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SOVJETSKA RUSIJA HVALI SVOJE HRABRE ZAVEZNIKE

Boje ameriškega in angleškega vojaštva postavlja na isto višino z obrambo Stalingrada

PRODORANJE AMERIKANECV IN FRANCOZOV V AFRIKI. — SILEN JAPONSKI LETALSKI NAPAD NA DARWIN

Zavezniški glavni stan v Severni Afriki, 2. maja. — Ameriške in francoske čete so prodorile bliže proti Mateurju in Bizerti.

Zavezniška mornarica pa je pogreznila dve italijanski ladji za odstranjanje min, neko nemško ladjo in neko motorno ladjo. V tej bitki so izgubili zavezniki eno ladjo.

V vseh teh zadnjih srditih bojih so se ameriške čete sijajno izkazale ter si stekle laskavo pohvalo generala Alexandra, poveljnika angleške prve armade.

RUSKA FRONTA

MOSKVA, 2. maja. — Ruske čete so tekom odbijanja šest dni trajajočih nemških napadov pri Novorossiku ubile 7.000 Nemcev ter uničile 25 oklopnih avtov.

Laskavo priznanje "Pravde"

Komunistični časopis "Pravda" je objavil na svoji prvi strani uredniški uvodnik, v katerem so postavljena vojna priznanja ruskih zaveznikov na isto višino kakor ruska obramba Stalingrada. Članek ugotavlja, da se Nemci boje zavezniških operacij na kontinentu kakor samega ognja.

To je najtoplejša pohvala ameriških in angleških čet, njihov bojov v Afriki ter akcije zavezniške zračne sile nad Nemčijo.

Važne ugotovitve "Pravde"

"Nemci imajo zdaj priliko, da s svojo silo in moč svobodoljubnih narodov Sovjetske Rusije, Velike Britanije in Zedinjenih

Zopetno znižanje vrednosti točk nekatere živlom

Nekatera živla so bila črtana z liste odmerkov, do čim je bila drugim živlom znižana cena točk

WASHINGTON. — Včeraj so bile začasno vzete z liste odmerkov vse tako zvane dehidratne kave, vrednost točk za mesec maj za večino sadja in zelenjadnic soka pa je bila znižana približno za polovico.

Urad za administracijo cen razpisa, da so stopile nove odredbe v veljavo danes zjutraj po osmih.

Istotčasno so bile za spoznanje reducirane tudi vrednosti mnogim vrstam prezervirane zelenjave in sočivja, do čim so bile vzete z racijske liste tudi zelena zeljina juha, clam juha (sok poljev v školjkah), clam juha in clam junce cocktail.

Glede zmrznjenega sadja in zelenjave, suhega fižola in graha, leče in živil za male otroke,

držav," je rečeno v uvodniku "Pravde."

"Dočim sovjetski brambovi uničujejo hitlerjevce na zasneženih poljanah Rusije, trebijo naši angleški in ameriški zavezniki nemško in italijansko vojaštvo na peščenih puščavah Afrike," nadaljuje "Pravdin" uvodnik.

"Istotčasno zadaja hrabra anglo-ameriška letalska sila porazne udarce Nemčiji in Italiji ter pripravlja drugo fronto v Evropi."

Radost Angležev in Amerikanecv

Ameriški in angleški uradniki v Moskvi so silno radostni nad tem uvodnikom, ki ga je priobčila "Pravda" baš ob času, ko si prizadevajo Nemci povzročiti razkol med zavezniki.

Ameriški in angleški predstavniki v Moskvi dalje tudi poročajo, da so deležni vseh vojaških in mornaričnih informacij od strani sovjetske vlade. Vsa znamenja kažejo, da niso bili odnosi med Rusijo in njenimi zavezniki še nikoli v tej vojni tako tesni in prisrčni kakor so sedaj.

BOJI NA PACIFIKU

Zavezniški glavni stan v Avstraliji, ponedeljek, 3. maja. — Japonski bombniki so v nedeljo z veliko silo napadli letališče v bližini Darwina v severni Avstraliji, kjer so povzročili nekaj škode. Proti japonskim bombnikom in bojnim letalom so se dvignili zavezniški letalci, ki so sestrelili 3 japonska letala in bombnik in sedem bojnih letal pa so poškodovali. Zavezniški letalci so imeli pri tem neobičajno velike izgube.

Naši fantje-vojaki

V Boston, Mass. se nahaja pri mornarici Raymond Kocyan, sin družine Mr. in Mrs. Andy Kocyan, 15926 Whitcomb Ave. Njegov naslov je: Raymond Kocyan S. C. C., U.S.S., Baltimore, c-o Postmaster, New York, N. Y., Div. 2.

Progresivne Slovenke

V torek večer ob 8. uri se vrši seja krožka št. 1, Progresivnih Slovenk, v navadnih prostorih. Članice so vabljeni, da se gotovo polnoštevilno udeležijo.

Znižanje oziroma odprava točk je bila odredjena, ker se teh živil dovolj ne prodaja, oziroma se naglo prodajo, toda je njihova produkcija še vedno večja kot konzum.

Junaška posadka angleške podmornice



Na gornji sliki je posadka slavnje angleške podmornice, ki je izvedla več važnih misij. Najprej je rekognoscirala afriško obalo, v pripravi za izkrcan je ameriškega generala Clarka. Nato je izkrcala Clarka in njegove častnike, zatem pa na nekem tajnem kraju ob francoski obali vzela na krov generala Girauda ter ga prepeljala v Afriko.

Rusija bo uveljavila svoje težnje, ker je odločena, da si ne bo ob njo nihče več brisal svojih nog

V Washingtonu so mnenja, da bo uveljavila Rusija po vojni svoje zahteve v vzhodni Evropi in na Balkanu, kjer se ji bo morala Anglija ukloniti. — Zdi se, da vzhajajo Slovanom nove zarje.

William Philip Simms, znanjopolitičen urednik Scripps-Howard časopisja, poroča iz Washingtona:

WASHINGTON, 29. aprila. — Kriza, v katero so se zapletle Rusija, Poljska, Finska in vzhodna Evropa, povzroča veliko škodo ameriškim načrtom za povojno sodelovanje z združenimi narodi.

Kaj bo storil ameriški senat

Tukaj se vedno bolj jači vtis, da namerava Rusija delati na svojo roko v zadevi ozemelj, vlad in narodov vzhodne Evrope in Balkana, ne oziraje se na želje Washingtona ali Londona. Ako je to res, tedaj je prav malo prilike, da bi ameriški senat ratificiral ali odobril kakršno koli pogodbo, ki bi jo vezala na meje, katere bi bile na ta način začrtane.

Churchill pripravlja tla

S precejšnjo nevoljo opazujejo tukaj mnogi ljudje, da bosta v novem ravnotežju sile v Evropi Sovjetska Rusija in Velika Britanija dominirali po poroki. Dasi je premier Churchill že namigaval na nekaj takega v svojem govoru dne 21. marca, je vendar malokdo verjel, da bi bilo to po njegovem okusu, ako bi imel svobodno izbiro. Toda najbrže go premier Stalin prisilil njegovo roko, ne puščajoč mu nobene alternative.

Danes veje drugačen veter

Londonski list "Times" je bil prvi, ki je pred kakimi šestimi tedni pokazal, od katere strani piha veter. Ze dlje časa se je govorilo tukaj kakor tudi onstran oceana, da bo Velika Britanija najbrže prisiljena, ukloniti se Sovjetski Rusiji v zadevah mej vzhodne Evrope. Nato pa je bil obelodanjen tisti značilni Timesov uvodnik.

Značilen uvodnik londonskega "Times"-a

"Edini interes Rusije je v tem," je stalo v tem uvodniku, "da postavi svojo zunanjo obrambo v zanesljive roke. Temu

interesu pa bo najbolj zadoščeno, ako bodo dežele, ki leže med njenimi mejami in Nemčijo v oblasti Rusiji prijaznih in naklonjenih vlad in ljudi . . .

To je eden izmed pogojev, pri katerih bo Rusija vztrajala, ker mora vztrajati."

In uvodnik nadaljuje: "Rusija bo po vojni v položaju, da bo lahko uveljavila svojo voljo in svoje odloke."

Naloga Velike Britanije

Druga naloga Velike Britanije je, pretolmačiti vse to Zedinjenim državam, to se pravi, pojasniti jim, zakaj je potrebno, da se prepusti male narode vzhodne Evrope njihovim usodi.

Nujna potreba posveta

Zadnji čas je, da se sestanejo k posvetu predsednik Roosevelt, premier Churchill in premier Stalin. Tragično jasno je namreč, da je med njimi potreben nujen sporazum. Povojni svet bo mogoče organizirati bodisi kolektivno, bodisi po ravnotežju sil, nikakor pa ne na oba načina hkrati.

Slovanstvu vzhajajo nove zarje

Tudi v očigled nevarnosti, da nas bodo gotovi ljudje morda smatrali za imperialiste, si ne moremo kaj, da ne bi izjavili svojega odkritega zadoščanja nad gornjimi ugotovitvami. Rusija, mati slovanstva, ki je izgubila v zadnji vojni okoli dvajset milijonov ljudi, nato pa bila potisnjena našim največjim sovražnikom na ljubo brezobzirno na stran, bo po tej vojni diktirala, kako bosta in kako ne bosta urejena Balkan in vzhodna Evropa! . . . In zdaj je Velika Britanija — kraljica morja in sveta — tista, ki se bo morala ukloniti željam te nekdanje tako zaničevane, prezirane, osmeševane in žaljene države . . . Slovanstvu vzhajajo nove zarje in danes se pričinja uredničevati preroški klic pesnika: Slovan — na dan! — Ured.

Kupujte vojne bonde in vojno-varčevalne znamke, da bo čimprej poraženo osiše in vse, kar ono predstavlja!

Smrt mladega letalca

Družina Mr. in Mrs. Zaiz, 452 E. 157th St., je prejela iz Texasa žalostno sporočilo, da je bil njen sin John ubit v letalski nesreči. Kakor smo že poročali, je bilo letalo, na katerem se je nahajal letalski kadet s tremi svojimi tovariši na večbalnem poletu, s katerega pa se ni več vrnilo. Vojaške oblasti so dnevno obveščale z brzojavkami starše mladega letalca, da letala kljub iskanju še niso našli, končno pa je prišlo po osmih dneh poročilo, da so letalo našli in v njem vse štiri letalce — mrtve. Kdaj in kje so jih našli, poročilo ne pove.

Mladi letalec je bil poročen s hčerko družine Tegel z 239. ceste v Euclidu. Njegova soproga je živela z njim v Texasu, kjer se začasno še nahaja. — Truplo mladega letalca bo prepeljano v Cleveland.

Njegovim staršem, soprogi, kakor tudi vsem ostalim njegovim svojem izrekamo naše globoko sožalje.

Nov grob

V soboto popoldne ob 6. uri je preminila Mrs. Smilia Zivan, rojena Popovich, vdova, stanujoča pri družini M. S. Djakovich, 1595 E. 93 St. Podlegla je raku v starosti 78 let. Doma je bila iz sela Zakule, Jugoslavija, odkoder je dospela v Ameriko pred 30. leti. Poleg zeta M. S. Djakoviča zapuščala nečake in nečakinje: Steven M., ki se nahaja v armadi, Stello, Mrs. Stevana M. Djakovich, Vero Manolovich in zeta Emila Manolovich, ter pravnučkinje Elaine in Boyana Manolovich.

Pogreb pokojnice se bo vršil iz pogrebnega zavoda A. Grdina in sinovi, 1053 E. 62 St., v torek popoldne ob 1. uri v cerkev sv. Save ter nato na rusko pokopališče. Bodi ji lahka ameriška gruda!

"VOJNA IN VI"

Razprava na programu "Vojna in vi", ki se bo oddajal nočno ob 7:45 uri potom WTAM radio postaje, se bo bavila o vprašanju otrok demokracij. Edward T. Downer, OPA specialist za izobrazbo, bo intervjuiral skupino šolskih otrok.

PREDSEDNIKOV APEL NA PREMOGARJE, NAJ SE ZOPET VRNEJO NA DELO

Že pred tem je bilo doseženo 15-dnevno premirje, toda predsednik je govoril, kakor da tega premirja sploh ni

TOREK JE BIL DOLOČEN KOT OFICIJELNI DATUM ZA OBNOVITEV DELA

John L. Lewis je snoči ukazal premogarjem, naj gredo nazaj na delo na podlagi petnajst-dnevnega premirja z vlado, ki operira sedaj premogovnike. Tozadevno odredbo je proglasil Lewis 22 minut pred predsednikovim govorom po radiu, ko je predsednik izjavil, da se bo spet pričelo s kopanjem premoga, "ne glede na to, kaj kak posameznik misli o tem."

Jutri se prične z obnovo obrata

Ameriška zastava nad premogovniki

Tekom tega petnajst-dnevnega premirja se bodo vršila pogajanja glede sporazuma za novo pogodbo med premogarji in lastniki rovin. V tem času pa bo obratovala vlada rudnike, nad katerimi bo danes plapolala ameriška zastava.

Zahteve premogarjev

Ena glavnih zahtev premogarjev je bila 2-dolarsko povvišanje mezde na dan in plačilo premogarjem za njihovo pot od vhoda v rovin pa do kraja njihovega dela in zopet nazaj. Premogarji morajo včasih hoditi v rovin po več milij daleč, preden pridejo do kraja, kjer delajo. Vse te zahteve oziroma nesoglasja med premogarji in lastniki rovin bodo sedaj izravnavana med notranjim tajnikom Ickesom, premogarji in lastniki premogovnikov.

Dramatičen Rooseveltov apel

Predsednik Roosevelt je v svojem govoru dramatično apeliral na patriotsko zavest premogarjev, katerih bratje in sinovi se bore na bojiščih za demokracijo in svobodo naše dežele kakor tudi za svobodo vsega človeštva.

Smrtna kosa

Po daljši bolezni je umrla v Mt. Sinai bolnišnici Josephine Povh, stara 30 let. Stanovala je na 6401 Bonna Ave. Pogreb se bo vršil iz Zakrajškovega pogrebnega zavoda, 6016 St. Clair Ave. Podrobnosti bomo poročali jutri.

Podprimo borbo Amerike za demokracijo in svobodo sveta z nakupom vojnih bondev in vojno-varčevalnih znamk!

Pogreb

Pogreb Mary Ostrelch se vrši v torek zjutraj ob 8:45 uri iz Jos. Zele in sinovi pogrebnega zavoda, 458 E. 152 St., v cerkev Marije Vnebovzete in nato na Calvary pokopališče.

Prireditve mladine

Včeraj je priredil Mladinski pevski zbor Slovenskega delavskega doma na Waterloo Rd., lepo igrice in koncert, o čemer bomo jutri obširneje poročali.

TEDENSKI RACIJSKI KOLEDAR

SLADKOR — znamka številka 12, ki velja do 31. maja (za 5 funtov.)

KAVA — znamka št. 23 za en funt kave do 30. maja.

ČEVLI — znamka št. 17, za par čevljev do 15. junija.

GASOLIN — znamke št. 5 v A knjižici do 21. maja. Znamke v B in C knjižicah pa so veljavne, kakor je v knjižicah označeno.

"TAJERJI" — Druga inspekcija: vozila z A knjižico do 30. septembra. Vozila z B knjižico do 30. junija. Vozila z C knjižico do 31. maja. Komerijalna vozila vsakih 60 dni ali vsakih 5.000 milj, kar pride prej.

KURIVNO OLJE z znamko št. 5 mora zadostovati do 30. septembra za gorkoto in segrevanje vode. Prihranite racijske "stube" ali odrezke za registracijo v prihodnji sezoni.

PROCESIRANA ŽIVILA — Modre G, H in J znamke so veljavne do 31. maja.

MESO, SIR, SUROVO MASLO, MASTI, PREZERVIRANE (KANANE) RIBE — rdeča E znamka je veljavna do 31. maja. Rdeča F znamka je postala veljavna z današnjim dnem. G znamka postane veljavna 9. maja, H znamka 16. maja, J znamka pa 23. maja. Vse ostanejo veljavne do 31. maja.

UREDNIŠKA STRAN "ENAKOPRAVNOSTI"

"ENAKOPRAVNOST"

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ABSURDNA SITUACIJA

X.

V nasprotju z mnogimi poročili, ni bilo doslej še nobene sprave med Mihajlovićem in partizani ali med sovjetsko in jugoslovansko vlado. Londonski pan-Srbi zahtevajo predvsem, to je preliminarne k vsem poznejšim dogovorom, da partizani priznajo Mihajlovića kot svojega vrhovnega poveljnika. Zmerni Srbi in drugi jugoslovanski elementi v vladi pa spoznavajo, da je ta solucija, ki bi bila še pred letom dni mogoča, sedaj nemogoča. Partizani nimajo v Londonu nobenih reprezentantov, toda kakor se čuje, stavijo oni od svoje strani kot predpogoj za vsako spravo in nadaljne dogovore, da odpre Mihajlović fronto proti Italijanom. Ako pa je Mihajlović prešibak za tako nalogo, tedaj naj bi mu jugoslovanska vlada v Londonu ukazala, naj ne pomaga sovražniku in naj pusti, da izvojujejo partizani svoje lastne bitke.

Dokler ne bo jugoslovanska vlada izčistila svoje lastne hiše, tudi situacije v Jugoslaviji ne bo izčistila, temveč jo še bolj zamotala.

V kolikor se tiče Amerike (kakor tudi Velike Britanije), moramo računati s sledečim dejstvom: Mihajlović je vojni minister legalno priznane vlade, ki je naša zaveznica. Jugoslovanski partizani nimajo legalnega statusa. Sovjetska Rusija se legalno ne more vtikati v notranje jugoslovanske zadeve. Ta famozna legalna logika pa nas spravlja v dejanski konflikt z najmočnejšo jugoslovansko gerilsko armado, ki je — čeprav ne po mrtvi črki zakona — tudi naša zaveznica, dočim je sovjetska Rusija i po dejanjih i po zakoni naša zaveznica, in to najmočnejša zaveznica izmed vseh... To je sicer absurda situacija, toda takšne so pač utvare legalnega stanja v revolucionarni vojni.

Poznavajoč legalistično naziranje anglo-ameriške mentalitete, so jo londonski pan-Srbi v polni meri izkoristili. Lansko zimo, ko je njihova priljubljena publicistična metoda pripisovanja partizanskim zmagam Mihajloviću odpovedala, so se vrgli na nabiranje oficijelnih zaveznikov, ki so jih razpisovali v svet poplavo deklaracij, pozdravov in odlikovanj Mihajlovića: iz angleškega vojnega urada, od Mr. Elmera Davisa, generala Eisenhowerja, generala de Gaullea, generala Girauda, itd. VSE TE ZAVEZNIŠKE GESTE SO BILE NAREJENE NA PROŠNJO JUGOSLOVANSKE VLADE. Večino teh gest se mora smatrati za legitimno vpljnost. Nekatere sploh niso bile niti službene. Druge zopet niso bile namenjene za objavo. Tretje so bile popolnoma rutinskega značaja. Vse pa so prišle kakor nalašč pansrbskim vladnim krogom, da si utrdijo svojo pozicijo v očeh Jugoslavije, Moskve in zapadnega sveta.

Kakšnega postopanja pa so bili deležni partizani? Lansko zimo so njihovi voditelji dvakrat apelirali po radiu na Veliko Britanijo in Ameriko, naj slednji dve pošljeta medzavezniško komisijo v Jugoslavijo, kjer naj se slednja na lastne oči prepriča o stanju stvari. Enkrat so zaprosili po radiu tudi za nekaj bombnikov v očigled prihajajoče nemške ofenzive. Vsak pot pa je bil odgovor mrtvaški molk in namršene obrvi: partizani so namreč nezakonski otroci jugoslovanskega ljudstva!

Toda B. B. Č. radio je kljub temu vse izza zadnje zime vestno poročal o partizanskih vojnih stečevinah. Oficijelna angleška formula, uveljavljena lansko zimo, definira Mihajlovića kot lojalnega podpornika in sodelavca zaveznikov, toda istočasno naglašava važnost "drugih elementov jugoslovanskega odpora". Kljub temu pa imajo Angleži zveze z Mihajlovićem, dočim jih z "drugimi elementi odpora" nimajo. Bratiti se s partizani, bi namreč pomenilo, zaplesti se v legalne težkoče z jugoslovansko zamejno vlado. Kar se tiče nas, Amerikancev, nimamo zvez in stikov ne z Mihajlovićem, ne s partizani.

Zopet je treba poudariti, da je to skrajno čudna situacija. Mi nameravamo vdreti v Evropo in možno je, da si bo moral ameriški vojak utirati pot skozi Balkan. Balkan pa ni Maroko, temveč vulkanski evropski okraj, kjer se ne more in ne sme s pridom ignorirati zgodovinskega ruskega vpliva na bojevitost slovenske ljudske mase.

Predem vdremo na Balkan, moramo poskrbeti, da izvedemo, kaj se tam prav za prav dogaja. Tega pa ne bomo dognali samo s poslušanjem Rusov, Angležev ali pa zamejne jugoslovanske vlade, temveč potom tega, kar nam bodo povedali naši lastni preiskovalci zadev na licu mesta. Med narodom, ki šteje 130 milijonov duš, se morajo na vsak način najti duševno in telesno sposobni ljudje, ki bi se jih spravilo v Jugoslavijo s pomočjo padal ali podmornic, in ki bi bili mentalno sposobni, lotiti se tega dela.

UREDNIKOVA POŠTA

Nekoliko o slovenskem muzeju

Cleveland, Ohio.

Če si "izboren" dopisnik, ti sem pa tam pravilo, zakaj ne pišeš "o tem in še o tem." Veste, "izboren dopisnik je prav tak kot oni, ki gre v restavracijo in si vedno naroči ono jed, ki se mu zdi najbolj okusna. Dopisnik pa najraje piše o tem, kar se mu najbolj dopade ali kar zna najbolje. Ampak evome, bom vam pa enkrat poročal kar mi je znano o metropolitnem Slovenskem narodnem muzeju.

Predno nadaljujem, vas bom že vnaprej opozoril, da bodo junaki pri našem narodnem muzeju. Well, oni, ki boste največ prispevali, da se bo muzej razširil. Saj veste, da za vojno mora biti denar, za rešitev slovenskega naroda v stari domovini morajo biti prispevki, za osvoboditev slovenske zemlje pa "victory donacije". Slično je s tem našim muzejem, če hoče napredovati.

Muzej ima 15 razstavnih omar in "stainless" jekla, toda čakajo na vas, da boste prispevali. To se lahko takoj potrdite ali pa čakajte, da bo vaše društvo dobilo pismo, vi pa podvojite prispevke, da se bodo omarice predelale in prebarvale. Veste, omare so ženskega spola in ženski spol se barva — kateja se ne, ji pravijo mlade, da je — "starokopitna"! Torej omare hočejo biti lepe, snažne in prebarvane in k temu vi lahko pomagate. Recite — ja!

Neka taka resolucija je bila sprejeta že leta 1939 na delničarski seji Slovenskega narodnega doma, 6419 St. Clair Ave., to je, da se pričnejo pobirati ne samo prispevki, marveč tudi zanimivi predmeti, ki spadajo v muzej.

Na prihodnji letni seji delničarjev tega Doma, vršči se 12. januarja 1940, je bila sprejeta druga resolucija, da se smejo prositi jugoslovanske podpornice in kulturne organizacije za finančno pomoč.

Torej vedite, da ta prošnja, če pride pred vas, prihaja od delničarjev Slovenskega narodnega doma v Clevelandu, ki je mnogim znan širom Združenih držav. Toliko o tem.

Ko sem bil majhen deček, sem nekoč vprašal mamo, zakaj sem se rodil. Odgovor: "Zato, da boš delal..." In ta želja se ji je izpolnila. Vedno sem na poti na delo. In tako nisem imel časa, da bi si bil ogledal naš muzej do 6. decembra lani, ko se je v metropoli vršil Slovenski narodni kongres. Tam smo bili Jakob Mesec, Helen Jereb, Antonia Bezek, Anna Barbič in podpisani. Ampak takrat ni bilo časa, da bi si človek natančneje ogledal zanimivosti, ker bili smo na kongresu, da rešujemo slovenski narod, ki je zaslužjen po nacističnih okupatorjih. In tako je bil zame potreben še drugi obisk, ki je trajal nad uro, toda še premalo.

Vse to naj vam bo dokaz, da se muzej širi.

Prostori tega muzeja, šo v drugem nadstropju SND z vhodom pri sobi št. 1. Nekoč je bil tam atelje fotografa Johna Bukovnika, ki je znan onim, ki so bili v Clevelandu na konvencijah. (Sedaj je njegov prostor na East 185 in Muskoka Ave., blizu tega dopisnika, če se hočete fotografirati, ko pridete v Cleveland).

Za fotografom je prišel v te prostore slikar Gregory Perušek, ki sem ga večkrat obiskal in sva kramljala, dokler ga ni poklicala k sebi žena s koso. Le škoda, da se je moral še razmeroma mlad preseliti v večna lovišča.

In sedaj je v teh prostorih naš muzej.

"Ja, kaj bom pa vidu tam?" bo rekel ongi Janez. "Ali imajo tam baro? Kakšnega pa točijo?" — Nak, Janez, tega ni tam. So pa zanimive stvari, med njimi tudi drobnarije, ki so jih naši ljudje s sabo prinesli iz starega kraja in jih poslali muzeju. In ker sem včasih ko sem imel čas, zaigral na harmoniko, bom pričel pri harmoniki.

Leta 1891 je prišel v Ameriko Gašper Korčec, ki je prinesel s sabo harmoniko tistega starega modela, ki smo jim rekli "kranjske harmonike". Sedaj bi jih menda zamenjali po Clevelandu. Vidiš jo pa v narodnem muzeju in se lahko spomniš, kaj in kako je bilo nekoč in kaj in kako je danes. Na takale harmonike so naše prve naseljenke plesale predno so se močile in plesale so še po "ohceti".

Drugi harmonikar je Janez Lokar, kmečki fant, ki je igral leta 1873. V muzeju je njegova slika. Ne mislim, da je bil to naš starejši John Lokar, ker ga nisem še nikoli slišal, da bi rekel, da je on kdaj pisal na harmoniko. Mora biti njegov oče ali njegov stric, ker slika je on daroval.

Matija Pogorelec se seveda najbolje postavi na tej muzejski razstavi, kjer ima mnogo reči. Poslal je starokrajске ure, verižice s konji, na katerih vise veliki dolarji, lahko da so Marije Terezije, Franc-Jožefovi ali drugih velikih mož in žena; prav tako razno rudo, prvi slovenski list Amerikanski Slovenec, ki sem ga nekoč, ko sem bil še majhen in hodil v šolo, čital še v stari domovini. Prinesel ga je neki žandar, ki je hodil k nam lenariti, kadar je bil na patrolji.

Režnik je daroval Henry Prince. Frank Troha iz Barber-tona je poslal raznega kovane-ga denarja — vidiš celo srebrne avstrijske krome. Slovenska narodna podpora jednota ima tam zapisnike, pravila, društvene imenike, razne knjige — celo "Pater Malaventure v kabaretu" je tam — žepne koledarje, slike raznih konvencij itd. Na eni teh slik je zapisano: "Glav-

no zborovanje S N P J septembra, 1907 v La Sallu, Ill."

Tam je tudi velika Peruškova slika, ki jo je darovala S. N. P. J. Slovenskemu delavskemu domu na Waterloo Rd. Tam so jo obesili v spodnje prostore, nakar je naš Jontez protestiral, češ, da ne vedo pomena slike. In tako so jo potem darovali muzeju, da si jo lahko vsakdo ogleda. Če se ne motim, je na njen napis "Storm Prayer" ali "Molitev ob nevihti".

Potem je tam nekaj starih nabožnih knjig, kakor tudi "Zemlja iz Amerike". Ena teh knjig ima naslov: "Slavljenje Svetnikov — Druge bukve — Anton Alojs, škof Ljubljanski — Zadnji dnevi pred Jezusovim terpljenjem". Ta knjiga je bila tiskana leta 1817 v Ljubljani. Muzeju jo je darovala Josephina Debeve iz New Philadelphije, O. "Krvava noč v Ljubljani" je druga knjiga.

Tam je tudi papirnati denar iz nekdanje avstro-ogrške mornarice. "Zwanzig Kronen", — "Zwei Kronen", deset kron, nemška nota za stotisoč mark.

"Ja, ja, muzej ima denar!" s boste rekli. Res je tako, da si ga lahko ogledate. Ali če bi šli z njim zadev v prostore družabnega kluba in bi rekli barten-derju: "Daj mi glažek viske in tukaj imaš deset tisoč kron." Kaj bi vam odgovorili? "Daj mi 15 centav, tiste krome pa le sam imej, ali jih pa daj v muzej med staro šaro!"

Tam vidite tudi maršalske uniforme društva sv. Srca KS-KJ iz Chisholma, Minn., njih zapisnik in kladivo, pa soldaško kapo Franc-Jožefove soldateske z gumbom F. J. I. Tam je tudi knjiga s številko 1881 C, katero je sestavila WPA in v kateri so v angleščini izrpk iz slovenskega metropolitnega časopisa — prav zanimiva muzejska roba!

Bivše Avstrijsko bolniško društvo iz Frontenaca, Kansas, ima v muzeju svoje zastave, regalice. Tam je tudi prvo kladivo "prvega slovenskega podpornega društva" v Ameriki iz leta 1882, kakor tudi zapisnik. To društvo je sv. Jožefa iz Calumeta, Mich.

Tudi duhovniki iz Minnesote so na slikah, na primer rev. John Trobec iz St. Stephena (1911), ki je bil menda prvi slovenski škof v Minnesoti. Potem je slika J. Buha iz Dulutha, ki je bil menda tudi generalni vikar.

Tam so še druge zanimivosti, ki jih pa nisem imel časa zapisovati. Moral sem iti nazaj na delo, kajti tam bi me ne čakali — moram jaz čakati, kdaj je moja vrsta. Včeraj je bila sobota. Od doma sem šel ob pol petih zjutraj, iz službe sem se pa vrnil ob pol desetih zvečer. Danes je nedelja. Bil sem že pred peto uro na poti v službo, domov sem se pa vrnil ob pol dveh popoldne.

Sedaj vam pišem o muzeju. Torej vidite, da sem se rodil zato, da delam. Tam — v muzeju — je vas več poznanih, ki ste darovali; ali če bi pisal imena vseh, bi moral imeti počitnice. Vedite pa, da smo v vojni!

Frank Barbič.

(Dopis smo ponatisli iz Pros-vete na prošnjo Mr. Goršeta in Mr. Barbiča. — Uredništvo).

SKRBI IN TEŽAVE ITALIJANOV

NEW YORK, 24. aprila (NY-P) — List New York Post prinaša naslednje brzojavke svojega posebnega poročevalca ne-kje v Evropi.

Dolga vrsta vesti iz zanesljivih virov dokazuje, da so odnošaji med obema partnerjema osi-šča zaradi neuspehov v Tun-

ziji in neposredne ogroženosti Italije same postali zelo nape-ti; to je najbrže najneverjetnejša kriza, katero je osiše do-zdaj doživelo.

Mnogi opazovalci so mnenja, da vlada med obema vrhovnima komandama "hudo prekanje". Vzrok temu je odločno strem-ljenje Italije za tem, da bi zbra-la na italijanskem polotoku svo-je razkropljene vojaške sile in se tako pripravila na neizogibni napad zaveznikov, proti ka-teremu se hoče braniti z zadost-nimi silami.

Nemčija pa seveda zatrjuje, da italijanski prispevek k o-brambi Evrope, bodisi na Bal-kanu, bodisi v obliki odpošilja-nja italijanskih delavcev v nemške tovarne, ravno tako po-maga Italiji in je tudi za njeno obrambo ravno tako bistven.

30 divizij v Jugoslaviji

Glason zanesljivih podatkov skuša Italija poklicati domov večino, in morda celo vseh svojih 30 divizij, ki se zdaj naha-jajo v bojih proti jugoslovans-kim partizanom. Nacisti se temu seveda upirajo, ker bi po-polnoma spreemnilo vojaško si-tuacijo na Balkanu, in to ravno v trenutku, ko od manjših sa-telitov osiše na Balkanu za-htevajo največjega napora. — Nemci so mnenja, da bi ravno Italija morala dati dober vzgled.

Istočasno je Italija tudi za-htevala, da se vrne domov 250 tisoč italijanskih delavcev iz Rajha; češ da bodo doma bolj potrebni. Nacisti so navidezno pristali na to zahtevo, kajti najmanj tri tedne ni bilo nobe-nih novih transportov delavcev iz Italije v Rajh, dočim se oni, ki so v Nemčiji, v malih skupi-nah vračajo domov.

Drug dokaz za napetost italo-nemških odnosov je neuspeh velikega admirala Doenitza v Rimu; skušal je doseči popolno sodelovanje italijanske morna-rije v Sredozemskih operaci-jah, a najnovejša poročila trde, da ni dosegel ničesar.

Italija najbrže ni hotela iz-ročiti svoje celokupne mornari-ce — važne karte, katere ni ho-tela izgubiti — v roke nemškimi mornarjem. Posledica je seda-nja reorganizacija poveljstva i-talijanske mornarice — izsilje-na najbrže od nemške vrhovne komande.

Demonstracije za mir

Druga stvar, ki je razjarila nacisti proti njihovuemu slabej-šemu partnerju, je dolga vrsta demonstracij za mir, o katerih poročajo iz nekaterih mest v južni Italiji in Siciliji.

Poročajo tudi, da je bilo v Neaplju aretiranih 19 oseb, ob-toženih sabotaže proti nemškim vojaškim napravam.

Borba proti draginji

Tukaj doma vladne oblasti sestavljajo podrobna pravila za izvršitev novega predsedniko-vega ukaza, ki "zmruže" mezde in cene. O namenu istega ni dvoma obdržati fronto proti in-flaciji in edini način, da se ta frota drži, kakor je predsednik izjavil, je prenehati najti opravi-čičila za to, da ne bi stala tam, kjer je. Na vse predmete, ki vplivajo na življenske stroške, naj se takoj postavijo dovoljene cene. Mezde se ne smejo povi-šati, razen po formuli za "Little Steel" — kar pomenja, da se ne smejo povišati za več od pet-najst odstotkov čez to, kar so bile začetkom leta 1942. In ni-ko ne sme izvabiti nikoga iz sedanja službe s tem, da mu nudi večjo plačo, razun ako bi sprememba dela bila za res ko-ristna za vojno.

Predsednik je rekel, da pro-gram proti inflaciji je štirinož-ni stol — njegove štiri noge so

kontrola mezd, kontrola cen ži-veža, racioniranje in končno davki in prihranki. To zadnje-nego treba je pritrčiti.

Zmrznenje cen utegne seve-da povzročiti težave nekaterim ljudem; te niso nič napram te-žavam, ki bi prišle nad vse nas, ako bi pustili, da cene gredo gor neomejeno. Življenje je manj ugodno tukaj, kot je bilo poprej; ali je še vedno bolj u-godno kot pri drugih narodih, ki se vojskujejo. Očividno ne vsi izmed nas se tega zaveda-jo.

Nekateri, ki so pred kratkim prerokovali, da ameriški narod kaj takega ne bo nikoli prena-šal, so se pokazali, da niso ime-li prav. Predno je prvega mar-ca začelo racioniranje sadja in zelenjav v konzervah, so neka-teri črnogledi preroki pravili, da je to komplicirano in neiz-vedljivo. Ali večina ljudi se je dobro naučila, kako se to izpe-ljuje. Ko je začelo racioniranje mesa in masti na točke, so pe-simisti zopet pravili, da to ne bo šlo. Bilo je nekaj zmede te-prve dni, ali stvar gre — ne do-vršeno ali v večjih krajih pre-cej dobro.

"KULTURONOSCI" RUŠIJO NAŠO KULTURO

Osiše proti šolam in knjigam NEW YORK, 26. aprila. UN-IO) — United Nations Infor-mation Office priobčuje nasled-nje vesti iz Jugoslavije:

Beogradska in ljubljanska u-niverza, pravna fakulteta v Su-botici in fakulteta umetnosti v Skoplju so zaprte.

Ljubljanska univerza je bila dobesedno oropana; posebno velika je škoda v tehničnem in-stitut, katerega znanstvene priprave in laboratorij so Itali-jani kar v celoti odnesli v Itali-jo.

Vseučilišna knjižnica v Ljub-ljani je izropana; mestna knjiž-nica in muzej v Mariboru, mest-na knjižnica in teološki mu-zej v Celju knjižnica samostana-trapistov v Rajhenburgu, knjiž-nica in laboratorij v St. Viti-skem lceju (Ljubljana) in 578 drugih knjižnic in institucij — vse je bilo oropano in uničeno.

Beogradska univerza je delo-ma porušena, njene znanstvene priprave, aparati in knjižnične deloma pokradene, deloma po-škodovane.

Narodna knjižnica v Beogra-du je popolnoma uničena; etno-grafični muzej in tudi vsi dru-gi muzeji so oropani. Ljudske knjižnice v Beogradu in Sla-plju so oplenjene in oropane.

Ljudska univerza v Beogra-du — skoro 5,000 kvadratnih metrov — je popolnoma poru-šena in razdrta.

V Srbiji, Sloveniji in ponekod tudi na Hrvaškem so šole — 200 do 300 — zasedene od vo-jaske oblasti. Od 20 do 30 uni-verzitetnih profesorjev je bilo pomorjenih. Solških učiteljev so postreljali in pomorili na stoti-ne, a dijakov najmanj od 3,000 do 4,000. Ogromno število pro-fesorjev, učiteljev in dijakov je bilo poslanih v koncentracijska taborišča.

(Ta strahotna vest na žalost še ne odkriva vse groze in je še daleko — vsaj v kolikor gre za Slovenijo — preveč optimistična. V Sloveniji danes ni več no-bene slovenske šole niti knjižni-ce — op. JIC).

HRVATSKI KVIZLING PRI HITLERJU

Nemška DNB poroča, da je sprejel v torek Adolf Hitler v svojem glavnem stanu dr. Ante Pavelića, voditelja "neodvisne" Hrvatske. Radio naznanja, da je dr. Pavelić izrazil ob tej pri-liki Hitlerju "voljo hrvatskega naroda do nadaljnjega boja do končne zmage osiše."

Občinsko dete

ROMAN DOJENČKA

spisal

Branislav Nušić

Okoli pol osme ure, kakor je bilo dogovorjeno, stopi v sobo gospod Vasa, v belem telovniku in oblane izmenaden pri vratih. Ponovi svoj prejšnji kompliment, da nosijo angeli v resnici svetlomodra oblačila, in sede za mizo nasproti gospe Mileve in začne večerjati med najsilnejšim pogovorom.

Pri večerji se je ves čas gospod Vasa nekaj premikal na tolu in šele po večerji je priznal, da je moral pod mizo sežuti en čevljev, ker ga strašno peče žulj. Ko je to povedal, začne gospe Milevi praviti celo istorijo:

"Nekoč," pravi, "bi bil skoraj izgubil službo vsled tega prokletega žulja. Bil sem takrat okrajni policijski pisar, pa ti nekega dne pride brzojavka, da pride gospod načelnik našega oddelka. Naš predstojnik je bil nov in je služil prvič v tej stroki, pa se je razburil in zmedel, kot da je izgubil glavo, a mi vsi smo se oblekli v svečano obleko. Pride načelnik, in mi ga vzprejememo, kot mu pristojno. Pride v urad v predstojnikovo sobo, pokliče vse uradnike, da jim po znani in nekoristni navadi vseh šefov čita lekcijo o vestnosti v službi, o točnem njenem izvrševanju in o mnogih drugih stvarih, ki se nahajajo v razpisih in mnogih notranjih dopisih.

Da je gospod načelnik govoril malo, bi bil vzdržal lepo mirno in ponižno, ali gospod načelnik je vlekkel govor, da je trajal ravno petinštirideset minut. Prvih petnajst minut sem mirno in pazljivo poslušal besede gospoda načelnika in mu gledal naravnost v oči, tako da je obrnil pozornost name in se potem kar naprej obračal k meni in je bolj meni govoril kakor drugim. Po petnajst minutah me je prvič vsčeni žulj in jaz sem brnil z nogo; potem me je zapel še dva, trikrat, in jaz sem začel kot štoriklja stati na eni nogi.

Preteče še nekaj časa, pa mi

privro solze v oči, in ko je govoril že petinštirideset minut, sem začel mežikati z očmi, grizel sem se v ustnice in se sploh tako pačil in kremžil, da se je gospod načelnik, navašen s početka, da gleda samo meni v oči, dvakrat zmotil in pretrgal govor. Z ustnicami sem delal nekaj časa črko o, potem z lici črko f, nekaj časa sem grbančil eno lice, potem drugo, in sem sploh takšne rezal, da Bog varuj!

Nazadnje konča gospod načelnik v največji zmešnjavi v naglici svoj govor, nas vse odpusti in ostane sam z gospodom predstojnikom. Malo kasneje me pokliče gospod predstojnik.

"Gospod Vaso," pravi, "kaj za boga, pa je z vami?"

"Kaj prosim vas?"

"Kakšno obnašanje je to namram gospodu načelniku?"

"Prosim, kakšno obnašanje?"

"Obnašanje, vsled katerega bo gospod načelnik predložil, da vas odpuste iz službe, ker ste se mu vi med njegovim govorom pačili, spakovali in rezali," reče odločno gospod predstojnik.

"Prosim pokorno, kako bi se mogel pačiti gospodu načelniku? Jaz sem dober in vesten uradnik in nikoli v življenju se nisem pačil svojim višjim," odgovorim ponižno.

Pri tem me ne mojo veliko srečo zopet zapeče žulj, da sem se kar skril.

"Glejte, glejte, saj se tudi meni pačite, potem se pa še izgovarjate."

Sele zdaj se mi je posvetilo v glavi, in povem vse gospodu predstojniku o svojem nesrečnem žulju, ter me je komaj opral pred gospodom načelnikom.

Gospa Mileva se je sladko smijala tej nesreči gospoda Vase in mu ponudi jabolko, ki ga je lupila ves čas njegovega pripovedovanja.

(Daje prihodnjic)

blizu Pariza, da bi tem več zaslužila.

Panoufle bi se ne bilo treba več pehati za koščkom kruha.

V tako malo prijateljskih medsebojnih naklepih sta se vrnila lopova v Pariz, kamor ju je bilo poklicalo Zefyrinino pismo.

Še istega večera, ko sta se vrnila, ju je Zefyrina točno informirala o položaju.

Policija je bila priredila v njihovem okraju temeljito racijo, preiskali so vse hiše in aretirali mnogo sumljivih postopancev.

— Vse kaže, da je moral neko policijo opozoriti na naš okraj, — je menila Zefyrina. — Policija lovi ljudi, da je strah. Tudi v našo hišo so bili prišli štirikrat, pa sem jih pošteno nahrulila. Naši dokumenti so v redu. Vsak jih lahko dokazemo, od česa živimo...

Kot Claudinetova varuha sva z možem celo bogata. Najemimo imamo plačano... Policiji sem pokazala svoj poročni list. Seveda gospodje niso bili preveč prijazni z menoj, usta sem jim pa le zamašila. Prepričana sem, da jih ne bo več blizu.

— Kje je pa Claudinet? — je vprašal Panoufle ves zatopljen v svoje naklepe.

— Claudinet!... Naj bi si izkašljaj pljuca kjerkoli... Ne moremo ga imeti doma.

— Ubožec!... Bolje bi bilo zanj, če bi kar takoj iztegnil pete, — je dejal Slimak ves zatopljen v svoje sanje o počitku. — To bi nas rešilo odgovornosti, a s tem, kar bi nam ostalo po njem, bi nam bilo zelo ustrezno.

— Hm, — je menil Panoufle, — za tri bi bila taka dedščina kaplja v morje... To bi bilo komaj za kruh... Masla, da bi z njim namazali kruh, bi si pa že ne mogli kupiti... Suhih skorij vendar ne moremo jesti.

— Da maslo je potrebno... Toda če pomislim, da sva držala polno skledo v rokah...

— In da sva si jo dala vzeti. — Poskusiti morava dobiti jo nazaj... Mar ne, prijatelj?

— Seveda jo dobiva; tudi jaz sem že mislil na to, — je odgovoril Slimak smeje. Bil je prepričan, da bo svojemu pajdašu prekrizal račune.

Lopova sta čutila, da morata krotiti svojo požrešnost in iztisniti iz tovariša, ki je postal naenkrat sovražnik, prav vse, kar se da.

In res sta odšla takoj prvi dan po povratku na lov.

Slimak je globoko vzdihnil, privlekel na dan svoj brus in se napotil z njim po mestu.

Panoufle mu je pomagal, čeprav mu je delo že od nekdaj strašno smrdelo.

Slimak je bil zelo slabe volje. Vedno bolj je hrepenel po bogastvu in vedno bolj mu je šla na živce smola, ki ga je spremljala povsod. Zdaj, ko se je bilo treba lotiti dela, je godrnjal sam nase.

— Da, tako krasna načrta sta se mi izjalovila, — je mislil sam pri sebi. — In da sem prišel tako daleč, da moram zopet brusiti nože, opravljati to neprijetno in nezdružljivo delo, je kriv ta vražji Panoufle. Jaz bi bil prav gotovo dobil tistih dvajset tisočakov, ki jih je ponujal Milčkov oče. Bogleme, jaz bi jih bil sprejel, če bi jih ne bilo treba deliti s Panouflovim, s tem prokletim Panouflovim!

Zdaj šele vidim, da ga prav nič ne rabim, nasprotno, brez njega bi lažje živel. Kar se pa tiče pisem, vem dobro, kaj mi je storiti.

Glasno pa ni hotel izražati svojih misli. Nasprotno, govoril je na videz prijazno s svojim pajdašem in dozdevno sta si oba belila glavo, kam bi mogla izginiti pisma.

Pri tem sta ga pridno pila in po vsakem požirku iz steklenice se je Slimaku zdelo, da vidi v Panouflovih očeh porogljiv nasmeh.

(Daje prihodnjic)

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Sprejema se tudi dečke, stare od 16 let naprej za delo po šoli in ves dan tekom počitnic.

To je izvrstna prilika za one, ki ne delajo v obrambnih tovarnah, da si preskrbijo dobro delo, ki je vojno delo.

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Če ste sedaj zaposleni pri obrambnem delu, se ne priklajste.

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kot nova, 6 sob za eno družino.

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One of the most sensational scientific

discoveries of modern times is an anti-gray

hair vitamin that

restores natural, normal color to gray hair

in nature's own way. Scientific investigation

has revealed that gray hair, in many cases, may

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Don't bear the torments of eczema

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Relieved in 5 minutes or

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When excess stomach acid causes heartburn, sour-

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Fighting Jugoslavia

(Continued from page 4.)

phases its character of silent and masqued slaying. Shooting of hostages achieves its hideous purpose of horror only when publicly done. In accordance with this new practice, the Italians, who at first sent to the families the personal belongings of the victims, have now discontinued to do even that.

The manner of execution varies in the German part of Slovenia. Sometimes it is done by firing squads. If, however, the number of hostages is too great, they mow them down with machine-guns. Thus, in Maribor, they shot down in a single day 90 hostages, among them a young lad whose mother was brought back from a distant place and forced to look upon the murder of her son. The mother fainted and fell. When she was revived, it was ascertained that she lost her mind.

The following day, the Germans announced that the execution was a mistake due to an exchange of names. In many instances they shoot hostages with repeater-pistols. They kill one after another in broad daylight and in the presence of the whole village where the act was committed and for which the invaders take revenge. Men, school children, women, and their infants are forced to be present at the executions which last for hours. Before the execution, they drive the victims around the spot where the execution is to take place and show them off to the people. The posters that announce the execution are already displayed, so that the victim reads his own death notice. The victims must dig their own graves. There have been cases where a brother had to view the killing of his brother, the father of his son, before it was his own turn.

Some victims are also hanged. In Kranj, Milorad Stosić himself announced that he killed a certain German bank official. By doing this, he saved the lives of ten hostages who were designated to die because of the German's death. It was later disclosed that Stosić sacrificed himself. At the time of the murder of the German bank official, Stosić was already in prison, hence could not have committed the act. On the hanging of Stosić they fastened a big sign which read: "This Slovene swine betrayed the German State."

All reports are in agreement as to the conduct of the hostages who are dying with the conviction that the nation will rise again. A report which describes in detail the manner of death of the hostages says verbatim: "According to the German soldiers and the home people who view things at first hand, these sights cause one to shudder. Our people are dying like true heroes, with heads up and clenched teeth."

The Italians and Germans have at all times a considerable number of people in the prisons from which they select hostages. The number of hostages that are to be shot varies with the degree of worth of the slain German or Italian in the hierarchy of the State, or in accordance with the importance of the object destroyed. The smallest number of hostages executed at one time up till now has been five, the largest number five hundred.

They leave the bodies of the dead hanging on stakes or gal-lows for some time, as a warning to the rest of the population.

After every execution, the radio announces in a stereotyped fashion: "After wiping out

irresponsible elements, peace reigns again."

BURNED DOWN SETTLEMENTS AND HOMESTEADS

Horrorful sights are reported from the German and Italian parts of Slovenia, where the Germans and the Italians, in reprisal for attempts on their lives, acts of sabotage, aid to the fighting volunteers, etc., burn down entire villages or particular homesteads. Entire communities are first robbed and then leveled to the earth; the inhabitants, whom the occupationists don't murder, are dragged to concentration camps.

So far, the Italians have destroyed 104 villages, and the Germans 16 (End of July 1942). The destruction of villages is carried out in big punitive expeditions, in which all types of weapons are employed. The Italians employ, in addition to the regular army, also special units especially trained for this kind of work. Besides, the Italians have introduced the bombardment of communities from airplanes.

To illustrate the way destruction is carried out, let us quote two examples, the first referring to the German, the second to the Italian occupation. Dražgoše, in Gorenjsko, whither about 100 Partizans retired after battles in the Poljanska Valley, was attacked by 4,000 German soldiers with heavy and light artillery. The siege lasted three days, during which time they kept firing into the village with heavy and light cannons, at the same time attacking in swarms the various positions. They took terrible revenge for their losses. There were 100 Germans killed and 150 wounded. All houses that were not destroyed by the artillery fire were plundered, then burned down, the walls blown up and the ground leveled. All males over fourteen whom they could seize, were instantly shot. Three children between the ages of four and ten succeeded in escaping into the woods where several days later they were found frozen to death. In the lower part of the village near the church where there was no fighting, the Germans locked all the men in the parish house and in the Cultural Home, whereupon they set both buildings on fire with bombs.

The village Ravnik was destroyed by the Italians. One day, outside of the village, a patrol of partisans and an Italian patrol, each composed of three members, clashed. In the ensuing shooting, one partisan and one Italian were killed. The remaining two Italians fled to an arsenal in Velike Bloke, which was not far away. Shortly afterwards some trucks carrying Italian soldiers arrived at full speed. Instead of the fact that the clash of the two patrols had occurred by chance near Ravnik, as the partisans had not occupied this village, the inhabitants knew what fate lay in store for them and started to remove some necessary personal effects. But the Italians were quicker in carrying out their plans. They circled the village and the work of destruction started. All hay-shelters, barns and tool sheds were burnt down, the houses destroyed by bombs. Even the church was destroyed — the roof and the Choir balcony were consumed by the flames, the church bells fell from the belfry to the ground echoing their last toll as they broke to pieces. The horror of the conflagration was increased by the agonizing screams of the trapped cattle which perished in the flames.

(To be continued.)

Films

On May 7, 1943, the Juvenile Circle No. 2 of SNPJ will show films, taken at the National SNPJ Day which was held here in Cleveland, Labor Day. The films will be shown in the lower hall of the SNH, located on St. Clair, promptly at 8:00 o'clock. A small fee of 25c will be asked from adults and 10c from the children. The money collected will go towards buying equipment for the circle drill team. Other films to be shown also are:

1. SNPJ Events and Activities of 1942, including scenes from the National SNPJ Day, Pennsylvania SNPJ Day and one or two minor events.

2. Twelfth Regular Convention at Pittsburgh showing delegates assembled to be photographed and the various participants on the banquet program.

3. "Slovenia" as it was in 1939-40, taken for former SSPZ by Bozidar Jakac.

4. "America the Beautiful," featuring in color the Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Wisconsin Dells, etc.

5. A cartoon comedy, about Popeye the Sailor.

The program will last approximately an hour and a half. At this time, Circle No. 2 wishes to thank the SDZ organization for their generosity in allowing our circle the use of the movie projection machine.

—Marian Tratnik Adams, Mgr., Circle No. 2

KEEP STAIRWAYS CLEAN

There's many a slip twixt the top step and the bottom! Falls on stairways are one of the major causes of accidents, according to the Greater Cleveland Safety Council—and a war worker is kept off the job just as effectively when he has a bad fall downstairs at home as he is by an accident on the street or highway or at work.

Be sure the stairways in your home, including attic and basement stairs, are kept free of things that don't belong there, but are too often present, waiting to trip the unwary walker—such things as packages, nails, brooms, mops, bottles, jars, and so forth.

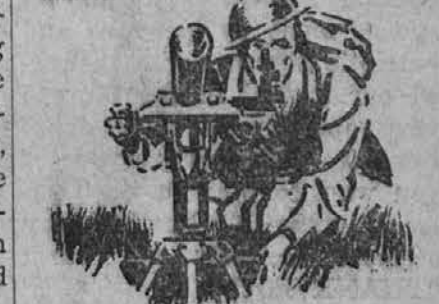
A clear stairway that prevents accidents is a definite contribution to victory!

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

Motorists, do you realize there are a couple of blind spots on your car? The Greater Cleveland Safety Council points out that under certain circumstances—the two rear corners of your car may prevent you from seeing approaching cars in your rear view mirror. So, remember your blind spots and be extra careful the next time you decide to pull out of your traffic lane.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The "Stovepipe," as the 60-millimeter trench mortar is commonly known, is used by our infantry for close-in fighting. It fires a 2.4-pound shell at the rate of about 35 a minute.



The mortar fires its projectile in a U-shaped arc and for this reason may be successfully camouflaged behind an obstruction. It costs about \$500. You and your neighbors, joining together, can buy many of these effective weapons for use of our army. Investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every payday will do the job. Get on the firing line on the home front... join the "Ten Percent Club."

U. S. Treasury Department

P. DECOURCELLE:

MOČ LJUBEZNI

ROMAN—I. DEL

Slimak — Panoufle je to do-
ro vedel — ni begal za vsakim
predpasnikom; za nežni sploh
se ni posebno ogreval in redko
je mislil na skok čez zakonski
plot.

Toda kar se ni dogajalo mo-
ti, niti tam, bi se vendar mo-
glo zgoditi. Panoufle je upal,
da se mu bo posre

Cathedral Canteen Slovene Day Report

On March 21st, the Yugoslav (Slovene) Club sponsored a Slovene Day at the Cathedral Canteen. The chairman for the day was Mrs. Frank Vogel, to whom the club wishes to extend sincere public acknowledgment and thanks for the splendid way in which she organized and handled such a stupendous task. Official reports show that close to 400 guests were taken care of. The tables were decorated with carnations which is the Slovene national flower, and the serving was done by the members dressed in Slovene "dečva" costumes.

The menu for dinner consisted of roast beef, mashed potatoes with vegetable gravy, buttered beans, iceberg salad with French dressing, apple strudel, coffee, milk or soft drinks. For late comers there were roast beef sandwiches, flaccate, potica, coffee, milk or soft drinks. In addition to this, every service man or woman served received a package of cigarettes.

After dinner there was a very entertaining program in charge of Miss Johanna Gornik and Mrs. William Lausche. To them also the club's sincerest thanks for lining up such a swell group of entertainers. To Dr. William Lausche, who accompanied all the performers, and to Mr. John Grdina who in addition to putting on his magician's act also acted as master of ceremonies, the club's deepest appreciation and thanks for a snappy and well co-ordinated program. Caroline Budan, our charming Slovene soprano, made a real hit with the guests with her pleasing voice and personality, and the Slovene quartet, consisting of John Kovacic, Rudy Kopore, John Strnisha and Edward Siefert, also met with very warm approval for their gay songs and friendly appearance. To the quartet and to Miss Budan, all thanks for their generous cooperation. Anne Erste had everybody in stitches and gales of laughter with her amusing monologue sketch, and we all want her to know we appreciate her share in the show. Madame Bianca, who has a dancing studio in downtown Cleveland, brought a troupe of her students who presented two groups of solo and group dances that pleased the audience very much and for which the club wishes to extend grateful appreciation and thanks both to Madame Bianca and to her troupe. Miss LaVerne DeTempl, a specialty dancer, also added to the pleasure of the program for which we also say thanks much.

You should have seen the service men and women learning to do the polka, "poke schottisch," and the Slovene waltz! They just wouldn't let Peter Sokach and his boys, who were augmented by Johnny Pecan's boys, play anything else. The orchestra certainly more than did their share to make the evening the huge success that it was, and to all of them go our very warmest thanks.

All of this was made possible because of the splendid response made by generous and patriotic Slovenes who answered our appeal in the Slovene newspapers with their donations. To each and everyone of you who donated to the Canteen Slovene Day Fund, we say a most heartfelt and warm "THANK YOU."

To the Slovene newspapers who so generously donated space for our campaign letters also go our warmest thanks, as well as our appreciation for their cooperation.

Collected\$547.20
Spent\$206.47

Balance\$340.73
To all of our friends we wish

Army & Navy News

Stationed somewhere in Africa is Corporal Frank Bartol, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bartol, 16218 Arcade Ave.

The following left for service recently: Louis Kalinsek, Milan Modic, Albin Janezich, John Stanonik, Edward Ivec, Frank Kosich, J. Frank Gubanc Joseph Skerl, Larry Leskovec, Edward Skebe, Peter Barba, Ernest Trost, John Mahovic Jr. Adolph Grajar, Dominic Ceka-da, Frank Lazar, Harold Kraly, Daniel Rase, Anthony Vicio, Frank Rozman, Richard Komick, Milan Herak, Henry Mar-sey, Joseph Sever, Edward Zeitz, Edward Blatnik, Leon Smole, John Osredkar, Rudolph Zaletel, Andrew Zadel, Stanley Gustetic.

Anton Seday, Joseph Zele Jr. Frank Grubelnik, Anthony Yankovich Jr., Louis Milavec, Raymond Tomsic, Jack Naglich, Joseph Kuhar, Frank Kurnik, Frank Starman, Frank Krall, Dale Rusnak, Joseph Matulis, Joseph Lasicky, Andrew Cort-nik, Frank Zorko, Frank Fortuna, Raymond Cebul.

The Navy Department accepted: Joseph Potocnik, 448 E. 157 St. Carl Ivec, 19611 Kildeer Ave.; Anton Oblak, 16405 Arcade; Carl Spahar, 19615 Pawnee; Richard Glavan, 779 E. 185; Emil Galinac, 15827 Trafalgar; Frank Marku-sic, 13900 Lake Shore; Harry Brule, 6626 Bliss; John Hudec, 14410 Westropp; Anthony Bar-ile, 794 Wayside; Edward Slo-venec, 14321 Hale; William Grosel, 15508 Holmes; Robert Berish, 15615 School, John Smokar, 14101 Thames Ave.

Buy U.S. War Bonds and Stamps

to say that the balance of the money will be spent in provid-ing further evenings at the Canteen for men and women in the armed forces, and that the dates will be announced as soon as arrangements can be made with the management of the canteen. We were overwhelmed with the generous response by you, and we feel that since the balance is so large, we do not feel that we can call upon you at the present time for any fur-ther donations, and we do sin-cerely promise to see that every penny of this money will go to the very best interests in provid-ing relaxation and pleasure for the brave men and women who are serving not only Uncle Sam, but also for the ultimate cause of freeing the homeland which has given us our national culture and background.

To sum it all up, we are proud to be able to say "the Slovenes did it again!"

FIGHTING 'ABSENTEEISM'



CHICAGO, ILL.—Manufacturers of war goods are fighting absenteeism among their girl workers by urging them to learn to relax through recreation in their spare time. An example of this program is illustrated above by a group of girl workers of the Olson Rug Co. The Olson Rug team recently rolled into first place in the American Women's Bowling Classic.

ENAKOPRAVNOST

6231 St. Clair Avenue
Henderson 5311-5312

Bees Wax

By the Buzzing B's

Well two more swell dances passed by Sunday nite on Holmes and Monday nite on 65th. We were unfortunate not to be able to go to 65th, but we got a little information any-way.

Sunday a big and happy crowd was enjoying itself to Pecon's orchestra... The girls really looked fine with some of those expensive corsages. You boys are real sports and we do mean real to buy such lovely corsages. We really appreciate it, boys.

Well, about Monday's dance there was a big crowd mostly of the young generation. Quite a few people from Collinwood and Euclid came to listen to Pecon's music. Let's see who was there and with whom.

Pete Kotorac in a flashy new outfit... George Krainic complaining that it was too hot to dance. Why don't you open up some windows next time, George?... Jean Kranjc in the mood for jitterbugging... "Snoopy" seen coming and enjoying herself... Esther Nagode talking with a gang of boys. Isn't one enough?... We missed the "Vampire" and "Tattler." What's keeping you girls away?... Florence Poz-nik full of pep... Al Tercek, one of our fancy jitterbugs, keeping some one company... Eddie Jankovich keeping him-self busy by dancing.

Well, sorry our time is up, so we'll have to stop now.

The "Buzzing B's"

(Editor's Note: Please write on one side of paper only.)

GAS LEAKS

With the shortage of skilled labor, many of us have been doing odd jobs for ourselves around the house for which we would ordinarily call a service man.

That's a commendable and patriotic thing to do, but there's one case where we should al-ways call a service man, the Greater Cleveland Safety Coun-cil says—when we smell escap-ing gas. After making sure that no gas valves are open, call the gas company at once. Don't look for the leak yourself, particu-larly with a lighted match or candle—you'll never find it ly-ing in a hospital bed.

Here's a tip from the Great-er Cleveland Safety Council to night-shift war workers: On your way to and from work, wear something white or light-colored, or carry a white lunch box. This will enable automo-bile drivers to see you sooner. Avoid accidents and save man-power for war power.

Full Glances

By "Snoopy Snoopers"

Spring brought this lovely month of May and also dropped your new reporters at the printing press of the "Enako." Found your new reporters en-joying themselves at the Loy-alites' annual Easter Dance. Now for some true views about your congenial neighbors—We spied the two Kapel girls from E. 155th without escorts and without corsages. Marian claimed she had given thirteen of her boys to the service of our country. What's your ex-cuse, Sophie?... Hedy Kozel coming in with her handsome Marine b.f. Bob MacMillan and wearing her lovely white or-chid... Esther Nagode enjoy-ing herself immensely with her favorite boyfriend Steve Valen-cic... Why was Lillian Straz-izar and her gang occupying the front part of the dance hall? How about you doing the explaining, Lil?... Dorothy Orehovec better known to the public as "Snoopy," was making a big hit with the opposite sex. What made you so popular all of a sudden, Dorothy?... The ever-popular Julie Godec wear-ing a corsage, dropped in to see how the Loyalties' dance was getting along... Lamped Rudy Kozel and Tony Erjavec wear-ing their lovely zoot suits. Tony Erjavec showing the public that he could jitterbug without oc-cupying the whole dance floor. How about giving us some les-sons, Tony?... Rose Mohor-cic didn't have much sleep the night before... Jane Dolenc finally getting back into Slo-venian society... Mary Ann Penko and Al Strukle having eyes only for one another... Everyone wondering about Mil-lie Kramer not coming to the dance... Frank Sullen finally decided to let Frances Maurich wear his class ring. Watch Snoopy call this a new romance... We wonder why Bernice Luzar chose to go out Saturday night instead of Sunday night... Rudy Zaletel going to town on his dancing with Mary Simenc... Jean Krainz wear-ing a lovely corsage, and es-corted by handsome Zora Va-lencic... Louise Rehar danc-ing with handsome Harry Lor-ber... We noticed the newly engaged couple Vera Humar and Bob Osofin... We extend our sincere congratulations... Bob Berish announcing that he will soon leave for the Navy. Good luck, Bob!... Why were the Evancic boys so bashful all evening?... The famous jitterbug Pete Kotorac showing off as usual... Cecelia Zaller coming in at the end of the dance. What held you up, Cece-lia... Bill Karen not missing a single dance which proves that he is a wonderful dancer... What happened to your bangs, Zora?... Frank Fenda coming with his steady, Elsie Pirnat... What happened to Wally Lunka and Norma?... We'll close now hoping to be back next week with our week-ly gossip.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Mister Motorist, it was al-ways bad business to try to beat a train to the crossing. But it's more dangerous than ever now, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council says, because there are so many special trains on the rails. Now is the time, then, for all good drivers to come to the aid of their country by being especially careful at railroad crossings. Stop, look and listen, and you'll be helping Uncle Sam "Keep 'em Rolling for Victory."

FOR VICTORY—Buy U. S. War Bonds & Stamps

MAY 3, 1943

Victory Garden Hints

By John G. Michalko
Assist. Horticulturist

Do not plant fine seed too deep. A good rule to follow is to plant seed to a depth of three or four times the diameter of seed.

Companion crops are those quick maturing ones planted between rows of slower grow-ing vegetables.

The size of the garden should be determined by the site, space and time available and the needs of the family.

Four major vegetables are suggested for the small garden because of ease of culture, max-imum yield, high vitamin con-tent, and general use. They are tomatoes, carrots, beans and vegetable greens.

Vegetable greens include let-tuce, Swiss chard, Chinese cab-bage, beet and turnip tops and others.

Following should be planted as soon as the soil is workable—onion sets, lettuce, radishes, turnips, kohlrabi and peas. Peas are a cool weather crop and should be planted early in order to develop before hot weather comes.

Keep plants in straight rows for it not only improves the ap-pearance but also makes it easier to maintain.

Free Courses in Home Canning for Victory

The Food Preservation Com-mittee of the Victory Garden Committee, in cooperation with the Cuyahoga County Nutrition Committee and the Cleveland Home Economics Association is offering free courses in Home Canning, to help Victory Gar-deners in preserving the pro-duce of their Victory Gardens.

These courses are sponsored by the Adult Education Divi-sion of the Cleveland Board of Education. They will be held Wednesday evenings, April 21 through May 12, from 7:00 to 9:00 p. m., simultaneously at each of the following schools:

Collinwood High School, 15210 St. Clair Ave.

West Tech High School, 2201 W. 93rd St.

John Hay High School, 2075 E. 107th St.

Jane Addams Vocational High School, 4940 Carnegie Ave.

These classes are for adults. The maximum enrollment in each class will be twenty-five; the minimum, twelve.

Help Sponsor a Fighting
MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT!

First Lady Signs



Mrs. Roosevelt signs "short snorter's" dollar bill. Short snorters are persons who have flown across an ocean and who have been initiated. If one does not produce his autographed bill on demand he must pay the other a dollar or buy a drink. Mrs. Roosevelt had her bill with her.

Fighting Jugoslavia

The Struggle of the Slovenes

By BORIS FURLAN,

Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Ljubljana (Jugoslavia)

From the concentration quar-ters at St. Vitus there came re-ports of the practice of pouring pepper into the mouth, nose and on the eyelids, and also the practice of burning the ears and face with cigarettes.

At the slightest sign of any ill-will, the penalty is "bunker," that is, an underground cham-ber, where they beat the prisoner with rubber cudgels and butts of revolvers, knocking out teeth and breaking ribs. Then they keep him on a stone floor for a few days, so that the blood-shot eyes and the numer-ous wounds and swellings are somewhat reduced. Thereupon they remove him into another room, where he is unknown.

The Jews that escaped to Yugoslavia after the occupation of Austria and were then seized by the Germans in Slovenia, are subjected to special torture.

A 62 year old Jew, Majer, whose millions the Nazis confiscated in Vienna, had to climb on spikes driven into the wall and amid boisterous laughter and mockery they even beat him with cudgels. If he showed signs of weakening, they stuck bayonets into his back. Finally, a 17 year old Gestapo dropped cigarette ashes on the floor and the Jew was forced to pick it up with his fingers. Majer with-stood this torture for several days hour after hour, before he fell unconscious. At last they removed him from Slovenia. Many Jews disappear, their fate being unknown.

The Italian specialty is refin-ed beating, which shows no out-ward marks on the victims, yet they die of internal injuries. They beat prisoners with sand-bags. With this torture they exact confessions to acts which were never committed.

From all parts of Italian oc-cupied Slovenia come terrifying reports of the brutal treatment of prisoners. Beating has be-come the order of the day. Beat-ings are the rule before and after hearings. Everyone beats: higher officials, members of the militia, the Carabinieri soldiers beat people with all sorts of weapons. Let us cite a typical example: On May 9, 1942 con-tingents of the Italian army came to Sodražica and began looking for Partisans. First they killed a youth who tried to escape when he saw them, be-cause he feared a beating. Then they arrested four more lads and took them to the gendarme station and began to beat them mercilessly. During the beating they were forced to hold their hands outstretched. During a slight pause, one of the victims, streaming with blood, broke loose and fled. The soldiers pur-sued the fleeing victim with a hunting dog, overtook him and killed him with hand grenades. Then they returned to the gen-darme station and killed the other three. The village of So-dražica was later razed to the ground with bombs.

THE SHOOTING OF
HOSTAGES

The occupation authorities are repeatedly forced to ac-knowledge that bloody disorder reigns in the land. The means

by which order is established, besides the burning of villages and individual estates, is be-coming, more and more, the shooting of hostages. After each execution, the authorities announce that "with stern measures" order has been re-stored and that the inhabitants are called upon for their co-operation. The response to such calls is a series of new attempts on the lines of the invaders which again leads to the shoot-ing of innocent victims and to new announcements that order has been restored and new exhortations for co-operation. With such circling flow of blood is this procedure being repeated in the land.

The shooting of hostages is announced by large red-edged posters. These tell of the acts for which the hostages were executed, their names, and dates of execution.

While the Germans regularly publish the names of the execut-ed hostages, the Italians indulge in a varied practice. The cause of this is the increased turmoil after each execution. At first, the Italians pretended that the hostages were tried and exe-cuted because of committing forbidden acts. When even this did not remain unrevealed, they discontinued the publication of names on posters and announc-ed weeks later the execution of certain persons, but not as hostages. Of late, they have even discontinued these an-nouncements. An underground report commenting on this prac-tice without precedent em-

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Courtesy In Traffic

Motorists are generally crea-tures of habit to a greater ex-tent than any other type of citi-zen. Each driver picks a favor-ite route to and from his place of business and nothing short of a barricade or a uniformed officer can change his course. We know drivers who have fol-lowed the same route for years and grumble if, because of con-struction work, they are tem-porarily forced to use other thoroughfares.

If traffic will not let you through and you see that you are holding up cars behind, drive on a way until you can turn and allow traffic to pro-ceed from the rear. If you don't have to turn at that particular corner, try the next, don't per-mit habit to cause inconveni-ence to a number of other drivers.

Did you ever hear of the Golden Rule in driving? The answer is no or you wouldn't be in this category of splash-ing pedestrians and autos you pass, with blobs of mud and water. You certainly wouldn't get as much kick out of being the victim as you do being the offender. In addition to caus-ing damage to clothing of pe-destrians, there is always the possibility of splashing into the window of another car and causing an accident by tempor-arily blinding the driver. Let courtesy be the keynote in your driving habits.

—Cleveland Police Dep't

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