

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILO AMERIŠKE BRATSKE ZVEZE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION



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SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

AKTIVNOSTI NA PACIFIKU
Ameriški bombniki so pretekli teden v velikem številu napadali japonsko bazo na aleutnem otoku Kiski ter potopili ali poškodovali večje število japonskih bojnih ladij raznih tipov. Japonske izgube se ocenjuje na 500 mož.

Salomonovo otočje v Južnem Pacifiku Japonci še vedno besno napadajo, toda Američani so sedaj vse te napade odbili. V enem mesecu so Američani uničili 164 japonskih letal in večje število japonskih bojnih ladij.

BOJI ZA STALINGRAD

Najhušji boji sedanje vojne se že več tednov vršijo za mesto Stalingrada, katerega Rusi obratno branijo, kljub velikim ameriški premoči. Izgube so na obeh straneh strahotne, toda bojevanje divja naprej dan in noč. Neutrality opazovalci silne borbe dvomijo, da bi mogli Rusi še dolgo vzdržati na tej točki, kljub ojačenju, ki so jih dobili iz Sibirije. Vsekakor pa so Rusi že večkrat prej presenetli s svojim odporom in ga bodi morda tudi v tem primeru. V Leningradu je nemško prodiranje ustavljeno in pri Rževu in Leningradu so Rusi prevzeli ofenzivo.

DRUGE FRONTE

V Egiptu, kjer se je nedavna nemška ofenziva izjalovila, se zdaj vrše večinoma le oboje francoski letalski napadi. Četniki v Jugoslaviji in drugod na Balkanu postajajo bolj in bolj aktivni. Angleški bombniki dan za danem in noč za nočjo napadajo različna mesta v Nemčiji in v odjemljive zasledeni krajih zadnje Evrope. Od vzhoda od časa do časa napadajo Nemčijo in njene priveske ruski bombniki.

VARČEVANJE Z GUMIJEM

Gumij je dandanes tako važna stvarina, da je bil za isto ime poseben administrator, ki bo končno veljavno določil, kar bo potrebno za varčevanje z gumijem in za izdelovanje umetnega gumija. Ta administrator za gumij je William M. Jeffers, predsednik železniške družbe Union Pacific. Prva določba v tej zadevi je, da vsak avtomobilist voziti le z največjo brzino 35 milj na uro. Določilo bo razdeljevanje gasolin v odmerkih, da se bo priskrba avtomobiliste manj voziti in tem varčevati z gumijem. To varčevanje porabe gasolina bo dopolnilo in veljavo kakor hitro bo mogoče vpeljati kontrolni sistem.

DOBRO SOSEDSTVO

Sosedna republika Mehika je dne 16. septembra obhajala 132. obletnico svoje neodvisnosti z veliko vojaško povorko, ki se je vila nad dve uri skozi glavno mesto Mexico City. Povorka se je vila mimo predsednikove palače, kjer so stali predsednik Manuel Avila Camacho ter ameriški in drugi diplomati. Podpredsednik Zedinjenih držav Henry A. Wallace je v radijskem govoru iz Los Angelesa čestljal mehiškemu ljudstvu k narodnemu prazniku in poudarjal veliko važnost Mehike v sedanji vojni za obrambo demokracije. Podpredsednik je govoril v španščini, ameriško časopisje pa je prejelo prevod govora v angleščini.

BRAZILIJAZ MOBILIZIRA

Getulio Vargas, predsednik (Dalje na 2. strani)

POLOŽAJ NA DOMAČI FRONTI

proti državam osi. ... da v novo poglavje in ... precej drugačna kot je bila v prvih mesecih po japonskem napadu na Pearl Harbor. Te izpremembe se lahko vidijo na bojni fronti, kjer si naše čete v zraku, na tleh in na morju izbirajo čas za napade; vidijo se pa tudi na domači fronti, kjer se je naša moč prilagodila naporom, ki so potrebni za doseg zmag.

Prva doba, takoj po Pearl Harborju, je bila čas velikega napora in zmagovitih uspehov, pa tudi precejšnje zmešnjave. Vojni napor je tu in tam zaostajal. Ni bilo vedno dovolj surovin na razpolago za potrebne količine izgotovljenega materiala. Imeli smo premalo izurjenih delavcev za nekatera nova vojna dela; treba jih je bilo šele izveževati. Mnogo tovarni, ki so izdelovale blago za potrebe civilnega prebivalstva, je bilo treba začasno zapreti in jih preurediti za izdelovanje vojnih potrebščin. In pošiljali smo vedno več hrane in drugih potrebščin našim vojakom in našim zaveznikom.

Vse to je v začetku povzročalo precejšnjo zmedo. Ta zmeda pa je v glavnem odpravljena. Zdaj imamo več časa za posvetovanja in pripravlanje načrtov, da se potrebščine pravilno razdelijo in da v nekaterih ozirom z odmerjanjem varčujemo z zalogami, ki so nam na razpolago, da bodo za čim dalje časa zadostovale za pričakovane potrebe.

Na primer, mesa zdaj potrebujemo več kot kdaj prej. Naši vojniki in naši zavezniki potrebujejo velike količine mesa, okrog šest tisoč milijonov funtov. Civilno prebivalstvo bi ga letos porabilo okrog 21 tisoč milijonov funtov, toda skupna zaloga mesa se ceni le na 24 tisoč milijonov funtov. To razliko med zalogo in potrebo bomo morali izravnati s tem, da se bo za domačo porabo določilo tedensko dva in pol funta mesa za osebo. Ta količina mesa odgovarja količini, ki smo jo povprečno porabljali v zadnjih desetih letih. V Angliji je določeno samo en funt mesa na teden za osebo, v Nemčiji 12 unč, v Belgiji samo 5 unč. Napram tem bodo naši odmerki mesa visoki. Poleg tega imamo za prehrano na razpolago mnogo perutnine, sira in sočivja.

Na domači fronti smo še vedno vse preveč potrtni s stvarmi, ki morejo in morajo prispevati k zmagi. Treba je, da postanemo bolj varčni s tem, kar imamo, obenem pa, da zbiramo in hranimo stvari, katere smo doslej odmetavali kot nepotrebne. Med najbolj važne odpadke, katere moramo zdaj zbirati in hraniti, spadajo kovine in gumij. To velja za enkrat. V bodočnosti bo morda potreba zahtevala, da hranimo tudi z drugimi predmeti, ki jih sedaj zametujemo.

Staro železo je potrebno pri izdelavi tankov, ladij, topov itd. Industrija jekla je tako urejena, da rabi 50 odstotkov litega železa in 50 odstotkov starega železa za izdelovanje jekla, ki je temeljni material za izdelke, potrebne v moderni vojni. Druge važne kovine so baker, med, cink, aluminij in svinec. Teh kovin nimamo v zadostnih količinah v zalogi, pa so neobhodno potrebne pri izdelavi bomb, granat (Dalje na 2. strani)

ZA DOBRE ODNOSAJE

Ameriški vojniki, ki so poslani na Severno Irsko in v Anglijo, dobijo nekatera tiskana navodila, kako naj se zadržijo napram domačinom, da se ohranijo dobri medsebojni odnosi. Da pa tudi Angleži potrebujejo nekatere instrukcije z ozirom na njihovo zadržanje napram Američanom, dokazujejo navodila, ki jih je nedavno priobčil londonski list Daily Express. V naslednjem so navedena nekatera teh navodil v izčrpnosti:

Ne vprašujte Američanov, zakaj Amerika ne stori v tej vojni nič več in hitreje. Čehi bi mogli Angležem postaviti slična vprašanja.

Ne izražajte svojih mnenj glede ameriške politike v splošnem in glede Lindbergha še posebno. To so ameriške zadeve.

Ne pripovedujte Američanom, da bi morali angleščino izgovarjati, kakor jo izgovarjamo mi. Ameriška angleščina je bližja Shakespearejevi kot naša.

Kadar vidite kakega Američana, ne kričite na ves glas: "Glejte, tukaj je en Američan."

Kadar povabite Američane kot goste v vaše hiše, ne povabite istočasno tudi vseh vaših prijateljev, kot bi jim imeli pokazati nekaj čudnega.

Ne vprašujte Američana, če je kaj dosti roparjev in gangsterjev v kraju, odkoder on prihaja. Verjetno je, da jih ni, in če so, Američan ne bo pritril.

Ne mešajte v vašo govorico fraz, ki ste jih slišali v kakem zvočnem filmu ameriškega izdelka. Večina Američanov popolnoma dobro razume navadno angleščino, če se izgovarja polahko, natančno in brez požiranja besed.

Potrata časa je, če skušate prepričati Američana, da je pičja, ki jo pri nas imenujemo kavo, res kava. On zna bolje.

VSAM SE POMOTI

Office of War Information v Washingtonu nam pošilja zanimiv popravek, ki se v prostem prevodu v slovenščino glasi sledeče:

"Predsednika Roosevelta stari pojem politične geografije, ki izhaja iz njegovega interesa za zbiranje znakov pred prvo svetovno vojno, še vedno včasih vpliva na njegovo mišljenje. Mr. Roosevelt je rekel to, ko je pojasnil, zakaj je v svojem nedavnem govoru, naslovljenem na International Student Assembly, imenoval "Srbijo," namesto "Jugoslavijo," ko je govoril o njenem odporu napram državam osi. Predsednik je dejal, da je v svojih mlajših dneh zbiral znamke Srbije in da se mu je vsled tega "izmuznila" nepravilna raba tega imena. Rekel je, da bi bil moral reči "Jugoslavija."

Uredništvo Nove Dobe z veseljem priobči ta popravek ali pojasnilo. Uredništvu je tudi znano iz drugih virov, da je naš pisatelj Louis Adamič opazil omenjeno pomoto v predsednikovem govoru ter je na isto na lep način brzojavno opozoril Mrs. Roosevelt, predsednikovo soprogo, ki je takoj odgovorila, da bo predsednik opozorjen na zadevo. Iz gori navedenega uradnega pojasnila je razvidno, da je bilo to izvršeno, za kar gre priznanje predsedniku, njegovemu soprogi in pisatelju Adamiču.

Spomnite se na Pearl Harbor! Kupujte federalne vojne bonde in znamke! (Dalje na 2. strani)

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Štiridesetletnica ustanovitve bo proslavilo društvo št. 36 ABZ v Conemaughu, Pa., z veselico, katero priredi v soboto 26. septembra zvečer v lastni društveni dvorani v Conemaughu. Glavni odbor bo na prireditvi zastopal glavni predsednik Janko N. Rogelj.

V Lloydellu, Pa., se bo v soboto 26. septembra zvečer vršila plesna veselica, katero priredi skupno društvo št. 35 ABZ in društvo št. 60 SNPJ. Dohodki prireditve se bodo porabili za popravilo društvene dvorane.

V Slovenskem narodnem domu v Hackettu, Pa., se bo v soboto 26. septembra vršila veselica društva št. 148 ABZ, ki ima svoj sedež v Finleyvillu, Pa.

V Clevelandu, Ohio, bo društvo št. 37 ABZ proslavilo štiridesetletnico ustanovitve z banketom in plesno zabavo v nedeljo 27. septembra zvečer. Prireditve se bo vršila v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Avenue in glavni odbor bo zastopal glavni tajnik Anton Zbašnjik.

Opero "Seviljski brivec" bo podala "Glasbena Matica" v Clevelandu, Ohio, v nedeljo 4. oktobra na odru Slovenskega narodnega doma na St. Clair Ave.

Veselico z vinsko trgatvijo priredi društvo št. 155 ABZ v Blaine, Ohio, v soboto 10. oktobra.

V uredništvu Nove Dobe so se pretekli teden oglasili: Vincent Resnik, predsednik; Anna Rock, tajnica, ter Anthony Rock, Jr., John in Theresa Resnik in Martin in Theresa Mazon, člani društva št. 13 ABZ v Baggaleyu, Pa.

"Glasilo KSKJ" poroča, da je glavni odbor omenjene bratske organizacije določil pet tisoč dolarjev za United Service Organization in pet tisoč dolarjev za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor, slovenska sekcija. V avgustu se vršča konvencija KSKJ je pooblastila glavni odbor, da po svoji previdnosti določi prispevke za omenjeni organizaciji. Že prej je KSKJ prispevala tisoč dolarjev za Ameriški rdeči križ.

PRIZNANJE MOŽU

Najbolj razširjeni clevelandski dnevnik "Cleveland Press" je dne 12. septembra priobčil uredniški članek, ki izraža visoko priznanje clevelandskemu županu, našemu rojaku Franku J. Lauschetu. Dasi župani milijonskemu mestu Clevelandu že skoro eno leto, in to v izredno težavnih časih, ni izgubil niti malo svoje prvotne popularnosti, ampak si jo je še razširil. V naslednjem naj bo v prostem prevodu navedenih nekaj izčrpkov iz tega zanimivega članka.

"Navdahnjeno vodstvo spada med najredkejšje talente ljudi in Cleveland ima redko dobro srečo, da ima v teh nevarnih časih na čelu moža, ki ima ne navadno zmoglost vzbuditi razpoloženje in s tem voljo za akcijo." (Dalje na 2. strani)

PREVARA SOVRAŽNIKA

V vojni si tako ena kot druga stranka prizadeva prikriti svoje načrte, svojo moč in objekte, ki bi nudili sovražniku dober cilj. Vojaštvo nosi po možnosti obleko takih barv, ki se ne razlikuje dosti od prevladajočih barv okolice. Utrdbe, topovi, strojne puške itd., se zakrinka z zelenjem in grmovjem. Skupine vojaštva se skrivajo v gozdovih, v naravnih jarkih ali zakopih. Bojne ladje so pobarvane z barvo, ki kar najbolj sliči barvi morja. Vskovrstna zakrinkanje z namenom prevariti sovražnika so se uporabljala že v zadnji svetovni vojni in so dobila ima kamoflaža.

V sedanji vojni je kamoflaža še veliko bolj potrebna zaradi letalstva. Sicer so se letala že v zadnji svetovni vojni rabila za izvidniško službo, toda v neprijetno manjšem obsegu kot danes. Današnjim letalom je težko kaj prikriti. Izboljšani fotografski aparati odkrijejo marsikaj, česar ne morejo videti očji letalca. Najboljše kritje nudi gozd ali grmovje, toda tega ni povsod.

Bombniki morajo svoje delo vsiti po tem, kar vidijo letalci. Ponočne zatemnitve mest preprečujejo letalcem videti važne vojaške objekte. Lune seveda ni mogoče zatemniti in v od lune razsvetljenih nočeh imajo navadno letalci dobro žetev. Največja izdajalka je senca, ki jo mečejo osvetljena poslopja na okolico.

Mnoga bombardiranja se vrše tudi podnevi pri jasnem sončnem siju in takrat pride senca še bolj v poštev. Senca, ki jih povzročajo velike tovarne in druga velika poslopja, so zelo izrazite, in kažejo letalcem v višinah, kam naj spuščajo bombe. To velja tudi za na samem stoječe tovarne in za letališča. Take objekte se v svrhu obrambe skuša kamoflažirati z drevjem in grmovjem. Včasih se v to svrhu rabi tudi umetna drevesa in grmičja. Ponekod napravijo ob stenah tovarn nasipe, ki segajo od strehe, da se s tem prepreči izdajalska senca. Tudi strehe tovarn kamoflažirajo z rastlino ali umetnim rastlinstvom, da se objekt vidi z zraka kot park ali pašnik.

SUŠENJE MESA

Ameriško vojaštvo je danes nameščeno po raznih točkah sveta. Koliko ga je v raznih deželah inozemstva, ne vemo natančno. Nedavno je bilo vtoritativno povedano, da jih je že nad pol milijona. Danes jih je že morda milijon ali več. To vojaštvo dobiva opremo in večino živil iz Amerike, kar predstavlja ogromen transportacijski problem. Ladij in transportnih letal ni nikdar dovolj, zato je velike važnosti, da se pri pošiljkah varčuje s prostorom in težo.

Nedavno je ekspertom uspelo, da so iznašli način sušenja zelenjave, ki zmanjša količino in težo iste, obenem pa ohrani prvotni okus in druge lastnosti sveže zelenjave. Zdad poskušajo s sličnim sušenjem mesa. Meso se očisti kosti in drugih nepotrebni delov, na drobno zmelje in delno skuha, nakar se med vročimi valjci stisne in posuši. Dva funta svežega mesa da nekoliko več kot pol funta posušenega mesa. Tako procesirano meso se imenuje "dehydrated meats." Odmočeno v vodi ter kuhano ali pečeno ohrani okus in druga svojstva svežega mesa. (Dalje na 2. strani)

POD NEMŠKO IN LAŠKO OKUPACIJO

Jugoslovanski informacijski center poroča, da je dne 16. septembra prispel v New York kapitan Ivan Kern, načelnik mornariškega oddelka jugoslovanskega prometnega ministrstva v Londonu. Kapitan Kern, ki je Slovenec, je pristal z letalom na letališču La Guardia Field. Prispel je sem s posebno nalogo in bo ostal za kratek čas v Ameriki. Kapitan Kern, ki je bil komandant oddelka torpedovk pred zasedbo Jugoslavije, je izjavil ameriškim časnikařem, da jugoslovanski narod prenaša neizmerno trpljenje, a da je njegov duh nezlomljiv. "Zelo malo hrane imajo," je dejal; "mnogi niso videli kruha že štiri mesece, pa se niso uklonili in bodo nadaljevali svoj odpor." Kapitan Kern je izjavil, da se jugoslovansko vojno in trgovsko brodogojstvo vedno bori in plove pod svojo lastno zastavo ter služi skupni stvari Združenih narodov.

Sele zdaj so se izvedele nekatere podrobnosti o strahovladi, ki so jo v preteklem marcu Italijani izvršili v Ižanski okolici. V vasi Mokrcu je prišlo v jutranjih urah 17. marca do kratke borbe med italijanskimi vojniki in četniki. Ubilih je bilo šest četnikov in padlo je tudi nekaj italijanskih vojakov. Nato so se pričele preiskave na Golem in v Škrilju, kjer je bil ustreljen 20-letni fant Glavan, ki je hotel iz strahu pred Italijani pobegniti. Italijani so našli nekaj orožja in municije. Takoj naslednji dan so Italijani požgali vse hiše, ki so bile na samoti, župnišče na Golem, kočo na Kureščku, pristavo na Mokrcu, graščinsko žago in vas Kravovo peč. Naslednji dan so Italijani požgali sledeče vasi: Spodnje in Gorenje Golo, Škrilje, Zapotok, Visoka suša, Osolnik, Purkače in Ustje. Skoro vsi moški v starosti nad 16 let so bili odpeljani v ljubljanske zapore, kjer čakajo svoje obsodbe. Žene in otroci pa so bili konfinirani v raznih krajih, kot Ig, Iška Loka, Matene itd., kjer smejo sedaj bivati.

Iz Londona je bilo nedavno po radiju poročano, da je bilo jugoslovansko poslanstvo v Moskvi povzdignjeno na čin veleposlaništva in istočasno je rusko poslanstvo pri zamejni jugoslovanski vladi v Londonu dobilo čin veleposlaništva. To znači tesnejše zbliznanje med rusko in jugoslovansko vlado.

Po isti radijski postaji je bilo povedano, da je Nemčija prisiljena pošiljati mnogo svojih čet in raznega vojnega materiala skozi Jugoslavijo, posebno po progi Zagreb-Ljubljana. Zato so dali Nemci na obeh straneh proge izsekati gozdove sto metrov v globino in so izselili vse Slovence iz bližnjih predelov. Veliko število slovenskih vasi ob tej progi je bilo uničenih. Slovenci pa kljub temu z največjo odločnostjo ovirajo prevoz tega nemškega vojaškega materiala.

Vesti iz dobro informiranih virov poročajo o umoru 150 srbskih žen in otrok, katere so ustaški zločinci pobili na ozemlju planine Kupreš v Bosni. Iz vsebine nekega zaplenjenega pisma izhaja, da v Rumi postrelijo vsak dan najmanj 50 do 70 Srbov. Črnogorski četniki so onemogočili promet na železnici. (Dalje na 6. strani)

VSAM PO SVOJE

Vojna nam je že prinesla in nam bo še prinesla mnoge okolikolikor toliko neprijetne omejitve. K sreči se te omejitve tijejeje bolj naših privajenih luksuznosti kot resničnih potrebščin. Ena teh omejitev, ki pride v bližnji bodočnosti in veljavo za vsa dežela, bo omejitev glede nabave gasolina. Ne da bi gasolina primanjkovalo, tega je v obilici, ampak da se varčuje z dragocenim gumijem naših avtomobilskih obrojev. Malo nerodno bo od začetka pozabiti na udobnost avtomobilske vožnje za vsako malenkostno razdaljo, pa se bomo privadili, morda lažje kot mislimo. Koliko avtomobilov je bilo v tej deželi pred 30 ali 35 leti in koliko nas je bilo, ki smo si takrat mogli privoščiti to luksuznost v mestu ali na deželi! Pa smo le živeli prilično zadovoljno in nismo ničesar zamudili.

Kako se časi izpreminjajo! Ali se še spominjate, kdaj ste nazadnje slišali o dučuju Musoliniju, o senatorju Wheelerju ali o pridigarju Coughlinu?

Vsak avtomobilist ve, kaj pomeni rdeča prometna luč. Ustaviti je treba vozilo, pa če zavore še tako zacvilijo. Tudi konji cunjarjev, ki so še edini ostanki svojega rodu v velikih mestih, se brez poziva ustavijo pred rdečo lučjo. Isto velja za inteligentne pse; pudlji, ki niso dovolj inteligentni, da bi upoštevali rdečo luč, pa ne trajajo dolgo. In zdaj poroča vodstvo poljedelske preskuševalnice v državi Ohio, da se tudi mršesi ustavijo pred rdečo lučjo. To si je vredno zapomniti z ozirom na prirejanje piknikov drugo leto. Rdeča luč pri vhodu na pikniške prostore bo morda ustavila tudi komarje. Za letos smo omlatili s pikniki in komarji. Ni dvoma, da bodo komarji rogovili tudi prihodnje leto, za piknike pa ni tako gotovo.

Čim dalje traja vojna, tem manj vsevednih generalov in admiralov je pri barah. Če pojde še nekaj časa tako, bodo morda vojno peljati sami generalni štabi v Washingtonu in na bojiščih.

Najstarejši ameriški podčastnik je narednik John W. Westervelt v Long Beachu, California. Star je namreč že 73 let in je v aktivni vojaški službi ves čas od prve svetovne vojne, pred tem pa je služil 18 let v newyorški državni milici. Kljub svoji starosti in dolgi službi nece iti v pokoj. Pa ne le to. Pred kratkim se je celo oženil z neko 54-letno vdovo. To vam je junak, ki veruje v vojno do bridkega konca.

Iz poročil v časopisih in tudi iz pisem vojakov posnamemo, da je vlada v mnogih mestih najela najboljše hotele za stanovanje tam začasno nameščenih vojakov. In kadar se vojaki pošiljajo iz kraja v kraj v tej deželi, se mnogokrat vozijo v luksuznih spalnih vozovih. Zdi se, da je geslo ameriške vlade: najboljše ni predbro za branitelje dežele, dokler je možnost jim to dati. To je stoprocentno prav in stoprocentno ameriško. Ali ste kdaj slišali, da bi bili deležni take postrežbe vojaki evropski držav!

War Production Board v Washingtonu je prepovedal tovarnarjem nadaljno izdelovanje (Dalje na 2. strani)

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NAŠA SMERNICA JE PRAVA

Odkar je Amerika v vojni z nazifašizmom, stojimo ameriški Slovenci stoprocentno in brezpogojno za zmago Amerike in njenih zaveznikov, ker smo prepričani, da le taka zmaga more prinesiti svetu resnični mir ter svobodo in demokracijo vsem malim in velikim narodom sveta. Prepričani smo, da le z zmago Amerike in njenih zaveznikov bosta Slovenija in Jugoslavija rešeni iz krvavih kremljev nazifašističnih volkodlakov. Dalje se zavedamo, da moremo k dosegu teh ciljev prispevati le na način, da z vsemi našimi močmi in zmožnostmi pomagamo Ameriki v njenem vojnem naporu, in se v tej smernici tudi udeležujemo. V tem je popolnoma edino tudi vse slovensko časopisje v Zedinjenih državah.

Dalje je naše mnenje, da mi, kot ameriški državljani ne bomo določali oblike bodoče vlade v Jugoslaviji, ko bo osvobojena, ampak bodo to določali tamkajšnji Jugoslovani. Med nami-ameriški Slovenci ni glede tega nikakih resnih sporov, niti nimamo tozadevnih sporov z ameriški Hrvati in Srbi. Da je ta naša smernica pravilna in v skladu s cilji in željami ameriške vlade, je bilo ugotovljeno na sestanku ameriških jugoslovanskih predstavnikov, ki se je vršil 18. septembra v Washingtonu.

Elmer Davis, načelnik vojnega informacijskega urada, je pozval te predstavnike v Washington v svrhu razčiščenja raznih sporov med ameriški Jugoslovani. Od Slovencev so bili na tem sestanku, ki je trajal štiri ure, navzoči sledeči: John Lokar, tajnik Clevelandškega župana Lauscheta; Joseph Zalar, tajnik Kranjsko-slovenske katoliške jednote; Vincent Cankar, predsednik Slovenske narodne podporne jednote; Janko N. Rogelj, predsednik Ameriške bratske zveze, in John Gornik, Jr., zastopnik Slovenske dobrodelne zveze. Srbskih zastopnikov je bilo sedem, hrvatskih pa šest. Elmer Davis je izjavil, da ameriška vlada gleda z veliko nevoljo na neslogo med Američani jugoslovanskega porekla, nakar je predstavil Adolpha Berleja, pomožnega državnega tajnika in pomočnika državnega tajnika Cordella Hulla.

Pomožni državni tajnik je izjavil, da stremi politika ameriške vlade za tem, da se vzdrže na višku vojna prizadevanja vsega naroda ter da se preneha z vsakimi medsebojnimi boji. Zlasti da je dolžnost jugoslovanskega časopisja, da deluje za čim tesnejši sporazum med Jugoslovani v Ameriki. Vlada bo apelirala na vse jugoslovanske uradnike, naj delujejo za slogo in za čim večje vojno prizadevanje vseh Američanov, če pa to ne bo nič zaleglo, se zna zgoditi, da bo stopila na prste jugoslovanskemu in morda tudi ostalemu tujejezičnemu časopisju, ki se bo imelo za to zahvaliti v prvi vrsti onim, ki so med Jugoslovani zanetili ta spor.

John E. Lokar je predložil resolucijo sledeče vsebine: "Mi se zavezujemo, da bomo sledili vodstvu ameriške vlade ter da bomo delali za edinstvo med Američani, ne glede na narodnost in pleme. Zavezujemo se, da bomo z vso svojo močjo pomagali dobiti to vojno za svobodo. Napeli bomo vse sile, da prenehajo vsi nesporazumi med Američani jugoslovanskega pokolenja." — Resolucijo so podpisali vsi slovenski in hrvaški ter štirje srbski zastopniki; trije Srbi pa je niso hoteli podpisati. O značilnosti tega si lahko vsak svojo sodbo napravi.

Mr. Lokar je tudi dejal pomožnemu državnemu tajniku: "Gospod pomožni državni tajnik, mi Slovenci smo naveličani večnega poslušanja raznih jugoslovanskih ambasadorjev in njim podobnih ljudi, ki neprestano prihajajo med nas ter nas uče, kako naj vodimo naše posle in zadeve. Prej ko bo vaš department spoznal, da bo za celokupnost boljše, če ostanejo tam, kamor spadajo, tem boljše bo."

Mr. Joseph Zalar je vprašal pomožnega državnega tajnika, če ima njegov department tudi glede nas Slovencev kakšne pritožbe, nakar je državni tajnik odgovoril, da proti Slovencev nima niti najmanjših pritožb in da Slovenci stoprocentno sodelujejo v sedanjem vojnem prizadevanju Amerike.

Ta izjava pomožnega državnega tajnika je gotovo dragoceno priznanje nam ameriškim Slovincem za naše zadržanje in našo lojalnost napram Ameriki. Ta izjava dokazuje, da vlada v Washingtonu pozna naša udeleževanja in da je naša smernica prava. Držimo se te smernice tudi v bodoče. Izogibajmo se preprirov med seboj in z našimi jugoslovanskimi brati in kot lojalni ameriški državljani storimo vse, kar naša vlada v Washingtonu od nas pričakuje.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

čevljev v dveh barvah. V bodoče, kdor bo hotel imeti čevlje v dveh barvah, bo moral malo pocapljati po kaki luži. Za posamezne pare čevljev je dovoljenih šest barv, ki pa morajo biti enotne, to je, le ena barva na enem paru čevljev. Skupno čevljevsko prebivalstvo pa bo ostalo precej pisano, ker bo izkazovalo le eno barvo manj kot mavrica.

Predsednik Roosevelt je svoločno dejal, da se moramo boriti za štiri svobode. Mirovni sodnik Herbert La Monanga v Corte Maderi, California, pa je iznašel še peto. Mož je ostro ozmerjal policiste, ki so bili aretirali pet oseb, katere so se do vratu boste sončile na domačem dvorišču. Po mnenju tega sodnika je pravica biti nag doma ena tistih svobod, za katero se v tej vojni borimo. Ako bo vojna tako dolgo trajala kot mislijo nekateri, bomo morda vsi deležni take svobode.

V večini evropskih držav imajo kavo brez kave, čaj brez čaja, močnik brez moke, klobase brez mesa itd. Pa tudi pri nas ne zaostajamo preveč. Imeli smo že banke brez denarja, imamo Indijance brez Indije, gumij brez gumijs, svilo brez svile, in zdaj poročajo iz zakladniškega departamenta v Washingtonu, da dobimo tudi niklje brez niklja. Naši bodoči petcentni kovanci ne bodo vsebovali nikakega niklja. Kljub temu jih bomo imenovali niklje.

V Egiptu je od davnih časov cvetela obrt profesionalnih žalovalk. Te ženske so bile prave umetnice v jokanju in žalovanju pri pogrebnih. Seveda so bile za ta posel najete in plačane. Čim večje plačo so dobile, tem bolj so jokale, kar je po naših pojmišču čudno, z njihovega stališča pa čisto pravilno. Zdej pa je egiptska vlada to jokavo profesijo prepovedala, češ, da ne dela časti moderni državi. Jokačicam je bilo ukazano, naj si obrišejo solze in si poiščejo kakšno narodu bolj koristno delo. Saj res!

V septembski izdaji National Geographic Magazina je priobčen zanimiv spis Johna Van Essa o njegovem 40-letnem bivanju med Arabci in drugimi rodovi sedanje kraljevine Irak. Spis oživljuje mnoge slike, med njimi tudi slika Mir Said Bega, glavarja kurdskega plemena Jezidov. Slika kaže glavarja z dolgo zavito ali svedrasto sesukano brado. Na vprašanje nekega profesorja, zakaj ima tako sesukano brado, je glavar moško odgovoril: "Priatelj, če bi ti imel 13 žen, kakor jaz, bi tudi ti imel sesukano brado." To je bil gotovo moder in verjeten odgovor.

Dalje omenja pisatelj Van Ess, da so Jezidi, katerih glavar je Said Beg, častili satana in verujejo, da satan gospodari svetu.

Prebivalci večjega dela Evrope, Azije in znatnega dela Afrike se morda v teh vojnih časih tudi precej približujejo tej jeziški veri.

In marsikdo bi tudi v Ameriki lahko sklepal, da mož, ki ima ali je imel 13 žen, lahko veruje, da svetu vlada satan. Pa ni niti treba, da bi bil polnokrven in pravoveren Jezid.

A. J. T.

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Sedmakova družina v Waldenburgu, Colo., ima sedem članov v tamkajšnjem društvu št. 101 ABZ. John Sedmak, 25-letni član te družine je že 24. marca 1941 prostovoljno stopil v vojne sile Zedinjenih držav in njegovo sedanje bivališče je

Fort D. A. Russel, Marfa, Texas. Njegova slika je priobčena v angleški sekciji Nove Dobe.

Več clevelandskih srednjih šol rabi med drugimi tudi učno knjigo "Adventure, Revised Edition", v kateri je navedena tudi kratka biografija slovenskega priseljence, zdaj priznane ameriškega pisatelja Louisa Adamiča, obenem z njegovo sliko in nekaterimi lepimi izčrpi iz njegove knjige "The Native's Return." Da je dijakom ameriških srednjih šol na tak način predstavljen naš rojak Louis Adamič, je gotovo veliko priznanje zanj in posredno za vse ameriške Slovence.

Konvencija Slovenske dobrodelne zveze, ki je bila zaključena pretekli teden, je za prihodnji termin izvolila sledeči glavni odbor: Joseph Ponikvar, predsednik; Frank Surtz, prvi podpredsednik; Frances Brešak, druga podpredsednica; William Ulle, tretji podpredsednik; John Gornik, tajnik; Maks Traven, pomožni tajnik; Joško Penko, blagajnik, Louis Rozman, urednik; John Sušnik, Mary Durn, Mary Jerman, George Panchur in Agnes Žagar, nadzorniki; Joseph Lekan, Leo Kushlan, John Pollock, Joseph Okoren in Frank Virant, člani finančnega odbora; Louis Balant, Karoline Snyder in Howard Cerne, porotniki; Anna Milavec, Frank Shuster in Adolf Somrak, odbor za mladino.

Konvencija, ki se je vršila v Euclidu, Ohio, je trajala pet dni. Dnevnice gl. odbornikov in delegatov so bile po 10 dolarjev. Glavnim odbornikom so bile znatno zvišane plače. Prihodnja konvencija se bo vršila v Lorainu, Ohio. Glavni urad Slovenske dobrodelne zveze je v Clevelandu in njeno poslovanje je omejeno na državo Ohio.

POLOŽAJ NA DOMAČI FRONTI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

nat, nabojev, pušk, mitraljez, ladij, letal in finih mehanizmov velikih topov. Najbolj občutno pa je pomanjkanje gumija. Kraji, odkoder je prihajalo 97 odstotkov gumija, so zasedeni od Japoncev, in dokler jih ne prepodimo od tam, enostavno ne moremo dobiti gumija. Zato moramo zbirati stare gumijaste predmete, da se iz istih pridobijo gumij more ponovno porabiti. Dalje naj se hranijo v kuhinji odpadle maščobe. Iz takih maščob se izdeluje glicerini, ki je potreben za izdelavo raztriliv. Hranijo naj se tudi neporabne cunje, vreče in vrvi. Import surovin za iste nam je bil po večini odrezan, in potrebuje se v delavnica strojev in pri strojih samih. Ta material se tudi potrebuje za prevažanje municije na veliko, za vreče za pesek in za insulacijo. (Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.)

PRIZNANJE MOŽU

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

"V borbo za ohranitev svobode na svetu prinaša župan Lausche žareče navdušenje križarja. Svoje globokodušno prepričanje o dostojanstvu preprestege človeka preobraža v plamenče sovraštvo do volkov, ki skušajo tega človeka zasužnjiti." "On ve, da pot do zmage je pot trpljenja in žrtvovanja, in nas z jasnim klicem poziva, da opustimo komodne navade miru in da se borimo z vsem, kar imamo."

"Franka Lauscheta gorečnost iskreno kipi iz moza, katerega ni sram globokih čustev. Njegov čut človečanstva, njegova priprostost in njegovo popolno zaupanje v ljudstvo ne dopuščajo, da bi ga okužilo intelektualno nezaupanje do čustev." "Ko nas bodo trda dejstva te

vojne bolj in bolj očistila vplivov dobe "jazza," bo glas Franka Lauscheta donel močnejše in močnejše."

Omenjeni članek se nanaša na Lauschetov govor ob priliki pripravljane skupščine za Army War Show, ki se je vršil v Clevelandu od 18. do 22. septembra.

O vplivu tega govora na poslušalce pravi omenjeni uredniški članek: "Aplavz ob zaključku govora je dokazal, da je vsak izmed navzočih vedel, da je poslušal preroka."

Mi clevelandski Slovenci smo v splošnem vedeli že prej, da je naš Frank Lausche tak, kot ga nam je Cleveland Press s tem člankom predstavil, in nas iskreno veseli, da ga kot takega bolj in bolj spoznavajo tudi drugorodci.

SUŠENJE MESA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Dosedaj je tako sušeno meso šele v dobi preizkušnje. Ako se poskusi obnesejo, bo to velikega pomena za prehrano ameriškega vojaštva v oddaljenih krajih, pozneje pa tudi za prehrano civilnega prebivalstva.

SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Brazilijske, je s proglasom 16. septembra odredil mobilizacijo vseh argentinskih vojni sil in rezerv. V prvem vpoklicu so mladi možje od 21. do 30. leta, v drugem od 19. in 20. ter od 31. do 35. leta, v tretjem pa od 35. do 44. leta. Prebivalstvo Brazilijske se čeni na 44 milijonov. Brazilske oblasti so trdo na prste stopile nemškimi, italijanskimi in japonskim špijonom, sabotažnikom in petokolonom in mnogo teh je bilo poslanih v koncentracijska taborišča. Vlada je tudi zasedla finančne in druge gospodarske institucije podanikov osiščnih držav.

POVELJNIK LETALSTVA

Za najvišjega poveljnika ameriške letalske sile na Pacifiku je bil imenovan admiral John H. Towers, dosedanji načelnik mornariškega letalskega biroja. Towers je s tem postal tudi glavni letalski svetovalec admirala Nimitza, vrhovnega poveljnika ameriških bojnih sil na Pacifiku.

SUZNOST V FRANCIJI

V nezasedeni Franciji, kateri nominalno vlada stari maršal Petain, v resnici pa Hitlerjev lakaj Laval, je bila izdana odredba prisilnega dela za vse delazmožne moške in ženske. Vlada more take delavce poslati tudi na delo v Nemčijo, ako smatra za umestno. Z drugimi besedami povedano to pomeni, da utegne Hitler dobiti milijon ali več milijonov francoskih delavcev za svoje vojne industrije, kjer vlada že občutno pomanjkanje delovnih moči. Bolj sramotnega izdajstva napram svojemu narodu ni izvršil še nihče, kot ga je izvedel izdajalec Laval napram svojim rojakom. Ako Laval svoj načrt izvede, ni dvoma, da bo ameriška vlada pretrgala zadnje, že zdaj rahle, diplomatske vezi s francoško vlado v Vichy.

VELIKE IZGUBE

Ko je bil pred dobrim mesecem izveden zavezniški vpad v Dieppe v okupirani Franciji, je bilo povedano, da je vpad dosegel svoj namen, da pa so bile izgube napadalcev znatne. Omenjena ekspedicija je po nekih nepotrjenih vesteh štela okrog 10 tisoč mož in da so večino istih tvorili kanadski prostovoljci. Pretekli teden je bilo iz Ottawe uradno sporočeno, da so Kanadci pri dotičnem vpadu utrpeli 3.139 izgub, od teh 170 mrtvih, 633 ranjenih in 2.547 pogrešanih. Večina slednjih je najbrž med ujetniki. Poročilo

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Nagrade v gotovini

ZA NOVOPRIDOBLENE ČLANE ODRASLEGA IN MLADINSKEGA ODBELKA DAJE AMERIŠKA BRATSKA ZVEZA NAGRADE V GOTOVINI. Za novopridobrene člane odraslega oddelka so predlagatelji deležni sledečih nagrad:

za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$250.00 smrtnine, \$1.25 nagrade;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$500.00 smrtnine, \$2.00 nagrade;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$1,000.00 smrtnine, \$4.00 nagrade;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$1,500.00 smrtnine, \$5.00 nagrade;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$2,000.00 smrtnine, \$6.00 nagrade;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$3,000.00 smrtnine, \$8.00 nagrade.
Te nagrade so izplačane šele potem, ko so bili za nove člane plačani tri mesečni assessenti.

Za novopridobrene člane mladinskega oddelka plača Ameriška bratska zveza sledeče redne nagrade:

za člana na črta "JA" — \$0.50;
za člana na črta "JB" — \$2.00;
za člana na črta "JC" s \$500.00 zavarovalnine — \$2.00;
za člana na črta "JD" s \$1,000.00 zavarovalnine — \$3.00;
za člana na črta "JE" s \$250.00 zavarovalnine — \$1.00;
za člana na črta "JF" s \$500.00 zavarovalnine — \$2.00;
za člana na črta "JG" s \$1,000.00 zavarovalnine — \$3.00.
Tekom kampanje, ki bo trajala do konca leta 1942, plača Zveza za vsakega novopridobljenega člana mladinskega oddelka 50 centov več kot znašajo gore navedene redne nagrade.

Poleg tega je določenih še pet posebnih nagrad v gotovini, in sicer 100, 25, 50, 25 in 10 dolarjev, katere bodo nakazane društvom, ki bodo tekom kampanje pridobila največ novih mladinskih članov.

Vse nagrade, v zvezi s kampanjo mladinskega oddelka, bodo izplačane po zaključku kampanje.

kaže, da bo otvoritev druge fronte na zapadni obali Evrope, kadar koli se to zgodi, zahtevala veliko žrtev.

NEKOLIKO OPTIMIZMA

Vojna sreča se dosedaj še ni obrnila na stran Amerike in njenih zaveznikov, vendar so v Washingtonu zadnje čase postali nekoliko bolj optimistični glede razvoja situacije, dasi tega ne razglašajo javno. Vzroki za ta pritajen optimizem so sledeči: Vse kaže, da bodo Rusi prevredili silne nemške napade in bodo ostali važen vojni faktor. Oficielna poročila o izjavljenju nemške ofenzive v Egiptu so boljša kot so bila cenzurirana poročila časnih poročevalcev. Ameriška posest Salomonovih otokov Japonce jako skrbi. Sovražne podmornice še vedno rogovilijo, toda dosegajo znatno manj žrtev kot pred meseci. Ameriška letala in tanki so se izborno izkazali v akciji.

EKSPEDICIJA

Pretekli teden so veliki transportni parniki pripeljali spet nadaljne tisoče ameriških vojakov v Anglijo in Irsko. Transportne ladje so spremljale ameriške in angleške bojne ladje in prevoz se je izvršil brez nezgode. V bližini britiške obali so vojaški transport čuvala angleška letala.

ZASTAVA ZA MUZEJ

Japonsko zastavo, ki so jo ameriški vojniki zaplenili na otoku Makin v Pacifiku, je poseben odposlanec prinesel pokazat predsedniku Rooseveltu v Belo hišo. Predsednik je rekel, da pogledal jo bo že, toda dotaknil se je ne bo in da zanjo ni prenočišča v Beli hiši; odredil je, da naj se spravi v mornariški arhiv.

BRZINA VOZNJE

Brzina avtomobilske voznje je bila oficielno ali neoficielno določena na največ 35 milj na uro po vsej deželi. Ta najvišja dopustna brzina je določena, da se s tem hranijo gumijski obročki, ki se tem bolj obrabijo, čim hitrejša je voznja.

OBLETNICA ROPARSTVA

Dne 18. septembra letos je minilo 11 let, odkar je Japonska ugrabila Kitajski Mukden, ji odtrgala Mandžurijo s 30 milijoni prebivalstva ter jo sprejela v svojo vazalno državo Mančukuo. Takrat je administracija Zedinjenih držav poročala, da Amerika in Anglija skupno trdo nastopita proti Japonski, toda Anglija se ni zoprijela. Takrat so moderni roparji dobili korajžje. Sledil je italijanski napad na Etiopijo in kmalu nato je Hitler otvoril evropsko vojno, iz katere se je v par letih razvila svetovna vojna, ki tudi Ameriki ni prizanesla.

ZANIMIVO VEŽBANJE

Na Novi Zelandiji, tem velikem in važnem otoku blizu Avstralije, se tamkajšno vojaštvo vežba v gozdnem in gorskem bojevanju na prav poseben način. Vojaštvo zasleduje in spremlja srne, katerih je tam toliko, da povzročajo veliko škodo poljedelcem, posebno odkar so bili profesionalni gozdni čuvaji in lovci po večini poklicani v armado. Meso in kože ustreljenih živali se koristno porabijo. Vojaštvo se s tem lovom na srne fizično utrjuje, obenem pa vadi zalezovanja plaha divjadi. Ne, kar je do neke mere važna zalezovanje Japoncev, če bi se vtihotapili na otok. Razlika med lovom na srne in na Japonce je seveda velika, ker srne niso oborožene.



New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
American Fraternal Union.

Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS



Fire Prevention Week

Ever since the Chicago Fire on October 9, 1871, which raged for two days, sweeping over 2100 acres, destroying 17,450 buildings, leaving 70,000 homeless, demolishing one-third of the city, and causing 200 deaths, the Nation has observed Fire Prevention Week every year during that week in which the anniversary of that great fire occurs. October 4-10 has this year been designated as Fire Prevention Week by Presidential Proclamation, in which President Roosevelt calls upon the Nation to observe this occasion as part of the war effort.

By virtue of the President's proclamation, the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense has been charged to assume leadership in the observance. In recognition of this duty to be responsible for civil protection in wartime, the director of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, D. C. has sent a letter to Janko Rogelj, Supreme President of the American Fraternal Union, encouraging him to urge the members of our organization to cooperate with their local communities to support Fire Prevention Week. By the united effort of the members of our Union and those of other organizations, the campaign can reach its national objective.

President Roosevelt, in his proclamation, pointed out that any loss of human life, any interference with production, any loss of critical war materials hinders and impedes our war effort. He called upon the efforts and united vigilance of all the people to protect their resources against destruction by fire. "Uncontrolled fire, even in normal times, is a national menace," he said. "It kills or disables thousands of our people and destroys a significant portion of our national wealth each year. Today, when every machine is being taxed to the fullest productive capacity, when new hands are working with unfamiliar tools, and when agents of our enemies are seeking to hinder us by every possible means, it is essential that destructive fire be brought under stricter control in order that victory may be achieved at the earliest date."

The Nation is preparing to defend itself from fire that may be caused by incendiary bombs. Equally vital is the elimination of fires, resulting from sabotage or ordinary causes, that slow down war production. Fire, which is a reversal for the United Nations, is an active ally of the Axis. The nation's material losses, estimated to be \$303,895,000 in 1941, and considerably higher for the first five months of 1942, are as much a help to Hitler as though he started them with his own incendiary bombs. Destruction of factories, homes and needed raw materials by fire, is accomplished at no cost to the Axis, yet even the smallest fire contributes to the enemy's efforts.

The elimination of our fire losses cannot be accomplished in a single week but Fire Prevention Week affords an opportunity to impress upon all of us the necessity for keeping our homes and places of employment safe from fire. We can avoid many fires by eliminating the causes. An equally important objective of Fire Prevention Week is to teach us how to defend ourselves against the fires that do start. We must take care of the equipment we have on hand and learn how to use it more effectively for it may be a long time before new apparatus or substituted materials for additional equipment can be released by our great American laboratories.

Members of the American Fraternal Union support your Nation in its observance of Fire Prevention Week. The activities of this campaign provides greater security in the reduced fire losses of communities. A survey shows, for the cities reporting, a reduction of 45.3 percent in fire losses during Fire Prevention Week, the week preceding and the week following. A well-planned and executed program can do as much for your community. Join your fellow citizens in making this year's Fire Prevention Week the best ever by preventing fire to protect lives and to preserve property.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION PRESS RELEASE

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's old conceptions of political geography, born of his interest in stamp collecting before the first World War, still occasionally influence his thought.

Mr. Roosevelt said this in explaining why, in his recent speech to the International Student Assembly, he spoke of resistance to the Axis in "Serbia" instead of in "Yugoslavia."

The President said that in his younger days he collected stamps of Serbia and the wrong use came as a slip for that reason. He said he should have said Yugoslavia.

President Roosevelt's attention was called to his error by the famous American Slovene writer and author of several recent best sellers, Louis Adamic.

ALUMINUM IS VALUABLE

Wide aluminum sheets more than a city block long are turned out every minute to make the skin of fighter planes and the hides of bombers. The factories that supplied the housewives of America with their ideal aluminum pots and pans are now devoting their time and material to the war effort.

The same metal that housewives like for their lightness is being put to use in war munition. The vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators, automobile parts, buses, trains, electrical cables, and other appliances so practical because of the properties of aluminum will have to step aside for the duration. Americans will have to sacrifice this aluminum for the war efforts.

—For Victory: Buy Bonds—

Lodge 168 Reports Dance A Success

Helper, Utah. — My last article, containing an invitation to attend the dance to raise money for the Russian War Relief Fund and the Yugoslav Relief Fund, was not published because it reached the Nova Doba office during the week the editors were on vacation and there was no paper printed. In the following issue, my article would have had little meaning. For this reason then, I want to tell you about the results of the dance which the local and neighboring Slovene and Croatian lodges held in benefit of the Russian War Relief Fund and the Yugoslav Relief Fund.

The dance, which was well attended, was very successful. Clear profits totalled \$276.00. It was decided that two-thirds of this amount be sent to the Russian War Relief Fund and one-third to the Yugoslav Relief Fund. Lodge Carbon Miner, No. 168, AFU, contributed to this amount, from its lodge treasury, \$15.00 for the Yugoslav Fund and \$10.00 for the Russian Fund. The money has already been forwarded to the authorities in charge of these funds.

The committee in charge of arrangements were: John Krizman, Mrs. Martha Korsich, John Yakovich and John Skerl. The committee wishes to thank all the workers who did such a fine job at the dance, all those who sold tickets and those who bought them, and all who attended, for this is important at a dance.

Members of Lodge No. 168, AFU, I would like to inform you that it was decided, at the meeting held September 13, that all members of the adult department pay a special assessment of 50 cents for the month of October. This special assessment is necessary because our lodge treasury is getting smaller each month since there has been no income for the past three years. All who send their assessments to me by mail are reminded that they must send in 50 cents more for each adult member.

Fraternal greetings!
John Yakovich, Sec'y
Lodge No. 168, AFU.

"His last play had the audience in the aisle."
"Applauding?"
"No, stretching and yawning."

LIBERTY LIMERICKS



"War Bonds," said an angler named Wade,
"Are the sportiestest catch I have made—
They'll save us our freedom
And then, when we need 'em,
They're good for more cash than we paid!"

Help sink those Japanese "fishermen"! Put a full ten percent of your income into War Bonds or Stamps, every pay day. It's VITAL.
U. S. Treasury Department.

BRIEFS

Lodge No. 35, AFU, and Lodge No. 60, SNNP, in Lloyd, Penna., will hold a dance Saturday, September 26. Proceeds will go for repairs of the lodge hall.

"Glasbena Matica," a Slovene choral and dramatic group of Cleveland, Ohio, will present an opera, "Barber of Seville," on October 4 in the Slovene National Home on St. Clair Ave. in Cleveland, Ohio.

Visitors to the Nova Doba office last week were: Vincent Resnik, president; Anna Rock, secretary, also Anthony Rock, Jr.; John and Theresa Resnik; and Martin and Theresa Mazon, all members of Lodge No. 13, AFU, in Baggaley, Pa.

Lodge No. 36, AFU, in Coneaugh, Pa., will celebrate its Fortieth Anniversary with a dance on Saturday evening, September 26 in their own lodge hall. Supreme President Janko N. Rogelj will represent the Supreme Board of the American Fraternal Union.

Lodge No. 148, AFU, with headquarters in Finleyville, Pa., will hold a social and dance on Saturday evening, September 26 in the Slovenian National Home in Hackett, Pa.

Lodge No. 155, AFU, of Blaine, Ohio will hold a social and "grape festival" on Saturday, October 10.

In The Army



John Sedmak

Another member of our Union who is making splendid progress in the United States Army is John Sedmak, member of Lodge No. 101, AFU, Walsenburg, Colorado. John, who transferred from the Juvenile Department in March 1934 is 25 years old.

John Sedmak went to the Army on March 24, 1941 as a volunteer. He was sent to camp at Fort Russell in Marfa, Texas. Here John was a member of the Military Police. On April 24, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant as instructor of new recruits.

Seven members of his family belong to Lodge No. 101, Walsenburg, Colorado. His parents have been loyal, hard-working members of the American Fraternal Union for the past thirty years. Our Union can be proud of this family of Walsenburg, Colo. Heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Sedmak. May their son continue his fine work in the Army with health and happiness and may he return home to them very soon.

CARDINAL HIGHLIGHTS

Struthers, Ohio — Once again comes news from this vicinity about a Red Cross Benefit Dance that is being sponsored by the Slovene, Croatian and Polish lodges and clubs of Struthers, Ohio. This redbird hasn't written for some time so I thought I would take this opportunity to invite all you AFU members and friends to attend this dance. It's for a good cause and I'm sure you will all have a good time dancing to the music of an all girl orchestra, "The Bergant Sisters."

This dance will be held on Saturday, October 17, 1942 at the Croatian Hall in Struthers, Ohio. So how about it Girard, Youngstown, Sharon, Wheatland and Bessemer? We would like to see you all attend this dance. Also to our former secretary, Mary Penich, now a "Collinwood Booster," how about having Cleveland represented?

So much about the dance and now I'll try to tell you a little about our Cardinal members who now are soldiers in Uncle Sam's Armed Forces. Pvt. Steve Millosin who recently graduated from school, received a diploma and now is a skilled carpenter. He is stationed at Baltimore, Maryland.

Another one of our members, Pvt. Frank Vlosich is in Camp Swift, Texas and is second cook. He sends greetings to all Cardinals. I'll be waiting for that bread and pie you promised to make for me "Gig." At Camp Wolters, Texas is our former president, Pvt. Edward Glavic, where he is taking his basic training. Recently home on furlough was Pvt. Emil Mikolich. He has been in the service for one year and a half at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He is certainly looking swell.

The last we heard of Pete De Lost was that he was promoted to Corporal at Vallejo, California. Honorable John now Pvt. Pogacnik is a M. P. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Cardinals have seven other members in the service but we haven't heard from them for a while so we don't know much about them. They are: Pvts. Adam and Alex Penich, Ernest Cikovic, Mike Makovec, George De Lost, Albert Slabe and Emil Elias with our Navy.

Two more of our members will soon be leaving us to enter the services and help our country win this fight for freedom. They are Steve "Pep" Babich and Gallas Mikolich. To you and all the rest of our boys in service we say lots of luck.

On our sick list we have Mr. Matt Slabe and Louis Pogacnik. We want to wish you both a speedy recovery and hope to see you in the best of health soon.

Congratulations are in store for Mrs. Nick Semonza, the former Ann Radilovich, who has entered the sea of matrimony. Best wishes from the Cardinals in your wedded life!

Well, enough said for this time so I'll close hoping to see you all at the dance and don't forget to write to the boys.

Jennie Millosin, Sec'y
Lodge No. 229, AFU.

Lodge No. 37, AFU, Cleveland, Ohio, will celebrate its fortieth anniversary with a banquet and dance on Sunday, September 27 in the Slovenian National Home on St. Clair Ave. The Supreme Secretary of the American Fraternal Union will be the guest speaker.

DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS

With Private Little Stan



Fort Crockett, Galveston, Tex. — From the cool breezes of the Pacific Ocean and Camp Callan, thru the great southwest, into the heart of Texas and Fort Crockett along the colorful but warm Gulf of Mexico was the traveling schedule for Pvt. Little Stan and some 30 other soldiers a few weeks ago when they were transferred from their training camp into new quarters, as genuine "buck" privates.

Traditionally historic, Ft. Crockett is as impressive as it sounds. Located just a few blocks out of the business section of the colorful city of Galveston, it guards the Gulf city and coastline from submarine invasion. Its buildings and barracks are typically southern and somewhat different from the training camp of Callan. In fact there are a lot of different things about this section which convinced the men that Callan was merely a Boy Scout Camp in comparison.

First of all we'll take the weather. No kidding, we didn't know the thermometer could climb so high. For this elongated soldier who can take the 40 and 50-below zero blasts of freezing weather, its been just a matter of drip, drip, drip from brow to the soles of his shoes—with perspiration. So much so, that he begins to feel like a "drip." Who said that! Seriously though, it's so hot and heavy, a guy has a difficult time getting comfortable. It isn't unusual to see the men sleeping with nothing on and not even a sheet covering them. Ladies are definitely not allowed in the barracks!

But if a guy had only the heat to contend with, things wouldn't be so bad. Another pest is and are, the mosquitos! Northern Minnesota never did have anything like them. They are so big, it is said, they escort the big bombers out to sea! Enough of them could pick you up and carry you away—dropping you, who knows where! Gulf winds stir up a little breeze, but it's just hot air blowing around! Good thing the commissioned officers allow the men to walk around without neckties!

Getting back to the mosquito, one of the fellows in the barracks rolled and tossed in his sleep for several hours. But always those skeeters would sing around his ears, while others would sweep off some dainty part of his anatomy, and plunge in his bayonet! No kidding these skeeters must get real military training in conducting their air attacks. His nerves on edge following these many attacks, this man in desperation yelled, "Gas!"—and darned if those mosquitos didn't scam—temporarily anyway!

Completing the training course at Camp Callan, several large details of men were shipped to Alaska, and APO at Frisco; while others were transferred to other training bases on this side of the water. Most of them must feel like those who came to Fort Crockett, that Callan was a darned nice place, after all. Here a regular schedule was followed and climatic conditions were perfect. The change from this schedule to

new quarters and climates was pretty hard to take, but like good soldiers they're all taking it in stride, and eventually will become as accustomed to the new routine as they were in their first training grind.

Little Stan was fortunate immediately upon arriving after a trip that took three nights on a troop train—real high class Pullman style. Following interviews, he was assigned to regimental headquarters as athletic director for the Fort and also aiding the editorial staff of the Camp's popular weekly newspaper, "The Casemate," which is edited by equally as popular Sgt. Richter. The latter also handles most of the public relations work here. First few weeks, Pvt. Little Stan is getting accustomed to his new position, and eventually the gears should grind until he gains his Class A rating.

The army certainly provides fine travel accommodations for soldiers. Classy Pullman trains with comfortable bunks and clean bedding every night enroute. Some Pullman cars were even the new "roomettes" just recently added to the railroad (Continued on page 4)

Civil Service Commission Needs Skilled Workers

Cleveland, O. — The necessity of securing qualified men and women, willing to be trained at the Government's expense to replace skilled workers who are entering the Armed Services, is rapidly becoming the most important problem of the United States Civil Service Commission. There are thousands of these trainees needed for various agencies in a civilian capacity for Government service, and the Commission is appealing particularly to women who are high school graduates and have completed at least six units of mathematics, physics, chemistry, or drafting to call at the Local Office of the Commission for complete details.

A new training course, to start October 5th at Thomas Edison School, Cleveland, Ohio, is being offered by the Army Signal Corps. This course will last for a period of 24 weeks and will train qualified applicants to become Specialists in the radio and aircraft repair and communication fields. It will also prepare personnel for "Post War" positions in this highly skilled field. The Signal Corps pays salaries of \$120 a month while attending school and upon successful completion of the course employees will be given a salary of \$135 a month to start work at the Signal Corps Supply Base at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

There will be no written examination but all applicants must have six units of high school credits in either mathematics, physics, chemistry, or drafting. The Signal Corps will have a representative at the Local Office of the United States Civil Service Commission, Room 4079 New Post Office Building, Cleveland, Ohio, to interview and qualify applicants on Tuesday, September 22nd. It will not be necessary to make any previous appointment. Just call in person between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

H. J. Rimer, Secretary, Local Board, U. S. Civil Service Examiners.

AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898
HOME OFFICE: ELY, MINNESOTA

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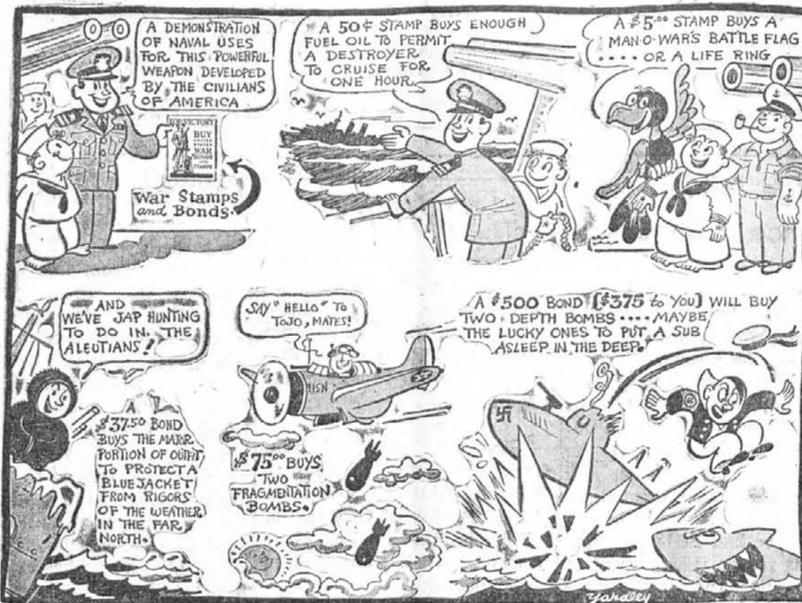
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YOUR DIME'S IN THE NAVY NOW!



U. S. Treasury Department

Courtesy BALTIMORE SUN

Doctors Are Needed To Score A Victory

A nation at war is confronted with many problems. One of the most serious is in the field of medicine. Our Armed Forces must have the best care available if they are to carry on the fight. The 176,000 active doctors in these United States must meet the needs of the men in service and the civilians as well.

The government has already registered the medical profession as to their skills and qualifications. From these they will select the 42,000 doctors necessary in the Army and Navy. This of course will leave the doctors at home more ground to cover. A doctor's tires and gas are not rationed but he must plan his work so as to avoid unnecessary trips and calls.

With the important inventions, discoveries and technical developments which have been made in medical science since World War I, the doctors are better prepared for this war. They are saving lives at Pearl Harbor and other points of battle—only 3 or 4 out of 100 die from very bad burns. Blood donors all over America make the units of blood plasma available. The American Red Cross furnishes them with the necessary bandages.

Two of the greatest developments are sulfanilimide and blood plasma. They deserve much credit for the striking improvement in military medical science. The blood banks make it possible for the doctors to make quick blood transfusions. In this way many of the most seriously wounded men are saved. In many places the doctors are parachuted with the soldiers to care for them. The doctor may come down in one chute and his bag in another.

Ambulances and large trucks contain the necessary operating equipment. A good example of the modern and efficient medical equipment is the new Naval Mobile Hospital. This is a self-contained unit of 500-bed capacity. In addition to the usual medical equipment, it is supplied with commissary and messing equipment, also furnishings for laundry, cold-storage, water purification and fire-fighting. It has telephones, electric lights, an incinerator and septic tanks.

Housing is provided by tents and portable metal buildings. In the latter are operating rooms, x-ray rooms, dental offices, dispensaries, and laboratories. Personnel allowance for the Naval Mobile Hospital is 16 officers and 241 enlisted men. The materials of the hospital weigh 600 tons and it can be assembled and disassembled in a short time.

Betty — "How did mama find out you really didn't take a bath?"
 Billy — "I forgot to wet the soap."

Golf Clubs For Him Or Books And Food?

Loving wives, sisters, mothers and sweethearts like to surprise Junior, who is at some far away Army camp or Naval Base, with a gift now and then. Deep in their hearts, they feel that he would welcome a present once in a while. Well and good, but too often the gifts that are sent are not welcomed by the boys. They do like gifts but they also like things that they have room for and that they can use.

Some well meaning ladies have even sent their dear ones sets of golf clubs, fishing outfits, baseball suits, and many other things for which the boys have no use or room. Of course, the boys have to observe army regulations. What good is an alarm clock, electric razors, fans, and heaters if there is no electricity? Take clothes for instance. At some camps the men would be anxious to have pajamas, bathrobes, slippers, sweaters, socks, underwear and handkerchiefs sent to them, but at other camps they have no use for them whatsoever.

If you really want to make Junior feel good, why not ask him what he would like. He may be reluctant to tell you at first, but if it's a matter of red flannels or cigarettes, you can be pretty sure he'll tell you what he wants. Maybe he can give you, quite a list of things he would like. And remember too, even though it isn't Christmas or his birthday, he may welcome some cookies or candy from home. Maybe you can slip a subscription to the home-town paper into some of that mail that you are not forgetting to send him. Books and magazines are as equally received with enthusiasm. Do your part by giving him gifts that he really wants.

OFF-THE-JOB ACCIDENTS
 A recent survey by a big war production plant showed that accidents at home and on the highway kept nearly twice as many of its workers off the job as did accidents at work. The experience of this plant is typical of many in the Greater Cleveland Area according to the Greater Cleveland Safety Council.

When working conditions are safe, and when safe working methods are enforced, accidents can be greatly reduced. We can all help to speed victory, in this time when every working hour is needed, by driving—and walking—and doing odd jobs around the house—as though a stern visaged safety engineer were looking over our shoulder. Accidents must be reduced—and the job is up to everyone of us.

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.
 "I guess my neck wasn't clean," said Betty to her mother on coming home, "because he used a vacuum cleaner on it."

Cash Awards to be Given for 1942 AFU Juvenile Campaign

OPENED JAN. 1st, 1942 — CLOSES DEC. 31st, 1942
 Due to probable war restrictions, a Juvenile Convention will not be held this year. Instead, the Supreme Board mapped out a campaign for Juvenile members which officially started Jan. 1st, 1942, and will conclude Dec. 31st, 1942. CASH AWARDS WILL BE PAID TO ALL THOSE SOLICITING NEW JUVENILE MEMBERS:

Note: — Cash awards for new Juvenile members are the same as previously allowed. Only change made, effective only during the 1942 Juvenile Campaign is that the Supreme Board has allowed 50-cents additional for every new juvenile enrolled during this time. Under the present campaign schedule the prizes are as follows:

- For those new juvenile members insured in Plan JA, the award will be \$1.00;
- Plan JB, the award will be \$2.50;
- Plans JC for \$500, the award will be \$2.50;
- Plans JC for \$1,000, the award will be \$3.50;
- Plan JD for \$250, the award will be \$1.50;
- Plan JD for \$500, the award will be \$2.50;
- Plan JD for \$1,000, the award will be \$3.50.

GRAND AWARDS IN ADDITION WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE LODGES HAVING THE LARGEST ENROLLMENT OF NEW JUVENILE MEMBERS DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR 1942. First prize is \$100; Second, \$75.00; Third, \$50.00; Fourth, \$25.00; and Fifth, \$10.00.

All awards will be paid immediately upon conclusion of the campaign, Dec. 31st, 1942.

Here's your chance to earn extra money this year! Join the AFU Juvenile Campaign Drive today!

Pvt. Little Stan's Article

(Continued from page 3)

service for travel comfort—air-conditioned and all, with soft rugs to walk on. Ice cold water and air-conditioned dining cars where troops ate delicious meals in comfort were other popular features. Seems like the railroad is supplying these spacious and luxurious accommodations to acquaint the soldier public with riding on Pullman—sort of advertising their wares in hopes to obtain their business when the war is over and they revert to civilian life.

It's a good idea—and it surely rings true to the advertisements the railroads distribute regarding their job in transporting our fighting men.

Enroute the men passed thru popular southwestern cities of Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, Del Rio, San Antonio, and Houston, Texas, in addition to traversing the world's second largest railroad bridge and passing through drab little hamlets that once rang with the six-shooter fire of outlaws and badmen. Passing through the more desolate dry lands, men wondered how come this country ever fought a war to gain control of it. A lot of opinions were to the effect it should be given back to the Mexicans. But you say that to a Texan and you've got a battle on your hands.

The barrack-mates Little Stan has in his new quarters are much different from the boys at Callan. Here the only sidekick from his hometown is Little Stan's friend, Tony Tolyon. He's stationed in Battery A, 20th C. A. The fellows in Little Stan's quarters are mostly from Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, New York, and other scattered spots. The only other person from Minnesota we met so far was Cpl. Blazina from Virginia, Minn., and a man from the southern part of the state who said he had been thinking about coming to Ely to purchase "The Ely Shopper" some years ago. He had operated a shopping guide in the southern part of the state previously.

These boys from Boston and Brooklyn have for the most part that Dead-End Kid accent. And Pvt. Little Stan certainly gets a kick out of listening to them. Especially those "boids" from Brooklyn. Especially with the Brooklyn Bums and St. Louis Cardinals fighting a close race for the National League pennant! You ought to hear 'em!

Otherwise, they do serve good chow here—much better than expected after eating in another battery for a day.

The other fellows from Callan are not as fortunate as Little Stan however. In addition to routine, they stand guard duty every other 24 hours—and

Letters Cheer Up Men In Service

Bombs, bullets, guns and tanks are helping the boys on the battlefield. Americans everywhere are purchasing War Savings Bonds and Stamps to keep them fighting. This is truly a patriotic gesture, but how many of these same people have ever contributed to the mail bags that go to the men in our Armed Forces.

Soldiers, sailors and marines have a very busy schedule to follow each day, but each and everyone of them has some leisure time. He can spend it as he sees fit. Even though he may have many little chores to do, he may begin to pine for home, his family and friends. Perhaps he hasn't heard from them in weeks. Naturally he begins to wonder and to worry.

As he and his buddies wait for taps, they exchange news from home. Imagine how he feels if he is one of those unfortunate lads that never gets a letter. Day after day the clerk calls out the names, and precious packets and letters, even post-cards, are snatched by the men to be read in barracks before taps. But, he, well he just never gets any mail at all.

It is our duty, here at home, to furnish good mail regularly and frequently, to every friend and relative in the service. Those fighting men need good mail, and plenty of it, to boost up their moral. Write him a letter today. You owe your country letters to him.

as a result don't get much chance to look over the surrounding area.

Galveston is really located on an island about three miles wide and some 40 miles long, and connected to the mainland by a long bridge. Just a week before the Callan outfit arrived, a destructive hurricane ran rampant, destroying much public and civilian property in the vicinity. The Callan boys blew in when it was over. According to the others, they were considered lucky.

But another new feature added at the Fort since arriving was the mandatory weekly hikes everyone must take. First was 9 miles, and each successive hike is lengthened by three miles until the men hit the big 25-miler. In this hot weather and with these mosquitos, one can imagine what it will be like! But we'll take it! If we have to melt away doing it! And with this Little Stan will melt away until next week!

Pvt. Little Stan's address is: Pvt. Stanley J. Pechaer, Hdqts. Btry.—20th Coast Artillery, Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

Slovene Mayor Lauded For His Leadership

(Editor's Note: Perhaps one of the most popular and able leaders ever to be Mayor of Cleveland is Frank J. Lausche, a Slovene born and reared in Cleveland. Besides taking part in many civic affairs and being a member of several Slovene organizations, our Honorable Mayor belongs to Lodge No. 37, American Fraternal Union. The admiration held for him is well expressed in the following editorial which appeared in the Sept. 12, 1942 issue of "The Cleveland Press.")

CLEVELAND'S WAR LEADER

Inspired leadership is one of the rarest gifts of men and it is Cleveland's rare good fortune to have at its head in this perilous emergency one who possesses to an unusual degree the ability to stir the spirit, and with it, the will to action.

To the battle to preserve liberty on earth Mayor Lausche is bringing the white-hot zeal of the crusader. His deep-souled conviction of the dignity of the common man he transmutes into flaming hatred of the wolves who would enslave them.

He knows that the way to victory is the road of suffering and sacrifice, and he sounds a clear call for us to abandon the easy habits of peace and to fight with all we have.

At an Army War Show rally yesterday, the mayor said it was his sure knowledge that we all would know what war means when our boys begin to come home with jaws shot away, with arms and legs missing:

"Then we will fight! We will fight with scrap iron, with rub-

ber, with War Bonds, with paper, with tin cans, with anything that can be used to help those boys!"

He expressed eloquently his hope that we will not await that grim proof that we must put away comfort, and sacrifice things that we want, in order to win this war.

The ovation upon his conclusion proved that every man present knew he had listened to a prophet.

Frank Lausche's fervor springs sincerely from a man who is unashamed of deep emotion. It sets him apart from the run of those who still have a hang-over from a quarter-century of wishful ignoring of the fact that mankind does not progress automatically.

Many of us, too, were sold so much shoddy stuff by ballyhoo that we became wary of any man with the tremor of intensity in his voice. There was a time, God forgive us! when far-sighted lovers of their country were called "flag-wavers" or "professional patriots."

Frank Lausche's humanity, his simplicity, his complete faith in people, never let him be infected by this intellectual distrust of the emotions. He knows no need to mask his deepest feelings with flippancy lest someone smile.

As the hard facts of this war strip from us more and more of our jazz-age effectations, the voice of Frank Lausche will ring stronger and stronger. It will be a stern call to duty, unswerving devotion to the ideal of human decency, the terrible wrath of the kindly man aroused against the enemies of justice.

JINGLET by Al Posen



U. S. Treasury Department

Courtesy CHICAGO TRIBUNE SYNDICATE

Cleveland AFU Bowling League Officially Opened Its Season Wednesday

Dorothy Rossa, League Secretary

Cleveland AFU Bowling League opened with a bang last Wednesday, Sept. 16. Not all bowlers with the name of one appear as such, but even a fair-sized name was on hand to plenty of cheers. D. Rossa, League Secretary, had the honor of throwing the first ball this year. The teams who bowled for the league are: Collinwood Boosters; John's Saints, Iliriska and II; Napredok Cavaliers; Napredok Girls, and the Ross Girls.

The opening three teams for first place: Collinwood Boosters, St. John's Saints and the Ross Girls. The Collinwood Boosters downed last champions, the Betsy Ross all three games. Boosters rolled high score and Stan Barba, a 530. The losers Al Raines rolled 468.

Saints in turn downed Vila II all three games. Raines rolled a high game for the winners. The Saints had no outstanding bowlers. The Napredok Girls taken over by the Betsy Rosses also in all three games. Rose Rossa rolled high score—414.

Iliriska Vila I team downed the Napredok Cavaliers all three games. The I. V.'s Steve Zupanic—539 for the week. At the time of the writing of this column, no future games is scheduled. The first members of the "200" circle are:

Zupanic (Napredok)	218
Jr. (IV)	201
Averages for Men	
Barba (CB)	195
Iliriska (IV)	191
Zupanic (Nap.)	179
Barba (Saints)	176
Iliriska (?)	173
Jr. (IV)	170
Iliriska (IV)	167
Iliriska (Saints)	166
Iliriska (CB)	166
Iliriska (BR)	156

Averages for Girls	
Rossa (BR)	138
Zupanic (BR)	137
Rossa (BR)	108
Gruden (Nap.)	101

Standings of Teams	
Collinwood Boosters	W 3 L 0
John's Saints	3 0
Ross Girls	3 0
Vila I	2 1
Napredok Cavaliers	1 2
Napredok Girls	0 3
Vila II	0 3
Ross Boys	0 3

Candidates: Starting the night by again appearing as hostess was Mrs. Slopko. The Cavaliers' ardent fans were Rose Krince and Zupanic—both watching b. f.'s. Rose and her

fiance, Ike Kocin, will be married on October 17th. Congratulations and best wishes, Ike and Rose.

Stan Znidar appeared as the "Man of the Press" with his photoflashes. . . The new Mrs. Ruzic watching hubby, Jimmy. . . Rose Rossa and "Beanie" Zupanic doublecrossing the rest of the bowlerettes by showing up with turkeys and doubles galore. . . Incidentally the high individual games for the girls were rolled by Rosemary Rossa, who hit 160 and "Beanie" Zupanic with a 156. . . It looks like a neck-to-neck race for these two. . . The rest of us will probably be taking a back seat—way back. . . Although Napredok's Frances Gruden may prove to be the dark horse, the Napredok girls should be handed a bouquet of orchids for proving to be really swell sports—this being their first time on any bowling alley. . . Good luck to you girls and more power to you.

The Napredoks should go long and far in most anything they do. We've already mentioned their faithful booster, Mrs. Slopko. In addition to her, the Napredoks can boast of two very capable and inspiring officers; Mr. Gruden, the president and Mr. Tanko, the secretary. These two men took it upon themselves to organize a girls' team and both appeared at the alleys Wednesday to give the new bowlerettes inspiration, coaching and refreshments. Incidentally, thanks for the pops, for the B. R. girls.

Most of the thanks for getting the AFU Bowling League started this year and for assembling representatives should go to President Stan Zagorc. By the way—one of the most familiar scenes on the alleys is Flagovich with his "ceegar." Ed Kocin will be taking Brother Ike's place on the team while Ike concerns himself with such things as new housekeeping plans and wedding bells.

A no-doubt frequent occupier of the cheering section will be Richard Oslin's Emma Blue. Talking about occupiers of the cheering section, Eleanore Alic did right well last Wednesday. Her double was highly applauded by soldier boy, Tony Skonier. Incidentally all Eleanore needs to knock 'em down (yep, we men both on the alleys and in the army) is to have her pal, Lena Femec, razz her. Three cheers for Frances Gruden who hit 130 in the second game she ever bowled. Also three cheers for Cecilia who also bowled high. Quoting Wiseman "Beanie": "You got to hit 'em to get 'em." Thanks for those words of wisdom, we'll have to remember that. Incidentally it looks as if we're going to have to plant spies on the alleys to make sure we don't overlook any news.

Shortages Result In New Discoveries

The average American is jumpy about shortages. He has heard rumors that some civilian goods will be curtailed. But he does not yet dream how many things are threatened by the crisis. Armaments use up the supply of many raw materials. Defense shipments fill the freighters which used to bring supplies to the manufacturers. The result would be that in a few months the civilian would discover that he could no longer buy what he wants.

That is going to happen in some lines but in the case of a most surprising number of familiar articles, you won't even know how close you come to missing them from your favorite store. The chemists, engineers, and manufacturers of private industry refused to be licked by priorities denying them the usual materials out of which they make their products.

The American standard of living will be saved. Defense has proved to be the mother of invention. Research which would have gone along at a leisurely pace in normal times has suddenly become a pressing necessity. Manufacturers must discover a new and satisfactory way of doing things. Rivalry to discover the best substitute is keen among competitors. Men think fast under such circumstances. Their ingenuity works full steam ahead, and they telescope the originality and inventiveness of fifty years into ten months.

Ignorance of this drama, going on behind the scenes of American business, has misled the Squirrel Set, the hoarders who exist in every town. They include the people who plunged into debt to put copper screens on all their windows because they heard that copper for civilian use was curtailed; the woman who stocked up on six dozen pairs of silk stockings, of a shade now out of date, at the first hint of trouble with Japan; the family whose cellars are stocked with French wine and olive oil for the next five years, and who can't afford an overcoat as a result.

These men who make goods for the rest of us to enjoy are co-operating cheerfully with the defense program and with the rulings which deny them so many of their materials. But they are going farther than that: they are, in many cases, turning the present crisis into an opportunity to improve their products beyond last year's imagining. They have used the presence of scarcities as their greatest inspiration since the Industrial Revolution.

Sometimes these manufacturers turn to old, discarded material for their products and discover that it can be enormously improved by use of discoveries made in the past five years. Some times the search for new materials actually leads them to discovery of something better than they ever used before. In every shortage that threatened to become really critical some man's inspiration has, so far, saved the day.

Prevent An Accident By Wearing White

Here's a suggestion from the Greater Cleveland Safety Council to you housewives whose husbands work at night and carry a lunch box. The next time hubby has a day off, get a small can of quick-drying white lacquer and paint that lunch box a shining white.

Studies by the Safety Council's engineers show that pedestrians, who wear white at night are a lot more easily seen by the drivers. So get out the white paint and help prevent an accident!



American freedom
Or else Japanedom—
Of which are you fonder?
Be a victory bonder!



Illustration by Gil Crockett.
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
U. S. Treasury Department.

Dangers Of Storing Gasoline At Home

Gasoline rationing has hit the eastern states—and the citizens or that particular neck of the woods will have to get used to it. Preceding it, however, the old cave-man spirit reasserted itself. Certain upright citizens made up their minds that "so long as I can get it, I'm going to get all I can." Hoarding was the result.

By displaying this selfish disposition many of the "gas" stations were quickly drained of their supplies. Then their calmer, law-abiding neighbors were forced to go without or, by driving from station to station to secure far less than what they were justly entitled to. This, of course, was not fair, equitable or safe. The hoarders not alone deprived their neighbors of a normal amount of an essential product, but contributed materially to the fire hazard of the entire neighborhood by storing gasoline in all manner of dangerous containers.

For a product that is so universally used, people are woefully ignorant of the potential danger of five gallons of gasoline sealed up tight in a container that was not built for its storage or transportation. If there is a vent in the container to permit escape of the fumes generated, all may be well—just so long as those fumes do not come in contact with an open flame.

Some have stored their hoarded "gas" in their cellars, possibly near their hot-water heater. Under that hot-water heater is an open-flame pilot light. This is partially protected by a small door—usually ajar or half-way open. Others have stored their precious "gas" in their garage, maybe in a part of a large garage they share with others. What is to prevent a carelessly thrown match, cigarette or cigar butt touching off these innocent-looking incendiary bombs? That will be just too bad, will it not?

And the man responsible for such a fire will fall back on the old, moth-eaten excuse that he "never thought of that"—while his innocent neighbors pay the bills. Isn't it far better to think first and avoid such a known, inevitable hazard!

—Fraternal Monitor

VEGETABLE IVORY FOR BUTTONS

The United States Army has ordered 2,592,000 "vegetable ivory" buttons made from tagua nuts produced in Ecuador because of a shortage of materials from which buttons are usually made. Tests of these tagua nut buttons proved that the hard material withstands pressure and heat without cracking and remains colorfast after numerous washings and long exposure to intense artificial sunlight.

Beryllium Finds Use In Modern Industry

In industry, metal fatigue is a serious problem. When some single part fails, the wheels of an entire factory may be stopped. Today machines of all kinds must travel at higher and higher speeds. This makes it urgent that we have at every vital point in industry some metal that will hold up under increasing stresses and strains. Beryllium-copper, for all practical purposes, is tireless.

The endurance of any metal can be tested by an ingenious machine which in effect depresses the piece and lets it spring back to its original position. The number of times it will spring back without breaking indicates its resistance to fatigue. Beryllium-copper will take at least a billion vibrations before it breaks. That is why virtually all new aviation instruments have beryllium-copper in them—to give them permanent accuracy under the toughest possible conditions. The new altimeters depend on an activating beryllium-copper diaphragm, as tireless as it is sensitive to the slightest change in atmospheric pressure.

The springs of the gyroscopes—in common with over 100 parts of the modern transport and bomber—are made of beryllium-copper. Instruments and gauges of all kinds, in hospitals, laboratories, factories, electric power plants, and on ships at sea make use of springs and diaphragms made of beryllium-copper. The metal is beginning to be used in automobile manufacture, radio, electric motors—whenever there are higher speeds or exceptional strains.

This metal baffled metallurgists for a whole generation. Twenty years ago, two groups of metallurgists began experimenting with beryllium. It has been discovered as a chemical element in 1797. Now it was noised about that it was a metal one-third lighter than aluminum, yet harder than steel. The new wonder metal was expected to set the wheels of industry humming on a new industrial age.

Things don't happen fast in metallurgy. Beryllium proved to be temperamental. It was both light and hard, but in spite of its hardness under steady pressure, it was brittle under an impact. It would shatter like glass when dropped. Metallurgists tried combining it with other light metals, aluminum for instance, but it could not even be rolled without breaking. Results seemed always just beyond the grasp of men who struggled with beryllium's tricky chemical and physical properties. But after about two years of hard work on the part of scientists, beryllium graduated from the laboratory.

Time and experiment revealed that beryllium-copper had other useful qualities besides its strength. In oil refineries, grain elevators, and munitions plants, where iron tools rasping against a steel shaft would strike a spark and cause a fatal explosion, workers use hammers, chisels, shovels, and hand tools of beryllium-copper.

Beryllium is made chiefly from beryl, a species of precious stone that includes the emerald. You can see beryl crystals in almost any museum. You can recognize them by their typical six-sided shape and their cloudy but delicate tints of rose, pink, and blue. Often they are quite long, sometimes as much as 14 feet. Smaller crystals have been picked up however. Beryllium is still expensive but it will undoubtedly become more reasonable as

Education An Important American Institution

Modern democracy made it possible for America to be unique in its principles of education. Society broke down the barriers that reserved higher culture for the well-placed and restricted the education of the poorer elements of the population of elementary knowledge. Never before has any nation offered its people comparable educational opportunities at public expense. Today one in five persons in our population is benefiting directly from this educational program.

Our people now are better informed than at any other period in the history of our country. Books, magazines, newspapers, and radio—feeble instruments in themselves without a literate population—have become powerful channels for the distribution of ideas and the molding of ideals.

American people have borne themselves with calmness and fortitude in their greatest periods of crisis. They have taken intelligent steps to correct their difficulties and to prevent recurrence of similar problems. An uncultured, illiterate people does not act in this way but turns instead to destruction—losing thereby not only the bad but the good that preceding generations have achieved.

Widespread education has also made a significant contribution to America's economic welfare. An ill-informed person has few wants. He is content with the minimum of health, food and comfort. He produces little and consumes little. Since he does not look far into the future, insurance, thrift, investment and ownership are of relatively little interest to him.

During the past decades when education has become more universal, business has also prospered. Each has been necessary to the other. A prosperous nation is a nation with time and reason for cultural pursuits. A cultured nation is one that seeks a higher level of living for all its people. Therefore it is a wise nation that continues to enjoy its economic progress through continuous building of educational opportunities. History again and again repeats this story of relationships.

In times of crisis as well as in times of peace, we used an efficient and continuous body of trained teachers. The children of America must not be neglected for their will ultimately be the task of continuing our American way of life. Programs of industrial training and rehabilitation of adults are needed to keep the wheels of industry moving.

Through freedom of discussion we must maintain an intelligent equilibrium, avoiding hysteria. We must learn to work together efficiently without becoming enmeshed in the dangers of regimenting minds and bodies. Our food resources, materials and health must be conserved. Our faith in one another and in the democratic processes must be kept vital through daily use. These are matters of common defense and general welfare. The schools of America have an important part to play in these times of warfare, but in order to do so they must be reinforced morally and financially by the American people.

Father — "Ned, why are you always at the bottom of your class?"

Ned — "It doesn't really matter, dad. We get the same instructions at both ends of the class."

scientists unobscure its amazing properties and uses.

(Editor's note: The above article is a condensation of an article appearing recently in Popular Science Magazine.)

Salvage Important In Our War Effort

Manufacturers—large and small—have an opportunity to aid the war effort over and beyond the contribution they are already making. That opportunity is salvage. Waste materials are essential to winning this war.

No matter how much scrap is dug out of the attic and basements of homes, the fence corners and gullies of farms, war production factories will still fall short of the scrap material needed unless the manufacturers of America get 100% behind the program.

Six million more tons of scraps iron and steel alone, as well as vast quantities of rubber and other materials are urgently required to bring our war program to full strength. Whether you are a lace curtain manufacturer or a maker of drop forgings, the obligation is the same.

One half of a battleship, or tank, or sub or big gun is iron or steel scrap that used to lie around in distracted articles. The steel industry in general operates on the basis of 50% scrap, and 50% pig iron. Scrap is sorely needed in the war production program.

The job is more than simply collecting scrap material around the plant, or turning in the scrap which is created on the premises. It is a job of clearing out unusable stocks. All unusable material equipment, and stocks should therefore be scrapped at once and put back into war production.

The philosophy of "It may come in handy some day" must give way to the doctrine of "My country needs it now." A thorough going Salvage program in a factory can not only help meet the present emergency, but can help prepare that factory for its post-war operations through the elimination of once wasteful practices.

SUDDEN DEATH

Four Clevelanders were killed in July, while crossing the street past parked vehicles. Many of these deaths are children, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council tells us. Even though they may be careless, it's hard to absolve the drivers from all blame. After all, the children are irresponsible and lack mature judgment. We can't always expect them to remember. The only defense against such accidents is to drive past every parked car as though it might contain an ambush. Consider it a caution sign! Be watchful—be alert—and drive slowly!

Billions for Allied victory . . . or for tribute to dictators? There is only one answer: Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps.

LIBERTY LIMERICKS



A chef who knew lots about dough
Said, "So far, we've raised it too slow—
We'll beat Hitler when
One dollar in ten
Is put into War Bonds—
Let's go!"

We'll cook the Axis' goose when and only when everybody does his part. Don't let the U. S. down. Put a tenth of your pay into War Bonds or Stamps—each week.
U. S. Treasury Department.



—Courtesy United Features Syndicate.

DOPISI

Cleveland, O. — članom in članicam društva Sv. Janeza Krstnika, št. 37 ABZ, je že znano, da bo naše društvo praznovalo 40-letnico svoje ustanovitve s prireditvijo, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 27. septembra v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave. Vsi člani in članice so bili o tem pisemenim potom obveščeni in upam, da se bo članstvo polnoštevilno udeležilo te prireditve. Pristojbino v znesku \$1.25 bo itak moral plačati v društveno blagajno vsak član in članica našega društva, pa če pride na banket ali ne. Torej je najbolje, da vsi pridejo, ker bo pripravljeno za vse.

Tako določa sklep društva, in predno je bil ta sklep sprejet, je bilo članstvo potom glasilo povabljenost na sejo, da povedo svoje mnenje in glasujejo po svojem prepričanju. Sklep je bil torej napravljen in tajnik se mora po istem ravnavati. Po sklepu društvene seje bo tajnik tudi kolektal od vsakega odraslega člana in članice društva vsoto \$1.25. Zato pa se ni treba nikomur jeziti na tajnika, kajti on mora društvene sklepe upoštevati. Društvena blagajna je last vseh, zato je pravilno in pošteno, da vsi prispevajo vanjo, ne samo nekateri.

Društvo mora imeti blagajno, da pokriva svoje tekoče stroške, pa tudi zato, da zalaga asessment za tiste člane, ki pozabijo plačati ob pravem času. In teh ni malo. Vsak mesec se za take zapoznele člane založi nad \$150.00; seveda večina teh članov prihodnji mesec to poravnava, toda asessment mora biti poslan na glavnega blagajnika ob pravem času, sicer je član suspendiran. Menda je malo družtev, ki bi tako skrbela za svoje člane, da niso suspendirani. Pomniti je treba, da član, ki v času suspendacije zbolí, izgubi bolniško podporo za dotično bolezen. Nedavno se je primeril slučaj, da se je bolnega javil član, kateremu je pri delu v tovarni prste odtrgalo, in dotični član do takrat še ni bil plačal nobenega asessmenta za to leto. Ako ne bi bilo društvo zakladalo članov in bolniško podporo. To je dokaz, kako velike važnosti je društvena blagajna, iz katere se zaklada za člane, ki pozabijo plačati. Torej, pokažite, da cenite to vaše dobro društvo s tem, da vsi pridete na slavnost 40-letnice tega društva v nedeljo 27. septembra. Bratski pozdrav in na svidenje! — Za društvo št. 37 ABZ:

Joseph Rudolph, Jr., tajnik

Helper, Utah. — Zadnji moj dopis z vabilom na veselico je izostal, ker je bil namenjen za Novo Dobó v tednu, v katerem zaradi urednikovih počitnic ni izšla, v naslednji številki pa bi bil dopis brez pomena. Zato pa naj tem potom poročam o izidu veselice, katero so priredila skupno vsa tukajšnja in okoliška slovenska in hrvaška društva v korist Ruske vojne odpoštni odbor. Veselica je bila dobro obiskana in uspeh je prav povoljen. Čistega dobička je bilo \$276.00. Sklenjeno je bilo, da se dve tretjini te vsote pošlje Ruskemu vojnemu reliefu eno tretjino pa Jugoslovanskemu pomožnemu odboru. Društvo Carbon Miner, št. 168 ABZ, prispeva k temu še iz svoje blagajne \$15.00 za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor in \$10.00 za Ruski vojni relief. Denar je bil že odposlan na pristojna mesta. Veselični odbor je bil sedeč:

John Križman, Mrs. Martha Korsich, John Yakovich in John Skerl. Veselični odbor se iskreno zahvaljuje vsem delavcem, ki so tako pridno delali na veselici, vsem prodajalcem tikefov in vsem tistim, ki so jih kupili, ter sploh vsem posetnikom veselice.

Članstvu društva št. 168 ABZ sporočam, da je bilo na redni seji dne 13. septembra sklenjeno, da vsak član in članica odraslega oddelka plača 50 centov društvene naklade v mesecu oktobru. Ta naklada je potrebna, ker blagajna se krči z vsakim mesecem, dohodkov pa že tri leta nima od nikoder. Vsi tisti, ki pošiljajo denar za asessmente po pošti, naj upoštevajo, da morajo za mesec oktober poslati 50 centov več za vsakega odraslega člana ali članico. Bratski pozdrav! — Za društvo št. 168 ABZ:

John Yakovich, tajnik.

Cleveland, O. — Pouk slovenskega jezika v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clairju se bo kmalu pričel. Kdor ima veselje, zanimanje in sposobnost za slovenski jezik, se lahko takoj vpiše v pisarni Slovenskega narodnega doma, pri Mr. Tavčarju. Vse natančnejše podatke glede šole vam bo dal Mr. Tavčar.

Mislím, da še nikoli prej ni bila važnost in zahteva znanja slovenskega jezika tako pomembna, kakor je prav sedaj, v vojnem času. Kadar bomo mi tukaj v Ameriki slavili končno zmago te vojne, takrat bo znanje slovenskih jezikov tukaj še večjega pomena, kakor pa sedaj. Ministri in konzuli bodo potrebovali tolmačev in uradnikov, ki bodo znali ne samo angleščino, temveč tudi popolnoma pravilno vsaj enega izmed slovenskih jezikov. Sedaj se vam nudi prilika, da se učite slovenščine. Mi tukaj, v Ameriki, smo še svobodni, mi še lahko čitamo, pišemo, pojemo in igramo v našem materskem, slovenskem jeziku. Nihče nas ne preganja radi tega. Kaj bi dali Slovenci v Evropi, če bi oni imeli tako svobodo! Slovenci v Jugoslaviji morajo plačati s svojim lastnim življenjem za svoje narodno prepričanje. Upam pa, da se kljub temu groznemu zatiranju Slovencev v Jugoslaviji, slovenski jezik tam ne bo zatrl! Slovenci v Jugoslaviji so preveč zavedni! In mi tukaj, v svobodni Ameriki, ki se nam nudi prilika, da brez žrtev ohranimo to, kar nam sovrzni tujece hoče uničiti, ali naj mi to ugodno priliko prezremo? Ne bodimo zaostali, pokažimo svojo dobro voljo in zanimanje za slovenski jezik. Zapomnite si star slovenski pregovor:

“Čim več človek zna, tem več velja.”
Antoinette Kennick.

Waukegan, Ill. — Iz našega mesta se je zadnje čase precej veliko poročalo, in ker je bilo res veliko aktivnosti, naj nekoliko dodam še jaz. Dne 2. avgusta se je vršila tukaj seja federacije društev Ameriške bratske zveze za države Illinois, Wisconsin in Indiana. Upam, da so bili posetniki zadovoljni, da si udeležba ni bila stoprocentna. Federacijska zborovanja so koristna, ker s tem se širi in pogloblja poznanstvo in bratstvo med društvi in članstvom. Upam, da bo prihodnje zborovanje, kjer koli bo že sklicano, bolj številno obiskano.

Zborovanju je sledilo kosilo, po kosilu pa so zborovalci odšli na piknik v Twin City Park. Tam je bilo dosti zabave in so seveda tudi balnearji prišli na svoje. Balnearji iz Chicaga in

iz Waukegana so igrali enako dobro, torej ne more biti glede tega nikake kritike. “Solo” pa sta igrala naš četrti gl. podpredsednik Anton Krapenc in brat Anton Spolar iz Chicaga. Pri prvi igri, kjer se je šlo samo za “drink”, je zmagal Krapenc, ko pa se je šlo za večjo stavo, je zmagal Špolar. To kaže, da hotelirji niso od muh, kadar se gre za “evke.” Pri vlečenju vrsi, so Waukegančanje premagali Chicažane. Kljuko sta vlekla brat Golenko iz Chicaga in športni komisar Brenc in Waukegana, in tu je šlo 50-50. Razna darila so odšla v Chicaga in v Milwaukee in nekaj jih je ostalo pri nas. Razšli smo se v dobrem razpoloženju; zadnji je odhajal brat Matt Vogrich, katelega sem spremljal do železniške postaje. Tako se je zaključil ta dan v splošno zadovoljstvo.

Sedaj pa še nekaj z domače fronte. Na zapadni obali jezera Michigan stoji veliko poslopje, obdano s košatim drevjem, ki zdaj že kaže jesenske barve. Poslopje se imenuje Victory Memorial Hospital in tam je podpisani imel počitnice z zlomljenim nogo. Poškodovano mi je nogo pri gradnji vojašnice v Glenview, Ill., kakih 22 milj od Waukegana. Moja postelja je bila postavljena ob velikem oknu, da sem skozi isto lahko opazoval mimo dirajoče avtomobiliste, oblake plavajoče na nebu in verice, ki so po drevesih nabirale potrebščine za zimo. Pri tem sem si domislil, kako prav in primerno je tudi, da ameriški Slovenci zbiramo fond za naše zaslužnjene in stradalajoče rojake v starem kraju. Potreba bo velika in vsaka pomoč, ki jo bomo mogli ameriški Slovenci po vojni poslati v stari kraj, bo več kot dobrodošla. Torej, pri vsaki priliki darujmo in zbiramo prispevke za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor, slovenska sekcija.

Poležavanje v bolnišnici ni prijetno, toda se je prestalo, ker imel sem dobro postrežbo in mnogo obiskov od dobrih prijateljev. Žal, da so drugi teden mojega bivanja v bolnišnici bili obiski omejeni, zaradi neke bolezni, ki se je pojavila med otroci. Iskrena hvala vsem, ki so me obiskali, pa tudi onim, ki so me želeli obiskati, pa jim je omejenja omejitev to preprečila.

Dan veselja je bil zame 14. septembra, ko mi je zdravnik povedal, da se lahko pripravim za odhod domov. Malo pred tem pa so pripeljali v bolnišnico mojega prijatelja Janeza Mahničiča, ki si je zlomil roko pri delu, in sicer pri zaposlitvi pri Chicago Hardware Company v North Chicagu. Upam, da kmalu ozdravljen zapusti bolnišnico. Žena in hčerka sta prišli pome z avtomobilom, in ko smo se pripeljali domov, se mi je zdelo vse prerajeno in vse lepše kot kdaj prej. Sadna drevesa so obložena z zorečimi jabolki in hrškami in poznoletne cvetlice cvetejo, da je veselje. Dom je tisočkrat lepši od najmodernejše bolnišnice, čeprav bom moral še precej časa čakati na popolno ozdravljenje.

K sklepu pozdravljam vse moje prijatelje in vse člane in članice Ameriške bratske zveze in jih pozivam, naj ne pozabijo naših tripečih bratov in sester v starem kraju in naj ne pozabijo pomagati Ameriki k zmagi, z vsem kar morejo in premorejo, kajti le zmaga Amerike in njenih zaveznikov bo prinesla svobodo zatiranim narodom in nam bo vsem spet zagotovila življenje, ki bo vredno svojega imena.

Naš brat John Korče se je moral podvreči že drugi operaciji. Iz tukajšnje naselbine je

Sharon, Pa. — Člane Slovenskega delavskega doma pozivam, da se gotovo udeležijo seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 27. septembra in se po pričela ob eni uri popoldne. Na dnevnem redu seje bo več važnih zadev, katere bo treba rešiti, med njimi tudi zadeva oskrbnika, ki se je odpovedal.

Zdaj je jesen, počitnice in izleti so končani, zato naj bi bile v bodoče seje bolj številno obiskane, in sicer seje naših gospodarskih in kulturnih ustanov in naših podpornih društev. Istotako naj se držijo časa rojaki uposleni v obrambnih industrijah, da se delo vrši točno in da ne pride nepotrebnih težkoč za posameznike. Pozdrav!

Frank Kramer.

White Valley, Pa. — Seja podružnice št. 25 JPO,SS v Claridgeu, Pa., se je vršila 30. avgusta. Poročano je bilo, da ima blagajnik te postojanke na rokah \$347.76. Upam, da je bila vsota že odposlana na glavnega blagajnika. Ker ni bilo na seji niti predsednika niti podpredsednika, je bil za stalno izvoljen John Korče. Seveda ni bila udeležba taka kot bi morala biti. Največ jih je bilo iz naselbin White Valley, Export in Claridge. Kje so pa druge naselbine? Na zadnjem pikniku se je izrazil več rojakov, da se bodo udeležili prihodnje seje, toda jih ni bilo. Zdi se, da imajo še vedno nekako nezaupanje v to organizacijo, dasi posluje z dovoljenjem državnega departementa v Washingtonu, kamor morajo glavni uradniki vsak mesec poročati o dohodkih in izdatkih.

Na tej seji je bilo sklenjeno, da ima odbor polno moč sklicati sejo, kadar smatra za potrebno. Društva in posamezniki pa naj pošljejo nabrani denar tajniku, kateri ga bo izročil blagajniku, imena darovalcev pa priobčil od časa do časa. (V smislu sklepa glavnega odbora ABZ, sprejetega na polletnem zborovanju v avgustu 1942, mora urednik Nove Dobe iz takih poročil izpustiti imena posameznih darovalcev; dovoljeno mu je priobčiti le večje skupne vsote. Op. ured.)

Na seji je bilo sklenjeno, da napravimo 200 knjižic za razprodajo. Društva, ki jih bodo prejela, so že v naprej prošena, da jih razprodajo in s tem pomagajo Ameriki in Jugoslaviji. Še vedno se tu in tam dobijo posamezniki, ki imajo vse mogoče izgovore, če so vprašani, da bi kaj prispevali za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor. Eden pravi, da za njegov denar ne bodo cigar kadili kraljičji in ministri, drugi se boji, da si bodo člani upravnega odbora za tisti denar po vojni kupili vozne listke za izlet v stari kraj, tretji meni, da se njega ne tiče, ker njegov rojstni kraj spada pod Italijo, itd. Kdor neče nič prispevati, bo lahko našel izgovor za svojo trdosrčnost. Povedano je bilo že večkrat, da fond Jugoslovanskega pomožnega odbora, slovenska sekcija, upravljajo glavni uradniki naših slovenskih podpornih organizacij in da je fond kontroliran tudi od strani državnega departementa v Washingtonu. Kdor taki kontroli ne zaupa, mu ni za pomagati. Od zadnjega poročila naprej je bilo od različnih darovalcev nabranega še za skupno vsoto \$17.00. Prej je imel blagajnik na rokah \$347.76; s prištetimi 17 dolarji zneske skupna vsota \$364.76. Jaz imam tudi nekaj prispevkov zbranih, katere bom izročil blagajniku.

Naš brat John Korče se je moral podvreči že drugi operaciji. Iz tukajšnje naselbine je bilo spet poklicanih več slovenskih fantov v vojne sile Zedinjenih držav. Ti so: Edward Kern, član ABZ in SNPJ, Edward Bric, član SNPJ, in Rudolph Zupančič, član ABZ in SNPJ. Želimo jim srečen povratek.

Jurij Previc, tajnik št. 25 JPO,SS.

Cheswick, Pa. — Sporočati mi je žalostno vest, da je naše društvo “Vesela bodočnost,” št. 203 ABZ, spet izgubilo enega dobrega člana. Dne 29. avgusta je preminil brat Frank Savorn, ki je bil bolan 15 mesecev. Pogreb se je vršil na Deer Creek pokopališče ob precejšnji udeležbi članstva in drugih rojakov. Pokojnik je bil mirnega značaja in priljubljen med vsemi, ki so ga poznali. Temu dokaz je bilo tudi obilo številno vencev in cvetic ob njegovi krsti. Pokojnik je bil rojen leta 1909 v Crested Butte, Colo., odkoder je odšel še mlad s svojimi starši v stari kraj, namreč v Bušinj vas pri Metliki. Pred štirimi leti se je vrnil v svojo rodno Ameriko. V Beli Krajini zapušča ženo, sina, hčer, očeta, dva brata in dve sestri, tukaj v Cheswicku dva brata, v Montanu pa strica. Naj bo pokojnemu sobratu ohranjen blag spomin, sorodnikom pa naj bo izraženo iskreno sožalje. — Za društvo št. 203 ABZ:

Joseph Yelovecan, tajnik.

Indianapolis, Ind. — V obvestilo članstvu društva Sloga, št. 166 ABZ. Ko je naš bivši tajnik podal resignacijo, ste mene podpisanega izvolili za društvenega tajnika, dasi vam je znano, da živim precej oddaljeno od društvenega kroga in ste vedeli, da mi ne bo mogoče hoditi okoli kolektat asessmente. Ker pa želim ustreči članstvu po možnosti najboljši možnosti, naznanjam članom, da bom pobiral asessmente vsako četrto soboto v mesecu od 7. do 9. ure zvečer v Slovenskem narodnem domu. Torej, tisti člani, ki ne bodo plačali svojih asessmentov na seji, naj jih prinesejo četrto soboto zvečer v Slovenski narodni dom. Ker je Dom v sredini slovenske naselbine, upam, da bo članstvu ustreženo. Prosim člane, da mi gredo pri poslovanju na roke in naj mi privedejo kaj novih kandidatov za društvo. To bo v napredek društvu, obenem pa bo meni za vajo, da se bom navadil pisati pristopne listine. In, čim več jih bo, tem bolj me bo veselilo. Bratski pozdrav! — Za društvo Sloga, št. 166 ABZ:

Stanley Ule, tajnik, 1623 N. Livingston St.

Struthers, O. — Tukajšnja slovenska hrvaška in poljska društva priredijo v soboto 17. oktobra plesno veselico, katere čisti dobiček je namenjen Ameriški rdečemu križu. Za ples bodo igrali znane Bergantove sestre. Vsi člani in članice ABZ v Struthersu in okolici, kakor tudi iz naselbin Girard, Youngstown, Sharon, Wheatland in Bessemer so vabljeni na posete prireditve. Naša bivša tajnica, sedaj članica društva Colliwood Boosters, pa naj bi poskrbela, da bo Cleveland dobro zastopan na tej prireditvi.

Zdaj pa nekaj o naših vojakih. Pvt. Steve Millosin je v Baltimoru, Md., Pvt. Frank Vlosich je v Camp Swift, Texas; naš bivši predsednik Pvt. Edward I. Glavic se vežba v Camp Walters, Texas. Pvt. Emil Mikolich je bil nedavno doma na dopustu; v vojaški službi je že poldrugo leto, in sicer v Fort Bragg, N. C. Pete De Lost, ki je nastanjen v Vallejo, Calif., je bil povišan v kor-

porala. Pvt. John Pogačnik je M. P. v Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Od našega društva Cardinals je še sedem drugih fantov v vojni službi Zedinjenih držav, toda nismo zadnje čase slišali od njih in ne vemo dosti, kako se imajo. Ti so: Adam in Alex Penich, Ernest Cikovic, Mike Makovec, George De Lost, Albert Slabe in Emil Elias.

Na bolniški listi pri našem društvu sta zdaj Matt Slabe in Louis Pogačnik. Želimo jima skorajšnjega okrevanja. Čestitke Mrs. Nick Semonza, ki je bila prej Anna Radilovich; za spremembo imena je odgovorna njena nedavna poroka. Mnogo sreče!

Dva nadaljna naša člana bosta v kratkem pozvana k vežbanju za obrambo domovine, in sicer Steve “Pep” Babich in Gul-lava Mikolich. Njima in vsem, ki so že v službi Strica Sama, želimo vse najboljše in srečen povratek k njihovim dragim. — Za društvo Cardinals, št. 229 ABZ:

Jennie Millosin, tajnica.

Pueblo, Colo. — Seja zastopnikov Slovenskega narodnega doma se bo vršila v soboto 26. septembra ob pol osmih zvečer. Priporočam vsem zastopnikom, da se te seje gotovo udeležijo, da si izvolijo drugega predsednika. Podpisani mora resignirati zaradi predolgih ur pri njegovem delu. Torej, pridite na sejo. — Za Slovenski narodni dom v Pueblo:

Mihael Graboyan, predsednik.

Lloydell, Pa. — V soboto 26. septembra priredita skupno veselico dve tukajšnji društvi, namreč društvo Sv. Petra in Pavla, št. 35 ABZ, in društvo Simon Gregorčič, št. 60 SNPJ. Veselica se bo vršila v društveni dvorani in se bo pričela ob osmi uri zvečer. Za dobro godbo bo poskrbel L. Faulk s svojim orkestrom; on je namestnik Joe Kramerja, ki igra vsako soboto ob 1.15 popoldne na radijski postaji WMBS v Uniontownu, Pa. Na veselico so prijazno vabljeni člani in članice obeh društev ter vsi drugi rojaki in rojakinje, ki bivajo v primerni bližini. Dobiček prireditve je namenjen v pokritje stroškov za popravo dvorane. Za društvo št. 35 ABZ:

Joseph Arhar, tajnik.

New York, N. Y. — Slovincem v New Yorku in okolici! — Prihodnji petek večer, 25. t. m. se vrši velik čehoslovaško-Jugoslovanski festival) block party) pod pokroviteljstvom U. S. Treasury Departmenta, in sicer na East 72nd Street, med York Ave. in First Ave. Prične se ob polu osmih.

Na festivalu bodo nastopili slovenski, hrvaški in čehoslovaški pevski zbori, plesne skupine, več odličnih umetnikov-solistov, kakor tudi godbe. Tako bo vsak udeležnik dobil polno mero duševnega užitka.

Festival priredita Czechoslovak American in Yugoslav American Committee of the U. S. War Savings Staff s sodelovanjem Združenih čehoslovaških in Združenih jugoslovanskih društev v Greater New Yorku, kot svoj prispevek k posebni kampanji Ameriške filmske industrije za prodajo vojnih bondov in znamk.

Slovinci v New Yorku in oko-

lici so resno vabljeni, da se tega festivala udeležijo v čim večjem številu ter tako ponovno izkažejo svojo lojalnost do svojih nove domovine in svojo pravilnost sto-procentno podporo vojni prizadevanje Amerike.

V slučaju slabega vremena se bo festival vršil v veliki dvorani Bohemian National Hall, 823 E. 73rd St. ob istem času in istim vzporedom.

Leo Zakrajšek, podpredsednik Y. A. C.

Helper, Utah. — Cenjeni so brat J. N. Rogelj, Cleveland, Ohio. Vsa tukajšnja in okoliška slovenska in hrvaška društva so dne 29. avgusta t. l. priredili skupno veselico za Ruski vojni relief in za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor. Sklenjeno je bilo, da se od dobička prireditve da tretjina za Russian War Relief, eno tretjino pa za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor, slovenska sekcija. Čistega dobička je bilo \$276.00, in od tega je bilo poslano na Russian War Relief vsoto \$184.00. Ena tretjina je ostala za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor, namreč \$92.00. Naše društvo št. 168 ABZ je tej vsoti dodalo iz svoje blagajne še \$15.00, in vam tem potom pošiljam ček za \$107.00, drugo pa prepuščam vam, da oddate denar na pravo mesto. — John Jakovich, tajnik društva št. 168 ABZ.

(Pripomba uredništva. Glejte pismo je uredništvu Nove Dobe izročil za priobčitev v sedmici sedmici Ameriške bratske zveze.)

POD NEMSKO IN LAŠKO OKUPACIJO

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

leznici med Travnikom in njim Vakufom. V banjaški okraju divjajo hudi bojni četniki in Italijani.

V hrvaškem Primorju so lizani pred kratkim razpršeni osamel blizu Reke, da tem maščujejo za planovne četnikov v okoliških planinah. V Senju na Primorskem so begnili vsi učenci višjih razredov gimnazije v gore in se pridružili četnikom. Morala se spominjati usode, ki je bila la šolarčke v Kragujevcu v postrelili.

Madžari, ki so se bili začeli v velikem številu naseliti v Bosni, se spet vračajo domov na Madžarsko. Od meseca avgusta letošnjega leta se je vrnilo Bosne na Madžarsko nad 100.000 oseb. Da li je vzrok teh množičnih selitev aktivnost jugoslovanskih četnikov v Bosni. Madžari ne verjamejo v zmago osišča in slutijo da bodo tuji prej ali slej morali pustiti jugoslovanske pokrajine, poročilo ne pove.

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