoće.

S izričta u Mitrovici.

Člene žandarmerije. Mitrovica, 16. prosinca. — Danas kao i cijelo nedjelje člene žandarmerije su našo čuvale, za drva vrstu policije plaćalo se 300 dinara po 100 kg, dakle kod nas se više plaćalo nego što se mižu nabaviti bačke policije, bilo kakvoće i su povoljne cijene, ali sudci prema slabim svjedočanstvima našega bratstva na strani, cijene će dopustiti. Kod kućarstva isto tako, Italija jedina koja je uavazila naš žandarmeriju, navela je više i kurnog, te je i kućarstvo našo cijeno od 150 na 120 dinara. Dovozi cijelo nedjelje kao i obično.

Grozna smrt na Besutu.

Zalodilo se u žand u drvo. Merovici, 16. prosinca. — U imeni zvanom »Mita« polje, na rijeci Besutu, odarala se ovih dana jezovita drama, u kojoj je glavni životom Niketa Urečić, mlad seljak iz sela Grka. On je sa svojim bratom Trivanom odšao štamom u žunu po drva. Šuma je bila pod vodom razlitalo Besutu. Prizgodom steče drvašama im se prvi put i prvi način u vodu. Trivan se pomučio žamca nekako izvadio kroz svoje leđa na vodu, a Nikola ostane u vodi metar duboko držeci se za drvo, Trivan je oticao u selo, da traži pomoć za brata, no dok su ljudi došli, voda se oko Nikole zalodila i njegov su našli mrtvi, smrznuta i zalodena uz ono drvo.

Požar u bolnici kod Pakraca.

Izgorjela nova vjeha Stala sa silicom. Pakrac, 16. prosinca. — Prošle je noć, oko 2 sata u noć, izbio požar u velikoj Stali br. javne bolnice u Pakracu. Požar je uzalut tek pred ponoć. Izgorjela je nova vjeha Stala s punim tavarnom silica. Blago, ilkeri i koža sretno su spašeni iz stala. Kuba je požar nastao, ne može se ustanoviti. Sve je bilo sigurno. Kad je požar izbio, javilo se na garšite od stolina vatrogasaca samo njih deset.

Neuspio pothvat razbojničke družbe Gulin.

Krvav okršaj sa Zagorcima. — Razbojnici dobili batina.

Razbojnička banda Jozu Gulina, kojoj će u veljači iduće godine biti suđenje kod sudbenog stola u Osijeku, imala je u svojim mnogobrojnim pothvatima (23 razbojstva) i sreće i nesreće. Tako su dva člana te družbe, harambaša Jozo Gulin i ortak mu Jure Čović nagrađali 16. studenoga 1924. godine na cesti između Feričanaca i Beljevine, kad su pokušali da orobe koloniste Zagorce s naseobine »Beljevine«.

Zagorci su se (bilo ih je 5: Ivan Juran, Pavao Orleak, Dominik Štetar, Valent Štetar, Josip Juran i Josip Carjuga) — vratili su se toga dana s vašara iz Orahovca, kad najedamput ispađoše iz šikara na drum pred njih dva maskirana razbojnika (Gulin i Čović), od kojih je jedan (Čović) bio oboružen vojničkom puškom s natakuntom bajunetom.

— Ruke u vis! — poviče razbojnik Čović i Klekne, spreman da puca.

Jedan od Zagoraca skoči s druma u šikaru i pobjegne. Trojica podjnu ruke u vis, a jedan, Ivan Juran, stajao je mirno, ali nije htio dići ruke u zrak.

— Ruke u vis! Pucati ču! — vikne opet razbojnik.

— Pucati! — odgovori mu Juran. Drugi razbojnik, Jozo Gulin, priskoči Juranu, da mu raskopča kaput, ali se Juran uhvati s njime u koštac i ponesu se po drumu.

— Udri ga, Jure! — zapomagao je Gulin, osjeđajući, da će ga Juran oboriti.

Razbojnik Čović prileti i udari Jurana kundakom u rame, ali u taj tren, kako ga je udario, Juran zgrabi za cijev puške i sad sva trojica počese otimati za pušku i u tom se natezanju svale u šamac, pri čem je puška opalila i metak nogođio Jurana u lijevu ruku. Sad se tek umiješaju i ona trojica, što su držali »ruke u vis«. Te Pavao Orleak otme pušku od razbojnika Čovića i ispalji hitac u razbojnika Gulina, koji se bio podigao i poletio na Dominika Šteta. Metak je udario Gulina u desno bedro. Nakon toga su ih Zagorci obojicu dobro izmislili i ostavili ih na drumu.

— Ja sam se, kaže Gulin pred sućem istražiteljem, bio onesvjestio, a kad sam došao k sebi, vidim kraj sebe u grabi svega u krvi Juro Čovića. Jedva sam se sjetio gdje smo i šta se s nama dogodilo.

Gradske vijesti.

Hrvatski spomendani.

19. prosinca. 1826. † Jura! knez Zrinski ban hrvatski, otrovan od Waldacina u Požeño — 1839. † Julija Galeva, mati Ludevita Gale, u Zagrebu — 1884. † Anton Možuranić, jezikoslovac, u Zagrebu. — 1901. † Vatroslav Bertić, hrvatski rodoljub, u Humu kod Zabolja.

Današnje priredbe.

U Narodnom kazalištu: Koncert župe Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva iz Đakovca. Početak u 8 sati na večer. U Urania-kino: »Graf Kostja«, veličanstvena i najomuljenija filmska umjetnost u 7 činova. U glavnoj ulozi Kourad Veitl. Početak u 5, 7 i 9 sati na večer. Pristup mladeži zabranjen. U »Royal«-kino: »Kugobila se nećakinja«. Originalna igra u 3 činova. U glavnoj ulozi Xenia Desni. Početak u 5, 7 i 9 sati naveče.

Izložba slika i kipova g. J. Leovića u maloj dvorani Urania-kina: od 9—12 i od 3—6 sati.

Noćnu ljekarničku službu vrše od 14. do uključivo 23. o. ml. u Gornjem gradu ljekarnica Govorković (Zupanijska ulica); u Donjem gradu: ljekarnica Boružić (C'etlova ulica).

Proslava kraljeva rođendana. Jučer su, na rođendan Nj. V. kralja Aleksandra, služeno u crkvama svećane službe božje, kojima su prisustvovali glavari građanskih i vojničkih oblasti s područnim činovništvom. Poslije službi božje primao je g. veliki župan Čestitania u maloj županijskoj dvorani. Vojnička je parada izostala zbog velike studeni. Pred župnom crkvom u Gornjem gradu za vrijeme službe božje bilo je samo počasna satnija. Navuče je vojska priredila malu bakljudu s glazbon kroz glavne ulice. — Trgovacke su i obrtničke radnje jučer bile zatvorene. Radila su samo industrijalna poduzeća. Javne zgrade i kuće nekotjih privatnika bile su okićene zastavama.

Uručenje ordana odlikovanim privrednicima. Jučer je g. oblasni veliki župan Oaj na svečan način uručio ordene osječkih privrednicima odlikovanima povodom osječke privredne izložbe. Uručenje je ordena objavljeno u uredovnici g. velikog župana (mala županijska dvorana) u prisutnosti glavara mjesnih oblasti, korporacija i dr., koji su bili došli na čestitanje povodom rođendana Nj. V. kralja. G. je veliki župan pozdravio odlikovane privrednike i pripočeo svakom pojedinom orden na grudi. Odlikovani su zg.: Albert Rupp, Vladoje Aksmanović, Josip Povišil ordenom sv. Save III. stepena; Cajetan Šeper, Vickoslav Pilpel, Edo Koller, Bela Herman, ordenom sv. Save IV. stepena; Ivan Aničić, dr. Sigmund Šapfing, Viktor Penz i Josip Glaser ordenom sv. Save V. stepena. G. se velikom županu zahvalio na podrzru i čestitanju uime odlikovanih g. Albert Rupp.

Zima i poledica. Jučer je zima bila vrlo oštra. O podne je nešto popustila i sa strelja je već počelo kapati, ali je opet brzo stegla i živa je pala na — 12 C°. Korzo je naveče bio pust, zato se sanjkalo naveliko. Kapucinkom su ulicom jurile sanjnice za sanjnicama, s damama u bogatim krznama, kao trojke po Nievskom prospektu u Petrogradu. Kasno u noći iz ponoći, cilikali su zaprorci i šuo se smijeh veselih sanjkaša. — Poledica još uvijek smetca normalnom osjećaju prometa i čini hodanje po pločnicima opasnim po život i zdravlje. Jučer se jedan stariji gosp. vraćajući se sa službe božje iz crkve sv. Petra i Pavla, poskliznuo na Preradovićevom šetalištu i pao tako nezgodno, da se sam nije mogao dići. — U bolnicu je doveden ruski izbjeglica Eugen B o d e, koji je pri padu na poledici, slomio lijevu nogu.

Današnji koncert vatrogasne glazbe iz Đakovca. Večeras priređuje žuvena glazba Dobrovoljnog vatrogasnog društva iz Đakovca veliki koncert u Narodnom kazalištu. U orkestru je 55 glazbenika. Na programu je: 1. Goldmark: Sakuntala, uvertira; 2. Grieg: Peer-Gynt, Suite I. i II.; 3. Schubert: Kvartet, op 29; 4. Čajkovski: Capriccio Italian. Čisti prihod ovog koncerta namijenjen je nabavci vatrogasnih potrepština. — Sinoć su se po kavanama i ulicama dijelili letaci s programom ovog koncerta.

Koncert bugarskog virtuza Popova. Znameniti bugarski virtuoz na guslama, prof. Saša Popov, koji sada slavi velike uspjehe u Evropi, priredit će u sječnju iduće godine koncert u Narodnom kazalištu u Osijeku.

Zadušnice za pok. Leonarda Fichtnera. Jučer su ujutro služene u župnoj crkvi sv. Petra i Pavla zadušnice za pok. ravnatelja Leonarda Fichtnera, povodom godišnjice njegove smrti. Zadušnicama je prisustvovala rodbina, prijatelji i znanci pok. ravnatelja.

Ispiti za općinske blagajnike. Danas počinju kod osječke oblasti ispiti za općinske blagajnike. Predsjednik je povjerenstva g. Mile Dejanović, pravni referent. Članovi (ispitnog povjerenstva: iz upravne struke g. Dragutin Gregar, kotarski predsjednik, a iz financijske struke g. dr. Josip Frua, financijski tajnik.

Kazališna predstava za vojnike. Sinoć je u kazalištu bila besplatna predstava Miletićevog drame »Tomislav« za vojnike osječke posade. Kazalište je dakako bilo dupkom puno. Predstava je počela u 7 sati na večer, a vojnici su već u 6 sati bili postrojani na cesti pred kazalištem, gdje su u ovoj čiči-zimi jednako pjevali: »Zastava se vije, vije...«. Predstava se vojniciima vrlo sviđala. Mnogi od njih nisu nikad bili u kazalištu, pa ih je prikazba tako zanijela, da su raznim poklicima davali izražaja svom aktivnom duhovnom učešću u izvedbi. Trebalo bi češće prirediti kazališne predstave za vojnike.

Skupština đakovačkih društva na trgovačkoj akademiji. Jučer je održana skupština obrazovnog društva trgovačkih akademičara, na kojoj je izabran za predsjednika maturant g. Franjo Pakac.

Koncert đakovačke vatrogasne glazbe u gostionici Karlović. Danas, poslije koncerta u kazalištu, svira đakovačka vatrogasna glazba u Gradskoj gostionici Nikole Karlovića u Pejačevićevoj ulici, Ulaz besplatno, U 11 sati vruča prasatina. 15.340-1

Salonska glazba prof. Kubičeka u Grand-Hotelu. Umjetnička glazba prof. Kubičeka povratila se u Osijek te danas i svako večer koncertira u restauraciji Grand-Hotela. Prof. Kubiček poznat je posjetiocima prvorazrednih osječkih kavana kao vrstan i inteligentan muzičar, koji je nastojao da svojim programima daje ozbiljnu umjetničku notu. G. je Kubiček učenik prof. Julijana Klengelja s Leipziškog konzervatorija. 15.336-1

Omer Biro — Živ. Javili smo, da se po gradu proširio glas o tragičnoj smrti g. Omira Bira, bivšeg činovnika osječke policije, koji da se smrtno neudie kraj Novog Sada. Jučer je Medutim stigla vijest iz Novog Sada, da je g. Biro živ i da se nalazi u Đurđevu u Bačkoj, kod svoga brata Mr. injar. Nenada Bira.

Govastovanje operne pjevačice Cindro. Dramska soprantskupa gđa Cindro iz Splita gostovat će kao Amelia u »Krabuljnom plesu« od Verdija, kojim operu prema osječko kazalište kao novitac za Božić.

Radnja, koji će biti odlikovani činovima Trgovacko-umjetničke komore. Pred njih radnja koji će biti danas, na 100-letnicu stogodišnjice osječke Trgovacko-umjetničke komore, odlikovani činovima za mnogobrojnih rad u jednom poslovanju komora još dvije grupe radnika. U prošlosti 1926. bit će odlikovani: Tane Ivan, št. I. brodska pjevačica D. Tomović, Brod. Od 1890. Švircević Mato, št. d. d. za prevod, hrast ekstr. Zupanja. Od 1892. Lalić Nikola, št. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od 1893. Pletić Mato, št. Ivan Anđić, knjiž. Ostrik. Od 1894. Borić Marjan, št. d. d. za proziv, hrast ekstr. Zupanja. Od g. 1894. Gol Antun, št. »Rosa« porinilo, Vrnopolje. G. 1895. Čimbenić Franjo, št. Naš. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od g. 1888. Konrad Rora, št. »Drava« tvor. žilica d. d. Ostrik. Od god. 1895. Pišter Verušić, št. Elbert Peck, tvor. keča Vinokov. Od god. 1895. Zarić Ana, št. Hinko Presslauer, večer. vina, Vinokov. Od g. 1894. Bliznić Tomo, št. Naš. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od 1897. Petrović Isko, št. »Drava« tvor. žilica d. d. Ostrik. Od g. 1896. Ratajčić Mihailo, št. Viktor Matzner, citalna, Mitrava. Od g. 1897. Patačić Ivan, št. Naš. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od g. 1897. Stoučer Barbara, št. »Drava« d. d. tvor. žilica, Ostrik. Od g. 1897. — U listu 1926. bit će odlikovani: Stanko Vinarno, št. Mitrav. porinilo št. d. Mitravica. Od g. 1899. Anđelić Ivo, št. Naš. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od g. 1899. Dem. Eltrabita, št. »Drava« tvor. žilica d. d. Ostrik. Od 1900. Katalinić Stanko, št. »Unio« parinilo d. d. Ostrik. Od g. 1901. Bešlić Matej, št. Dakovački mlina na valjku d. d. Dakovo. Od g. 1901. Brijunić Đuro, Naš. tvor. tanja i par. št. d. št. Suš. Glavčević, Od 1902. Kristić Adam, št. »Unio« parinilo d. d. Ostrik. Od 1902. Tepšer Adam, št. Dakovački mlina na valjku d. d. Dakovo. Od 1902. Semencić Ema, št. »Drava« d. d. tvor. žilica, Ostrik. Od 1902. Hilimani Antun, št. »Unio« parinilo d. d. Ostrik. Od 1902. David Franjo, št. Ad-El Kisel i sta. trgovac, Brod. Od 1903. Vogrić Ivo, št. Drž. žel. sekcija za održavanje eruge. Od g. 1903. Milčević Eva, št. »Drava« d. d. tvor. žilica, Ostrik. Od god. 1904. Well Ana, št. št. »Unio« d. d. tvor. žilica, Ostrik. Od g. 1905. Korčec Đuro, št. Mitrav. parinilo d. d. Srem Mitravica. Od g. 1905. Korošević Kozma, št. d. d. za proziv, hrast ekstr. Zupanja. Od 1905. Knoch Vinko d. d. za proziv, hrast ekstr. d. d. Zupanja. Od god. 1905.

Učenički orkestar Gradske konzervatorija. Uprava je Gradske konzervatorija osnovala kompletan učenički orkestar, koji je otmeno s dielovanjem. Orkestrom ravnja g. kapelnik Schwartz.

Zakašnjenje zarezbačkog vlaka. Jučer je jutarnji zarezbački vlak stigao u Osijek u 10.30 sati prije podne, dakle sa zakašnjenjem od 3 sata. Na svakom je trećem kolodvoru »pravilo paru«, pa je zbog toga dolazio do oštre preprike između putnika i željezničkog osoblja. Putnici su predbacivali strojevodni, da šteti ugljen, kako bi dobio honorar, koji je po ministarstvu saobraćaja određen za štednju ugljenom.

Financijske vlasti i oporezovanje. Kod nas je običaj, da se krivnja za odmjera potera i utjerivanje poreza svaljuje na autonomne organe, naročito u gradu na gradski porezni ured. No to ne stoji. Da je to ne tako, dokazuje i okolnost, da se podaci za kućarinu ne mogu skupiti jer manjkaju tiskanice »Valovnice«. Zbog toga će zakašniti oporezovanje kućarinom a to je već natražno za porezovnike. Ta zakašnjenja skrivljaju financijske vlasti, koje kasno dostavljaju obradene registre na provedbu i ubiranje državnih daća. Najbolji je tomu dokaz, da je odmjera tečajvarine III. razreda za trogodišje od 1923.—1925, istom sada u prvom molbi dovršena. A i s kućarinom se isto dogodilo godnje 1924. Od glave riba smrdi.

Nesreća na dravskom mostu. Na željezničkom dravskom mostu, kod stanice »Dravski most«, desila se teška nesreća vojniku, koji je tamo držao stražu. Vojnik je imao na sebi bundu, koju je zahvatila lokomotiva prolazećeg vlaka, trgla vojnika k sebi i odbacila ga na nasip. Vojnik je pri tome, od udara s lokomotivom, zadobio teška i života opasne ozljede na glavi. Prevežen je u vojnu bolnicu.

Za binedano, Hellerove i Schmidtove hobnote, Koestlin pećiva za čaj, karlovačkog berniča, srijemsku šljivovicu i ostalu specijalsku robu nudim uz nalazne cijene. Kosta Josifović, Ostrik 1., Strossmayerova ulica broj 6. 15.327-3

Cipele za sniše. poravljaju se za 3 dana kod Jonasa Meislera, Korzo 3, telef. 92. 15.713-3

Društvene vijesti.

Koncert »Proljeće«. Đakva prosvjetno društvo »Proljeće« na osječkoj realnoj gimnaziji održalo je 19. o. ml. u svim prostorijama »Ostrikskog doma« koncert s ovim rasporedom: 1. Zali: »Strojovca«, mladošćić zber. 2. a) Vieuxtemps: »Romance«; b) Lange: »Pisnosa cvitica« na glasila I i Rosenberga, na glasovira VI. Reich. 3. Ruzić-Rosenberg: »Sve«, mladošćić zber. 4. Mokrafić: »Lum-Elim« arilja solo D. Flata na glasovira M. Rank. 5. Rossini: Arilja iz »Sustat mater«, svira društveni orkestar. 6. Bilbilis: »Sve« Ivanović kriva (Gala u jednom lina. Rofira gosp. V. Hladil). Zborovima ravna gosp. prof. Đukan Zebić. Poslije programa svira divjijska glazba. — Začin lombola sa mnogobrojnih mlada, koje su neke osječke tvrtke, već a to svrhu pripravile poklonici. Šaliva pošta, koja će godno sve razveseliti i raspoložiti, pa labor ipepica. Nada sve bit zanimivo nuficanje za »Kralice ierete« jer u samom nuficanju zadržalo cijelo krasnoga spola — mlade i one će sa velikim interesom priviće sve ljubitelje i stovatelje mladeži. Početak u 8.30 sati. Ulazne cijene: po osobi 20 i 10 Din, daci 5 Din.

SVE NEČISTOJE LICA

kao: Isale, brigite, sviedke, hrvate šlice i t. d. zakašnjenje od strane osječke »mladosti« nerijetko i nečistilo od mladošćić zber. 2. a) Vieuxtemps: »Romance«; b) Lange: »Pisnosa cvitica« na glasila I i Rosenberga, na glasovira VI. Reich. 3. Ruzić-Rosenberg: »Sve«, mladošćić zber. 4. Mokrafić: »Lum-Elim« arilja solo D. Flata na glasovira M. Rank. 5. Rossini: Arilja iz »Sustat mater«, svira društveni orkestar. 6. Bilbilis: »Sve« Ivanović kriva (Gala u jednom lina. Rofira gosp. V. Hladil). Zborovima ravna gosp. prof. Đukan Zebić. Poslije programa svira divjijska glazba. — Začin lombola sa mnogobrojnih mlada, koje su neke osječke tvrtke, već a to svrhu pripravile poklonici. Šaliva pošta, koja će godno sve razveseliti i raspoložiti, pa labor ipepica. Nada sve bit zanimivo nuficanje za »Kralice ierete« jer u samom nuficanju zadržalo cijelo krasnoga spola — mlade i one će sa velikim interesom priviće sve ljubitelje i stovatelje mladeži. Početak u 8.30 sati. Ulazne cijene: po osobi 20 i 10 Din, daci 5 Din.

Izveštaji o vremenu.

Izveštaj meteorološke stanice u Osijeku.

Table with 4 columns: Date, 21 sat, 7 sati, 14 sati. Rows include: 16.—17. prosinca, Tlak uzduha, Toplota po Celsiu, Vjaga uzduha, Naoblaka, Vjetar, Oborine.

Danas (18. prosinca) vrijeme se ne će znatno promijeniti, no nametne više na naglovlje. Zima ostali će ostra.

Table with 3 columns: Temperature, Wind, Barometer. Rows include: Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Mostar, Petrovaradin, Kragjevac, Kotor, Dubrovnik, BEOGRAD.

Naše kazalište.

Repertoar Narodnog kazališta u Osijeku.

Danas u potak u 8 i uol sat koncert orkestra (55 glazbenika) đakovačkog dobrotvolnog vatrogasnog društva. Na programu: 1. Goldmark: Sakuntala, o-vertura; 2. Grieg: Per-Gynt Suite I i II; 3. Schuber: Kvartet, op. 29; 4. Calkovsk: Capriccio Italien. — Cijeli prihod ovog koncerta namijenjen je raskavi vatrogasni potrepština. — U sobota u predbroji »D« Ogrizovičeva »HASANAGINICA«, U naslovnoj ulici gostuje odlica imenitica gđa Nina Vavra. Ostale glavne uloge igraju gđe Gavrilović, Vincenc-Barlović, Rakarić, Jovanović, g. Gavrilović, Martinević, Adčimović, Veselinović, Rakarić, Dobrić i dr. — Rediser g. Gavrilović. — U nedjelju pogodno u 8 sata postavila se Ogrizovičeva »HASANAGINICA«, s idom Ninom Vavrom u naslovnoj ulici. — Navede Hirschova opereta »WEX BONMARCHE«.

Književnost i umjetnost.

»Matica Hrvatska« i Tisućgodšnjica.

Izdavanje »Zbornika«. Matica Hrvatska, predstavnica kulturnih narodnih težnja, nije promislila nijedan događaj, pače ni jedan važni narodni kucaj iz prošlosti i sadašnjosti, a da mu nije dala trajni vidljivi izraz u jednoj publikaciji.

Jedan od najvažnijih događaja za nas jest svakako spomen na Tisućgodšnjicu našega državnog života.

U svrhu zamisla je Matica, da izda Zbornik radova iz svih područja kulturnoga i ekonomskog života, u kome bit će donijelo ukratko sve, što je naš narod kroz ovo veliko razdoblje učinio i stvorio. Prvi svezak historičko-arheološkog sadržaja već je dogotovljen, i bit će, kao zbornička za godinu 1925. narodu u ruke predan. Drugi svesci slijedit će uzastopno.

U prvom svesci štampano je pet radnja i to: VI. Klaić: Narodni sabori i krunisanje kralja na Duvanjskom polju; F. Lukac: Geografska osnova hrvatskoga naroda; Don Frano Bulić: Razvitak arheoloških nauka i istraživanja u Dalmaciji kroz zadnji milenij; VI. Klaić: Hrvatski sabori od najstarijega doba do 1790. godine; konačno Dr. Josip Nagy: O najstarijim kraljevskim inspravama.

Djelo je snabdjeveno sa 150 krasnih ilustracija, a na vrlo finom papiru štampano je sa umjetnički izradenim otomotom, a uza sve to, jer Matici nije do materijalnog dobitka, već do narodnoga i kulturnog uspjeha, cijena knjižica za članove Matice iznosi će samo Din 100 za broširani, Din 150 za fino vezani, a Din 140 za svaki luksuzno vezani listak, dok će knjižarska cijena biti za broširani D 160, za fino vezani D 190, a za luksuzno vezani D 200.

Na ovo se djelo može prethvatiti u Osijeku kod povjerenika Matice Hrvatske prof. Rudolfa Brolića i to svaki dan prije podne do 11 sati na ženskoj realnoj gimnaziji, inače u stanu, Crkvena ul. 43, Donji grad. Novac se ima položiti unaprijed.

Vijenac. Primili smo II. broj toga časopisa, koji ovom godinom navršuje treću godinu svoga izlaska. To je u posljednjem deceniju, kod nas prvi put, da se književni list stabilizirao. Ovaj je broj, kao i svi ostali do sada, obilan i zanimljiv te nera najbit poznatih starih i mladih književnika. Uprava nas mol, da konstatiramo, da je nepopravna vjesta, kelo su donijele neke zagrebačke, a potpisima i neke naključne novine, da bit koncept ove godine prestale izlaziti. »Vijenac« će produbiti svoje izdavanje u istom onomu kao i dosada, a cijena će mu bit Din 20 mjesečno. List izlazi svotkog 1. i 15. u mjesecu na dva arka velike četvrtine strane i donosi će i dalje reprodukcije slika naših umjetnika. Naručite se kod uprave, Zagreb, Meduličeva ulica 29.

Vijenacova knjižica. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i voda dopustilo je upravi »Vijenca«, listu za važnost i umjetnost, da može prethvatiti za održanje i daljnje izdavanje lista knjižica. Vijeće će biti i, otkada 1926. Glavni urednik istog ženski krunel vezati, a osim toga ima još i četvrtine raznih zveštaka u samim vrijednim odjelima predmetima. Srećke se prodaju po 20 Din. Preporučujemo našim javnost, da kupovanjem srećaka pomognu izdavanje tosa jednog našeg književnog lista.

BURZE.

BURZE u Beogradu i Novom Sadu zbog rodenđana NI Vojvodstva ništa radlje. DINAR u Berlinu 735.5—742.5, u Bezu 1248—1254, u Pravu 99.55—100.5, u Londonu 274, u Newyorku 177.5, do. BUDIMPEŠTA, 17. prosinca, Dinar 1202—1207 (Zagreb 1203—1207), austr kruna 10040—10051, otom. maraka 10009—10018, ser. kruna 210979—211197, leva 51125—52025, hel 239—241, lira 2875—2885, franc. frank 2585—2601, belg. frank 3253—3254, svake frank 3788—3796, engl. lonta 245.610—246.610, dolar 71.580—71.920, »p. BUDIMPEŠTA (Krhavca) 17. prosinca. Na danšnjem sjednici doterano je 7057 kornada svine. Od tosa je urotalo 176 kornada. Cijena za bit, s bare, dobva svotke je 17—17.5 kr. Na 16—16.5 kr. mlada d. biva 15—19 kr. srednje svine 17—17.5 kr. loka svine 13—13.5 kr. po kg kive vage. Tendencija priatolja.

POSTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 150 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEDEJLJKA I DANA UZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN SVA TRI BROJAPREPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30— na dalje vrijeme razmjernu.
Za inozemstvo mjesечно D. 50—

BROJ 286. (1703.)

OSIJEK, NEDJELJA 27. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Djelomična rekonstrukcija vlade.

Ministar Anta Radojević smijenjen protiv volje.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. Ostavka odnosno razrešenje dužnosti ministra saobraćaja Ante Radojevića, koje je uslijedilo na sam katolički Božić, izazvalo je neobičnu senzaciju u svim beogradskim krugovima i to najviše zbog načina kako je to razrešenje dužnosti uslijedilo. U povijesti parlamentarizma ove države nije se dogodio nijedan sličan slučaj, da bi ministar i protiv svoje volje bio razriješen dužnosti.

O samoj pozadini ovoga razrešenja govori se vrlo mnogo. O njemu govori i sam bivši ministar saobraćaja Anta Radojević. Šta više, on čak prijeti, da će u radikalnom klubu otpočet vanredno oštru borbu protiv onih elemenata, koji su skr-

vili njegovo razrešenje. Detaljnije nije se izjavljivao o tim elementima, ali u političkim krugovima drže da su ovo razrešenje najviše skrivili razni finansijski krugovi, koji su se osjećali ugroženima djelovanjem bivšega ministra saobraćaja. Jatro su novine donijele jedno objašnjenje sa strane vlade, čiji se navodi, i ako se smatraju točnim, ne uzimaju kao uzrok ovoga razrešenja dužnosti, nego samo kao vladino opravdanje, dok pravi uzročnik leže daleko iza kulisa. S najvećim se interesom očekuje, kako će se dalje razvijati događaji nakon ovoga razrešenja, naročito u radikalnom klubu, gdje se već dalje vremena opaža jače vrijeme.

Radikali prijetu kidanjem koalicije.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. Posljednje izjave Stjepana Radića još su uvijek na dnevnom redu u beogradskim političkim krugovima. Izvjesna štampa naročito radikaliska u koliko nije potpuno službena, naljubljuje da je i ovim putem dokazana opravdanost Pribičevićeve teze da se s Radićem ne može raditi, pa se ovaj događaj vrlo mnogo komentira. Drži se da će i on imati svojih posljedica, ako i ne odmah, a ono svakako u ne-dalekoj budućnosti. Dapače se tvrdi, da se već sada prave kombinacije o člepanju postojeće vladine koalicije, a neodlučnost je samo u tome, da li da se uzme Pribičević ili Davidović s Korosćevom grupom u eventualnu novu koaliciju. Jedino je nezavisno još držanje viših faktora prema ovim težnjama.

Odlazak ministra financija u Ameriku.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. Ministar financija g. Stojadinović otputovao je u Paris i Ameriku još na katolički Badnjak. Zamjenikom za vrijeme njegove odsutnosti imenovan mu je ministar građevina Uzunović.

Saziv sjednice finansijskog odbora.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. U ponedjeljak poslije podne u 5 sati sastaje se plenum finansijskog odbora. Danas je najavljeno, da će se ta sjednica držati poslije podne, a ne kako je prije bilo oglašeno, ujutro.

Sastanak g. Ninčića s predstavnikom Turske.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. Predstavnik Turske g. Rušti-beg sastao se danas s našim ministrom vanjskih poslova g. Ninčićem. Nakon njihova sastanka izdan je u ministarstvu vanjskih poslova, u odjelu za štampu, jedan komičket, u kojem se saopćuje, da su oba predstavnika pre-tresla opća pitanja, koja se dotiču interesa obih država. Napose su pretresli pitanje trgovačkih Pasić ni Radić. Glavno je da bude s njom zadovoljstva, nadalje konsularno pitanje te pitanje voljan narod. Nakon Radićeva govora održan je

usešiljanja i iseljljanja. U toku rasprave konstatovana je jednodušnost i jednakost pogleda na sva ova pitanja između jedne i druge države, pa je izražena želja, da što prije dođe do obnove međusobnih odnosa i to ne samo između ovih dviju država, nego i između svih susjednih država.

Nogometna utakmica »Slavije« i zagrebačkog »Gradanskog«.

v. ZAGREB, 26. prosinca. Danas poslije podne održana je nogometna utakmica između Gradanskog sportskog kluba iz Zagreba i Slavije iz Osijeka. Utakmica je završena rezultatom 11:0 u korist Gradanskoga. Uslijed božićnih praznika vladao je za ovu utakmicu vrlo slab interes. Bilo je prisutno jedva 1000 ljudi. Premoć Gradanskog bila je apsolutna, dok su Osječani ubrali priznanje zbog svoje lijepe igre. Sutra je utakmica između Beogradskog sportskog kluba i Gradanskog. Za ovu utakmicu vlada velik interes.

G. Stjepan Radić o reviziji ustava.

Za uspostavu veza s Bugarskom.

v. ZAGREB, 26. prosinca. Danas poslije podne održana je u zgradi Hrvatskog Sokola proslava imendana ministru prosvjete g. Stjepana Radića. U dvoranu su bili puštani jedino pristaje s legitimacijom i to uz najstrožu kontrolu. Najprije je obavljeno primanje deputacija i čestitaka. Među ostalima stigla je čestitka i od Nikole Pašića. Nakon toga je Radić održao govor, koji u glavnom nije bio političke naravi. Govorio je o sistemu seljačkih država i o novim ministrima: Vasi Jovanoviću i Krsti Miletiću, u kojima se je pohvalno izrazio. Za Vasu Jovanovića je kazao, da je to pravi seljački ministar. Na vanjsku se politiku ovaj puta g. Radić nije uopće ni osvrnuo, jedino je ponovno naglasio da će doći do zajednice s Bugarima. Za reviziju ustava je kazao, da će njemu biti zadovoljan, ako s njom ne bude zadovoljan možda ni s Bugarima. Za reviziju ustava je kazao, da će njemu biti zadovoljan, ako s njom ne bude zadovoljan možda ni s Bugarima. Nakon Radićeva govora održan je

koncert i odigran pučki igrokaz. Proslava je trajala od pola tri do pola šest, ali za nju u Zagrebu nije vladao nikakav interes.

Božićni praznici i opća kriza.

v. ZAGREB, 26. prosinca. Oba božićna praznika prošla su u Zagrebu neobično tiho i bez naročite veselja. Uzrok leži u općoj materijalnoj krizi. Osim manjih sukoba pripitih ljudi nije bilo nikakvih većih senzacija.

Obadva je dana bilo u Zagrebu lijepo topla vrijeme uz južniak.

Apšenje komunističkih vođa.

v. ZAGREB, 26. prosinca. U vezi s aferom beogradske »Crvene pomoći« uhapšeni su u Zagrebu novinari Kamilo Horvatin i privatni činovnik Ninčić, oba komunistički vođe. Oni su zatečeni od policije u privatnom stanu. Zapišljenici su im spisi i drugi važniji dokumenti, o kojima se sada vodi istraga.

Svrha i cilj naše delegacije za Ameriku.

v. BEOGRAD, 26. prosinca. Prije odlaska naše delegacije u Paris i Ameriku, dao je ministar financija g. Stojadinović novinarima neke podatke o svrsi i cilju pohoda naše delegacije u Washington. G. Stojadinović je rekao: »Naša javnost stavila je delegaciju, koja polazi u Ameriku dva vrlo teška zadatka: Povoljno riješenje naših ratnih dugova i zaključenje novog zajma. Odmah moram razbiti jednu iluziju. Mi ne idemo u Ameriku da pravimo zajmove, već da regulišemo dugove. Osnovni naš dug iznosio je okruglo 51 milijun dolara. Poslije su nadošli neplaćeni kamati, te danas dostiže sumu od 65 milijuna dolara. U pogledu veličine duga mi se potpuno slažemo sa američkom vladom. Ostaje još da se postigne sporazum u pogledu uslova i načina plaćanja. Mi se nadamo da će biti uzeti u obzir, kako stradanja našeg naroda za vrijeme rata, tako i napor, koje sada činimo, da obnovimo saobraćaj i proizvodnju u zemlji. Porezni tereti, koji se danas već tako teško osjećaju, mi vjerujemo, da će biti uvećani poslije Washingtona. Ekonomska kriza koju preživljujemo, pretvorila bi se u ekonomsku katastrofu, kad naš kapacitet plaćanja u Americi ne bi bio pravilno ocijenjen. Mi polazimo tamno punom vjeron u vrsni osjećaj pravdičnosti kod američke komisije za regulisanje naših ratnih dugova«.

Današnji broj »Hrvatskog lista« ima 8 stranica.

Svežnji banknota jure po cijeloj Francuskoj...

Pad franka i život u Parizu. — Stranci, nestašica zarade i prividna veselost. — Bogataši, plašalice i ministri.

(Od našeg redovitog dopisnika.)

Život je ovdje za sve one, koji posude i koji žive od rada, a ne na drugi račun, naporan, nesiguran i ipak veselo. Još sve ide, skoro i previe dobro, ali svatko zna da tako više dugo ne može biti. U novinama može se čitati samo je dikatare spasi ili revolucija... Ne, ne, ni već proživljeno revolucije, dovoljno drugi. Oslanjaju se talce organizacije, borbe se sakuplja, početak gradani žive u strahu. Ali na bogoludovima još se ne kupe narodne mase. Ako se gdje ike i utrave dvocika, trolica te koncentriraju novina, doista je da se pokaze strogo lice agenta i već moćna krova narjed. Pa to na može biti revolucija? Ne, to je ulaz u kino, a malo dalje gomila crne u Music Hall, ljudi izgleda sretni i zadovoljni, kao malo na bolom drugom mjestu. Ne izgleda još opasno. Medutim treba znati, da je francuski narod u stolnu godinu napravio četiri revolucije, dakle ništa se ne može znati... Ništa nije sigurno. — Svađate se žub. Povjerite li se nastalo, morate se je povjeka, porazi se povjeka, podučava stradaljiva, strašne se stvari sorenjima, nema autoriteta niti vlada, niti parlament, svežnji banknota jure po cijeloj Francuskoj. Parlament je odborio nova finacija od sedam i pol milijarda franaka. Govorili su, da su to naučili, ali ništa ne vjeruju.

Medutim baš oni, koji navjete tvrde, da su izgubili izgleda da sami u to ne vjeruju. Veliki magazin puni sa robe, milijuna franaka u šest velikih površnih magazina. Kod kupovanja nema razstrositi. Ljepa prodavačica može još i kažu odgovarati kogačica, da koji ovaj ili opju nje, koja je francuska skuplja. Madama ne može da se odhiti. Tamo pred bedemima Parisa u tvornicama, koje su okružuju radi u isto doba tisuće i tisuće strojeva. Nema doista radnika. Premda namjestaju Kinu, Japanu, Polju, ke, Čehu, Tallanu i sve druge narode pa i naša. U Parizu let u Bilancourt, najbliže to poduje. Eto vas u limeskom gradu, a sruca Francuske, Svega tamo ima, optuma, potajnih dražina i holleviskih zagonata. U tvornicama strojeva, kao da je dovišje došlo u srce Afrike. Ali budite oprezniji, jer sidi nosi oštar bodaci za potajnici i a nima se nije sahati. Svi ti grni, fari, smeđi ljudi došli su u Parizu dvedeni od agenta i ne mogu se snaci u strada, zdu ima toliko biljeđa, imma, sjaja i dšika. Tim su budina dane u ruku francuske tanke banknote, sa kojima mogu sve kupiti po je svne lipe, raskošne u svili. Smrti provala, ubojstvo, sila — pa to se događa svaki dan u Parizu, a dan u Parizu toliko obuhvaća. Deset koraka dalje eljeva mračni otvor Metropolitana. Drevni svijet se otvara pod zemljom, a ipak i taj je svijet Parisa.

Prodala simfoni modela u Rue de la Paix i Avenue de l'Opera. Ovdje se tiskaju cjevane raspisane, koje jede kod raspisana da žude. Pomislite samo. Oprava stoji osam tisuća franaka, mjesto odrediti, misli Donya je Montevideo. To je prilika. Radi toga naravno žarva crkva oman šest večerjnih oprava i četiri ozriča. Peto dobro stoji, deset tisuća novih bunja ove godine na pametan, može se strvatiti makedonci od sto tisuća franaka. Draže nego, divno prodavačice, koje su tih bolje plaćene što su mrsavije, smila se hladno i ocjenjivo ljudi, koji dolaze sa Balkana pa do Tiloga Oceana u Rue de la Paix.

Velike bogataše, dakle, da se ne može ovdje sretni. Oni se žre na velikim hotelima na Champs-Elysees i Place de Vendome. Danas onako stičajno opzra, nema dragula u iznosu od dva milijuna franaka. Ukradeni. Vika u novinama, snimka miloga istica, koji je ipak u pod potilo salata, diskretno, kako to već znaju gospodski na. Medutim Madama je nježno zabavila Dollyu cubla. A Dolly, King Charles je velička svjetla, mislio je da je tako u redu, da su u svaćenosti njegove gospodarice uvlače famme siese pa je zasatio. U ostalom, sika supruge zospodo također je u svim novinama.

On to i zaslanje. Najljepše latica na svijetu primaju niemu, brada još više ne interesira, sutra potle sa Milady

I stolnu prilježila na opoviranje oko svijeta, sreća za čeka u Cannesu. Ima tu još i drugih Amerikanaki, koje se uže, da im je nestalo naklpa. Naboliko prijatelja iz Danciza došlo je u hotel rano izjutra, pilo se le i smilato: gospoda su se predstavila kao voljere i profoli, a bili su u istinu okretali razmisli tajovi, koji su snali posao sa zabavom sopiti.

Gledajte! Noć naša, na Parizu. Bancinzi su puni. Pohotnici iz celokca svijeta dali su si ovdje sasunak, pepo pada u visoke šake, smilje, svadbi, njeznost, bankovne, one žute plave od stajini i tisuća franka letje. Konobari, zopnovi, glazbenici i pjesnici se ubijaju i tamo napolju čekaju mlitavi prijatelji, koji također hoće da imaju svoj dio na lovit.

A zar ne stoji te pokrati starije poduzetne kolizivne, jedne pravašica čena sa dječicom na ruci, koje odu u cijeloj zimi? Ljudi dobro sreca, koji idaze iz toplih cijelji nepropolitana, daju mrazetnici po ukoliko sosa, hladno je... Jed se hvata po Seml. I ova sata kasnije dšeli ona sa svojinu prijateljem, novac. Gerducaz franaka, nije mnogo, ali na koncu za dva sata posla... Poslao opazi da je dijete, sa kojima je izasla da troji, skopano od zime. Nicigro dijete i dijete toga čovjeka... Šteta, trebali su za proslanje drugo pribaviti.

U isto vrijeme stolice tisuća ljudi ostavila kazališta i Music Halle. Tamo glave diva Pavlova na vrhova predlazi pokazuje prošlu klasuju turistova. Stolice franaka su u jedno mjesto nije pravilo. Sača Gutry dade svoti novu komediju Mozart, Njezova krasna supruge prikazuje Mozart. I tamo mladi žvaka, svadko je odusevno. Opatome koncertne divovane. Opatome kabareti u kojima se pjeđe, na sve, što je u Parizu svadko i lipce. Ta su šemidava da Menev, Weil je u sedam mjeseci četvrti puta poslao ignislar, tu opit Herriote, u Cecile Sorel i Maurice Rostand. Medutim sva ta zabavisti adrešena sa većinom za strance, koji misle da gledaju ovdje prvi Monmartre, pravi Pariz.

Pariz. Ali njeza nije tako svatko, jer on je posvuda u Parizu. U stolinama škola i vrela gdje se po tradicijama nerljivo raji, u tucenama malih krakama šbistose gdje se sasilja muševi na parija Karala, te si ricalu novosti iz svoga stitova izvoti, koji je ipak ovaj, Pariz, to je grad, gdje se i le kaiko radi, gdje je u budzi vika kao izgleda na svijetu i kole je poselja u najnje vrijeme luda. Moj Baze infliacija je u Francuskoj, pet milijuna građana ima u svojim portemonšima vrijednosne papire, kako da li na interestrato tcačevli. Svadko kumpe strane papire, solarije, indonitna, chajimševli, tagoci, rentieri, bilice od franka. Banke nemaju dajna sila da tvrdeva sve ničore. Na burzi lera cijeli Pariz i cijela Francuska. Eto Tito, Royal Deteb, Malacca Cautelinoak dolare raste, imma na 135.

A gledajte sada na kolodvoru Saint-Lazare. Je vika izasni izasni stari gospodski isasa plava oča, pogotni kada, umorna lica. To je Briard, radnik francuski parlamentarni i ministar predsjednik. Dolazi iz Londona, tisuće ljudi podravila ga na kolodvoru, potpisani je svaćenim u Locarno. Briard odlazi u parlament. U deset sati počine zasred. Velika i strasna borba u parlamentu. Osam milijarda treće izasni posljednjima bionova si proglasi haprove? Loucheur uposlaju sa svih strana, gozacija hjesni, oštro izasni Bekanovski. U četiri sata triletra isale stari umorni Briard sa predsjedničke stolice, na zakljupke zastupnika, da isasni povjerenja, da su ministrali Francusku u odličnom razmjeru. Stari boljševički govilic, čitki kako vele, govori ikasno i jednozvano, ne znata smilja li ma viorovuti. Medutim njegova snazna ličevak, svadno dijeluje. Gasparine. Sedet glasova većine. Malo ali ipak vladaju. U dvorani se više ne može dšitati. Dva dana nije bilo nikakva ostasano. Ali zato je i danas pobijedio i dobio jedan uspjeh u materijal prilika. — Tr —

nerenje svijetla u očima, kasnije se pojavljuje glavobolja. To reagiranje našeg tijela na magnetni utjecaj, koji se koristi u liječenju kronične glavobolje. Ovaj pokus nam pokazuje, da je naše tijelo jedan magnet, jer je općenito poznata stvar, da svako tijelo, koje je moguće magnetizovati, baren izvjesno vrijeme ostaje magnetno. U naškovrije vrijeme možemo se nadati, da će i pitanje električne struje u našem tijelu biti riješeno.

Svašice iz SHS.

Proslave 1000-godišnjice u Dalmaciji. Slavlje u Kastelima i Štradinu.

Prilikom nedavne proslave 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva u Kastelima po prvi puta je nastupio novoustrojeni Hrvatski Sokoli koji već broji više od sto članova. Osobito se istakao velik broj podmlatka. Razvijen je i barik bređarstvo Hrv. Sokola poslije toliko godina, makop što se je to sokolsko društvo bilo pretvorilo u hrvatskoslavenko. Za vrijeme obilježavanja i povorke kroz Kastelovni neki su se hrvatski odmetnici nabacili kamionima iz jedne kuće i ranili nekoliko teže u povorci. Osim toga je pri tome incidenta izasni od tih odmetnika pucao iz revolvera. Zanimljivo je bilo opće intervencija. Zbog toga je poslan oštrosr branjenik Stjepanu Rudicu u Šibeniku, a kome se je molila zaštita od neodgovornih elemenata. — U Kastel Lukšiću se je sakupilo pet glazbi sa 4-5000 osoba, najvećma težaka. Slavlje je bilo nezapanjeno. — Održevana spomen-placa na lijevoj žurskoj crkvi velika in preko jednog metra od mramora. Na njezi su odličeno ovla crna plamena; U svjetlu spomen isas-obilježavanja ovaz ocrnjenog kralja Hrvatske Tomislava sva ukupa Kastela hrvatskim dahom zaojacija ovu ploču dne 20. prosinca 1925. svone kraklo potpisivše. — Ovom je svečanom prigodom zaključeno da se ostanje svačoz katoličanku najvećkih glazba. — U historičkom gradu Štradinu izvršena je najsvečaniji načlo proslave hiljadogodišnjice hrvatskoga kraljevstva. Dušo je mnogo svijetla iz okolice, osobito je Šibenika sa motorom plama. Čieno je mjesto bilo isključeno zastavama i zeleonim. U proslavi su uzeli učesnici iz misai Srbi. Poslije službe bule težakao je prikazni besieda opat Ivan Katalitić. Ova je misa bila zmpinana za to što je po prvi put izrečena glazbom. Na to je na trazu predsjednik privredvačkog odhoda Comolito održao ljepi rodoljubivi govor. Potrdano u 3 sata je koncentrirala Šibenska glazba, a u večer je priređen svečan akademski koncert koji je imala vanredan uspjeh.

Sudar vlakova.

Mrtvi i ranjeni.

Na Badošću u 2 i po sata poslije podne na stazici u Novom Marču došlo je do teškog sudara vlakova. Mješoviti putnički vlak naleteo je na skretnici, pred izasni stanicom, na teretni vlak koji je bio u vrijeme izasni zadržan. Oba vlaka krcata su sa vuglono i drvinom i apsoljato je bilo nemoguće smisliti nesreću, tako, da su ostali sudara obile lokomotivne potpuno odrobljene, deset vagona, koje sa puzovčice, koje sa teretne vlaka teško odstaviti, a postajanski vagon zarie sa kvoz tender u jednu rećinu. Dosađa sa konstatacija dva mrtva i 30 teško ranjenih, koji su svi prevezani u bolnicu u Vagan. Na mjesto žrtvovanja nesreće smislila je odgovarala komisija. Saobraćaj nije prestativao, pa se prevoz putnika veći transbordirao.

Razbojnički napadaj na poštu.

Ubijen upravnik i opljačkana bagaža.

U noći od 23. na 24. o. tal. ubijen je upravnik pošte u Bozovici (Srbija), Vladimir Nikolic. On je tek pred tri dana preuzeo službu na toj pošti. Žiljković sa iz poštanske bagaže oduzeo je 7000 Din. Ulistvo je izvršeno na tajstiven način. Nikolić je sjeđao u kavanu sa većim brojem mještana sve do 10 sati. Tada je pošao kući da spava. Bio je, kako izgleda vrlo opisan. Poslije pola sata mještani su čuli jedan revolverski pucanj, ali na to niko nije obratio naročnu pažnju. Tek vltoro u svanuće saznanja se da je maloposani obavio tragami stari upravnik pošte. Kada su osti 7-sati postanski posiljezili došli na pošte kancelarije primjetili su da su vrata od upravnikove sobe bila otvorena. Poslednji su boljševički umira i tada su se našli pred strasnim prizorom. Na podu obilježen je krvlju i ostaci upravnik pošte. Revolverski metak našao je bio kroz silos pošta. Uzbudeni posiljezili su otrčali u sresko mjestovastvo, koje se palazi nedolježno od pošte i o događaju obavijestili nabelnika. Za trennaki za vltet prošla je kroz Bozovic i nasa svijetla su skupin pred poštom čekajući neodoljivo izvjesjate o obitvu. Niko ne pamti da je u Bozovici u roku nekoliko desetina godina izvrsio kakav zločin i u toliko te zapornaste mještana bilo veće. Oko 8 sati izvrsio je polje, ocavid i konstatirano je da je bagažna otvorena i je me odneseno sudamomre hiljada dinara. Sve stvari u upravnikovoj sobi bile su u redu, što znači da su zločinci odmah nasti kšije od bagaže, koje je po svoji približio kod Nikolice u zatep. Inace, njeznije drugih tragova nija bilo. Istragan nije moglo da se utvrdi da li su razbojnici došli na upravnikovu poštu, ili su se pratili kod kod je on isasno je kavanu, pa sa napali tek onda kad je to sako u svaćenosti. Inak ova druga pretpostavka je vjerojatna, jer bi se u protivnom sličaju morali vidjeti tragovi nashog otvaranja vrata. A kšije od pošte nosio je samo upravnik. U prvom trenutku nije bila isključivana mogućnost samoubijanja, ali se poslije vidjelo da to nije točna pretpostavka. Niko nije mogao znati za ovaj čin, pa se pretpostavka. — Čieno društvo, koje je sa Nikolićem sjeđilo u kavani zatvoreno je.

Čovjek kao električna centrala.

Čudni fluid. — Naše tijelo proizvodi struju.

Svojevremeno je neki američki psiholog napravio s dvoje zaljubljenih ljudi ovaj eksperiment. Njipčivo je ruke povezao jednom nezavršenom žicom, a ova spona sa jednim aparatom za mjerenje struje, koji je jako osjetljiv. I magnetska fela toga galvanometra pokazala je, da stvarno postoji električna struja. Drugi izvor te struje nije mogao biti drugi, nego jedino ruke tih zaljubljenih ljudi. Kasnije ih je rastavio i svaku pojedinu osobu pomoću one iste žice spojio sa galvanometrom. Iglja je stajala na nulu, što je dokaz, da nije bilo struje. Pokus nije mogao dovesti do drugog zaključka, nego da električna struja imade nešto zajedničkog s ljubavi. Moguće je to bio onaj fluid, koji spaja sve nebeske planete i koji privlači sva tijela, a koji je tobože F. Anton Mesmer kod konac osamnaestoga stoljeća otkrio. Pa i narod govori o nekoj nevidljivoj sili, koja privlači dvoje zaljubljenih. Ali fizičari tvrde, da mi u svome tijelu nemamo nikakav električni organ, koji bi bio u stanju, kao onaj kod električnih riba, da proizvede i sabire struju, pa da je onda po potrebi izdaje. — Ono šesto osjetilo, o kome nam govori Metertnik nije još otkriveno a moguće je baš to električno. Ali imateć svega toga mi smi-

jemo već danas tvrditi, da bezuvjetno postoji uska veza između našega tijela i električne struje. Već sama činjenica, da je dovoljna struja ispod 100 volta, pa da usmrtni čovjeka, pokazuje nam, kako naše tijelo reagira i najfiniju struju. Poznata je i ta stvar, da mnogi ljudi reagiraju i na zemljavinu. Jedan francuski profesor htio je pitati dvanaest godinu da riješi pomoću električne prireme tako čestog poremećenja u želucu na taj način, što bi se ishrana vršila električnim putem.

I sve ovo činjenice dale su povoda pitanju: »Proizvodi li naše tijelo električnu struju?« — odgovor je glasov: »Ako naše tijelo reagira na električnu struju, onda postoji mogućnost, da ono pod izvjesnim prilikama može struju proizvoditi. Dugogodišnja istraživanja botaničkog Instituta u Berlinu i poljoprivrednog pokusnog zavoda u Brombergu pokazala su, da električna struja pospešava rast biljaka.

Postoji još jedno drugo interesantno pitanje: »Je li naše tijelo magnetično. Profesor Fleischmann nam proučavao je, kako magnetske silnice djeluju na ljudski organizam. Pokusi, koji su izvedeni u Prifeldu pokazali su, da magnetske silnice proizvode struju u mozgu, koja se očituje kao tre-

Sirom Slavonije.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Drenju.

Uz sudjelovanje svega pučanstva.

Drenjs, 24. prosinca. — Konačno je i kod nas održana u nedjelju proslava Tisućgodšnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva, koja je radi nevremena bila već nekoliko puta odgođena. Dodajmo i ovaj je puta radi kiše izostala balnada dobi proslave i sadenje deset spomenika na vidnom mjestu (što će se naknadno učiniti), ali je proslava održana uz prisustvovanje svega pučanstva u lipeo dvoracnoj školi. Službu božju, kojom je proslava započela, odslužio je župnik u Milo Cvjetić. Posrednici je novor održao župnik g. Hasan Čačić, nakon čega je održana vječnica gdje je Cirila Pakac razložio historiju hrvatskog naroda kroz tisneć godina (Treba istaći da su predavačica i sve ostale gospođe prisustvovala proslavi u narodnom odijelu) Ravn. učitelj g. Josip Račić održao je predavanje o ljubavi za naš hrvatski jezik i recitovanjem Preradovićeve pjesme »Rodi u jeziku«. Skladnim i svečanim sluhom pjevanjem »Lilice naše domovine« završila se ova proslava, za koju smo zahvalni omenim prirodavcima, koje smo u ovom kratkom prikazu spomenuli.

Posveta crkvenih zvona u Vinkovcima.

Posvetu je obavio Msgr. biskup Aleksandrić.

Vinkovci, 24. prosinca. — U srijedu 22. o. m. bila je u Vinkovcima svečana posveta novih zvona mislono rti. župne crkve. Posvetu je obavio Msgr. biskup Aleksandrić, koji je otkazao u pratnji svoje tajnika Msra. Sokola. Osim građanstva prisustvovalo je svečanom ovom činu i mnogo naroda iz okolice. Zvona su težaka 12 o. 8 i 1.425 kg. Jeder su svi tri zvona dignuta u toranj i noćas će zvoniti na počudu.

† Stjepan Demčak, trgovac u Dalju.

Tragična smrt u milnu.

Dalj, 24. prosinca. — Jeder se u Dalju u milnu z. Franje Schuchta, dogodila velika nesreća, u kojoj je poginuo životin g. Stjepan Demčak, bivši željeznički činovnik i trgovac građevnim materijalom. On je, kao svi g. Schuchta, pomislio u milnu, te je uoči pada, kad je prolazio kroz milu, zahvatio se za veliki remen i povukao u nashernu, koja mu je krenula iza stranu tijela. Na mjestu je ostao mrtav. Pok. je Demčak zadobio ova smrtna nezgoda u najljepjoj dobi, u 25. godini života. Oslučeno su sekvilama udova s dvoje djece te ostala rodbina. Prkoi smo vječiti!

Veliko nevremeno u Virovitici.

Uništu rebeni salam na Tomasevo.

Viroviti, 24. prosinca. — Prkuboz, na Tomasevo, bio je u Virovitici dogodila rebeni salam, kad je bio dobro posjeđen i od trgovaca i od kupaca. Medutin oio II sal prije pada, kad je pazar bio u punom jeku, nadvili se tmassi oblaci, iz kojih se us strahu gradilavina i oluja prosula stina kiša. Nevremeno je bilo takvo, da ga stari ljudi ne pamte. Gromovi su otečili jedan za drugim i unili znanicu među svijet. Trgovci su pretrpili ogromne štete, jer im je oluja raznela žitar, a kiša iskvartila rohu. I čudo divno, da u tom snjelotvorstvu nije bilo posredno živoina.

Nesretan slučaj u Gorjanima.

Smrtonosan pad s toranj.

Gorjani, 24. prosinca. — Kod nas je jeder na »Tucidan« u kući Pave Petrosevića dogodila velika nesreća. Njegova žena Kata, kad se vratila sa zornice kući, otkula na tavani da saarabi hranu za život i otime pasulju za Badijak. Vozajski sa nabraje, koja je s tavani tako nesretno, da je na mjestu ostala mrtva.

Realna gimnazija u Hoku.

Ponovno otvorenje VI. i VII. razreda.

Hok, 23. prosinca. — Narednien ministarstva prosvjete otvara se ponovno šest i sedmi razred velike gimnazije u Hoku, koji su prije dva mjeseca bili zatvoreni. Upiš u ova dva razreda vrši se do 31. prosinca 1925. god. a obuka počinje 10. siječnja 1926.

Smrt pod ledom na Dunavu.

Mio prijedi preko smrznute rjeke.

Petrovaradin, 25. prosinca. — Ivan Bauer, članom iz Bezdana, bio je prediočar da prede preko smrznutog Dunava. Na sred rijeke led se pod njim prolomio i nesretni je čovjek ostao pod ledom. Udavio se.

Poplava u Piškorevcima.

Razilo se potok Karmica.

Piškorevci, 24. prosinca. — Zbog nagle promjene vremena i velike kiše prešlo se jeder naš potok Karmica poplavio sva zemlja na juzu i istoku Piškorevaca. Poplava je počela popuditi, a najveće su voo sva dvorista na desnoj strani Vrpolačke ulice bila pod vodom. Nekoi su seljaci iz te ulice uklesali stoku, pojeći su voo poplave. Preko noći je voo pobela opuditi se ima nade da ne će doći do šare poovale.

Žalosna smrt lovca u Kuzminu.

Žrtva svote strasti.

Ruma, 23. prosinca. — U selu sa Kuzminu dogodilo prošle nedjelje nesretan slučaj, u kojem je zaglavio mjesni trgovac Mihailo Jokić. On je bio strastven lovac i nije promislio ničega zgodn da odovolji svojoj strasti. A to ga je i stajalo glave. Kritično je dana bio u lovu na divlje patke, po zabaviti patkama otkinuo se u vodu i udavio se.

Živčano bolesnim i duševno bolesnim stvara vrlo blaga prirodna »Franz-Josefa« gorke voda, dobro varenje, slobodni glavni i miran san. Po iskustvu čuvenih liječnika za živčane bolesti, je upotreba »Franz-Josefa« gorke vode najbolje za preporučiti. Dobliva se u apotekama, drogerijama i specijaljskim trgovinama.

Efialtes Plinaraš i gradske vojarne.

Pašjim se lavezom vrijeme ne mijenja.

U odgovorima na razne prigovore prigodom proračunske rasprave u gradskom samoupravnom odboru, osvrnuo se g. gradonačelnik dr Hengli na verziju, da su se ugovori gradske općine s vojnim erarom glede vlasništva vojarni izgubili te da posjed vojarni nije gruntovno proveden u korist gradske općine. Tu je verziju pustio jedan osječki (njemački) list, dakako sa stanovitim tendencijom. G. je gradonačelnik blago nazvao takvo izvješćivanje nesavjesnim, a zatim razložio kako stvar stoji.

Ugovori s vojnim erarom prema zakonu od 1879. god. nisu se mogli, po smislu toga zakona, sačinjavati u formi običajno za ugovore, nego je gradska općina sporazumno s vojnim erarom sagradila sebi vojarne i stavila ih uz stalnu najamninu na uporabu vojnom eraru, koji se obvezao, da će na stanoviti broj godina (na 25 i na 30) stacionirati vojsku u Osijeku. Svi spisi o tome, kao i zapisnici te zaključci gradskog zastupstva, potvrđeni po višoj oblasti, nalaze se kod gradskog poglavarstva, a njihovi ovjerovani prepisi među aktima bivše pokrajinske uprave u Zagrebu.

Isto se tako iskaz o tome, da su te vojarne vlasništvo grada Osijeka, nalazi među aktima bivšeg 13. vojnog zbora u Zagrebu. Svi su ti akti na tim mjestima sačuvani i nalaze se tamo u potpunom redu.

Što se tiče upisa u gruntovnici, taj je proveden neposredno iza izgradnje vojarni, naravno u korist gradske općine, koja ih je sagradila. Staviše, prije četiri godine provedena je u gruntovnici i promjena naziva tih vojarni u: vojarna kralja Petra, vojarna prijestolonasljednika Aleksandra i vojarna generala Jelčića.

O svemu se tome može svaki građanin lično osvjedočiti kod gradskog poglavarstva i u gruntovnici u Osijeku te u arhivima bivše pokrajinske uprave i bivšeg vojnog zbora u Zagrebu. Sve to dobro znade, da tako stvari stoje, i onaj koji je lansirao lažnu vijest o izgubljenim ugovorima i neprovedbi u gruntovnici, ali ne bi on bio Efialtes Plinaraš, kad ne bi želio da njegov rođni grad izgubi ne samo te tri vojarne već i sav imetak, što ga ima, samo da ne dode do elektrifikacije. S tan- kog je kraja počeo!

Afera sa »špengovanjem« mosta na Dunavu.

Osječki gostioničar Ivan Tulner pušten na slobodu.

Na Badnjak 24. o. m. pušten je iz istražnog zatvora kr. okružnog suda u Somboru g. Ivan Tulner, gostioničar iz Osijeka, koji je pred 8 nedjelja bio uhapšen kao sukrivac u poznatoj »krazitnoj aferi« (ukvili li sve ne čemo aferu imati u Osijeku), odnosno »špengovanju« velikog željezničkog mosta na Dunavu između Erduta i Bogojeva. Puštanje g. Tulnera iz istražnog zatvora i njegov povratak kući u Osijek izazvalo je u gradu razumljivu senzaciju, tim više, što se posljednjih dana pogovaralo, da se položaj g. Tulnera, kao suokrivljenika u toj aferi, znatno pogoršao.

G. Tulner o svom uhapšenju.

G. je Tulner, kako rekomo stigao kući bas na Badnjak, da provede praznike kod svoje obitelji. Preko Božića bila je njegova gostionica prosto opsjednuta prijateljima i znancima, koji su došli više iz znatiželje da vide g. Tulnera i čuju iz njegovih usta, što je na stvari s tom aferom i kako je pušten iz zatvora, nego da zasjednu kraj čaše barunja. G. je Tulner, kao praktičan čovjek, da ne troši mnogo vremena i riječi sastavio za svakooga jednak odgovor. I odgovorio bi n, pr. ovako:

- Dakle pustili vas?
- Pustili, hvala Bogu!
- Pa kako vam je bilo?
- Teško mi je bilo. Briga za obitelj, račun, a ovamo znam da sam nevin.
- Pa kako su vas pustili?
- Uvjerili se, da sam nevin. Nisam se ni nadao. Došla žena s g. dr Blochom i dr Konjevićem i pustili.
- Osim nedjelja, a čest, ko kad sam iz kupačke izašao, kad su me uhapšili.
- A moza da vas je koštala (teških para ta komedija?
- Koštala i koštati će! — kaže g. Tulner i duboko uzdiše.

Istražni postupak nije dovršen.

I naš je izvjestitelj posjetio g. Tulnera, ali nije mogao dobiti od njega točnih podataka o sadanjem stanju te afere i njegovom puštanju na slobodu, pa se obratio na njegova osječkog branitelja g. dra Đuričić-Biorca, te na njegovog pravnog zastupnika g. Tulnera, osječkog odvjetnika g. dra Blocha.

G. dr Đuričić-Biorac izjavio je našem izvjestitelju, da je prije 3 dana doprineo u pismenom prijedlogu takva dokazala, za zaključak, da je g. Tulner potpuno nevin. Stoga je kazneni senat s obzirom na cjelokupni dokazni materijal, donio odluku, da se g. Tulner može pustiti iz istražnog zatvora. Kako istražni postupak nije još dokončan, nemoguće je ista više reći, osim to, da g.

Tulner ni u kom slučaju ne će biti pozvan na kazneni odgovornost.

Jedna velika zabuna.

Odvjetnik g. dr Bloch, koji je već odavno stalan pravni zastupnik obitelji Tulner i koji je odmah po uhapšenju g. Tulnera zastupao u toj stvari gda Tulner, suprugu uhapšenog gostioničara, radio je na toj stvari, od početka, te sa svoje strane prikupljao dokazni materijal za nekriivnja g. Tulnera, izjavio je našem izvjestitelju, koji ga je za to naročito zamolio, da je cijela ta afera bila jedna velika zabuna. Za nju su se bile zainteresirale i vojne vlasti, izvidile ju i stekle uvjerenje o Tulnerovoj nekriivnji.

Istraga kod vojnih vlasti.

— Ja sam, kaže g. dr Bloch, bio o tome informiran, pa sam 23. o. m. otišao s gđom Tulner u Sombor i u zgodan čas podrstrekmo g. dra Joca Konjevića, Tulnerova somborskog branitelja, da poradi na puštanju Tulnera iz istražnog zatvora, što mu je i uspjelo. Za dan dva bit će pušten na slobodu i svi ostali uhapšeni u toj aferi. S njima bi bio pušten i g. Tulner...

A kako je s istragom?

— Istraga je protiv g. Tulnera dovršena. Njegova je nevinost dokazana. Radi se samo još o formalnoj obustavi postupka.

Hoće li svi uhapšeni biti pušteni.

— Svi, osim možda Antala Adama, gostioničara iz Bogojeva, zbog nekog paketa, navodno ekrazitja, koji da je dao baciti u Dunav.

Značajno je, da je oslobođenju g. Tulnera mnogo pridoneo i iskaz jednog oružnika, koji je priznao, da je »susjestivnime« pitanjem iznudio od uhapšenog Čeka, da je ovaj primio »paket« u Osijeku od g. Tulnera, a zapravo ga je držao u garderobi na kolodvoru. Sja je u »pakete« bilo, izgleda da niko nije znao, osim možda A. Adama, koji da ga je navodno dao baciti u Dunav. A i to je još pitanje.

SVE NEČISTOČE LICA

Čiao: Iškale, prističe, svedice, krvave žlice i t. d. zabremčeno odstranite pariska emulzija VISAGINE (vianzo) ADELINA PATTI jedinikih kamacija preporučeno sredstvo za pranje tolna, koje sprječava rasvijanje uzročnika, te daje lica mladenački izgled i svježina. Dnevno stizavalo broje prisamirne. Dobliva se u liokarnama, drogerijama i farmacijama uz cijenu od lit. 50 oo bočici. Glavno skladište za Jugoslaviju: Zagreb, Gajeva ulica broj 8. 14.226-1

POŠTARINA PLAĆENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1-56 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKOM I U NEKIM
BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-64, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN SVA TRI BROJAPREPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 30 —; na duže vrijeme razmjerno.
Za inozemstvo mjesečno D. 50 —

BROJ 288. (1705.)

OSIJEK, SRJEDA 30. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Besplodna debata u financijskom odboru.

Badavdženje i neozbiljnost većine RR.

v BEOGRAD, 29. prosinca. Danas prije i poslije podne održane su sjednice financijskog odbora. Obje su sjednice sa strane vladine većine vodene velikom neozbiljnošću. Tako se poslije podne imalo raspravljati o budžetu ministarstva vanjskih poslova. Prije prelaza na dnevni red predsjednik odbora dr. Radonić postavlja pitanje, da li se rasprava ova ima smatrati specijalnom debatom, budući da ministar nije dao ekspozicije. Govore od opozicije g. Pušenjak i Kulovec. Vladina većina rješava da se započne rad bez obzira na načelni raspravu. Prelazi se na budžet ministarstva vanjskih poslova.

Prvi govori dr. Sečerov (demokrata) koji traži da se iznese stanje činovništva u vanjskom ministarstvu i zahtijeva opsežnu kontrolu nad njegovim fondom, koji je narastao na 100 milijuna dinara godišnjim. Naravno traži kontrolu nad tajnim fondom. Iznosi plaće poslanika na strani, koje prelaze 100 milijuna dinara, a k tome staju i cijelne politike.

naravi, automobili i slično. U ovoj novčanoj situaciji treba te plaće smanjiti. Na to ustaje ministar dr. Ninčić i traži da se prenes njegova budžeta odgodi, jer da nije definitivna, budući da se dosada računalo u franc. francima, a ti su sada postali nestalna valuta. Zatim on traži od sada da se račun u njegovu ministarstvu vode u dolarima. U tu svrhu da je potrebna sporazumi s ministrom financija. On priznaje, da će nakon toga sporazuma rashodi njegova budžeta biti još povećani. Branj se protiv dr. Sečerova pozivom na izdavanje u Davidovičevoj vladi. Na to Slovenac g. Kulovec kao član Davidovičeve vlade izjavljuje, da ta vlada nije imala budžeta, pa je nemisleno pozivati se na ondajšnje prilike. Govorili su još nekoli govornici, pa je sjednica prekinuta i preuzetena u konferenciju. Na koncu je većina bila za to da se prenes budžeta ministra vanjskih poslova odgodi. Sutra je na redu ministarstvo so-

Navodno spreman atentat na kralja
Aleksandra.

op BEČ, 29. prosinca. Ovuimo je doputovan policijski šef iz Beograda g. Lazarević s jednim činovnikom ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova. Proširila se namo u Beogradu vijest, da je u Beču spreman atentat protiv kralja Aleksandra. Glavni učesnik imao bi biti talijanski novinar Tamar, koji je izvijestitelj milanskog lista "Secolo". Neki Gøber Gerold, no zanimanja navodno inžinir, a po svoj prilici besposlicu, pomolio se ovom Tamaru za pomagača, a kada je od njega doznao čitav plan o atentatu prijavio je stvar policiji i dobio veliku nagradu. Nije isključeno, da je on za svoju nagradu čitavu prijavio izmislio.

Put g. Stjepana Radića u Sarajevo.

e SARAJEVO, 29. prosinca. Ovdje se očekuje dolazak Stjepana Radića da poravnati nesiglasice u redovima svojih pristaua.

Imenovanje na sveučilištu.

m ZAGREB, 29. prosinca. Za profesora farmakologije na filozofskom fakultetu postavljen je Antim Vrgoč, izvanredni profesor istoga fakulteta. Profesor II. realne gimnazije u Zagrebu Nikola Majnarić postavljen je za izvanrednog profesora na filozofskom fakultetu.

Sastanak Male antante na Bleđu.

e BEČ, 29. prosinca. «Wiener Neuester Nachrichten» javljaju iz Praga: U ovdajšnjim političkim krugovima se govori, da će sastanak ministara Male antante biti održan ne u Dubrovniku nego na Bleđu.

Briandov kabinet na raskršću.

li prihvat projekta ili demisija.

e PARIS, 29. prosinca. Predsjednik vlade g. Briand primio je sinoć kasno uvečer u burbonjskoj palači novinare i izjavio im: Ozbiljnost momenta ne dopušta da odgovajlačno uređenja financijskih prilika. Financijski projekti moraju stajati na sjednici ministarskog savjeta biti definitivno prihvaćeni. Bit će mi žao ako neki ministri podnesu ostavku, jer ću biti primoran tražiti potporu na drugoj strani. Ako i taj pokušaj ne bi uspio, smatrat ću da je nastupio čas da kabinet odstupi. Ova je izjava učinila jak dojam među vladinim strankama, pa se drži da će ekstremni elementi među radikalnim socijalistima ipak napustiti, nakon što vide da je nemoguća saradnja sa socijalistima. Danas poslije podne drži se u tri sata sjednica ministarskog savjeta, kojoj će po svoj prilici predsjedati sam predsjednik republike.

Socijalisti protiv vlade lijevice.

e PARIS, 29. prosinca. Na skupštinama socijalističkih organizacija po provinciji većina je odbila saradnju u jednoj vladi lijevčarskih grupa.

Amnestija u Bugarskoj.

e SOFIJA, 29. prosinca. Saboranje je hitno prihvatilo zakon o amnestiji, pa se drži, da će kralj za pravoslavni Božić amnestirati oko 500 osuđenika.

Afera advokata Barbofa u Zagrebu.

Pobirao velike jamčevine osnivajući poduzeća do kojih nije došao.

e ZAGREB, 29. prosinca. Jutros je uhapšen Bogdan Barbot odvjetnik iz Krapine, koji je inače dobro poznat kao bivši generalni tajnik i «znanstveni banker» a jednako i zbog svojih nekih starih afera. On je svoje advokatsko sjedište prenio iz Krapine u Zagreb, gdje se počeo baviti raznim industrijskim i financijskim poslovima. Živio je vrlo raskošno. U posljednje doba se bavio osnivanjem jednog velikog industrijskog poduzeća, te je putem novina tražio činovnike i podvornike. Reflektanti su mu morali dati jamčevinu. Tako je od jednog bankovnog činovnika uzuo 25.000 dinara, a jednom podvorniku, ocu šestero djece, izmamio je na sličan način sveću svotu novaca.

Stranke je primao u hotelu «Esplanade». U siječnju je kamio prošetio i nove uredske prostorije. Osim spomenutih prevara počinio je i drugih malverzacija. Tako je na mjenalena krivotvorio potpis nekoli zagrebačkih i krapinskih posjednika. Barbot je jutros dobio pozivnicu za redarstvo te je tamo proglašen uhapšenim. Zaključao je seća kabineta g. Plazera da mu oprost, jer ga je pokvarilo društvo, koje on nješto omuzuje. Sav slonilica otpremljen je u zatvor, pa će za nekoliko dana biti predan sudbenom stolu. On je član ugledne piemčke obitelji iz Krapine, a dok je pribevlje bio u snazi isticao se kao njegov primamo.

Požurivanje sa sastavom budžeta.

v BEOGRAD, 29. prosinca. Na poziv predsjedništva vlade pozvani su svi ministri da završe svoje budžete do kraja ove godine. Ovo Pašičevo urgiranje tumači se kao znak skorih izbora.

Konferencija g. Stjepana Radića u Beogradu.

v BEOGRAD, 29. prosinca. Nakon povratka iz Zagreba konferirao je g. Stjepan Radić danas prije i poslije podne sa svojim ministrima te ih obavijestio o sveučilišnoj konferenciji u Zagrebu te o instrukcijama koje je on toj konferenciji ostavio. Od Pavla Radića primio je izvještaj o agrarnim odnosima u Bosni, a od ministra dra Nikića referat o rudarskom zakonu, koji će ovih dana biti podnesen Narodnoj skupštini.

Afera starokatoličkog biskupa pred sudom.

m ZAGREB, 29. prosinca. Na samu Staru godinu održat će se pred zagrebačkim sudbenim stolom senzacionalna rasprava protiv kanonika Korenića, a na tužbu starokatoličkog biskupa Kalodere. G. Korenić je u jednom broju «Katoličkog lista» iznio strašne stvari o životu starokatoličkog biskupa. Glavni svjedok će biti protiv Kalodere dr. Vidušić, koji ga je svojedobno i postavio za biskupa.

Strah pred raspadom radikalne stranke.

v BEOGRAD, 29. prosinca. U Pašičevim se krugovima iznosi, da je prigodom zadnje rekonstrukcije Ninčić bio toliko uplašen za svoj položaj, da je otišao Pašiću i nije se dao od njega, dok mu nije saopćeno da on ne će biti smijenjen. Govori se isto tako mnogo o kombinacijama pojednaca, o ulozi Ljube Jovanovića, za kojega Pašičević vele da opozicija preko njega želi stvoriti jednu novu stranku. Da li će Jovanović uspeti u tim planovima opozicije, teško je vjerovati. Međutim radikalima je danas najveća briga pitanje Pašičeva nasliedstva. Nastupi li neželjeni čas Pašičeve smrti, bezvječno bi moglo doći do nesuglasica, a eventualno i raspada u radikalnoj strani. S tim radikalnim brigama stoji u vezi i dolazak Aco Stanojeviću, koji je večeras stigao u Beograd.

Grčka se žalila na g. Radića.

v BEOGRAD, 29. prosinca. Govor Stjepana Radića u Zagrebu o potrebni našega izlaza na Egejsko more izazvao je žive komentare u grčkoj štampi i negodovanje u službenim krugovima. Grčki se je ministar vanjskih poslova žalio našemu antanskom poslaniku Panju Čavriloviću na te izjave, koje da su uzbuđile grčko javno mišljenje.

Današnji broj «Hrvatskog lista» ima 8 stranica.

Širom Slavonije.

Koniscirani milijuni u Novoj Gradskoj.

Novac »Crvene pomoći«
 Nova Gradska 28. prosinca. — Hrvatski je list javio, da je 23. o. m., prigodom obilježavanja dvojice godišnjice u kolodvorskoj restoraciji g. Rottensteina u Novoj Gradskoj, nađeno kod njih putni kovčeg s kriptovornim biljadarkama u svoti od preko 7 mil. Din. Povodom je shvaćeno bio taj, što su se ta dva putnika, inače vrlo elegantno obučeni ljudi, drsko postavili prema klerikalnoj općinskoj komisiji g. Andreje Berića, kad su je zamolili da im pokaže, gdje se nalazi radnja trgovca Markovića. Gđa. ili je Berićeva odvela, da im pokaže Markovićevu kuću, ali oni joj pitaju rekoste, da ne traže Markovića, da su noćeli da bude s njome drski. Oni ih je ostavila, vratila se kući i ispričala oca šta joj se desilo. Otac pade da ih traži, da vidi što su učinili. Naisao ih je u restoraciju g. Rottensteina i oni mu rekoste da su Dalmatinci. Kako im je držanje bilo sumnjivo, dao ih je u redaru predvesti na onim, no oni su onim otisli. Pri predaju miliceve priluge u restoraciju, nađeno su te kriptovorne biljadiske. Novac je poslat Narodnoj banci, koja je potvrdila, da su banknote kriptovorne. Međutim, zamolilo je, da se ovaj u upućenim krugovima pogovara, da je taj novac bio namijenjen »Crvenoj pomoći« III. Internacionalne, šta više, da banknote nisu falsificirane.

Proslava Tisućgodšnjice u Sotinu.

Akademija i spomen-ploča.
 Sotina, 28. prosinca. — Jučer je u Sotinu proslavljena Tisućgodšnjica Hrvatskog kraljevstva. Nismo mogli preskočiti da nam ova godina prođe bez te velike slave, ma smo je upriličili makar pod konac godine. Uoči proslave bila je akademija, na kojoj je misliti župnik g. Krešimir Tomljenović govorio o značenju proslave. Jučer utoliko navestilo je proslavu spajanja matičara. Velika povorila s tamburaškim oborom krenula je od »Hrvatske železnice« pred crkvu gdje je na svečan način otkriven spomen-ploča i predana župniku na čuvanje. Poslije službe božije povorila se vratila pred crkvu. Tu je otplevarena »Lijepa naša« i narod se razišao kućama.

Potreba gradnje Fruškogorske željeznice.

Od Vukovara do Božića.
 Hrak, 28. prosinca. — Prigodom svog ljetosnog doputovanja u Hrak, obišao je g. ministar saobraćaja deputat Hložana, da će svim silama poraditi na tome, da se izradi željeznička pruga Hrak—Mitrovica i most na Dinavu između Hoka i Bačke Palanke, kako bi Bačka dobila direktnu željezničku vezu s Mačvom. To pitanje međutim od danas stoji netaknuto. No ako bi se ipak povelu o tome ozbiljno razmislilo, da bi od većeg gospodarskog interesa bila izgradnja tzv. Fruškogorske željeznice pruge: od Vukovara preko Sotinje, Surovograda, Hoka i dalje do Božića, jer bi na taj način sva ova mjesta, koja sada nemaju apsolutno nikakva saobraćaja, a koja su inače vrlo bogata žitaricama i vinogradima, gospodarski oživjela.

»Hrvatska omladina« u Mitrovici.

Uspjela božićna zabava.
 Mitrovica, 28. prosinca. — Kao svake godine iako i ove naša »Hrvatska Omladina« priredila nam je zgodnu zabavu na časti dan Božića. Zabava je bila priredena u sokolnici »Hrvatskoga sokola« i bila je mnogo posjećena. Prihvaćivan je božićni prikaz u 3 čina od Hermine Berčić »Svim na zemlji mir, veselje«. Odmah se mora istaknuti da je komad, izvrsno općenito, dobro odigran. Naročito su dobro igrali: Ante Hoffman u ulogi Sikemna št. Zelinskoga, zapovjednika grada Zrinja, Ante Bobek u ulogi Simona i I. Živković u ulogi Nikole Ivančić, kapetana Banje vojske. Dobro je igrala i gđa. Rupačić u ulogi Marije, žene Stj. pl. Zelinskoga. Bobek ima neospornu sposobnost samo im manjka rutina, dok Hoffman posjeduje obile. On je upravo najboljiobijeniji naš glumac. Redateljem bio je g. Ivica Petrović i njegova je glavna zasluga, da je prikaz ovako lijepo odigran. Nedavno je radi neke sitnice predsjednik »H. O.« g. Ivica Matušić podnio ostavku na časti predsjednika. On je vama mogo i od samog osnutka raditi, za to malo mlado društvo. Sad čak nje ni poslije zabavy. Ne valja radi sitnice otkrivati ledeni cijelome društvu. Sad društvo vodi potpredsjednik g. Bogoslav Martinović uz pomoć vrljednoga tuluha Ferde Lončarića.

Udruženje trgovaca u Donjem Miholjcu.

Glavna godišnja skupština.
 Donji Miholjac, 28. prosinca. — Udruženje trgovaca i industrijalaca organizacija Donji Miholjac, održalo je 10. studena 1926. u 3 sata na podne, u prostorijama svraštaka »K. Štaka« (Polisar) svoju IV. redovitu glavnu skupštinu s ovim dnevnim redom: 1. Pozdrav predsjednika; 2. Izvještaje talnika; 3. Izvještaje Mandatarnika; 4. Izbor predsjednika; 5. Izbor talnika i blagotinitelj; 6. Izbor trojice odbornika; 7. Izbor predlozi. — Budući da je danas no ikada prebitno, da dokazimo i ovim prigodom našu svijest i solidarnost, nađamo se priustvovanju svih članova. Skupština će se održati bez obzira na broj prisutnih članova. Predsjednik: Marko Francetič; tajnik: O. Reisinger.

Diletantska predstava u Ivankovcu.

Igrok: »Smrt Blažene Djevice Marije.«
 Ivankovo, 28. prosinca. — Na drugi dan su D-22a lovčadi u Ivankovu seličke djevice igrala »Smrt Blažene Djevice Marije«. Taj su dan dva nula predstavljala, jer je dvoranina malena no nije mogla primiti sve posjetitelje. Predstave je nosište oko 300 osoba. Treća će se predstaviti dati po svoj prilici na Silvestrovo. Inteligentne se strane, napose u Vukovaca, divi se krasnoj igri naših djevočaka. Da je predstava tako silno uspjela vidljivo su doprinijeli i sestre iz Vukovaca svojim milosrdnim pjevanjem; »O Sanctissima« i drugim pjesmama te brigom za odličniju djevočaku. Naštetna im livlja na svesretni, vosti i naštrvovaci. — Selica.

Budžet grada Osijeka za 1926. godinu.

Završena proračunska rasprava u gradskom zastupstvu.

Jučer je popodne, u plenarnoj sjednici gradskog zastupstva, koja je trajala od 3.30 do 6.30 sati na večer, završena rasprava o proračunu općine grada Osijeka za godinu 1926. Mnogobrojne i raznovrsne želje gg. gradskih zastupnika za po-
 višenje raznih stavaka u proračunu, mogle su za ovu proračunsku godinu izvršiti samo djelomično.

Cestogradnje.

Na opći zahtjev izvršene su ipak nekeje cestogradnje u ulicama, koje su pred mnogo godina izgrađene, a nemaju baš nikakvih cesta. Tako je zaključeno, da se pruga gradevnoj osnovi izgrade često u ulicama: Reljkovićevoj, Krežiminoj, Sledme, ugao Reismetrove i Kokotove te u Novom gradu otaj dio ceste od redarstvene ispostave do vatrogasnog spremišta.

Proračun.

Konačno je primljen proračun u cijelosti, s nekojim izmjenama u rashodu, a i stanovitim promjenama u prihodu, tako da je konačni rezultat ovakav:

Ukupni rashod	31,178.362 Din.
Redoviti prihod	19,840.362 Din.
Razlika od	11,338.000 Din.

ima se pokririt iz gradskog nameta i to iz 60% općeg investicijskog nameta i 100% redovitog gradskog nameta.

Gradski namet za tečvarinu iz 1923. i 1924.

Pril koncu je zastupstvo uzelo u raspravu utok Prve hrvatske štedionice protiv odmjere, odnosno pripisa gradskog nameta na tečvarinu III. razreda za god 1923. i 1924. Utok je odbijen.

O, je gradonačelnik zaključio skupštinu u 6.30 sati, zaželivši gg. gradskim zastupnicima sretnu Novu godinu, a pravoslavnicima i sretna Božić. Gg. su se gradski zastupnici razilazili u nekom veselom raspoloženju valjda što su lijepo i skložno završili ovaj teški proračun. Dao Bog, da i naše građanstvo, kad preturi ovu godinu što ide, osieti u

punoj mjeri blagodat velikih gradskih investicija, koje trebaju da preporode naš grad.

Podnačelnik bez glasa.

U jučerašnjoj proračunskoj raspravi pretrese su se samo one stavke, koje prijašnjih godina nisu bile ili su sada predložene u većoj svoti. Bilo je interesantnih raspravnih predmeta i u debati su učestvovali mnogi gradski zastupnici, čak i oni koji se rijetko kada čuju. Jedino g. podnačelnik Šram nije govorio. Čitao je kao riba. Tek kad bi debata postala burnijom, g. bi se podnačelnik nakostriješio ko riba buleš i nervozno se vrtio na stolici. Pri debati o dječjim lječnicima nije mogao izdržati. No tu se pokazalo, da g. Šram ne može govoriti. Glas mu je bio sasvim razbijen i tako promukao, da ga se nije moglo razumjeti. Ovo je izazvalo buru smijeha u zastupstvu. Sad je tek svima bila jasna činidna njegova šutnja.

— E, sad bar možemo da i mi govorimo! — kazao je jedan zastupnik. Kako se saznalo, zadržao se g. Šram prošle noći u društvu s gradskim zastupnikom g. Stojčićem u do sitnih ura kod »Jelena«, pa je te noći izgubio glas.

Ne bi škodilo, da se uoči svake skupštine žrtvuje po jedan gradski otac, pa da zavede g. Šrama u kakvu birtinu, da izgubi glas.

Protest Plinara.

Pri raspravi o uredskim i pisarničkim potrebama, baš kad je grad. zast. g. Novaković govorio, da mu se pisarnički troškovi čine nešto previsokima, »eksplozirala« je plinska svjetiljka nad glavom grad. zast. g. Kollera. Nešto je u njoj paklo, uz priliko jaku detonaciju i debata se na čas prekinula. Gradski zastupnik instinktivno svedoše pogledu s lampe na grad. zast. g. dra Spitzera, no tek sada konstatare, da njega nema. Nije bio ni u jednoj proračunskoj raspravi. I to mi je gradski otac! Lampa se ugasila. Podvornici su već držali u priproni svijeće.

Gradske vijesti.

Hrvatski spomenici.

30. prosinca.
 1769. * Aleksandar Alagović, biskup zagrebački, u Mađgiti. — 1807. * Ivan Ruznić, prirodoslovac, u Dalmaciji. — 1848. Jelačić pobijedio Perceza kod Mera. — 1869. Strossmayer izriče svoj prvi veliki govor na vatikanskom koncilu. — 1891. * Šandor Sapovici, gimnaz. u Zagrebu

Današnje priredbe.

U Narodnom kazalištu: »Maša Blazgite, komedija u predbrojci «G. Pečetak u 8 sati na večer.
 U Urania-kini: 1. do: »Baridana« (Tajnovite noć jedne kraljice), najveći film sadržnosti u 22 epizode. Početak u 5. 7 i 8.45 sati na večer. Pristup madeži dorvoljen.
 U »Royal«-kini: »Ulrica biljede« (griješna, drama u 6 činova po romanu Hugue Betanera. U glavim slozima grafiče Esterhuys i Tolstoj, te Asta Nielsen i Werner Krauss. Početak u 5. 7 i 9 sati na večer.

Noćni biskarini službu vrše od 28. o. m. do nedjelje 3. siječnja 1926. u Gorutem gradu biskarica Tarahli (Kologvorska ulica); u Donjem gradu biskarica Božbas (uzgoj Cvjetkove i vojvode Mišića ulice).

ČESTITKE ZA NOVU GODINU kao i ostale oglase za novogodišnji broj prima se za »Hrvatski list« najkasnije do 31. o. m. u podne.

Uprava »Hrvatskog lista«.

Radnje oko elektrifikacije. Jučer se noćelo s betoniranjem temelja tramvajske remize. Kako jučer nije kišilo, nastavile su se zemljoradnje u puno većem opsegu nego prije Božića. U pojedinih se ulicama vadit drveće, koje smeta električnoj mreži za rasvjetu i tramvaj.

Zašto Plinara ne snižuje cijene? Mogla bi, da hoće, jer je sve već jeftinije i jer su joj cijene protugovorne, ali ne će, jer nitko ne traži. Snižiti će ih ona, kad bude morala, tamo za godinu dana. Do onamo treba, da joj mi platimo sve niželne izdatke, što ih je imala oko elektrifikacije, što će reći oko ometanja elektrifikacije.

Iz trgovačkih krugova. U staroj renomiranoj osječkoj tvrtki Hermann i Weiss, proizvođačitelji siljivoce, konovice i večeršć vinom, bila je ovaj dana promjena, jer je dosadnji snježan g. 26803.

Manojlo Hermanu, prijateljskim načinom istupio, tako te je posloj samovoljnikom ove tvrtke g. Julije Weiss s ml. zvan Daljski, koji u trgovačkom svijetu uživa opće priznanje i poštovanje.

Crkveno pjevanje u našoj gradskoj župnoj crkvi. Prvi dan Božića imali su župljani natanjogradsko župe riječak užitak, koji im je pružio njihov crkveni zbor, pojačan članovima našeg odličnog Hrvatskog pjev. društva »Lipe«. Zbor je bio praden od orkestra, u kojem su iz blagovaklonosti sudjelovali: gđa Krvarić, gđice Mumk i Kremer, te gg. Krav, Zamečnik, braća Meier, Krvarić, Rosenberg, Ririč, Rafiš, Holecček, Horanski i Storteci. Ovakvo sastavljen kor izveo je na udivljenje Krenovu misu i još druge neke crkvene božićne pjesme, te je dokazao, da stoji na odličnoj umjetničkoj visini. Solo pjesma gđe Uniofoj također se je svjediela, a pogotovo duot gde Srnić i gđice Hutinski, popraćen violinom i celom. No najveća zasluga ide organistu g. Josipa Kamnikara, koji je maritim vježbanom orkestra i zbora najviše doprineo umjetničkoj izvrdbi pojedinih pjesama. — Kako ovaj zbor i inače raspolaže dobrim pjevačkim materijalom, to bismo ga htjeli češće čuti, gdje izvodi ovakve teže, ali ujedno i prekrasne skladbe.

Priznanje za zaslužan rad. Jučer je gradski tramvajski odbor zaključio, da se blagajnici gradskog tramvaja gđi Romani Čičak u znak priznanja za njeno 25-godišnje marno službovanje dade nagrada u svoti od 5.000 Din.

Prijavljivanje stranih radnika. Mnogi poslodavci, industrijalci, trgovci i obrtnici, izvjavljaju, da im još uvijek nisu jasne ustanove glede pravilnika o dosadašnjem poslovanju stranih radnika. Ovim se gore navedeni, koji borave na području osječke i srijemske oblasti upozoruju, da imaju najkasnije do konca siječnja 1926. predložiti oblast točne popise svih svojih stranih radnika i namještenika na posebnom listiću, koja se može dobiti u Hrvatskom štamparskom zavodu pod imenom »Prilog moži za strane radnike« br. 26803.

POŠTARINA PLACENA.

POJEDINI BROJ 1:50 DIN.

HRVATSKI LIST

GLASILO HRVATSKE ZAJEDNICE.

IZLAZI SVAKI DAN UJUTRO
OSIM PONEĐJELJKA I DANA IZA BLAGDANAUREDNIŠTVO I UPRAVA: KAPUCINSKA ULICA BROJ 7
TELEFONI: UREDNIŠTVO 7-10, UPRAVA 1-04, TISKARA 5-20
ZA INTERURBAN SVA TRI BROJAPREPLATA:
Za 1 mjesec D 20.— na dulje vrijeme razmjerno.
Za inozemstvo mjesečno D. 50.—

BROJ 289. (1706.)

OSIJEK, ČETVRTAK 31. PROSINCA 1925.

GODINA VI.

Nategnuti odnosi između radikala i radićevaca.

Pašić i Stanojević odbijaju sastanak s Radićem.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Jučer su svi politički krugovi očekivali da će doći do sastanka između Pašića i Radića. Radikalno je večernje vrijeme bilo najavilo taj sastanak za snoć. Tu se imao Radić objasniti s Pašićem u stvari sastava naše američke delegacije. Danas je g. Stjepan Radić uputio sinovca Pavla da posrodjuje kod Pašića. Ill je Pašić izbjegavao sastanak. Sastanak s Radićem nije htio ni Aca Stanojević, koji je također s Radićevu stranu bio umoljen za sastanak. Aca Stanojević se izgovarao da je umoran, prenaja je skoro cijelo jutro konferirao s Pašićem.

Stjepan i Pavle Radić u dvoru.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Danas prije podne bio je u dvoru ministar Pavle Radić, a malo iza njega i Stjepan Radić. Ove su audijencije popraćene kao vrlo značajne i napadne. Politički ih krugovi dovode u vezu s jučerašnjim konferencijama radićevskih ministara u kabinetu ministra

Rad svenučilišne konferencije u Zagrebu.

Pitanje dačkih stipendija i broja profesora.

c. ZAGREB, 30. prosinca. Na današnjoj konferenciji svenučilišta rješavana su dva važna pitanja: pitanje dačkih stipendija i pitanje ograničenja broja svenučilišnih profesora. Očede dačkih stipendija usvojeno je gledište ministra prosvjete, da se odsede stipendije ne podijelju studentima u inozemstvu. Mogu se podijeljivati samo apsolutivna svenučilišta da se usavrše u svojoj struci. Stipendije za domaće studente podijelju će pojedini fakulteti. Iako je to već utučeno u novu zakonsku osnovu. U pitanju ograničenog broja svenučilišnih profesora imala bi konferencija prema zahtjevu ministra prosvjete da podijeli sve svenučilišne katedre na redovite, izvanredne i docentske. Time bi se ograničio broj profesora, koji se više ne bi povećavao.

Radikalni prvaci za disciplinu u stranci.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Radikalni prvaci održali su prije podne konferenciju kod Pašića. Prisustvovali su: Aca Stanojević, predsjednik radikalnog kluba i predsjednik narodne skupštine. Pretresano je pitanje trzavica u klubu, na su se radikalni vode složili u tom da disciplina ima pod svaki cijenu sačuvati. Složili su se i u tom, da godišnji kongres radikalne stranke bude u svibnju. Došlo će i budžet biti prihvaćen u parlamentu, na ču pozicija Pašićeva biti jača pred širokim masama radikala.

Macedonski poslanici u Saboranju protiv Cankova.

c. SOFIJA, 30. prosinca. Deklaracija desetorice poslanika iz Macedonije, i to baš u času kada se ima rješiti pitanje vladine krize. Iznenadila je sve političke krugove. Iznenadenje je još veće s time što su sva desetorica pristale macedonske organizacije. Već je prije opaženo u stanju macedonske organizacije nezadovoljstvo s Cankovljevim režimom. Jer Macedonci drže, da Cankov sprema teren za sporazum s Jugoslavijom što Macedoncima ne ide u račun i što smatraju da se kosi s njihovim ciljem i programom. Budući da ova organizacija ima uticaja na parlamentarnu većinu, mogla bi ona ubrzati pad Cankovljeva kabineta.

prosvjete i u vezu s nespjelim Radićevim pokušajima da se sastane s Pašićem ili barem s Acom Stanojevićem. Na temelju ovih činjenica stvoren je zaključak da se radićevci utiču višim faktorima zbog nemilosti kod radikala.

Čedna uloga dra Lajo Kežmana.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Vaš dopisnik saznaje iz vjerodostojna vrela, da je nakon Radićeva protesta i ispada zbog američke delegacije njegov delegat Lajo Kežman išao u delegaciju tek kao novinarski ekspert.

Sjednica ministarskog savjeta.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Večeras je održana sjednica ministarskog savjeta, koja je bila vrlo živahna. Raspravljalo se o budžetu, o grupi sudačkih zakona i o projektu kaznenog zakona. Došlo je do izražaja i nategnuto stanje između Stjepana Radića i Pašića o čemu ministri nakon sjednice nisu davali obavještenja.

Neprestano odgaganje finacijskog odbora.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Zbog jučerašnje odgode rasprave o budžetu ministarstva vanjskih poslova nastala je zabuna u redovima većine, pa su sjednice odgođene do sutra jutro, kako bi se središe prilike kod radikala, koji jučer nisu istupili jednodušno u pitanju Ninčićeva prijedloga da se odgodu rasprava o budžetu ministarstva vanjskih poslova. Većina je danas prije podne održala sjednicu, na kojoj su izneseni opći pogledi na budžet, a bilo je govora i o prijedlogu ministra vanjskih poslova, koji je tražio povećanje izvjesnih partija svoga budžeta, što je — razumije se — prihvaćeno.

Danas je radila samo sekcija finacijskog odbora za carinske tarife, da se bar kako tako prikrije nerad plemena finacijskog odbora. Sutra se raspravlja budžet ministarstva socijalne politike.

Pripreme za englesko-ruske pregovore.

c. RAPALLO, 30. prosinca. Kako se govori, na sastanku između Chamberlaina i Mussolinija radilo se je o posredovanju Italije u pregovorima između Rusije i Engleske. Nakon uspješnog Cicerinova puta po Evropi, Engleska nastoji da ponovno započne pregovore s Rusijom. Na konferenciji se je u Rapallu osim toga raspravljalo o svim postojećim pitanjima svjetske politike, u koliko se tiču engleskih i talijanskih interesa.

Jučer kasno uveče Mussolini je prosljeđio put u Rim. U Genovi i u Rapallu su mu bile priredene burne manifestacije. Tribuna govoreći o važnosti ovoga sastanka piše, da su oba premijera pretresli sva pitanja, koja su bila iznesena na lozarskoj konferenciji. Naročito su se bavili posljednjim tursko-ruskim ugovorom. Utvrđena je potpuna suglasnost. Talijanski listovi navješćuju dalekosežnost ovoga sastanka, kojemu će se posljedice tek u orakli opaziti.

Krivnja Rumunjske za poplavu.

dp. BUDIMPESTA, 30. prosinca. Posebni kurir madžarske vlade poslan je u Bukurešt da od rumunjske vlade donese razjašnjenja o tom, zašto Rumunjska nije na vrijeme obavješćila o poplavi madžarske vlasti. Protiv toga propusta Rumunjske i madžarski će parlament narediti demonstrativnu sjednicu.

Rekonstrukcija Baldwinova kabineta.

dp. LONDON, 30. prosinca. "Daily News" doznaje, da će odmah iza Nove godine Baldwin rekonstruirati svoj kabinet.

Češko-njemački sporazum.

dp. BEČ, 30. prosinca. U "Slovenskom Tlačku" piše bivši ministar Ströbel, da je došao čas da Česi i Nijemci zajednički obratuju čehoslovačku vladu, imaće će ih preći opeziti.

Amerika protiv Evropskih monopola.

dp. LONDON, 30. prosinca. Javljaju iz Washingtona da je sekretar za trgovinu Howard izjavio da između Evrope i Amerike prijeti trgovinski rat zbog velikih monopola pojedinih država.

Poplave u Srednjoj Evropi.

Rajna nabujala.

dp. KÖLN, 30. prosinca. Uslijed velikih oborina Rajna je nabujala. U Koblenzu su sva trišta morala biti ispražnjena. Voda prodire po svim dijelovima grada.

Obustavljen promet.

dp. KOLOSVAR, 30. prosinca. U čitavoj istočnoj Mađarskoj i u Erdelju obustavljen je svaki promet zbog poplave. Kako se javlja iz Bukovine, i tamo prijeti opasnost od rijeka, koje su nabujale. Rumunjska je vlada odredila prvu pomoć stanovništvu.

Pripreme za međunarodnu ekonomsku konferenciju.

dp. GENEVA, 30. prosinca. Vijeće Saveza naroda donijelo je zaključak, da se smjesta obrazuje permanentna komisija za pripremanje međunarodne ekonomske konferencije. Komisija je ovako sastavljena: Od strane Engleske Arthur Balfour, Leyton i sir Hubert Schmitt; sa strane Francuske: Fontenail i Dubois, sa strane Italije bivši ministar financija De Stefani, profesor Belloni i Pirelli, od strane Čehoslovačke: Štodač, a u ime belgijske vlade bivši ministar Theunis.

Samoubijstvo ruskog pjesnika.

c. LENJIN GRAD, 30. prosinca. Jučer je izvršio samoubijstvo pjesnik Sergej Jesenin. Iza sebe je ostavio pjesnu, napisanu krvlju.

Izmjene u grupi sudačkih zakona.

v BEOGRAD, 30. prosinca. Danas su u ministarstvu pravde nastavljene konferencije o izmjenama u grupi sudačkih zakona. Promjene se odnose na očite nemogućnosti, koje je opozicija preko dra Polića, Modžara i drugih iznela, a u glavnom tehničke prirode. U samuobijest osnovne radikali ne misle dirati. Promjene bi se imale nasukoro donijeti pred zakonodavni odbor, u kojem će naći čitav projekt nove zakonodavne iz Hrv. seljačkog kluba.

Samoubijstvo bivšeg šaha.

c. MARIJNE LAZNY, 30. prosinca. Bivši perzijski šah počinio je noćas samoubijstvo.

Izmišljotine karabinjera.

c. PAZIN, 30. prosinca. Ovdje je vođen proces protiv narodnog zastupnika dra Josipa Villana, dra Stangera i tršćanskog odvjetnika dra Mirka Bratovića. Tuženi su da su 2. kolovoza o. g. bunili narod na cesti Opatija-Lovrana. Pošto su dokazali svoj niibi, s time da su taj dan bili u Tršću, rasprava se odgodila, ali se vjerojatno ne će ni nastavljati.

Današnji broj "Hrvatskog lista" ima 8 stranica.

Politička anketa:

O locarnskom ugovoru.

Izjave evropskih državnika.

Organ češoh. soc. stranke, čiji je član i čehoslovački ministar vanjskih poslova dr Beneš...

Tako ministar vanjskih poslova Velike Britanije Austen Chamberlain ističe, da će Velika Britanija nastaviti svoju politiku olakšanja i izmjenja a uvjeren je da će to što je izvršeno u Locarnu obvezati ostale narode da vrše istu politiku sredstvima odgovarajućim njihovim prilikama.

Ministar predsjednik i ministar vanjskih poslova francuske republike Aristid Briand je uvjeren, da ugovori sklopljeni u Locarnu predstavljaju čvrstu garanciju najbolje volje potpisujućih država za održavanje trajnog mira i početka nove historijske etape.

Belgijski ministar vanjskih poslova E. Vandervelde konstatira prije svega, da su Čehoslovačka i Belgija punje slične ne samo svojim potrebama, nego i svojom političkom sudbinom i političkim prilikama.

za i sigurnost) priličnu također i treći član Zehnenske trilogije: ograničenje naoružanja.

Ministar predsjednik i ministar vanjskih poslova Poljske, grof Aleks. Skrzynski navodi prije svega neke fakte, koji su vodili do Locarna, a koji su već evropskoj javnosti poznati, Poljska i Čehoslovačka primile su u svom odnosu politiku Locarna većma savjesno, jer su ove zemlje odstranile sve davne sporove i prepreke, zaključivši niz pravnih i ekonomskih ugovora.

U ovoj anketi uzeli su učesća i ministri Male antante. U odgovoru ministra vanjskih poslova države SHS dra Ninčića izražena je radost s kojom je država SHS pozdravila locarnsko djelo, pošto ono ima za jugosl. državu dva značenja, ili bolje rečeno dvije prednosti. U prvom redu ostvaruje locarnsko djelo potpun sporazum između velikih saveznika, dale locarnski sporazum u koliko se tiče njemačke politike, znače odlučni korak u smislu evropske solidarnosti i međunarodnog sporazumljavanja.

Locarno daje među ostalim potvrdu ispravnosti politike Male antante, koja je najbolja garancija zaštite sigurnosti u Srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi.

Ministar vanjskih poslova Rumunjske J. S. Ducea izražava nadu, da će 1926. godina značiti konačni stadijum mirovne konsolidacije.

Na uspomenu velikog kralja:

Dakovački „Tomislavovac“.

Vrlo lijepa i rodoljubna zamisao.

Dakovo, 29. prosinca. Bilo je nekako devedesetih godina prošlog vijeka, kad je napredni banski savjetnik Ivo pl. Malin, kao predsjednik gospodarskog odsjeka vlade trgnuo ozbiljno da podigne u Hrvatskoj gospodarstvo. Uz već postojeće zagrebačko glavno Gospodarsko društvo iz četrdesetih godina osnivala su se širom Hrvatske društva gotovo u svakom važnijem mjestu.

Nekako devedesetih godina pregrnuo je svom snagom i vrh otadžbenik Stjepan Barlović, bivši onda i narodnim zastupnikom, da u svom milom zavičaju podigne također ustanovu, koja će njegovim sugradanima, a i okolici biti od velike koristi i za ponku. Zato je kupio — dakako na vjeru — lijev kompleks zemljišta od 6 kat Jutara tik dakovačkog „Mirogoja“.

Sada se već opaža, da su pogubni ratni učinci prilično samirani i nastoji se, da ovo društvo nastavi prijašnjom energijom oko boljitka u vinogradarstvu i voćarstvu.

Jer je „pokušalište“ izgled opsežan i milovidan, a zamislila se, da se učini još milovidnijim, sadajući upravljajući odlučili su ga uređiti kao neku vrst gospodarskog perivoja, koji bi svojim izgledom, u pružajući korist imao biti kao milovidna slika i primjer, kako se imadu slični vrtovi uređivati. A da to naše „pokušalište“ bude imalo i dičite lino, to je u odborskoj slednici, zastupanoj od

Svaštice iz SHS.

Dva umorstva u Sloveniji.

Jedan priznaje, a drugi se krije u šum.

Na sam Bečiću nađu je u blizini Stare Vasle u sibirski kraj ceste, misli želez. Prema svim znacima pripadalo se u ličini Josipa Trčka iz Dobrnja kraj Lublana. Simona je umorstva pala na Franca Koprivca, koji je najveći obapšena neznan, da je kritično dana vidio kod Trčka veću svotu novaca i stoga odlučio da ga ubije. Nakon čina našao je kod njega samo 200 kruna, pa mu je stoga skinuo cijelu i gumaše. Koprivec je bio od brata komercijalca. — Drugo se je umorstvo dogodilo u Dolenji Stranici, gdje je 18-godišnji Janes Skopljavec umorstvo 18-čoh Alhina Arška iz Leskovic kraj Krško. Mladi je pika za zamolno lišnje u komad platna i bacio je na cestu, da bi izgledalo, da je od kola prevezana. Ubica nije još do danas običan, jer se krije u šumama.

Čime se zabavlja Skopje?

Ona kroz prozor, a on rali u sebe iz revolvera.

Gradstvo Skopja zabavljeno je namovljenim sentimentom, koji je uzrok samoubistvo bivšeg političkog zločinika i podseca skopljanških siemnosnih vlasti Dragovnika Čohadžića. Ovaj je bio zaljubljen u pisaricu, namještenicu kod jednoga advokata. Prije nekog vremena došlo je do neozgodaske izmena njih, zbog čega je ovaj pravno ne ograđeni čini se da je mu odvratilo od Čohadžića, i to je čela da će biti ograđen iz službe. Čohadžić je podnosio sve, da bi bio opet primljen u službu. Dobivao je revolver i bio sa k svojim nasudom. Kad je ovaj sav preobijeni nšan u ulaznu sobu, ona škriči kroz prozor visok tri metra. — Ostala je nezgodasna, ali kako je to on razvijalo gno jedino, ona padne u nesvijest. Čohadžić na to pozvane u jednu malu sobu i spaliti tri čina u sebu. Simona se otvorenilo u bolnicu. Njegovo su rane veske, te se liječnici boje, da će ostati u životu.

Razbojnički napadaj na poštu.

Nekle se sve više zapliće.

Dakinja istrana u službu u Bozadlju izvedole neke čuštice, koje sve više terete Nedica kao običnu, dok postarjela Martinovića onoga iskušava je sudjelovanje pri tom odvratnom zločinu. Izbacima desetero svjedoka izvredeno je, da je postarjela Martinovića čelu nož, koji je službu dozodlo, provao kod svoje kuće, isto tako utvrdilo je definitivno, da je Nedica imao oko 50000 dinara deflitta u blagajni, koji je nambraven da prikriva. Nedica je ostao pri svojim iskazima, priznajući samosvjestu, dok izvršiole ministva pripisuje Martinovića. Martinović, međutim, ne priznaje ni učesća i poziva se na levične okolnosti, koje olakšavaju njegovu počinak.

Posljedice alkohola.

Zakao svoju vlastitu ženu.

Ovih dana običala se čuvava mardalica drugina u Novom Selo kod Vranje (Srbija). Seljak Milan Pačić napio se jedno u senoski kreni i onako nihan došao je kući. Njegova žena Dražen, vidjevši za njega počela mu je prigovarati. On se istosko na nju. Na kraju jeak misle mrtovao, a to je njega još više razblijesilo i Milan je počeo dokazivati nšan sukob svoj mrtavili autični. Ona se počela odvajati i nategala pa je u uzavreću samar, samotno. To je razblijesilo Milana, pa je potegao nož, oborio je na zemlju i zaklao. Po tom je ležao suaviti. Sutra jutro kod se probudio i vidio sio je njemu, odvio je lijev m mjesto zvanu „Stotine livada“, gdje za le ostavio u špracu. Međutim su čohani oronali Dražen lijev i obavijestili žandarmeriju, koja je nakon provedene istrage našla Milana. Nakon kratkog neprimanja Milan je priznato u čitavoj svoti čina i je predan Hrvatskom sudu na daljni postupak.

Tragedija prevarene djevojke.

Škockala život zbog štifa.

U selu Crkvi u Hercegovini dogodila se ovih dana jedna ljubavna tragedija. Dvadesetgodisnja sosačka djevojka Milica Stjepanović, poslije ljubavi sa ledinom mladićem, koji je le poslije nekog vremena osavio, pred par dana je rekletila da se prikrizate čas kada će biti sivi plači, svu ljubavi. Dejstvo, ona je rekletila jedno točno dize, ali to ono bilo mrtvo. Nesretna djevojka odlučila je odmah izvršiti rođenje u basnu, da za nekoga. Susjedci su je spazili i otkrili joj da će le najaviti žandarmeriji. Ona zida, ona je rekletila lednoj pravilni i bijagi sela i škockala u nju, njena zrozno mrtavčeno tijelo izvećeno je sa velikom trepkom.

Pitanje uredjenja hotela u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Rasprava u traž-obrtn. komori u Sarajevu.

Sarajevo, 28. prosinca. U ovašnjašnja traživoće obrtničkoj komori održava je danas konferencija o pitanju podizanja hotelijerstva u Bosni i Hercegovini. Na konferenciji je konstatirano da su hoteli, naročito u umrtavčenoj Bosni i Hercegovini u većom lošem stanju. To valja naročito za državne hotele, koji u Bosni ima desetak. Pri čemu su izdavanju pod zakon, izgleda, izrali njeku strastičnu molivu. Stanki ali hotela takvo je, da se ne mogu smatrati ni hotelima drugoe reda. Trezovačica komora je odlučila da umli u tom, istajajući predsvaku svim važnu očelutima u Herceg-Bosni i ministarstvu trgovine. Od ministarstva će se tražiti da preduzme mjere za kvalitativno podizanje već postojećih hotelskih preduzeća, a da osim toga pristupi podizanju novih državnih hotela, tako to, u interesu prometa stranica, čine druge države u krakovima bogatima u prirodni ljepotama.

Krade u Sentu.

Jedan lopov ubijen.

U Sentu su oćestale krade. Na Bočić provaljena je kancelarija Rajhlovog barona milana a bio, tako su lopovi obili jednu obćelarenu i jednu kumarsku radionu narodnog orga. Kancelarijski lopov je odmah ubijen. To je Dala Balanska, koji je vojni begunac.

Snizene reklamne cijene sagova. Ushi sagovi (Gauttpepiche) počin od Din. 30. Veliki pivi sagova 2 sa 3 metra Din. 1,500. Veliki izbor prekrivača za otoman od Din. 450. Veliki izbor raznih ština i koškos sagova (Gauttpepiche). Trgovina sagova Osljek i. Kapucinska ulica broj 14. 12497-35.

Iz života i svijeta.

Amundsenov list na sjeverni pol. Prema vijestima iz Oslo, izjavio je štampa predsjedatelj zrakoplovnog udruženja za proučavanje Amundsenove poznata ekspedicije, da je Elsworth bio dio ekspedicije nositi ime: Amundsen-Elsworth ekspedicija. Drugi je uslov, da ekspedicija leći pod norveškom zastavom i da — osim Amundsen i Elswortha — nitko ne će učestvovati. Bit će uspostavljene dvije staze, koje će voditi Larsen i Nobila. Ciljevi će pothvat stajati podjednako miliona kruna. U to će svrhu upotrijebiti 50 radnika sa Spitzberga, gdje će s tamnošnim radnicima postaviti skela i temelji zrakoplovnog dvoran.

Smrti željeznog kralja. Željezni kralj Siegmund Breithart umro je u Berlinu, 12. o. m., u 70. godini. Nije mogao ni samostalno hodati, a bio je podzavrtan u petak. Bolestnik je bio posljednjih dana u potpunoj besvijesti. Breithart je već u subotu pao u agoniju, koja je 12. o. m. oko pola noći završila smrću. Breithart je bio star 42 godine i ostavio ženu i dijete. Liječnici su upotrijebili sva sredstva svog znanja i umijeća, ali je liječenje, koja se srbila od koljena, razmrznuta tek, da je sve bilo uzalud.

Mađarske potokove oko izradbe svoje zemljopisne karte. 1919. osnovan je u Budapešti kartografski zavod, koji je imao izraditi novi zemljovid Mađarske i to prema triantonskom ugovoru u mjerilu 1:200.000. Zavod je morao prebrojati mnoge poteškoće, jer nihi su bili pri ruči vijestak, niti imatrični instrumenti. Naj teže kari, radi već pet godina i još nije gotova. Prema informacijama vođe zavoda, može bi se radnje završiti tek u 20 godina, prema čemu bi nova karta bila gotova tek godine 1945. — Nije li to hotimično mađarsko zatajenje ili se možda stide svoje malenkosti pred nekakadim veličinom?

Bratna trgovačka u Budimpešti. Neka večer poznati i bogati trgovac u Budimpešti, imenice Sasy, kad je pohodio jedan bir u srednjem gradu, započeo je tamo svojom ženi s ljubom je izračio bio zakonom raspraviti, u društva nekolicine časnika. Žena je bila obična vesnica, te je pita i smijala se kako baš ne bi dolikovalo jednoj odličnoj dami, Sasy nije mogao to više trpjeti, pak ode k stolu i prigovori joj zbog ponajviše. Za odgovor dobije, da se to njeza ništa ne stide. Zastidjen ljubomorom i srdžbom, Sasy izme revolver i na njenu je obladi. Sam se predao rođakstvu. Njezovu obranu preuzeo je bivši ministar pravde odvjetnik Naay, inače Sasy-ev prisni prijatelj.

Najveći brod, koji je dosada prošao kroz panamski kanal. Po vijestima iz Americe engleski ratni brod „Hood“ je najveća lađa, koja je dosada prošla kroz panamski kanal. Prošao je bio između otokâ je kanal, „Hood“ je dugačak 287 m, a širok 25 m, dok su zavrti kanala dugi 330 m, a široki manje od 37 m. Prostor koji je ostao slobodan od bokova lađe do kopna nije bio veći od četnog metra na svake strane. Brod je ušao u kanal namožen brzinom, a poslije je vrsen od dvije ogromne električne lokomotive od kojih je jedan sa strane stajala. Pošto ljudi rani brodovi moraju za prolaz plaćati takso od pol dolara po tonalati, a „Hood“ ima 44.799 tonelata nosivosti, to je za svoj prolaz kroz kanal platio lijepu svotinu od 22.400 dolara.

Senzacionalna krada u Rusiji. Sjena senzacija izazvalo je u Moskvi nesada, koji je življen u vlak u 60 milja od same Moskve blizu mjesia Serpukova na Filictran, generalnog tajnika povjerenika za vanjske poslove Čičerina i na političkog komuniste Ivanbala, jednog od pozlavlaca III. internacione. Obojuzna ljudi oš su u njihov odno i napredni revoluceri III. pristili, da predaju sav novac i isprave. O toj kradi krize naraznolice vijesti. Mnogi govore, da su erabirani važni fajbi dokumenti III. internacione. Vlak je nariata i jedina posebna vozička staza, koja nije ušla u traž napadajima usprekos pojme poštara.

Film, koji govori. Govoreći film društva Tri-Ergon amoviratelj je u Moskvi za razmisljivo govora ministarstva vanjskih poslova Strossenman, koji je svečanost otvorilo izložbu heraldske kinematografske i fotografske industrije. Filmsko je akustično snimanje bilo u parku filmske stajstva vanjskoga. Za par sati moglo se filmski slušati ministara u inostranoj negovnoj veličini. Govor je bio lasan.

Velike stoke otkana u newyorskim distriktu. Orkan, koji je u nedelju nretilo newyorskim distriktom brzinom od 75 do 80 milja, napravio je ogromnu štetu. Mnogi su čimel polomani. Jedna je veća lađa otkočena, a mnoga staja mozle otpliviti. Sa lađa su se davali pomagaju znakovi. Obnava je tada s 8 ljudi nestala. Pet je ljudi mrtva i 19 ranjeno.

Umro američki pisac. U Münchenu je umro u svojoj 58. godini života američki pisac George Herron, koji je u posljednjih godinama radio posao u Švicu po uputi Wilsona kao voznaraće.

Osuda frinčerskih komunisti. Komunistički poslanici Cachin i Doriot osuđeni su na 13 mjeseci zatvora zbog agitacije protiv vojničke pojnosti. Osuda je pala iz njih.

Grūd bez muževa. U engleskoj je grotovit Essex gradic Lawford, čia se govora nalazi isključivo u ženskim rukama. Nije to samo u jednom već i u privatnom životu. Načelnik je žena; glavac je pošte žena; pekar je žena; postolar je žena i svuda samo žena. A muževi? Ima i njih. Oni su jednakošno prepuštili sve to ženama i spojili se potpuno razumiju i besprikoru službu. Muževi rade vani i nitaju okolo za poslom. Ovi je prava novost u podžbi rada među spojivima. Muževi i žena Lawforda odlučili su ovostanje i u buduću podržavati.

Beškrovnice brojke. Kad je bio Francos Bassompierre puzen iz Bastilje nakon 12 godišnjeg zatvora, pitao ga je prijatelj, koliko mu je godina. «Bit će mi između 45 i 55» — odgovorio je drzavnik: «Kako?» — pitao je prijatelj, svi ne brojite vaše godine? — «Ne, u broju svoj novac, govođe i ovce, ja se nikada nisam trudio brojiti svoje godine. Reče mi se ne može ni u Bastilji ukrasti».

Iz hrvatskog Primorja.

NEVOLJA U PRIMORJU. — NOVI UDARAC ZA SUŠAE. — POLITIČKA BEZNAČAJNOST. — DVA SRBINA RAVNATELJI SREDNJIH ŠKOLA.

Dugo vam se već odavde nitko ne javlja, a i što da vam javlja, kad je cijelo naše primorje pritisla nevolja, kakove ljudi duže ne pamte! Silne kiše uništile su nam ovogodišnji prirod vinograda, a pošto nema skoro nikakve zasluzbe u cijelom primorju, ne znam što će siromašni narod početi, kad potroši ono nešto krumpira i zelja, kojega je u najboljoj godini ne urodi toliko, da bi se naravno moglo kroz tri mjeseca prehraniti.

Prijašnjih godina, dok Rijeka nije bila zločinski prepuštena Talijanima, išao je primorac na Rijeku, gdje je i prošir radnik zaradivao dnevno po pet do šest kruna, a kvalificirani mnogi više. Danas su Rijeku poplavili gladni Talijani, kojima pače danas otima i našim trgovcima i obrtnicima zaradu, jer je u toj sve za mnoga postotaka jeftinije, nego kod nas, pa je uslijed toga procvat kriovčarjenje, koje uništuje naše privrednike. Talijanovnici Sušaka, koji nemaju svoje obitelji, idu sada čak i jesti na Rijeku, gdje za istu vrst i količinu hrane, plaćaju dobri trećini manje, nego ovdje na Sušaku.

A zasluge, kako rekoli, nigdje. Sjedinjene države sjeverne Amerike zatvorene su nam, a iz Kanade nam javljaju, da se tamo teško dobiva posla, a oni, koji ga dobiju sretni su, ako dobiju 25—30 c. za sat, čime se jedva prehrane. Nadali smo se, da će se razviliti i povećati promet u našim lukama, kada se jednom urede odnošaji s Italijom, a kad tamo zlo i naopako! Željezničke tarife za Sušak i Rijeku razlikuju se samo za cijenu jednog kilometra u našu korist, a tko zna, kako je uređena mala sušačka luka i moderna luka na Rijeci, taj će lako pojmiti, kad mi kažemo, da će nam Rijeka oteći i ono malo prometa, što ga sada ima sušačka luka, tim lakše, što će Talijani sigurno davati kojejakve pogodnosti onima, koji se budu služili njihovom lukom.

K tom triletnom zločinu između Sušaka i Rijeke došao je sada i drugi: za vagon robe, ot-

premljen iz unutrašnjosti u Šibenik i Split, plaća se 25—30% manje, nego li za isto takav vagon, otpremljen na Sušak, ma da je Split 200 km dalje, nego li Sušak.

Što će biti posljedica svega toga? To, da će ostanjeti i sušačka luka, a to možda i ne onako, kako su opustjele ostale luke hrvatskoga primorja, naposa Senj i Bakar. A ovaj posljednji tina sve uvjete za prosperitet, kad bi se to tako zausteo, da se u ovaj kraj naš luki dovede željeznica, koja nije, u svakoj luhli, ni dva kilometra daleko od grada.

Uslijed svega toga, kao i inače uslijed krajnje nižerije, koja vlada u primorju, ako se i ne može opravdati, a ono se donekle može pojmiti politička beznačajnost, koja je zavladala u dobrom dijelu hrvatskoga primorja. Dolaze proroci, ka koješta obćavajui, a tko se utapla, taj se i za sjamku hvata! A ipak ništa ne dolazi: jedino su nas riješili vladinih povjerenika i onoga Srćan-Herzfelda, koji nam je bio došao tamo iz vaših strana.

A kako će se pamtjeti nova Rr era, ne znamo. Sudeći po nekotim pojavama, ne najbolje. Eno, prije nekoliko dana, imenovali su nam ovdje dva srednjoškolska ravnatelja, dva ovelana Srbina, jednoga radikala i jednoga pribiđevljevac, koji će ako ustreba, preći u radikale, jer mi novomienovani ravnatelji sušačke trgovačke akademije, inače predsjednik radikalnoga kluba na Sušaku, veći, da je njima svejedno Srbini radikal ili Srćin ovijer ili samostalni demokrat. Da pako nešto i Hrvatima dadu, imenovali su ravnateljinu naše pučke škole Hrvata Dalmatinca, koji je prije kojih osamst godina ostavio školu da tjera izgovornu vinom, a pošto je ta trgovina sada popustila, dalh su mu da uz to tjera i učiteljska službu. Ali morate znati, da je ipak prije toga morao proći sve faze skakavaca: orjunac, pribiđevljevac i napokon radikal.

Drugi put dalje. Primorac.

Sirom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U PETROVARADINU.

Otkrće spomen-ploče u Petrovaradinu, 13. listopada. — Proslava je Tisućgodinice obavljena u Petrovaradinu u nedjelju 11. o. m. U subotu je najveće bio sav grad illuminiran, a u nedjelju nitro, u sunčan i bistar dan, osvanulo su sve kuće okičene zastavama. U 9 sati prije podne, u prisuč velikog broja građana, održavana je spomen-ploča. Toj su svečanosti prisustvovali: izaslanstvo vojne vlasti na čelu s komandantom mjesta, gradsko zastupstvo, mjesna školska mladež s nastavnikima, daci novosadske gimnazije s direktorom i profesorima, Vukotransko društvo sa zastavom, HPD „Neveni“, Radničko društvo, Srćinski Oudruška društva „Jelečić“ i „Zora“, Obrtniko društvo iz Novog Sada i dr. Nakon pripadnog govora predsjednika uprave vić. g. o. Mislina, gvardijana, bila je ploča otkrivena i predana na življenje z gradonačelniku Romiću, koji se za tom povjerenju zavelio kratkim i korisnim riječima. Poslije svečane službe božje i zabavnice krenula je hipozantna povorka uz svučničku glazbu u sastojnicu „Frankopora“, gdje je bila svećana akademija. Navede je bila amnimska zabava, koja je u mortalnom i materijalnom pogledu posveću zadovoljila.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U ERDUTU.

Sokolska vježba. — Gosti iz okolice. Erdut, 13. listopada. — U nedjelju 11. o. m. proslavljena je u Erdutu na svečan način Tisućgodinica hrvatskog kraljevstva. Proslava su prisustvovali i mnogi gosti iz okolice, hrvatski Školci i Sokolice iz Duffa, vatrogasci iz Duffa te vatrogasna glazba iz Srvatske. Poslije svečane službe božje držao je mjesti župnik g. Ljubi Čongić govor o značenju proslave. Posudno je bila pučka svečanost sa sokolskom ljubnom vježbom, a najveće predstava izrečena „Na Dvanskom polju“, koja su s mnogo ljubavi i zanosu izveli srćinski mnaši i dječaci.

PAD CIJENA ZEMALJSKIM PROIZVODIMA.

Novotie sefaka u Posavini. Račinovci, 13. listopada. — Ovdje se kod nas na sein rad, sijenje i pšenicu usgradio, kukuruz beremo. Berba je kukuruz povoljna, Odbacuje 20—25 u po jutru. Cijena mu u Brežbon na mliječ 50—60 dinara a žito je cijena 225—230 dinara, a zobi 125—130 dinara. Niske cijene, da ne mogu biti više. Marva također pada, svime i govoda, noće se nam svi naši seljački proizvođi noravo strasno pakt u cijeni, dođim ono što mi trebamo (traba, dalmatske stvari, gosce, darsko oruđe i dr.) stoj na cijeni ko i prije. Tako eto naša vlada seljačke demokracije uzima u zaštita seljačke interese. Potraie li ovako loš vrbno, desia će nas tržiti Brazilja.

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U SUHOPOLJU.

Ist jedan školci Kluenovo izborne geometrije. Suhopolje, 13. listopada. — Očekujući ubiti u Suhopolju nisu još provedeni. Čeka se, dok vlada odredi radničke osjećoke županija u pribiđevljevac i ispravni sa općini Suhopolje. Ovdje također imamo školci Kluenovo izborne pragmatike. Sela je jasnošto radikalno-progresivno i poznata pod kodar Grobišno mlie. To bude to više „slavonodoljnih“ u općinskom odбору u Suhopolju, trzaju sa od hvalovarsko-krievčevske županije, daju mo 3 odbornika i pribiđevlja za upravno općini Suhopolje, protiv vođe suhopoljskih općinara. Str će na ovo radničevski ministri?

DVJE. PROVALNE KRADE U VIROVITICI.

Pokradan zlatina i nakli. — Prvata u krojačtu trgovini. Virovitica, 13. listopada. — Prošle je nedjelje izvršena provala u kuću župara Hermana Huklitskog, mi stariji oćinari, kralj talijanske monje, u vrijeme dok se imar sa suprugom je šogorom droni Ošim Pijeporova, ličnikom iz Njevačke, u njegovom sotragom, nalazio na berbi u vinogradu. Lopov je provalio u kuću kroz prozor spomocno te odnio razne zlatine i nakli u briliantima, vlasništvo supruge dra Pijepora, u vr. od 23000 dinara, to srebrni jedaci pribor Sumara Heikina, vr. 2500 dinara. O samajžen je i ubijen ženovar sluga Ilija Rebić, ali o krado uporno poriče. — Istu noć je provaljeno kroz zid u trgovinu krojača Hermana Strengera a Kolodvorski mlie. Ukradeno je nekoliko zlatnih oćetila, brošura, zlatni kupat i nešto srebrna, sve u vrijednosti od 4300 dinara. Za lopovima se volli energična potraga od strane redarstva i ošćinstva.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

— Dr Prend Radovčić, odvjetnik u Mitrovici, imenovan je kr. javnim bilježnikom u Rumi. (On je bio vćda zemljoradnika u Srijem i neki dan je prošao u radikale.)

— U Vinkovcima se 17. o. m. zbor radikala. Dolaze narodo, zastupnici dr Janjić i Bižuglavac.

— Je zemaljske kazionice u Mitrovici pobijega su ovih dana četiri rođbaća: Trivan Trivaljević, nabavnik iz Mitrovice (osuđen na 5 godina teške tamnice), Viktor Jelić, Šuler iz Vrbana (3 i pol god.) i Jovan Mitićević iz Vel. Remete (5 god.) i Milan Živković iz Adstevca.

— U Požegi se sredinom studenog o. g. ovari besplatan tečaj za neimane. Prilave kod gradskih poduzetstva do 1. studenog.

«Počela hrvatske stenografije». U doba, kad stenografija sve više osvaja teren i pomalo potiskuje obično pismo, stenografska jedna knjiga nije svakidašnja novost i našem književnom i trgovačkom svijetu. Pogotovo, ako je knjiga stručno dotjerana i tehnički bez prigovora izdana kao što su netom izšla: «Počela hrvatske stenografije», II. izdanje. Knjiga ova obuhvata redom izražavanje vokala i pojedine konsomantske skupine, a dodano joj je i kraćenje rečenica. Za trgovačke i industrijske krugove, koji su naročito upućeni na diktiranje pisama, ova će «Počela» dobro doći i zbog toga što sadržavaju svaki dan izraze i napose trgovačke pokrate. Zgodnim rasporedom lekcija omogućeno je ambicioznim inteligentima i izvan škole da se u razmjerno kratkom vremenu upute u tajne stenografije i da postignu brzinu od 60 riječi u minuti. Cijena je knjizi 40 dinara, a dobiva se kod pisca profesora g. Ivana Žilica, Pejačevićeva ulica 52 i kod «Hrvatskog štamparskog Zavoda» u Osijeku.

Priznanje gđi Kralj od «Hrvatske Metropole». Kod preselnećne kazališne predstave «Madame Pompadour» dobila je gđa Matilda Kralj, koja je bila nastupila u glavnoj ulozi prekrasan vijenac s velikom hrvatskom trobojnicom od uredništva zagrebačkog časopisa «Hrvatska Metropole» u znak priznanja kao vršnoj imateljici i rođenoj Zagrepčanki.

Osječka pjevačka društva u proslavi u Zagrebu. Na proslavu Tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva i 50-godišnjice Saveza hrvatskih pjevačkih društava, koja će se održati u Zagrebu u nedjelju 25. o. m., polaze iz Osijeka korporativno HPD «Kuhač» i «Lipa» (s društvenim zastavama). Ostala će mjesna pjevačka društva izaslati na proslavu deputacije. «Lipa» polazi u petak, a «Kuhač» u subotu 24. o. m., naveče. Vraćaju se iz Zagreba u ponedjeljak.

Nagrade čitateljicama «Hrvatskog lista». Nagrade Laboratorija Adeline Patti čitateljicama «Hrvatskog lista» dostavit će se sutra (u Osijeku) po raznašačima «Hrvatskog lista».

Novo društvo u Osijeku. Sinoć je u Osijeku osnovana podružnica Hrvatskog planinarskog društva. Privremeni se odbor konstituirao ovako: Predsjednik: g. dr K. Firingner, tajnik: Dragutin Malivuk, blagajnik: Stjepan Zvingl, odbornici: gđica Nada Bosutić i g. Slavko Dikičić, Nadzorni odbor g. Laslović, g. Zdenko Novak i Ivo Flod. Upiši članova kod g. dra Firingnera (Aleksandrova ulica 12) i g. Zvingla (Hrvatska Dionička tiskara).

«Novo sunce» potamnilo. «Novo sunce», organ Psihičkog društva u Osijeku, prestalo je izlaziti. Društvo nema sredstava za daljnje izdavanje.

Naši pokojnici. Za vrijeme od 3. do 17. o. m. umri su u gradu Osijeku: 1. Otibila Bošnjaković, 60 god. stara, supruga tramvajskog konduktora, Sirohićina 4; 2. Josko Loinčević, 89 god. star, kćelac Ružina ul. 7; 3. Antun Jožić, 78 god. star, brlički majstor, Nova ul. 66; 4. Branko Nubiš, 9 mjes. st., dijete nadničara, Baraka 4; 5. Julka Kubič, 81 god. stara, posebnica, Splavarska 48; 6. Barbara Vaš, 81 god. stara, kućanica, Strossmayerova 80; 7. Josip Čurčić, 9 mjes. st., dijete zidara, Splavarska 1; 8. Dražen Podlošnik, 3 god. st., dijete slastičara, Ružina 67; 9. Ignjo Spizaro, 66 god. star, posebnik, Gundulićeva 1; 10. Isidor Ekenkazi, 35 god. star, trgovac, Kuhačeva 29; 11. Stefanija Hajdenek, 59 god. stara, supruga bankovnog činovnika, Zrljenec 5; 12. Božidar Pavlović, 1 i pol god. staro, dijete trg. pomoćnika, Industrijska ul. 2; 13. Terezija Bačić, 60 g. star, kućanica, Gundulićeva 164; 14. Katarina Lehmann, 90 god. stara, posebnica, baraka br. 4; 15. Ivan Laki, 2 m. staro dijete nadničara, Krčevina; 16. Jula Sonnenfeld, 67 god. stara, privatnica, Krstova br. 37; 17. Saveta Terkš, 83 god. stara, ratarka, Mišića br. 53; 18. Ilona Boder, 6 m. staro dijete radnika, Ciglarška br. 9; 19. Lazar Popović, 56 god. star, gradski redar, Hutterlova ul. — Od ovih su umrli: od sušice mlada 3, erbarske sredi 2, crvenešne katara 2, starosti 2, kazi 2, otrovanja 1, grčeva 1, opeklima 1, upale bubrega 1, tuberkulozne upale mozgovne ome 1, raka 1 i grčeva u crijevima 1.

Pečeno kestjenje. Počela je sezona pečenog kestjenja. Cijena mu je 6 dinara litra. Kvaliteta mu nije osobita. Skup je.

Budilice u velikom izboru. Drag. Heger i brat, Osijek I., Kapucinska 4, 4965-50

Postupak kod suda za stanove. Kod suda su za stanove uvedene izvjesne promjene u postupku, koje pospješuju i olakšavaju uređivanje. Tako se stranke prije rasprave preslušavaju po referencama suda, naročito ako su im molbe nepotpune. Mnogi zaborave navesti broj i doba članova obitelji, visinu najamnine i t. d., što se kod preslušavanja ispravi i popuni.

Koncert «Lipe». Preksinoć je «Lipa» privedla uspjeli koncert. Pjevački premida ih ima dosta novih, dobro su uvježbani, te su teške moderne skladbe vrlo dobro izvedene. Svakako važno u prvom redu pohvaliti njihovog savjesnog i požrtvovnog zborovodu g. J. Kamnikara. Koncert je otvorio društveni predsjednik g. dr Heffer kratkim gorom pozdravivši zaslužne članove «Lipe», a prisutnima, zasluženim predsjedniku g. Franji Sudareviću, zborovodi g. Josipu Kamnikaru, g. Jakobu Weissu predao je zaslužne diplome, na čemu su se ovi zahvalili, obećavši i dalje to naše miljenče «Lipu» njegovati i podpirati. Posjet nije bio osobit, što se može pripisati zaključku izložbe i pučkoj zabavi. Nađamo se, da će nam «Lipaši» osvjeltiti lice pri natjecanju u Zagrebu.

Činovnik s devetero djece. Prekjučer, u nedjelju za vrijeme službe božije, apelirao je g. župnik Pavić s propovjedaonicu na vjernike, da priteknu u pomoć jednom činovniku iz Gornjeg grada, koji ima devetero djece, a pored njih mora da uzdržava ženu, sebe i ostarjelu majku. Porodica se nalazi u vrlo teškim prilikama. Plaća ne hvata ni za hranu. (Samo za zautrak treba dvanaest prilozii svaki dan ili cio jedan kph.). Dobrovoljni prilozii u novcu, robii i živežini namirnicama neka se šalju u župni dvor u Gornjem gradu.

Povišenje vodovodne pristojbe. Gradsko je poglavarstvo (br. 6074, od 16. o. m.) izdalo ovaj oglas: Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo u Osijeku gornjem gradu kao koncesionar za dravski vodovod obvezan je sada na podavanje vode iz tog vodovoda dnevno od 5 sati jetri, odnosno 6 sati zimi u jutro do 9 sati na večer. Prema želji konzumenta i iz obzira javne sigurnosti spremno je društvo da dnevno vrijeme za podavanje vode iz vodovoda produži do 11 sati na večer svaki dan uz naknadu više troška od 1 Din 46 p. po izljevu mjesečno ili godišnje 17 Din 50 p. a za parne kotlove i motore kod kojih se računa pristojba za svaku konjsku silu kao izljev. kroz osam sati rada, a za dulji rad srazmjerna povlička po vremenu. Pozivlju se zainteresirati, da možebitne prigovore protiv toga projekta prijave grad. poglavarstvu pismeno ili usmeno u zapisnik za 8 dana t. j. do 23. listopada 1925.

Nabava motora za vodovod gimnazije. Grad, je poglavarstvo raspisalo za 22. o. m., u 9 sati do podne, pismenu jeftinijetu raspravu za dobavu i ugradbu ležećeg plinskog motora od 4 HP u zgradi velike gimnazije za crpljenje vode, za ukupno proračunatu svotu od 35.000 dinara. (Informacije u gradskom građevnom uredu soba broj 5.)

Danas pismo veče u svestištu Grad. Prazan stan u gradskoj novogradnji. U gradskoj novogradnji na uglu Vukovarske ceste i Beogradske ulice iznajmljuje se u I. katu stan od 3 sobe s nusprostorijama. Poblize kod gradskog gospodarskog odsjeka, soba broj 12.

Dražba binarske pumpe. U utorak 20. o. m. u 9 sati do podne prodavat će se putem javne dražbe stara binarska pumpa u zgradi počke škole u Donjem gradu. (Uvjeti se mogu vidjeti kod gradskog građevnog uredu soba broj 5.)

Uređenje automatske benzinske stanice. G. Miro Extinger zamolio je od gradskog poglavarstva dozvolu za uređenje automatske benzinske stanice u Desetićinoj ul. br. 17. Povjerenstvena će se rasprava provesti na licu mjestu 21. o. m. u 8.30 sati prije podne.

Pisači stroj sistema «Adler» traži se za iznajmljiti. Ponude u upravi «Hrv. lista» pod broj 1925-1

Traže se nasljednici božije baštine. U Americi je ove godine umro Njč Yuki i čiji sinovi, Elio i Vuk, i čiji nasljednici znatniju svotu novca. Ispravno ime i prezime pokoinika bit će vjerojatno Ilija Jukić ili Gukić. Dosada nije uspjelo pronaći nasljednika pokoinika, pa se nasljednici pozivlju, da se radi daljih uputa obrate na Iseljenički Komisarjat u Zagrebu, Kamenita ulica broj 15 (broj akta 21.154).

Lijepa nagrada čitateljicama «Hrvatskog lista». Sedamdeset i pet dana (40 iz grada Osijeka a 35 iz provincije) koje pošalju upravi «Hrv. lista» do 8. studenoga o. g. 25 (dvadeset i pet) odrezaka I. i. glava s datumom «Hrvatskog lista» od mjeseca listopada o. g. dobit će u sretnom slučaju od oglašivača našeg lista: «Laboratorij Adeline Patti» — franško po jedan (1) flacon «Visagine Adeline Patti». Odrasli od pojedine osobe moraju nositi redom štampu našeg lista od listopada. Svi pripisani ili domesni odrasli žrtjebać će se 8. studenoga prije podne u upravi «Hrv. lista» i to posebno za Osijek i provinciju.

REDARSTVENE VIJESTI
Sudar kola i auta na dravskom mostu. U nedjelju 18. o. m. oko 7 sati noćno našeto je na dravskom mostu naš automobili na kola Janosa Parkasa, ratara iz Beije, koji su vozilo sa svojim maškom Juljanom u Osijek. Sudar se dogodilo na srednjem mostu. Kola su se popalila i paleli se brzo, pri čemu je nekko koluša rudi, a zidarac iz Osijeka Parkasa i njegovu mater iz kola. Parkas je pri padu prebio desnu nogu u koljeno, a Juljana zadobila lakšu ozljedu na lijevoj podkoljenici. Ostavljeni su u kućnoj njezi. Za sotozmu, koji je bio toliko droviti da je nastavio put prema Beije. Kao da se nije ništa dogodilo, određena je potraga i podnešeta prijava dravskom odvjetništvu.

Dijete pod konjskim kopitima. U nedjelju 18. o. m. oko 10 sati prije podne našeto su konji s kolima koluša Ivana Parkasa pred kućom br. 36 u Zupaniškoj ulici na 7-godišnjem dječeviću Anici Jurčić. Kćerku Anđele Jurčić iz Gundulićeve ulice. Dijete je pri padu zadobilo na desnoj butni lakšu ozljedu, koja ne može od konjskog kopita. Redarstvo je protiv nepozornog koluša podložilo prijavu sudu.

Osavio supruga. Redarstvo potražuje Kazimira Grzića, 26 god. starog, nadničara iz Osijeka, jer je 16. o. m. pobjezao od kuće i ostavio suprugu Cesarinu bez osolbe.

Nadana je iznajmljiva, mala, na ime Sove Despotovića, zaht. cma novčarica z 5275 Din.
Vodostaj rijeke Drave bio je 18. i 19. o. m. 115 cm iznad normale.
Gradski želudac. Jučer je u gradskoj kmetnici zaklano 14 komada mesa: 7 junadi, 5 krava, 1 bik i 1 vol.

Društvene vijesti.
Iz «Zrinskoga». Pozivlju se pjevači, da izvole doći danas točno u 8 sati na večer na putem u Jazovnu školu. — Predsjednik.
Fanlara «Hrv. sokola». Svi dosad prijavljeni članovi za fanluru Hrv. sokola imaju sastanak u srijedu u 8 sati na večer u sokolarni.
Poziv na glavni skupštini Hrvatskog planinarskog društva. Pozivlju se svi članovi novosustavne podružnice Hrvatskog planinarskog društva (HPD) u Osijeku da dođu na glavnu skupštinu, koja će se održati u subotu 7. studenoga o. g. u 6.30 posredne u zrestionici Truckenbrod u Ružini ulici. Dnevni red: 1. Pozdrav privremenog predsjednika; 2. Branje redovitog odbora; 3. Izvješće. — U Osijeku, 19. studenog 1925. Privremeni odbor: Predsjednik: Dr K. Firingner s. r. Tajnik: D. Malivuk s. r.

Naše kazalište.
MADAME POMPADOUR.
Cinematik je, da su operete svake godine lošije i pliće, a «Madame Pompadour» čini dojam, kao da je komponovana godine 1930. A i libreto napravljen su se očito, kako bi tekst načiniti što dosadnijim. Leo Fall, kompozitor ove operete, radio je zacijelo na tom, kako bi putem operete popularizirao skladbu Richarda Straussa, Breta i drugih velikih muzičara, misleć valjda da je bolje ako publika čiea ovih upozna putem operete, nego nikako.

Već prije tri godine čuli smo u Osijeku ovu operetu, a sada ju je kazalište opet iznijelo za volju nove subrete.

IZVJEŠTAJ METEOROLOŠKE STANICE U OSIJEJU.

18.—19. listopada.	21 sat	7 sati	14 sati
tlak uzduha	749.7	750.1	747.9
Temperatura po Celsiusu	9.8	7.8	18.4
Vlaga uzduha %	83	92	83
Naoblaka (0—10)	8	1	10
Vjetar (jakost 0—12)	SE 1	SW 1	SW 5
Oborine za 24 sata = 0 mm.			

Prognoza:
Danas (20. listopada) će vrijeme i dalje ostati nestalno, promjenljivo no toplo.

Dame!

Ne zaboravite da Vaša ljepota ovisi o svježini Vašeg teinta, koju ćete postići samo uporabom mlijeka za lice «VISAGINE ADELINA PATTI» Flacon 30 Din.
LABORATOIRE ADELINA PATTI PARIS. — Glavno stovarište za Jugoslaviju ZAGREB, Bajeva ul. 8.
Dobiva se kod «Moderna» Drogerija i Parfumerija Osijek Kapucinska ulica broj 14.

Veliko slavlje u Delnicama.

Proslava 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva, 100-godišnjice podignuća današnje crkve i 50-godišnjice »Čitaonica«. — Govor veleč. Bujana.

(Posebni izvještaj »H. L.«.)

Delnice, 14. prosinca. Kako su do sada druga mjesta, tako je odbor u Delnicama odlučio proslaviti hiljadugodišnjicu hrvatskog kraljevstva na dan 13. prosinca 1925. Ove je godine i stotinu godina, da je stara crkva preseljena na današnje mjesto — pa je time crkveni odbor spolio i proslavu stogodišnjice svoje crkve s proslavom hiljadu-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva.

*Zadnjih nekoliko decenija izniklo je iz mjesta Delnice i svećenika i predstojnika i sudaca — mnogo umno-sposobnih trudbenika, a sve je to iz delničke Čitaonice, kojoj je isto tako ove godine — pedeset godina — radnog otpusta, pa je odbor te Čitaonice spolio svoju proslavu s hiljadugodišnjicom, stogodišnjicom i sa svojim otpankom, jer je u Delnicama i seljački i obrtni i činovnički status — društveno slovan, politički snosljiv, a čisti-vošćen nenadkrhljiv.

Proslava obavljena je 13. prosinca sa sljedećim programom:

1. Zajednička misa u 10 sati do podne;
2. Govor o značenju čitaonice, sto i hiljadugodišnjice u Čitaonici u 11 i pol sati;
3. Popodne u 3 sata vježbe »Hrvatskog sokola»;

4. Na večer predstava mjesne omladine »Na Duvanjskom polju«. — Zabava i ples.

Misa je započela u 10 sati s tri svećenika, a poslije evanđelja pojavio se na provjedaonici mjesni župnik g. August Bujana, sa sljedećim od prilike riječima:

»Zapala me časna zadaća, da vam — moji župljani, rastumačim, kako je došlo do toga, da smo sve tri slave spojili i da vam protumačim stogodišnjicu ove crkve, u kojoj smo se sakupili i pedesetogodišnjicu naše čitaonice, a o hiljadugodišnjici hrvatskoga kraljevstva-lako će mi biti, jer ovu slavu slavimo već malo kasno, pa vam je nielo značenje iz proslava drugih mjesta poznato. Otkad je 925. na Duvanjskom polju okrinjen prvim hrvatskim kraljem i prvom hrvatskom krunom — Tomislav, prohujale su nad glavama hrvatskog naroda razne bure, ustali su na nj, da ga utamene mnogi narodi, mnoga plemena, da ga poćeljepaju, slome, pa i unište — nijesu ali uspjeli oteći mu grudu, na kojoj se mučio za koru ljubeba, a baš u našem Gorskom Kotaru ni politički ga nijesu mogli slomiti. Znače Kluken Hedervary. — Po-

znata vam je povijest Zrinskih i Frankopana, kojima je bilo »dulce et decorum pro patria morie — razumijete spomenik bana Jelačića u Zagrebu kako s izvučenim mačem gleda prema Ugarskoj, Pretrpili smo i Austriju i Ungariju i svjetski rat, jer smo bili uvijek ponosni imenom svojim. Ova crkva, iz koje vam sad govorim ima svoju stogodišnjicu, a onda je bio župnikom Nikola Car. Mnogim molbama njegovim odazvali su se tadašnji njegovi župljani — pa su svi zajedno sagradili ovaj dom, a ovo vis-a-vis i školu — kuću u kojoj je danas općinsko poglavarstvo, a gdje su prve početke uzgajali primili svi sada već pokojni — ali domaći i učitelji i predstojnici i svetci i župnici i L. d.

Naša čitaonica danas slavi svoju pedesetogodišnjicu — odličnim značenjem.

Baš iz te čitaonice razvio se promet, koji drži i hrani naš radni narod, u toj je čitaonici stvoreno i potaknuto, da je mnogi od vas pošao dalje od Delnica, da sad evo u Delnicama imate tri plance, imate dvije štredionice, a trgovina i gostionica ni broja se neza, — Jednom riječju imate kod kuće sve, što vam treba, tako da vas niti jedna životna potreba ne zabrinjuje izvan kuće.

Za moje vrijeme čuo sam propagatora, da se ovaj liram božji pretvori u magazin (komunjal), čuo sam agitaciju za Orjunu i druge političke prilike i neprilike, kojima je znala dolična odgovarati naša čitaonica. Iz Gorskog Kotara potiče dr Kvačernik (iz Drage-opčine, Brod Moravice) — iz Gorskog Kotara potiče dr Rački (iz Fužina) — pa poznato vam je kako se sedam gradova odmla gdje se rodio Homer, tako su ta dva velikana isto velika svoga mjesta i naroda svoja. Svako dobro djelo ima uspjeha svoja, kad ima i blagoslova božjega, što vam kod današnje proslave želi vaš srceem vam odani župnik.

Po svršetku mise pošao se u Čitaonicu gdje je zaključeno prisnosima osamovati »Narodni dom«, pa će imaćnjii u tu svrhu dati po 1000 dinara, a zem. zajednica daje zemljište badava, i sumu za gradnju. Tom je zgodom gđica Darinka Čop deklamovala pjesmu pjesnika i odvjetnika u Delnicama dra Krunica.

Popodne je bila vježba Hrvatskog sokola, a navečer predstava »Na Duvanjskom polju«. Sve je izvedeno, kako Gorani umiju, kad se zauzmu.

Marija Gašparac.

Pedagozi sruju, a mlada srca određuju.

Učenik u Parisu i crni bubikopi u Americi. — »Ne reci joj, da sam ti ja poslao adresu«.

Francuzi: i američki pedagozi — tako piše u »Cris de Paris« — došli prije nekog vremena do zamašne ideje, da među francuskom i američkom mladeži potaknu na međunarodne veze, sa što češćim izmjenjivanjem misli u pismima. Uopće nema boljeg sredstva od toga, da se mlada srca zainteresira za međunarodnu solidarnost i da ih se najkraćim putem uputi u običaje i način mišljenja ostalih zemalja, čime se olaksava osobito učeno stranih jezika.

Zamisao je pedagoga bila dobra, ali je izmjenne pisma toliko zabrinula francuske i američke stroge cenzore, jer je dopisivanje skrenulo na drugi smjer, nego su to dobroćudni pedagozi mislili. Čini se, da je učenicima postalo prebanalno uvijek se služiti običnim školskim frazama i pitanjima: »Kako ti ide? Kako bratu, tetki i t. d.« — Mišda su srca skrenula tamo, kamo pedagozi nisu željeli: pošla su u zabranjeni vrt. Prijatelj je počeo nitati prijatelja o lijepim djevicama i moliti za pripisanje dražesnih slika. adresa i t. d. kako bi se u to dopisivanje uvukao i krasni mladi spol. Otada je čežnja za pisanjem postala sve veća, tako te su učitelji novog i starog svjetla vidjeli ngružen moral. Na jednoj je od pariskih gimnazija otkriveno i otvoreno pismo, koje je u slaboj francuskoj glasillo:

— Hvala ti na obavijesti adrese lijepe djevojke. Na molbu ti odgovaram sljedeće: Djevojka, koja mi se ovdje najviše dopada, zove se Marjeta

R. ti navada cijelu adresu. Crnočka je s crnim bubikopom. Stara je 15 godina i vilinski izgleda. Ako joj pišeš, ne reci joj, da sam ti ja poslao adresu. Imam i njenu sliku, ali ti moram ipak zadržati za sebe. Ako ču moći, priskrbiti ću si još jednu i tu ti onda poslati. . .

Je li to tako strašno? Općenito se pita i misli: pa što će započeti mladići, koji živi u Parisu s lijepom djevojkom u Americi. Na svakl mu način ne bi preostalo drugo, nego da za ljetnih ferija prebrodi veliko Ententino jezero (ocean), pa da se osobno upozna s ljepoticom crnog bubikopa i crnili dubokih očiju, Čudnovato — pa to je, moglo bitl za pedagoge samo utješljivo, — jer u svakom slučaju ostaje to nekim samoprilegorom, kojim će malj Yankee iz naklonosti prema nenocanom prijatelju na Seini poštono dijeliti svoju ljubav i k tomu pripadajuće slike. . .

STEZNICI po mjeri iz la franc. materijala po najnovijim fazonama.

Veliki izbor gotovih steznika, pojasa, prslučica itd. Čista i modernizirajuća steznika uz umjerene cijene. Dvorana steznika, Ema Berger. Nasljed. Osnjek 1, Trg Kralja Petra 12. I. kat.

1932-2

Svašnice iz SHS.

Kriomčarenje ne prestaje.

Zakopana roba pod noćnom.

Čini se, da se u Mariboru bilo u trije vrlo razgranatoj kriomčarskoj organizaciji. Financijali su organizaciji u stanu odovice Berie Bika 140 ke saharina i orokriomčarske šibice. Osim toga je pronađen i nekt. Vinar, pošaljica kriomčara, koji je pravodobno sa svojim šibicama iskušao. Veli se, da željezničari kriomčare s roblom iz Austrije. Oni zakopaju robu pod noćnu tepedaru i kad te prečala pregledba opet iskapaju, da je prednja noćma, koji robu odnose i dalje potajno prodaju.

Misteriozan slučaj smrti u Ljubljani.

Liječnička konstatacija i sumnja.

Prilično je senzacija izazvala u Ljubljani naša smrt posjednika Ivana Sirokca, koji je prije nekoliko dana nađen hrati svoje posjede, na no odjeven, nriay i sa tanjom na glavi. Njegova je supruga kriomčarska dana trije noćma izšla iz spavaće sobe, a kad se nakon četiri sata vratila našla ga je mrtva. Liječnik je ustanovio da je smrt nastupila uslijed srčane kapi, ali je iak državno odvjetništvo zatražilo da se izvrši razrada Misterioznog čimenače sestire Sirokove Mame, koja je nestala has toga dana umiel u sivar roku samota.

Tri ljudske žrtve zbog strasti žene.

Onda.

Hred vječnim se prvostopenim sudom vodila omla dana interesantna rasprava Vidosava Miljkovića, najljepša žena u cijeloj okolici bila je srazsvetana žena i ljubavkala s ciljeln selom. Konačno zavoli sveta svoja mođa, mladica Vučka Obradovića. Dotle joj je muž bio svršisan, a otad joj je bio čak na smertni. Stoga se dogovore da na misku i kako je ubistvo podupirala i micia mati Mileva, ratne seljaka Nedeljka Gavrilovića, koji je iz puške ubio svoju lijepe Vide. Zadržanija je sve otkrila i prokličer se o tom vodila rasprava, na koju je bilo nozvano 26 svjedoka, među njima tridesetak Vidinih bivših ljubavnika. Nakon provedene rasprave izrečena je presuda. Na smrt su osudeni Nedeljko Gavrilović izvršilac djela i Vučko Obradović, glavni saučesnik. Na 20 godina robila osudena je Vidosava, žena pokojnog Mijovana, i Mileva, Vidosavina majka. Otpušteni su saslušali presudu bliedji i šaljivci, a publika uzvikima: »Želio pravdati živo smrt«.

Teške posljedice nepažnje.

Potreban je van se napuati.

Dnead smo znali za željezničko pravilo: »Opasno je van se napuati«. Ali to ne stoji uvijek već je najgori slučaj na obližnjoj stanici Aleksandrovo. Osobni vlak za Bečkerek već je bio krenuo, kad je stigao signal da doznati vlak sa suprotne strane. Jedni od putnika slučajno otvorili prozor nagne se, i spazl kako željezničari slučajno očuju maše sastavom da zaustavi vlak, ali vlačkovači, međutim nije mogao više da opazi signal. Pribitni putnici, svjesno nesreće, koji idu u svijet svoje putnika, opah iz revolvera u lokomotiva, koja je bila odmla do njegova vagnosa, na što vlačkovači odmah zaustavi voz. Kad se sastavilo kakva je katastrofa prucila pomicima, pridružene su tonje, ovačice spasilicu tolikih života, a pletno pokrmita istraga zbog ove fatalne nepažnje.

Teška nesreća na Savi.

Utopio se jedan mornar.

U neposrednoj blizini savskog mosta, uz mjesto gdje se nalaze usičeni Stepovi Brodarskog Špiškuta u Brozgradu, utopio se 15. o. ml. Vinko Rač, mornar na lodi »Nemara«. Na jednom mišom žanica otisnuli su se oko 16 sati prije podne sa savskog krstanista: Marjan Savić, karanica lađe »Nemara«, Ilijo Horvat, Franjo Marčič i Vinko Rač, mornari na istoj lađi, u namjeri da se prevoze na protivnu stranu rijeke, gdje se nalazio plivni park društva »Nemara«. Kada je čamac stigao do Stepova Brodarskog Špiškuta iznenada je zahvaćen maticom i usklošten iznad dva šlepa. Položaj putnika bio je kritičan. Posljednja snaga upotreblila se da izbjegnemo odljednoj smrti. Ali svi naopri ostali su ozaludni. Voda je počela da hlad preko prednje djela čamca i ovaj je postepeno tonuo. U posljednjem trenutku kapetan i mornari skočili su u vodu vječiti:

— U pomoć! . . . U pomoć!

Zapomaganje učinili su na »Rački i tada je odmah pomom parom zaplovila i pomoć nistovnicima, koji su se teškom mukom borili sa maticom rijeke, držeći se za ledina bana, koji je visio sa šlepa u vodi. Ali nije niže bio je lađa priploila, Vinko Rač izdala je shaga i voda ga navela pod šlepeve. Ostali trojica uspjeli su mornari sa »Račke« da izvuku iz vode i spasa. Premrti, oni su se jedva dizali na nogama. Borba sa rijekom bila ih je potpuno iscrpila. Prezentni se u bolnicu.

Širom Slavonije.

PROSLAVA TISUĆGODIŠNICE U KUTJEVO.

Kutjevo, 20. listopada. — U nedjelju 18. o. mi proslavljen je milenij hrvatskog kraljevstva i ovdje u Kutjevu na osobito svečan način. Na ovom istom mjestu gdje je prije 800 godina stajala kutjevačka župna crkva, podignuta je kapela Majke Božje i prekršten je, na dan proslave hrvatskog kraljevstva obavljeno misao i posvećenje iste se spomen-kapele. Inicijativom je proslave odbor na čelu s g. Badovincom, ličkarinom, koji je darovao svotu za kapelu u pravim imenom Tomislava. Svečano je povetci obavio poštari otat i župnik s. Teodor Kraljević uz asistenciju donatke župnika s. Partaša. Proslavi je prisustvovalo mnoštvo naroda iz Kutjeva i svih okolnih sela. Sadržavalo je kutjevačko vatrogasno društvo, župnik je Partaš održao propovijed, a na svršetku službe božje spomen-slovo o značenju krunisanja kralja Tomislava. Na kapele je postavljena spomen-ploča od mramora s ulesanjanom: »925.—1925.«. Popodno je bila predstava igračka na »Dvovječnom polju« u gostionici Lester, a najveće zabava s plesom. Kod izvodnje predstave moraju se spomenuti gospođice Mile, koje su svoje igrice krasno izvele. Na večernjoj zabavi držalo se mnogo zanimljivih igara u smislu svježnosti i prolavle toga rističkog dana. I Bogu je bilo milo, jer je dan bio prekrasan.

KOMUNALNA POLITIKA U VEL. KOPANIC.

Radikali uzurpirali vlast u općini. Vel. Kapanica, 20. listopada. — Općinsko se sazupništvo u Vel. Kapanici sastoji iz radikala, koji su na protuzakonit način došli do većine. To je sazupništvo svotvremeno bilo raspusteno, ali su ti isti ljudi kasnije, kad im se pružila prilika, zahvatili ponovno vlast bez novih izbora i nastali u općini, na čelu s načelnikom Trepišćem. Prodv ovaj protuzakonitog čina i uzurpiranja vlasti prihvatila se osvojena većina općinara izravno na ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova. Sad, kako čujemo, stvar je kod ministarstva davno riješena, ali ministarstvo riješenje nikako ne stiče. Ne znamo gdje su zadržani, kod kojih li županića. Ali će ono svjedeno doći!

SAMOUBISTVO UDOVCA U MARTINCIMA.

Iz žalosti za ženom i djetetom. Ruma, 20. listopada. — Jučer je u noći zagrebački brat vlak pregazio i usmratio Raša Maričkog, mladog i vjetrodnog seljaka iz Martincica. Nusređa se dogodila na samoj martinčkoj stanici, kad je vlak izlazio iz stanice. Kako je Marički dospio pod lokomotivu ne može se ustanoviti, jer nikoga u blizini nije bilo. Općenito se misli, da se sam bacio pod lokomotivu u samoubistvenoj nakani, jer je često govorio, da će se ubiti, pošto nije mogao da preživi mladu ženu s djetetom, koji nedavno umriše.

RAZNO IZ BRODA.

Kazališna družba. — Sava raste. — Provala. Brodu, 20. listopada. — U Brodu je pred par dana gostovala poznata kazališna družba, u kojoj su bila i g. z. Grund (član zagrebačkog kazališta) i Đuro Truhović (član osječkog kazališta). Jedino samo je nastup ove družbe pružio umjetnički utjak, dok ostali, valda izmored od outa, ne dadeše ono što smo od njih očekivali. — Od jučer u noći pada kod nas dosta hladna jesenska kiša. Posao, koji je inače slab, zasnoo je od kiše. — Sava raste uzgo i te poradi toga što je ovih dana u našem kraju pao snjež. naročito u Bosni. Čita se sa okolnih brda zabiljebla. — Kako je izvješeno, izvršena je u nedjelju u noći velika provala krada u blizini pomoćne trgovine Brdarčić i Dittrečih. Izlozi se nalaze u veži i zahvatari se giterijama. Bit će, da je to počinilo dobro uređeno otička, koja još nije uhvaćena.

VELIKI POŽAR KUDIJELJE KOD MITROVICE.

Steta od 350.000 Din. — Palež. Mitrovica, 20. listopada. — Na stajalištu Mitrovičkoga železnice i Padmeza izgorjelo je prošle nedjelje 44 vagona kudijele, vlasništvo općinskog blagajnika iz Rivice i jednog seljaka iz Satriceva. Požar je bio ozroman, izgorjela se kudijela čijom na 350.000 dinara vlasnici drže, da im je požar podnositelj iz osvine, sa vlasti u isti pravcu vode izvide.

KRATKE VIJESTI.

u ZAGREB, 21. listopada. Za šeta poreskog ureda u N. Gradskoj postavljen je Paia Pajić II. 2 grup. — U Voljci je Kovančić zavladao općinomja Skrlota. U selo je izlazan raskušitelj iz Pankere. — Direktor podružnice Zadrške banke u Dakovu g. Janko Padgorščak premešten je centrali u Ljubljano. Na njegovo je mjesto došao g. Stjepan Vodoopija od podružnice u Somboru. — HPD »Danava« iz Vukovara polazi korporativno na proslavu u Zagreb (28. o. ml). — U Župani je Božo Vukusić osuđen po koj. sudu na 10 dana strozog zatvora zbog povjore na šteta mjesnog oca. Mazašćika.

Naša kupališta.

SJEDNICA SAVEZA U VARAŽDINSKIM TOPLICAMA.

Nedavno je »Savez kupališta SHS« održao u Varaždinskim Toplicama svoju redovitu jesensku sjednicu.

Poslije ljetne sezone sastali su se delegati naših najvažnijih kupališta da pretresu nekoja pitanja, koja su nikla poslije proljetne sjednice u Crikvenici. Važno je istaknuti prije svega od kolike su koristi ovakovi sastanci upravitelja kupališta i ljetovališta za napredak njihovih instituta, jer oni svaki put dolaze u priliku da se raznim tehničkim pitanjima na licu mjesta posavjetuju i da pregledaju nove instalacije, nove gradnje ili proširenja i t. d. Na samoj sjednici raspravljalo se u glavnom o pitanjima koja stoje u vezi s povećanjem frekvencije kupališta i ljetovališta, zahtim o cijenama za ljetnu sezonu, o pogodnostima na željeznici za posjetiioce, o poreznima i pristojbama, o vizumima, o racionalnosti reklame i sl.

Konstatirano je općenito da ovogodišnji posjet nije bio manji od prošle godine, da se šta više u nekim kupalištima ukazao znatan boljitak, što se imade pripisati djelomično povećanju nastambenih zgrada kao i solidnosti u cijenama. Činjenica za ljetnu sezonu zaključit će se na proljeće, pa će se one i sniziti prema povećanju vrijednosti dinara.

Vrlo neugodno se dojmilo svih sakupljenih delegata, što se naredba ministarstva saobraćaja za 50% popusta za inozemne posjetnike iz nepoznatih razloga nije provadala, što je tim nepovoljnije djelovalo, jer su kupališta i svojim prospektima ovu naredbu reklamirala.

Isto tako su se iznjtele velike pritužbe na postupak s vizumima, zbog čega su naši konzulati mnoge inostrance odbili, protivno svim pozitivnim naredbama.

Porezi i nameti terete naša kupališta u takvoj mjeri, da se morao donijeti zaključak o jednoj energičnoj akciji da se ovo sadašnje nesnošljivo stanje popravi.

U pogledu reklame konstatirano je, da se mnogo utrošilo u nju, da je uspjeh dobar, gdje je ona bila zgodno plasirana. Dokaz tome da je ove godine po prvi put konstatiran posjet nekoliko egzotičnih naroda, kao što je Rogaška Slatina imala 10 Egipćana i 5 Indijaca. U Crikvenici raste broj Engleza, koji naročito dolaze u jesenskoj i zimskoj sezoni. Amerikanaca bilo je u Rogaškoj Slatini, gdje se ustalom koncentrišu skoro svi narodi Evrope. Znamo je porastao broj Mađžara u Daruvaru, Varaždinskim Toplicama, Lipiku, Rogaškoj Slatini i Crikvenici. Naši građani porazdijeljeni su podjednako po svim kupalištima. Zaključeno je, da će se reklama odsada više koncentrirati kod Savezne uprave, koja će imati da ispita valjanost i racionalnost reklame.

Nakon što su se još raspravljala nekoja pitanja tehničke prirode i pošto su poslani brzojavi gg. ministru trgovine i narodnog zdravlja, priredio je prvostoljni kapitol zagrebački kao vlasnik kupališta u sjajnoj kupališnoj dvorani jedan svečani objed, kojemu je prisustvovala sva elita Varaždinskih Toplica i mnogi gosti sa strane.

Iduća sjednica zakazana je za proljeće u Rogaškoj Slatini.

Gradske vijesti.

HRVATSKI SPOMENJANI.

22. listopada.

1848. * Vjekoslav Spinčić, narodni zastupnik isprva, i Spinčićima. — 1856. * Janko Kamenar, pisac, u Zastrebu.

DANAŠNJE PRIPREDE.

U Narodnom kazalištu: »Što žena hoće...« komedija, u predvorju »B«. Početak u 8 sati na veče. Gostovanje gde Grete Kraus i g. Vladete Dragutinovića.

U Urma-kina: »Sveti davos«. Neobično interesantna drama u 7 činova. Početak u 8, 7 i 8,45 sati na veče. Pristup mladeži zabranen.

Nedno fiskalničko snižba više od 19 do odbitno 25. a ml u Gornjem gradu: bekarica Frank (Strossmayerova ulica); u Donjem gradu: bekarica Borbaš (Cvjetkova ulica).

OTVORENO PISMO.

Gospodinu

Milanu Bosancu

kr. banskom savjetniku u m.

Osijek.

Čast mi je upozorit Vas, da ja u svojim člancima §. 1. plinskog ugovora ni spomenuo nisam, a ograđujem se protiv toga, da sam ga ikad tumačio, kako mi Vi to u današnjoj »Die Draus« imunitate.

Velučestovanjem

Dr Iso Cepelić.

Osijek, 21. listopada 1925.

Još o kapitulaciji Plinara. Jučer je jedan ovađani list donio noticu, da naše saopćenje o posjeti zastupnika osječke Plinare g. dra Muže gradonačelniku g. dra Hengliju i izjava g. dra Muže ne odgovara činjenicama. Obratili smo se u toj stvari na g. gradonačelnika, koji nam je izjavio, da je naše saopćenje potpuno, a da je u uređovnom izvješću, koje je o tome sastavio, ispuatio samo onaj dio izjava g. dra Muže, gdje je g. dra Muža zamolio g. gradonačelnika, da nakon ovakvog završetka ove stvari ne misli zlo o njemu, jer da je on do posljednjeg časa postupao u dobroj vjeri. Daljnje izjave g. dra Muže o društvu, u kojemu se do sada kretao i postupku spram njega te o konzekvencijama, koje iz toga povlači — niš je g. gradonačelnik unio u uređovno izvješće niti iznosi u javnost.

Iz magistrata. Gradski senator g. Ante Hričić, šef obrtne oblasti, vratio se s dopusta i danas preuzima dužnost.

Kulturni skandal. Odbredbom ministarstva prosvjete zatvorena je jučer konačno viša gimnazija u Osijeku. Dacima je V., VI., VII. i VIII. razreda proglašeno, da se razredi zbog malog broja učenika jučešajim danom ukidaju, a danas dacti mogu doći po svjedodžbe, odnosno potvrde o polasku škole i nek ih kud koji znade. Dakle, zavod, koji postoji od 1766. god. te je bio jedan od kulturnih rasadnika u Slavoniji, jedan od najstarijih, zatvoren je jednim potezom čokkastog ministra. Ti ljudi, koji su izveli taj atentat na najstarijem zavodu u Slavoniji, nisu dostojni ni da budu podvornici u ministarstvu, a kamoli vođeci ministri. Zar ti ljudi nemaju osjećaja i razumijevanja da ukidaju ovakav zavod, na kojem su djelovali najbolji naši pedagozi i najvrjednije profesorske sile. Jedan zavod, koji je kulturom i znanjem okriplo jednog Strossmayera, Markovića, Harambašića i mnoge druge kulturne radnike hrvatske. Ova vijest, da je viša gimnazija definitivno zatvorena, u koju još pravo ne vjerujemo, izazvala je buru ogorčenja u svim slojevima građanstva, bez razlike narodnosti, jer je taj zavod i mnogo Srba poslao u svijet, očelivši ih znanjem i poštenjem. Kogaod pitate za mišljenje o tom balkanskom skandalu, bio Hrvat ili Srbin, ne smaje dosta riječi da pokudi ovo. Mi se još nadamo, da će se naći naših ljudi i Srba i Hrvata, koji će ovome hakaunu od ministra osvjetljiti tu grubu pozledju naše nacionalne kulture u Slavoniji. Sigurno je i tu papak Pripčevićih partizana, koji su, kako čujemo, još i sada okupirali u ministarstvu prosvjete sve položaje od podvornika do ministra.

Suspendiran profesor. Jučer je dignut od službe i plaće nastavnik osječke velike gimnazije g. prof. Riboli. Suspendizja je uslijedila nakon provedene istrage na prijavu ravnateljsva škole radi vrijeđanja pogrdnim riječima učiteljskog zbora i ravnatelja te nedoličnog ponašanja pred dacima. Riboli je na nedavnoj radikalnoj konferenciji u Osijeku zastupao Sardulicu.

Radnje na električnom tramvaju. Zemljoradnje za proloženje pruge električnog tramvaja, koje su počele pred desetak dana, skoncentrirane su sada na terenu između bivše ulanske vojarnje i željezničke stanice »Dravski most«. Povlače se pruga uskotračne željeznice za razgvažanje zemlje ispod projekiranog Podvoznjaka. Za prugu je od Podvoznjaka prema Gornjem gradu (do Kolhoferove ulice) predviđen uspon od tri deset per mille. Sada gradsko poglavarstvo želi da uspon ne bude veći od petnaest per mille, da

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The end of the First World War marked a significant socio-political turning point in general, and particularly for the Croats. They emerged from the collapsed Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and entered a new Yugoslav state community. Within it they gradually lost all elements of statehood and political autonomy that they had previously preserved within the framework of Hungary. This was imposed upon them by the authorities in Belgrade. It is therefore understandable that resistance to this process began to emerge among the Croats.

One of the more significant forms of public resistance was expressed by *Hrvatski list*, published in Osijek from 4 January 1920 to 14 April 1945 as the newspaper of the Society for the Publication of *Hrvatski list*. In its founding contract the society declared that "... the orientation of *Hrvatski list* with regard to the general national interest can never be changed in such a way that it would harm the Croatian people, their name, and their essential interests." Such an editorial policy led to frequent persecution of *Hrvatski list* in the Kingdom of SHS by the authorities as well as by pro-government organizations such as ORJUNA, četnici, and SRNAO. These persecutions included confiscation of individual issues, bans on distribution, searches of the editorial offices, and even an attack on the Civic Printing House in which the newspaper was printed. There were also other, subtler methods of harassment and bans on the sale of that newspaper, including the arrest of the Editorial Board, the beating of newspaper vendors, and similar measures. Despite all these difficulties and persecutions, the Editorial Board and management of *Hrvatski list* managed to overcome them for twenty-five years, but in 1945 the new communist authorities prohibited its further publication. Therefore, the Management and the Editorial Board, as well as all contributors to that newspaper, deserve recognition for managing to bring at least a little light and hope for improvement to their many readers during the darkness of the old Yugoslavia. The preceding pages of this book clearly illustrate the various persecutions suffered by *Hrvatski list*, as well as by other opposition newspapers in the Kingdom of SHS from 1920 to 1925.

Since the Croatian people decided in 1925 to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom, the social situation in the Kingdom of SHS in that year is additionally presented as seen through *Hrvatski list*. At that time the PP government (Pašić–Pribičević government) proclaimed on 1 January 1925 the *Obznana* against HRSS. By this act the party was placed outside the law, its leadership headed by Stjepan Radić was arrested, and unfounded court proceedings against them lasted for a full six months. This was followed by widespread persecution of all officials of HRSS, as well as members and sympathizers of that party, but also of other institutions, organizations, associations, societies, and individuals considered undesirable by the authorities of the time. The view of the situation in the Kingdom of SHS as expressed by the German newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* was summarized in the following words: "The millennial year of Croatian statehood began with great persecutions of Croats. The measures taken by the Belgrade government are not measures against Bolsheviks but measures against the Croatian people."

Nevertheless, the Croatian people succeeded in commemorating the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925 throughout the areas where Croats lived in the majority, but also in places where they were a significant minority. *Hrvatski list* reported on these celebrations in detail and also published 19 authored articles, including four by Kerubin Šegvić, two by Stjepko Ilijić, and articles by Rudolf Horvat, Dragutin Milivoj Domjanić, Nikola Andrić, Vjekoslav Klaić, Josip Bösendorfer, Josipa Glembay, Vladimir Nazor (a poem), and Vjekoslav Hengl. A total of 121 reports, both longer and shorter, were published about these celebrations, covering the following places: OSIJEK (30 reports), ZAGREB (8 reports), ŽUPANJA (5 reports), SUBOTICA (4 reports), MITROVICA (4 reports), ĐAKOVO (3 reports), ORAHOVICA (3 reports), PETROVARADIN (3 reports), SARAJEVO (2 reports),

ZEMUN (2 reports), NAŠICE (2 reports), POŽEGA (2 reports), VALPOVO (2 reports), KARLOVCI (2 reports), VINKOVCI (2 reports), GRADIŠTE (2 reports), ZDENCI (2 reports), HABJANOVC (2 reports), GAJ (2 reports) and one report each for VUKOVAR, SLAVONSKI BROT, RETKOVC, ILOK, PAKRAC, NOVA GRADIŠKA, DONJI MIHOLJAC, LIPIK, SRIJEMSKI KUKUJEVC, SLATINA, VIROVITICA, VOĆIN, CERNA, ORIOVAC, GRADIŠKA, DARUVAR, SIBINJ, MOSTAR, ŠID, DALJ, TRNAVA, TOMINOVAC, SUHOPOLJE, BOSANSKI ŠAMAC, VELIKA, RUMA, LIPOVAC, PIŠKOREVC, NOVA KAPELA, JAKŠIĆ, BABINA GREDA, DUBROVNIK, KAŠTELA, SKRADIN, DRENJE, SOTIN, ERDUT, DELNICE and KUTJEVO. All these reports are found on the digitized pages of *Hrvatski list* in this book.

The Committee for the Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in Osijek 1925, about which *Hrvatski list* published the largest number of reports, consisted of the following members: Dr Vjekoslav Hengl, president (mayor); August Petrović, vice-president (head of the Croatian Sokol); Slavko Michel, vice-president; Josip Hartl, secretary; Lujo Vice, treasurer; and twelve additional members. This committee organized a very successful celebration held on 5 and 6 September 1925. The central ceremony took place on 6 September 1925. For that reason, one hundred years later, on 6 September 2025, the Society of the “Brothers of the Croatian Dragon”, the Dragon Table in Osijek, organized a celebration of the 1100th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom at the same location, including a magnificent procession from Ante Starčević Square to the commemorative linden tree (Figure 38). The patrons of the celebration were Osijek-Baranja County, headed by County Prefect Nataša Tramišak, and the City of Osijek, headed by Mayor Ivan Radić.



Figure 38. Left: the ceremonial procession marking the 1100th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom; right: the speech of Ivan Radić, Mayor of the city of Osijek, at the celebration.

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EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS

“The monograph by Srećko Tomas, *King Tomislav’s Croatia: Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925 According to Hrvatski list*, is a relevant historiographical work not only because of the issues it addresses, but also because of the methodology applied. (...) Although in historiography the press is most often not considered a first-rank source, this monograph demonstrates how it can be precisely that, especially since it presents information and claims about certain processes and events that were publicly available at the time. (...) For this reason, and particularly because of the new insights it provides within the framework of researching this historiographical phenomenon, it is a work that contributes to the understanding of the issues of modern and contemporary Croatian history. Based on a review of relevant historical sources – almost exclusively on the writings of the Osijek newspaper *Hrvatski list* in the period from 1921 to 1925 – the monograph represents a contribution to the study of the social, political, and cultural history of Croatian society, primarily that of eastern Croatia. For this reason, the monograph by Srećko Tomas is a valuable contribution to the transmission of scholarly knowledge about one specific historiographical phenomenon. (...) In general, it can be said that the monograph, given the topic it addresses, represents a significant contribution to the understanding of modern and contemporary Croatian history based on reliable sources. All of the above undoubtedly constitutes a scholarly contribution, and therefore **the recommendation is that this monograph be published.**”

Mario Jareb, PhD, Senior Research Advisor

“However, the author Prof. Srećko Tomas has placed at the center of this work an entirely new and previously unexplored historical dimension, the essence of which is the professional study of the celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925, based on *Hrvatski list*, thereby additionally shedding scholarly light on two important historical facts and questions that are still insufficiently researched. Their essence lies in the exceptionally difficult political position of the Croatian people in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as well as in the significance of the celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925, in which the hope and aspiration of the Croatian people for their national rights and freedom are strongly reflected. (...) By examining *Hrvatski list*, and also using relevant scholarly literature carefully and properly cited in the academic notes, the Author documents previously unknown severe persecutions of the editors of *Hrvatski list*, as well as of other Croatian newspapers mentioned in that paper. These persecutions took the form of multiple types of abuse and imprisonment of newspaper editors; brutal police raids on editorial offices, which were damaged; and even the placing of bombs in front of their offices. In addition, newspapers were frequently confiscated and their publication banned for shorter or longer periods, most often *Hrvatski list*. (...) Based on the above facts, I am free to recommend to the Publisher that this book be printed as soon as possible. The book will also represent a special contribution to Croatian historiography, as well as to the celebration of the Eleven Hundredth Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom, which is currently taking place.”

Agneza Szabo, PhD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Osijek-Baranja County which approved the project “Croatia kralja Tomislava – Croatia of King Tomislav”, and the City of Osijek, which approved the project “Writing and publishing a book entitled Croatia kralja Tomislava – Proslava tisućgodišnjice Hrvatskoga Kraljevstva prema *Hrvatskom listu*.” The funds obtained through these projects made the publication of this book possible.

We also thank the reviewers Agneza Szabo, PhD and Mario Jareb, PhD, the technical and graphic editor Krešimir Rezo, the proofreader Tena Babić Sesar, and the company KREŠENDO – obrt za grafičke usluge, owned by Krešimir Rezo.



ISBN 978-953-242-187-3



9 789532 421873

Cijena: 40,00 €