

Anglija utegne kmalu udariti - Razgovor o pomoči Rusiji

Zadnji porazi Rusije jo spravili v nemir

Anglija se pričela zavedati, kaka nevarnost ji bo grozila, ako Rusija podleže. — Pritisk javnosti na vlado, naj se takoj nudi Rusiji na kak način izdatna pomoč.

London, Anglija. — Anglija je doslej dokaj mirno gledala divje klanje, ki besni v vzhodni Evropi, trdno upajoč ves čas, da bo mogla Rusija vzdržati vsaj do zime silen nazijski naval, ter je skoraj že menila, da je vojna takorekoč za njo končana, češ, da se Rusija tepe na mesto nje. Bila je polna hvale in bodrila za hrabro rusko armado, toda to je bilo doslej tudi skoraj vse, kar je storila za njo.

Porazi pa, ki jih doživlja Rusija zadnje dni, so Anglijo iz njenega miru neprijetno vzdramili ter jo spravili v ponoven strah. Upravičeno namreč slutijo, da se bo morala prava vojna za njo šele pričeti, in pričeti tudi v najkrajšem času, ako se hoče izogniti nevarnosti, da dobi celo nazijsko silo zopet na svoj vrati. Ako bo namreč Rusija premagana, potem Anglija ve, da bo imela proti sebi močnejšo Nemčijo, kakor jo je imela prej, kajti ta bo ojačena z vsem bogastvom, ki ji ga bo nudila ruska zemlja.

Sprčo take nevarnosti ni nič čudnega, da so pričeli takojšnji listi drug za drugim pritiskati na vlado, naj nemudoma kaj ukrene, da ohrani Rusijo pri življenju, in verjetno je, da se vlada temu pritisku ne bo mogla ustavljati, ako ni že sama od sebe sestavila kakih načrtov. Iz migljaja v nekem listu se more razvideti, da se resno razmišlja o neka akcija, ki pa se seveda drži v tajnosti. List pravi:

"Kaka bo naša vojaška akcija sprčo sedanje nevarnosti za Rusijo, bi ne bilo koristno razpravljati. Zdelo pa bi se, da je sedanji trenutek najbolj pravi za skrajno postavno drznost." List nato nadaljuje, da je morebiti res, da bo sedanja kampanja resno oslabilila Nemčijo, toda s tem računati bi bilo preveč riskantno, kajti z izgubo Rusije bi bilo izgubljeno takorekoč vse. "Nobena taka zaveznica se ne more več pojaviti v starem svetu," povdarja list. "Nobena druga armada, ki bi se mogla postaviti proti polni sili Nemčije, ne more nadomestiti rdeče armade, ako bi bila ta poražena. Naš cilj mora tedaj biti, podpirati Rusijo v njeni hrabri in trdovratni borbi z vsemi sredstvi v naši moči."

Kje bo Anglija udarila, ako se bo odločila za udarec, je seveda njena vojaška skrivnost. Bolj malo pa je verjetno, da bi izvršila napad direktno s svojega otočja na evropsko celino. Upravičeno namreč slutijo, da je Hitler pustil tukaj dovolj veliko armado, da bi bila zmožna odbiti tak napad. Večja možnost obstoja, da utegne spravi Anglija v akcijo svojo armado na bližnjem vzhodu, kjer ima baje okrog 800.000 mož in obilo materiala. Pričakuje se zato, da bo sprva najbrž poslala direktno Rusiji

UDAREC NA LENINGRAD

Naziji izvajajo nov napad na bivo prestopico.

Moskva, Rusija. — Po padcu Kijeva se je v ponedeljek vsa nazijska vojna furija s ponovno besnostjo vrgla proti Leningradu in deloma proti južnemu mestu Odesi, dasi se tudi preko ostale cele fronte boji niso poglobili. O napadu na Leningrad se izražajo časnikarski poročevalci, da je bil tako divji, da "se je zdelo, da se bo razletela zemlja sama."

NAPOVEDUJE 150 MILJARD DOLGA

St. Louis, Mo. — Senator B. C. Clark, član senatskega fin. odbora, ki je prišel domov za pordnevi oddih, je zadnje nedeljo izrazil napoved, da bodo dolgov Zed. držav narastli do konca prihodnjega fiskalnega leta nad 150 milijard dolarjev, ako se bodo namreč izdatki za oboroževanje in za pomoč tujcem zviševali v takem tempu kakor doslej. Dolgovi bodo tolikšni, je dejal, da bo dežela prisiljena, nakolektati v naprej vsako leto brez konca po štiri milijarde dolarjev samo za obresti za nje. O davčnem zakonu, ki je bil sprejet pred nekaj dnevi in na podlagi katerega se ima nakolektati davkov za 13 milijard, se je izrazil senator, da ne bo zadosten in ga bo tekem enega leta nadomestil drugi. Kolikšna je svota 13 milijard, o tem se dobi nekoliko slike, ako se pomisli, pravi senator, da pride z njo na vsako osebo v Zed. državi, od najmlajše do najstarejše, po \$100.

NE RAZUME, ZAKAJ SE NE SME UBIJATI

Chicago, Ill. — Proti 19 let staremu Bernardu Sawickiju se je ta ponedeljek otvorila sodna obravnava zaradi štirih umorov, ki jih je fant izvršil. Obtoženec pa ne kaže nikakega strahu, še manj pa kesanja zaradi svojih činov. Ko so ga pred obravnavo obiskali časnikarji, se je izrazil, da ne vidi nič posebnega v tem, da je štiri ljudi ubil. V Evropi, je dejal, se zdaj se vse drugače pobijajo. Največ je bilo fantu ležeče na tem, da bi bilo pri njegovi obravnavi dosti ljudi, češ, to bo zanj velik dan in bo dober "show". Popolnoma vseeno pa mu je, ali bo obsojen na električni stol, ali le v ječo.

svoje meštvo in material na pomoč ter bo odložila ustvaritev nove fronte za poznejši čas.

BOLGARE BAJE POŠILJEJO V FRANCIJO

Ankara, Turčija. — Kakor se sliši, je Nemčija naprosila Bolgarijo, naj ji da na razpolago kakih 200.000 vojakov, da jih bo poslala na policijsko službo v Francijo. Zaradi velikih izgub na ruski fronti bi namreč Nemčija rada potegnila svoje vojaštvo iz Francije in ga poslala na bojišče. Baje je mislila sprva, da bi poslala Italijane tja, toda boji se, da bi to izzvalo v Franciji upor. Zakaj bi bili Bolgari bolj sposobni, vzdrževati red, ni omenjeno.

UČITELJSTVO V MEHIKI POLITIKA PREPOVEDANA

Mexico City, Mehika. — Učiteljstvo v Mehiki bo moralo v naprej pustiti vsako politiko popolnoma v miru. Predsednik Camacho je namreč izdal zadnje nedeljo ukaz, da bo moralo učiteljsko osebje od 30. septembra naprej opustiti vse politične aktivnosti ter se posvetiti izključno le učenju. Učiteljskih moči je v Mehiki okrog 80.000.

VOJNO STANJE NA NORVEŠKEM

Stockholm, Švedska. — Nemiri na Norveškem naraščajo v tako grozeči izmeri, da so nazijske oblasti proglasile vojno stanje preko cele dežele. Izvršujejo se številne masne aretacije.

SMRT ROJAKINJE

Chicago, Ill. — V nedeljo je preminula v bolnici v Benton Harbor, Mich., Mrs. Mary Savnik, katere je živela zadnja leta v Coloma, Mich., prej pa svoječasno v Chicagu. Njeno truplo je bilo prepeljano semkaj in leži v mrtvaški kapeli na 1701 W. 21st Street (ogel Paulina st.), od koder se bo pod vodstvom Zefranovega zavoda vršil pogreb v četrtek zjutraj s sv. mašo v cerkvi sv. Stefana ob 10. uri in od tam na Resurrection pokopališče. Pokojna je bila stara 61 let, doma iz Domžal, odkoder je prišla v Ameriko pred 29. leti. Tukaj zaupača moža, v starem kraju pa pet sestra.

Voditelji kongresa konferirali s predsednikom

Predsednik pozval k sebi kongresne voditelje, da razpravljajo večji pomoči Rusiji. — V načrtu baje 500 aeroplanov na mesec. — Nov znesek za "lend-lease."

KRATKE VESTI

— London, Anglija. — Zadnje nedeljo se je odpravila v Anglijo omejitev glede serviranja sira v restavrantih, ki je bila v veljavi od maja. Kakor se trdi, je omogočil to odpravo večji uvoz sira iz Amerike in iz dominijonov.

— Rim, Italija. — Vlada je nedeljo izdala prepoved, po kateri ne smejo potniki vzeti iz Italije nikakih draguljev brez izrecnega dovoljenja. Isti dan se je objavilo, da se bodo prodajali čevlji in obleka od 1. oktobra dalje le na karte.

— Sofija, Bolgarija. — Po večdnevni odsotnosti, med katero je inšpiciral manevre bolgarske armade, se je kralj Boris povrnil zadnje nedeljo nazaj v prestolico. Nedavno je država poklicala pod orožje nadaljnji letnik.

— London, Anglija. — Nemčija je ojačila svojo zračno stražo ob zapadni obali, da zaustavi bombne napade angleških aeroplanov na nemška mesta, ki so postajali čimdalje bolj občutni. V nedeljo je prišlo nad Kanalom do ardit zračne bitke.

AMERIKANEC DAROVAL PAPEŽU VILO

Vatikan. — M. C. Taylor, osební odposlanec predsednika Roosevelta v Vatikanu, je daroval papežu Piju svojo vilo v Florenci, kakor se je objavilo v nedeljo. Dar pa je papež takoj dodelil amerškemu rožnenskem kolegiju podružnice v River Forest, Ill., ki jo opravljajo dominikaški. Isti dan se je Taylor poslovil od papeža ter se odpravil domov. Kakor se trdi, mu je dal papež pismo za Roosevelta.

Washington, D. C. — Predsednik Roosevelt je poklical ta ponedeljek k sebi v Belo hišo kongresne voditelje na konferenco, na kateri se je, kot se je ugotovilo, obravnavalo med drugim tudi vprašanje večje pomoči sovjetski Rusiji.

Razni material se sicer že zdaj pošilja Rusiji, deloma preko severnega Atlantika, deloma preko Pacifika, toda razvidno je, da bi Rusija potrebovala dosti več. Kakor se ugotavlja, ima vlada v načrtu poslati tja poleg tankov in drugega blaga tudi po 500 aeroplanov vsak mesec, vendar pa le v slučaju, ako se Anglija izrazi, da jih ona sama ne potrebuje. Na noben način, tako se povdarja, pa se ne bo poslalo več, kakor more ameriška vlada sama pogrešati.

Kot se je izvedelo, je na tej konferenci imel predsednik tudi namen, pritisniti na kongres, naj čim hitreje odobri šest milijard dolarjev, za katere je on pred nekaj dnevi apeliral, da se porabijo kot nadaljnji prispevek Angliji in drugim pod "lend-lease" zakonom.

MOHAMEDANSKI "POST" ZNA BITI OVIRAN

Kairo, Egipt. — Tukajšnje mohamedansko prebivalstvo je zaskrbljeno, da svojega svetega meseca ramadana ne bo moglo zaradi nevarnosti zračnih napadov obhajati po starih tradicijah. Tekom tega meseca, ki se je pričel zadnje nedelje zvečer, je mohamedancem prepovedano, jesti in piti čez dan, nasprotno pa se prično njih pojedine in zabave takoj, ko sonce zaide. Zračni napadi pa se navadno izvajajo ponoči in tako utegnejo biti muslimani pri svojem nočnem "postu" resno ovirani.

Tragedija slovenskega naroda

Nemci so takoj ob vpadu na slovensko ozemlje zasegli vso cerkveno imovino, premično in nepremično ter razgnali vse slovenske samostane. — Poulična druhal je oplenila in uničila dragoceno mariborsko knjižnico.

Zaplemba slovenske cerkvene imovine in razpust slovenskih samostanov

Takoj prve dni po svojem prihodu na slovensko ozemlje, t. j. od dne 10. aprila, t. l. dalje so pričeli Nemci zasedati in zasegati slovensko cerkveno imovino, nepremično in premično, ter razganjati slovenske samostane.

Na sedežu Lavantinske škofije v Mariboru so nemški organi vseh vrst (Gestapo, SS in SA oddelki ter drugi) tik pred velikonočnimi prazniki zasedli in zasegli: hišo stolnega kaplana v Mariboru z vsem pohištvom in opremo, kanonike pa so iz nje izgnali. Ko je bila hiša že zasedena in kanoniki iz nje izgnani, so Nemci škofu dr. Tomažiču, ki so ga v škofjskem poslopiju internirali, predložili v podpis "pogodbe o desetletnem najemu" te hiše. Nemški organi so nadalje zasedli in zasegli škofjsko bogoslovno, semenišče z vsem inventarjem kakor tudi Bogoslovno visoko šolo. Pri tem je ulična druhal iz dragocene znanstvene knjižnice bogoslovnega semenišča smela raznesti knjige. Profesorja bogoslovne visoke šole sta morala iz zaseženega semenišča nositi mize in stole, za njima pa sta hodila dva člana Gestapo in si zadela koreteji in birat. Ista usoda je zadela tudi škofjsko deško semenišče in škofjsko posestvo na Betnavi pri Mariboru, kjer so bile nastanjene katehisti, ki so jih nemški organi razgnali oz. deloma obdržali za dekle novim nemškim poselnikom te pristave.

Organi nemških oblasti so zasegli tudi posest Ljubljanske škofije v Gornjem gradu, posest verskega zaklada Ljubljanske škofije ter gimnazije Ljubljanske škofije v St. Vidu s konviktom in vsem inventarjem. Profesorji in gojenci, ki jih je bilo 380, so morali zavod zapustiti v eni uri, t. j. v času od 6. do 7. ure zvečer. Nemški organi so ob zasedbi teh zavodov postopali zelo surovo.

Nemški organi so konfiscirali tudi imovino cerkev in nadarbin v posameznih župnijah. Pozitivno so znani primeri zaplenitve cerkvene imovine, kakor tudi nadarbinske, pri mestni župni cerkvi v Celju, v Radečah pri Zidanem mostu, kjer so nemški organi dne 1. maja, t. l. zvečer župnišče popolnoma "zropali"; v Kranju, kjer so zasegli vse župnijski in nadarbinski denar, posestvo z živino, živila in vse drugo. Podobna poročila so tudi iz drugih krajev. Številni so primeri odvzema svetih posod, pri čemer so se marsikje dogodila bogoskrunstva o katerih bo govor v naslednjem odstavku.

Nemci so na slovenskem ozemlju, ki so ga zasedli, zaplenili vse samostane in redovne hiše z vsem premoženjem vred, potem ko so vse redovničke oz. redovnice pregnali ali zaprli. Ta usoda je zadela slovenske samostane:

Samostane in zavoda oo. Franciskanov v Mariboru, pri Sv. Trojici v Slovenskih goricah, v Brezicah, v Nazarjah, na Rocnem s samostansko ti-skarno vred, v Kamniku in na Brezjah, kjer so Franciskani oskrbovali slovensko nacionalno Marijino božjo pot.

Samostane oo. Kapucinov v Celju (sedež provincije), v Mariboru, v Ptuj in v Škofji Loki.

Samostan oo. Minoriteov v Ptuj.

Redovno hišo oo. Jezuitov v Mariboru.

Redovno hišo oo. Lazaristov v Celju in Grobljah pri Domžalah z misijonsko tiskarno vred.

Naselbino Salezijancev v Celju.

Samostanske hiše, vzgojne in učne zavode kongregacije šolskih sester v Mariboru, Celju, Slovenski bistrici, Matiči pri Mariboru in Kranju, Marijorska hiša šolskih sester je matica kongregacije šolskih sester, ki šteje 4 province v Evropi in 2 v Ameriki. V teh provinciah se nahajajo 112 kongregacijskih postojank s 1026 sestrami. Kongregacija se bavi z vzgojo in izobrazbo ženske mladine. Mariborska matica postojanka je n. pr. poleg sestrskih hiše obsegala tudi ljudsko in meščansko šolo, žensko učiteljsko, gospodinjisko šolo, tečaj za šivanje in ročna dela ter otroški vrtec.

Samostan ss. Ursulink v Škofji Loki in Mekinjah pri Kamniku se že dolga desetletja vodile dekliske šole, meščansko šolo, žensko učiteljsko, gospodinjisko šolo in razne tečaje. Ursulinke v Mekinjah so vodile meščansko šolo. Iz matere hiše ss. ursuljenk v Marijinem Dvoru pri Radečah so nemški organi odvedli dva hišna duhovnika Lazarista. Iz nemške kaznilnice v Begunjah, ki so vodile ss. ursuljenke, so izgnali 28 ursuljenk. V tej kaznilnici so priredili prostore za okoli 1000 interniranih slovenskih žrtev. Za primer, kako so Nemci postopali pri sekvestraciji samostanov in izgonu redovnikov oz. redovnic iz njih, navajamo postopanje nemških organov ob priliki zasedbe samostana oo. Franciskanov v Mariboru in ss. Ursulink v Mekinjah pri Kamniku.

Na Belo nedeljo dne 30. aprila, t. l. je osem nemških organov in ena ženska osea stopila v samostansko obednico v Mariboru. Vodja skupine je zaklical samostanski družici (Dalje na 6. strani)



Prava pravcata vojna. Le. 4 a se pri njej strelja s slepih plamenom, se točnato vodi v Louisiana. Vrhijo se namreč manevri med drugo in tretjo armado, ki so največji v zgodovini Zed. držav. Pri njih je udeleženih do pol milijona vojakov. Gornja slika kaže neki prizor iz te "vojne" s tanki in aeroplani.

Amerikanski Slovenec

Prvi in najstarejši slovenski
list v Ameriki.
Ustanovljen leta 1891.

Izšla vsak dan razen nedelj, pono-
čnice in danov po praznikih.

Izšla in tiskati:

EDINOST PUBLISHING CO.

Naslov uredništva in uprave:

1849 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago

Telefon: CANAL 5444

The first and the Oldest Slovene
Newspaper in America.
Established 1891.

Issued daily, except Sunday, Mon-
day and the day after holidays.

Published by:

EDINOST PUBLISHING CO.

Address of publication office:

1849 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago

Phone: CANAL 5444

Subscription	For one year	For one year
For one year	\$5.00	\$5.00
For half a year	2.50	2.50
For three months	1.50	1.50
For one year	\$5.00	\$5.00
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For three months	1.50	1.50
For one year	\$5.00	\$5.00
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For three months	1.50	1.50
For one year	\$5.00	\$5.00
For half a year	2.50	2.50
For three months	1.50	1.50

Registered as second class matter, November 10, 1925 at the post office at
Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Treba je razumeti

Žalostna usoda, ki je zadela Jugoslavijo, je res nekaj strašnega. Posebno se razpravlja med Jugoslavlani po svetu, kakor tudi ostalimi Slovani, kako je mogoče, da je bilo v Jugoslaviji tako malo narodne edinosti med Srbi, Slovenci in Hrvati. Te žalostne in obžalovanja vredne dogodke komentira tisk, komentirajo jih govorniki na shodih in drugje in komentira jih priprost človek med nami. Delajo se zaključki, ki so pa večinoma krivični.

Hudi očitki padajo sedaj tudi na brate Hrvate. Proti Hrvatoma je seveda dosti predsodkov. Nesrečna centralistična politika v Beogradu ni znala pridobiti Hrvatov na svojo stran. Cincarska gospoda je kajpada zato zvrčala krivdo na Hrvate in njihove politične voditelje. Sama pa igrala ulogo farizeja. Bila je pa tudi sama kriva in zelo kriva. Ko bi hoteli belgrajskim cincarjem preiskati obisti in pljuča, bi našli marsikaj žalostnega, ki bo pokazalo jasne razloge, zakaj je jadralska Jugoslavija čez tako nevarne vode, kakor je.

Glavna krivda je v prvi meri na domačih ljudeh, ki so sprejemali razne sugestije iz tuje pripravljene razdiralne propagande in voljno sledili sugestijam in namigom tuje propagande, ki je delovala za uničenje Jugoslavije. Propaganda, ki je prihajala iz Berlina in Rima in to ne samo zadnjih par let, marveč že več, kakor petnajst let, zadnja leta pa v pomnoženih izdajah, je tista, ki je povzročila vse gorje, vse zlo in končno ob spopadu pospešila tak nagel razpad države. Kdo se ne spominja izmed ameriških Slovencev, ki so hodili na obiske v staro domovino, kakšno zabavljanje se je čulo proti vladi, proti Srbom, proti temu, proti onemu in drugemu, itd. Kakor da bi ne mogli živeti, če se ni neprestano zabavljalo čez vse. Pa ne rečemo, da marsikaj ni zaslužilo kritike. Toda vsi tisti, ki so zabavljali, bi se morali pač zavedati enega dejstva, da so bili tudi sami neki delec tiste države, čez katero so zabavljali. Ko bi se bili le tega zavedali, bi že veliko razumeli in bi bili tudi razumeli, da je njihovo lastno zabavljanje veljalo tudi zoper nje same. Kajti dejstvo je in ostane, da na državljanih sloni država in kakoršni so državljani je taka več ali manj tudi država. Torej če državljani zabavljajo zoper svojo državo, zabavljajo zoper samega sebe.

Naravno, da v pokrajinah, kjer je nastala nova država na razvalinah stare Avstrije, in deloma na jugu na razvalinah oblasti in upliva nazadnjaškega turškega cesarstva, ki se je razsulo na jugu Balkana nekaj v desetletju preje, ni mogel nastati takoj nebeški paradiz. Na severu se je poznal hudo germanski in madžarski upliv, na jugu pa turški upliv. Iz tega tujega plevela so poganjale mladike jugoslovanstva, pa jih je tudi plevel neprestano dušil. In razumeti je treba še to, Srbijo so preje stoletja izžemali in ubijali Turki. Severne kraje kot Slovenijo in Hrvatsko pa Nemci in Madžari, skoro tisoč let. Saj je še dobro, da smo Južni Slovani še živi ostali! Srbijo so v zadnji vojni razbili Nemci in Madžari, da ni ostal kamen na kamnu. Slovenija in Hrvatska je izkrevavala za Nemce in Madžare. Samo razvaline so ostale in uboge vdove. In na tem naj nastane na enkrat paradiz? Kar čez noč? In ker ni, so se na severu jezili čez Srbe, na jugu pa čez severne brate. Tujci, posebno sosedje na severu, ki so že od nekdaj naše slabosti dobro poznali, so pa s sovražno in hinavsko propagando olja prilivali na ogenj. Ob severni meji so vedno šepetali: Vidite, kako gospodje ste bili preje v Avstriji, kako se je vam dobro godilo. Kaj imate zdaj doli med ušivimi brati... Itd. Vse te grde psovke je iznašel tujec, mi ki bi morali biti pravi pošteni iskreni bratje med seboj, smo jih pa pobirali po tujih grabnih in se obkladal z njimi med seboj. Tujec je vedel kaj hoče, le mi nismo vedeli kaj hočemo. Tujec sovražnik je hotel da smo bili vedno razdeljeni, ker je vedel, da bo prišel trenutek, ko bo nas napadel, in če ne bomo edini, bo nas lahko takoj uničil. To se je tudi zgodilo.

In ko je prišel usodni čas, da je sovražnik odločil napad na Južne Slovence, se je pokazala vsa naša slabost. Posebno se je pokazala pri bratih Hrvatih. Voditelji so prodali deželo za kroznik leče. Hrvati so odprli duri in sovražnik je prišel za hrbet Slovencev in Srbom. Zraven pa še kratkovidna vlada preje, kjer je najbrže vse opravila podkupljivost in lepa Jugoslavija, o kateri je veliki

mislec Krek toliko mislil in upal, za njo toliko delal, se je zrušila v dveh treh dneh, ko bi drugače ob pravi notranji edinosti morala vzdržati vsaj mesec ali dva.

Kdo je največ tega kriv? Tuji mač in tuja propaganda in zadnja je hujska od meča.

Narod zdaj spoznava, ko je prepozno. V Jugoslaviji, kjer je bilo preje vse prosto, lahko si kritiziral, kakor si hotel, morajo zdaj ljudje hoditi kakor nemi. Niti proti nebu se ne sme ozreti, je že osumljen veleizdaje.

Yes, v Sloveniji je hudo, tako hudo, da pravijo da kamenje joka. Ko bi danes bilo mogoče upostaviti nazaj Jugoslavijo, danes bi jo vsi tisti, ki so neprestano zabavljali, blagoslovljali, ker bila je paradiz, napram Hitlerjevemu suženstvu, ki zdaj vlada naši domovini.

To je treba razumeti. S tem razumevanjem pa na delo za novo Jugoslavijo, za složno bratsko in pravilno urejeno Jugoslavijo. Za tako urejeno Jugoslavijo, da bo enako pravična vsem trem bratskim narodom. Vsi Jugoslavlani naj se pa nauče, da bodo spoštovali in cenili svoje, da se bodo vsi trije narodi ljubili med seboj, tuji sovražni propagandi, pa naj prihaja v še taki obleki pa vrata zapirajo. Kadar bodo prišli Jugoslavlani do tega prepričanja, do te splošne zavesti, bodo močni, spoštovali jih bodo drugi in sami se bodo spoštovali. Dal Bog, da to pride čimprej!



VSEH SLOVANOV DAN!

Denver, Colo.

V nedeljo, 5. oktobra točno ob drugi uri popoldne, se prične v mestni dvorani (City Auditorium), na 14. & Curtis, veliki javni shod vseh Slovanov v Denverju in okolici. Odbor vseh posameznih Slovanovskih narodov se marljivo trudi, da bo ta dan dostojno praznovan in bo preskrbel za bogat program. Povabljeni so bili razni zastopniki vlade, države, mesta Denverja in gl. uradniki bratskih podpornih organizacij, tako bo med drugimi tudi naš Coloradski Slavček, Mr. John Germ, gl. predsednik KSKJ, z njegovim zmožnim kvartetom iz Pueblo, nam zavrtil ter zakrožil en par lepih Slovanovskih pesmi, kakor tudi Mr. Adolph Anzick, Jr., iz Denverja, ki trdi, da je eden izmed najboljših pevcev v tej okolici, bo z njegovo zmožnostjo pripomogel, da bo program za Slovence tembolj popoln. Mr. Geo. Miroslavich je povabil tudi cerkveni zbor slovenske fane v Denverju, kateri so tudi zmožni in dobri pevci. Torej bomo Slovenci, pod vodstvom Mr. Geo. Miroslavich dobro zastopani.

Hrvati bodo imeli svojo običajno tamburico, kakor tudi gl. podpredsednika Hrvatske Bratske Zveze, ki je obenem senator države Ohio, iz Clevelanda, Ohio.

Cehi, Poljaki in Rusi pa tudi nikdar ne izostanejo, zato se pričakuje lepe programe tudi od njih.

Vse Slovenske bratske podporne organizacije so se zavezale, da ne odobravajo nečloveško početje, katere more naš nesrečni narod prenašati pod brezsrčnim Hitlerjem in Mussolinijem. Zato je naša sveta dolžnost, da se korporativno vdeležimo tega javnega shoda ter močno protestiramo, da bodo nas slišali v Washington, D. C., da naš dobri narod ni zaslužil tega krutega trpljenja.

nja, ki ga mora sedaj preživljati pod krutim omenjenim dvem tiranom. In, ker si reveži, naši narodni bratje in sestre, starčki in otroci, onkraj širokega oceana sami ne morejo pomagati, je naša dolžnost, kot dobrih Amerikancev in kot dobrih Slovencev, da jim priskočimo na pomoč, če drugače ne, vsaj, da glasno protestiramo, da bodo nas slišali, ki bodo imeli odločilne besede pri mirovni konferenci, ko bosta največja tirana premagana, da bo naš dobri narod enkrat prejel tiste pravice do katerih je na lastni grudi v resnici upravičen.

Torej rezervirajmo že danes nedeljo, 5. oktobra ter se vsi, brez izjeme, udeležimo tega velikega javnega Vse-Slovanškega shoda, ostajam z narodnimi pozdravi ter Vam kličem na svidenje.

Vam udani,
Anthony Jeršin
DOMOVINA PLAKA

Chicago, Ill.

Pod kopitom trdega, brezsrčnega diktatorstva Nemčije in Italije, plaka in umira Jugoslavija. Kot je vsem znano, pri vsaki sili in premoči, trpi največ tisti, kateri je najmanjši in šibkejši, in to je v bivši Jugoslaviji, Slovenija. Ker Slovenija meji na bivšo Avstrijo, oziroma Nemčijo, je razumljivo, da bo Hitler poskusil čimprej ponemčiti vse Slovence, in to seveda z silo in krivico. Prav lahko razumemo, zakaj pošilja vsaki dan na stotine Slovencev v tujino, in jih izpostavlja počasnemu umiranju. Ako nočeš ali ne moreš postati čez noč Nemec, te velika Nemčija ne potrebuje, in zapišani si poginu. To je nemški načrt glede slovenskega naroda, katerega z vso naglico in krutostjo Nemci izvršujejo. Del Slovenije, ki je prišla pod Italijo, je seveda zapisan isti usodi, namreč smrti, katere bo prišla mogoče nekoliko pozne-

je, ki bo pa ravno tako žalostna pod peto Mussolinija, kot ostali del Slovenije pod Hitlerjem. Kaj si zakrivila uboga Jugoslavija, in ti nesrečna Slovenija, da te teptajo in zatirajo? Tako in podobno se vprašujemo Jugoslavlani v Ameriki, in posebno mi Slovenci si večkrat stavimo to vprašanje. Meni se zdi, da je odgovor, in to v veliki meri upravičen ta: Domovina ti plačuje za narodni greh, katerega ti nisi storila, pač pa so ga storili tvoji voditelji. Od ustanovitve Jugoslavije pa do meseca aprila, ko jo je zadela žalostna usoda, ni bilo nikdar iskrenega bratstva med Srbi, Hrvati in Slovenci. Vprašanje nastane, kje je vzrok, da ni prišlo do pravega bratstva. Preprosto ljudstvo bi se bilo v dobi preko dvajsetih let zedinilo v enoto, ki bi ne bila poznala veliko razlike med tremi brati. Da do tega ni prišlo, so krivi voditelji, kateri so kovali iz nezadovoljstva naroda svoj politični kapital, in ščuvali Srbe proti Hrvatoma in Slovincem, in seveda tudi obratno. Dobro je znano, da izmed treh bratov je bil Janez, kateri je največ plačeval, in najmanj prejemal. Godilo se je več krivic, katere kljub vednim protestom od strani naroda, voditelji niso hoteli slišati in popraviti. Gotovo, da pri vsem tem je igrala veliko vlogo nemška in italijanska propaganda, in denar tako, da ob času težke preizkušnje, na mesto sloge, je bil prepri med brati, in to je gotovo veliko pripomoglo tujcu podjarmiti Jugoslavijo. Pravijo, da izkušnja uči; upajmo, da ta nesreča, katere je zadela domovino, bo v bodoče Jugoslavo izučila toliko, da bo bolj bratsko razumevali potrebe in pravice eden drugega. Tudi tukaj med ameriški Jugoslavlani in Slovenci je bil storjen narodni greh od strani voditeljev, prejšnjih in sedanjih, ki so razdvojevali narod v stranke in grupe in ščuvali ljudi eden proti drugemu, in tako res pridobili na vsako stran nekaj fanatikov, kateri so prepričani, da edino njih naziranje je pravilno. Takih ljudi sploh danes ni mogoče pridobiti za kako skupno slovensko sodelovanje. Da imamo take ljudi med naprednjaki, klerikalci, socialisti in drugimi strankami, je gotovo dejstvo, katerega vsak lahko vidi kdor pride količkar v dotiko z našimi ljudmi, kateri so različne prepričanja. Ta fanatizem je največja rana na telesu slovenskega naroda v Ameriki, in čim preje stopijo voditelji vseh strank skupaj in poskušajo preprečiti razdiranje te bolezn, tem bolje bo za narod. Ni še prepozno, da se popravi krivica, katere je bila storjena. Voditelji stopite na plan in priznajte, da ste vodili narod nekoliko preveč po stranskih poteh, in v bodoče učite naše ljudi, da v prvi vrsti so Slovenci, in šele potem pridejo stranke in prepričanja in, da zaradi nazorov ni potreba nobenemu Slovincu svojega brata sovražiti. Te napake bojo priznali in poskušali popraviti samo pravi voditelji, kateri imajo v resnici široko obzorje, ker to je gotovo, da kateri je sam

narrow minded, ne more učiti svojih učencev, da naj bodo broad minded. Ta rak se je v letih zagrizel že zelo globoko med ameriške Slovence, in treba bo voditeljem storiti zelo težko in nesebično delo, ako hočejo rešiti tukajšnje Slovence narodnega propada, kateri jim preti zaradi nesmiselnega strankarstva. Kaj je sad razdvojenosti, je gotovo najbolj razvidno tukaj v Chicagu, kjer imamo precej veliko slovensko naselbino, a kljub temu nimamo niti enega narodnega doma, kjer bi se lahko shajali vsi Slovenci. Ali mislite, da Slovenci v Chicagu ne darujejo, in da zato nimamo narodnega doma? Kaj še, naši ljudje so pripravljeni darovati za vsako dobro stvar, ampak voditelji se niso mogli zediniti, ker vsaka stranka je hotela iz tega kovati svoj politični kapital. Rezultat je ta, da imamo dve mali dvorani, in sicer eno nam je zgradilo članstvo po vsej Ameriki, in za drugo bo pa vzelo še veliko let plačevanja, predno bo slovenska. Pač žalostna slika edinstva slovencev v Chicagu. Toda tudi tukaj lahko voditelji popravijo zmoto, ako imajo resno voljo. Domovina nas kliče, kot nas je že večkrat posebno, kadar je potrebovala Ameriških dolarjev; ker drugače, je nam ameriškim Slovincem igrala domovina največkrat mačeha. Pri ustanovah, verskih, podpornih, in kulturnih je domovina zelo malo pomagala. Največkrat je le kritizirala in sarkastično predbacivala našim urednikom njihove male slovične napake in podobno. Upajmo, da bo tudi glede tega v bodoče boljše in da bodo tukajšnji Slovenci upoštevali kot del domovine in to vedno, ne samo kadar bo treba pomoči. Jugoslovska vlada katere se nahaja v tujem zemstvu, je spravila na varno precej veliko kapitala. Ali bi ne bilo pravilno, da bi omenjena vlada tudi prispevala svoj del v denarju, in tako podprla tukajšnje Jugoslovske pomožne akcije, ker samo visoko doneči članki v časopisu ne bodo pomagali trpečemu ljudstvu v domovini. Denar, ki ga kontrolira vlada je last vseh Jugoslovanov, in če je kaj iskrenosti, bi moralo vsaj nekaj tega denarja priti v blaginjo naših ljudi. Tako bo dokazano, da je resen namen vlade pomagati vsem, kateri stradajo in da ne bodo dobili samo nekateri od denarja, kateri je last vseh davkoplačevalcev cele Jugoslavije. Domovina plaka, sem napisal za uvod, in kljub temu, da vem da je treba hitro pomagati, je veliko mrtvilo v celi pomožni akciji. Vzroke zakaj ne gre kot bi moralo iti, sem navedel zgoraj. Naši ljudje ne zaupajo, in tudi jim ni nič zameriti, ker so že velikokrat dali pa je malo kedaj prišlo v prave roke. Sedanjí odbor slovenske akcije, je vreden popolnega zaupanja, saj vodijo to akcijo ljudje, katerim smo zaupali voditi naše podporne organizacije že več desetletij, in so naš denar pošteno upravljali. Ako bo ta odbor upošteval vse stanove, in se držal svojih smernic, katere si je začrtal ob

Dogodki

med Slovenci po
Ameriki

Vojak prišel k poroki

Cleveland, O. — Zadnja sobota sta se v cerkvi sv. Vida poročila Anthony Znidaršič, sin Mr. in Mrs. Anton Znidaršič, ki imajo mlekarno na East in 60th Street in Marie Agnes Ruparšič, hči Mr. in Mrs. John Ruparšič iz Carl Ave. Zenin služi v ameriški mornarici na bojni ladji Polaris kot mehanični inženir in ker je ladja dospela z filipinskih otokov v New York, kjer bo ostala nekaj dni, je fant izrabil priliko ter prišel za nekaj dni domov in se poročil, nakar je nekaj dni po poroki zopet odšel v svojo službo. — Mlademu paru žele prijatelji mnogo sreče!

Poroka pri sv. Vidu

Cleveland, O. — Nedavno sta se v cerkvi sv. Vida poročila Miss Vida Paik, hčerka Mrs. Josephine Paik iz Superior Ave. in Mr. Frank Baraga sin Mr. in Mrs. Frank Baraga iz Lockyear Ave. Poroka je bila s sv. mašo.

Še ena poroka

Sheldon, Wis. — Tukaj sta se poročila Bill Divjak in Ana Polončič. — Huda povodenj je divjala tod okoli dne 30. avgusta, ki je napravila veliko škodo. Reka je prestopila bregove in narasla voda je ocesnla več mostov.

ustanovitvi, bo uspeh gotovo dober. Odbor naj posluje na strogo nadstrankarski podlagi, in naj ne dovoli nikomur kovati politični kapital z nabranim denarjem, in to tukaj ali pa v domovini. Ker ako hoče, katere stranka ali posameznik izkoristi to nesrečo v svoje sebične namene, to ni stranka Slovencev in takšen posameznik ni voditelj ameriških Slovencev. Kadar se bo lahko pomagalo, naj odbor posluje skozi ameriški Rudeči križ, ker le tako smo lahko zagotovljeni da bodo v resnici dobili tisti, kateri so v potrebi. Meni se vidi zelo potrebno, da si vse zgoraj navedene stvari enkrat povemo v obraz, ker le na ta način bo mogoča skupna akcija vseh Slovencev v Ameriki. Dokler bomo slepomišili, ne bo nikdar pravega zaupanja in tudi ne uspeha. Slovenci zbudimo se, in strnimo vse svoje moči v pomoč ubogi trpeči domovini. Kdor ne pristane sedaj v skupno delovanje ni zaveden Slovenec, in še manj Amerikane. Ako bomo nastopili skupno, uas ne bo nihče premagal, ako se bomo pa cepili bo uspeh klavrn, kot je bil do sedaj. Voditeljem tukaj in v domovini pa kličem z pesnikom: Odprite se vi živi grobi! Naš rod vodite k svobodi! Na dan Slovan! Šaj tako nam je slovenska mati dejala, ko nas je pestovala.

Anton Krapenc

Širite in priporočajte list "Amerikanski Slovenec!"

TOMMY JE NEKAJ VJEL

(292)

(Metropolitan Newspaper Service)

Napisal: Edgar Rice Burroughs



TOMMY AGAIN CLIMBED INTO THE TREE. AGAIN A SMALL BUSH-BUCK PASSED BENEATH HIM.



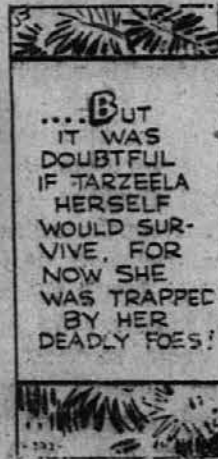
THE BOY LEAPED DOWN. THIS TIME ONE ARM ENCOILED THE BEAST'S NECK: HIS KNIFE DROVE DEEP.



THE BUCK FELL DEAD. TOMMY WAS PROUD THAT HE HAD OBTAINED MEAT BY HIS OWN HAND.



NEW HOPE ROSE IN HIS HEART. PERHAPS, AFTER ALL, HE COULD SURVIVE THE HOSTILE JUNGLE UNTIL TARZEELA FOUND HIM...



...BUT IT WAS DOUBTFUL IF TARZEELA HERSELF WOULD SURVIVE FOR NOW SHE WAS TRAPPED BY HER DEADLY FOES!

Zopet je Tommy splezal na vejo drevesa in zopet je prišel po stezi manjši kozel in stopal pod Tommyjem.

Deček je skočil z drevesa. Sedaj je bil holi previden. Boko je ovil kozoju okoli vratu in že se je njegov nož zasukal kozoju globoko v meso.

Kozel je obležal mrtve na tleh. Tommy je bil ponosen na to, da si je sam vlovil mesa.

Upanje je vstalo v njegovem srcu. Sedaj se bo morda lahko preživljal, dokler ga Tarzela ne najde. Toda dvomljivo, ker je bila ona sama v nevarnosti.

This Issue of F. V. Given Over to Minutes of 11th Convention

EVERY INCH OF AVAILABLE SPACE POSSIBLE TO GIVE IN THIS ISSUE OF FRATERNAL VOICE IS BEING DEVOTED TO THE PUBLISHING OF THE MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE W. S. A. HELD AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FROM AUGUST 25 TO AUGUST 28, INCLUSIVE. AFTER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADULT CONVENTION ARE COMPLETED, WE SHALL PUBLISH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND NATIONAL JUVENILE CONVENTION.

CONVENTION NEWS AND NOTES

The convention was called to order at St. Stephen's Church Hall in Chicago, Illinois by Supreme President Leo Jurjovec at 9:35 A. M. Monday, August 25, and was adjourned by him as the Convention Chairman, when the business transacted was completed in the record time of four days, in the afternoon of August 28. Joseph Ponikvar of Cleveland, Ohio, was Vice Chairman, Anthony Jersin of Denver, Colo., was Secretary and Candid Grmek of So. Chicago, Ill., was recorder.

Various necessary committees were appointed by the Chair. Their reports made at the various sessions were acted upon with despatch. The delegates at the Wednesday morning session were honored with the personal appearance of the Jugo Slav Ambassador, Dr. Konstantin Fotić, who delivered an enlightening address. A response to his address by Mr. Matt J. Kochevar was a masterful piece of oratory that will always be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

Mr. Rudolph Trost spoke to the delegation on Tuesday morning very dramatically and held his audience spellbound with a description of conditions in the old country today. That afternoon Mr. Trost favored the juvenile delegates with a thrilling address which the attentive children enjoyed immensely.

By their own request, the juvenile delegates read their reports to the adult convention on Thursday morning. All reports were enthusiastically received and the applause was heavy. The Pueblo Boosters Juvenile Branch No. 3 offered three prizes for the best reports, and Mr. Leo Jurjovec added two more prizes. The report of Edward Juvancic, So. Chicago, won first prize, Rose Marie Rupar, Pueblo, won second, Mary Krnichar, Ely, Minn., was third, Arthur Jersin, Denver, was fourth and Elsie Spiller, Pueblo, was fifth. Mr. Matt Kochevar spoke very beautifully to the children as he complimented them on their reports and fine fraternal spirit. A donation of \$10 was given by an anonymous donor to be used for the entertainment of the children. This was followed by another donation of \$5.00 by Mr. Anton Rupar for the same purpose. The juvenile delegates were treated royally throughout the week; everything was free to them.

We believe our readers will be interested in comments on some of the more important matters acted on and passed at the adult convention. Many items in the by-laws will have to be changed to conform with the requirements of the various State Insurance Laws. All in all our by-laws have been much improved, some benefits are more liberal and with no increase in rates.

For total and permanent loss of vision of one eye was raised from \$250.00 to \$350.00. For both eyes it was raised from \$600.00 to \$800.00. For loss by severance or amputation of thumb to the first joint is \$25.00; for any finger on either hand or toe on either foot it will be \$20.00 to the first joint, \$25.00 to the second joint and \$30.00 to the third joint. (All changes mentioned herein are effective from January 1, 1942.)

Female members paying into the Sick Benefit Fund shall be entitled to receive the sum of \$20.00 for each child of normal birth. This is an increase of \$5.00. For each child born to a WSA member, whether or not the mother pays into the Sick Benefit Fund, and if the parents wish the child to become member of the Juvenile Department, the Association will give the sum of \$5.00 to be used only for insurance premiums of said child.

The age limit for new members has been raised to age 55 instead of age 50, viz:

Ages	May insure for
16 to 35	\$2000.00
36 to 40	\$1500.00
41 to 45	\$1000.00
46 to 50	\$500.00
51 to 55	\$250.00

Those between the ages of 51 and 55 cannot be insured for sick benefits, but may be insured for operations and indemnity benefits.

The future Supreme Board is vested to appoint an Athletic Director, Publicity Director and Editor, and such other officers or agents as the Board may deem advisable or necessary to the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs and business of the Association.

Elected on the Supreme Board were: Leo Jurjovec, (Chicago, Ill.) President; Geo. J. Miroslavich, (Denver, Colo.) 1st Vice Pres. and Juv. Supervisor; Frank J. Bradach, (Lockport, Ill.) 2nd Vice Pres.; Anthony Jersin, (Denver, Colo.) Secretary; Michael P. Horvat, (Denver) Treasurer; Dr. J. F. Snedec, (Pueblo, Colo.) Medical Director.

Supreme Board of Trustees: Matt J. Kochevar, (Pueblo, Colo.) Chairman; Mike Popovich, (So. Chicago, Ill.) 2nd Trustee and Anton Rupar, (Pueblo, Colo.) 3rd Trustee.

Judiciary Committee: Joe Blatnik, (Pueblo) President; Johanna V. Merivar, (Cleveland), Vencel Novak, (Ely, Minn.), Joseph Godec, (Cleveland) and Candid Grmek, (So. Chicago).

Amerikanski Slovenec will continue to publish our Official Organ. The next National Convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in August of 1945.

JUVENILE CONVENTION

The Juvenile Convention held three sessions, one each on the afternoon of Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. Committees appointed at the convention held separate meetings during the day. There were 30 juvenile delegates present—one being unable to attend. The children attended all the morning sessions of the adult convention and were present at all the programs and entertainments of the week. Many important juvenile subjects were discussed and several resolutions adopted. The account of their proceedings to be published later will give the story more in detail. The Juvenile Convention and all activities were under the personal direction and supervision of the Supreme Juvenile Supervisor, Mr. Geo. J. Miroslavich.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS ENTERTAINED

The week was crowded with a variety of entertainment. The streets and business places in the vicinity of the convention hall were gayly decorated. The delegates and visitors were welcome everywhere and the treatment and hospitality was wonderful.

Individuals and groups were shown the city and places of interest or privately entertained in many ways. The tour of the city on Wednesday afternoon was a splendid affair. The banquet that evening presided over by Mr. Leo Jurjovec, Sr., found the hall filled to capacity. Movies were taken of the crowd, the speakers and the performers on the excellent program given in between speeches. Many pictures, as well as a photograph of the adult and juvenile delegations, including more movies were taken. Mr. Jersin was presented a lovely bouquet of flowers.

Nearly 400 juveniles of Chicago, So. Chicago and vicinity, were present at the Juvenile mass meeting on Monday evening. The program was grand and Mr. Miroslavich acted as master-of-ceremonies. He was presented with a gorgeous bouquet of roses. Souvenirs from the West were given all the children and ice cream was served. Dancing followed all the evening programs.

The delegates and visitors went to So. Chicago on Tuesday evening as the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Popovich. The place was thrown wide open to the large crowd, and they certainly enjoyed the evening.

An inspection tour of the offices and plant of the Amerikanski Slovenec was arranged and "Amerikanski Slovenec" also gave a splendid dinner to the delegates on Thursday evening. Later that evening we were all thrilled with a Moonlight Cruise on Lake Michigan. Chicago folks did themselves proud and were wonderful hosts to a great convention of a great organization.

ZAPISNIK

11. REDNE KONVENCIJE ZSZ. VRŠEČE SE V CHICAGO, ILL.
OD 25. DO 28. AVGUSTA 1941.

(Continued — Dalje)

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Officials, Brother and Sister Delegates to the Eleventh National Convention of The Western Slavonic Association:

This is the fourth time that it is my privilege to submit a report to the delegates to a national convention of The Western Slavonic Association. I was appointed to my present position by our Worthy Past President Anton Kochevar of Pueblo, Colorado, on July 1, 1927. I trust that you will grant me your indulgence by permitting me to express my regrets that Anton Kochevar, who was elected a delegate, is not with us today on account of illness. He devoted much time, overcame many difficulties, suffered personal sacrifices and performed a great deal of hard work over a period of year for the Association, and I wish that he were here to take a part in these important proceedings. My duties began almost contemporaneously with the depression, from which we have, after more than ten long years, obtained a measure of relief only recently through the National Defense activities. My first report was to the Eighth National Convention held in Leadville, Colorado, in 1929. I recall very distinctly those hectic days. They were really the "horse and buggy" days of fraternalism. Prior to those early days delegates seemed to be of the opinion that in order for a Convention and its delegates to perform constructive work it was necessary that liberal and generous benefits be promised and that assessments be reduced. This inconsistent attitude resulted in chaos in the financial structure of many organizations, with large and excessive special assessments being levied to provide funds for the payment of benefits which the delegates had legislated but for which no adequate financial provision had been made. Another obsession of the delegates was that at each convention a complete and exhaustive revision of the By-Laws was necessary. The delegates insisted that each section of the By-Laws be read from the beginning to the very end of the By-Laws, and during the course of such hasty perusal whatever haphazard thoughts happened to occur or flash into the mind of any of the delegates the By-Laws were then and there changed in accordance therewith. The delegates would not listen to any other proposal as to procedure and resented the reference of any proposed changes to a By-Law committee. They felt that the leaders were attempting to deprive them of their "right" and their "responsibilities" in enacting new By-

Laws or amendments to the existing provisions. The result was that when the task was completed and the entire By-Laws were revised without adequate thought and study and without reconciling the revisions with other provisions or existing state statutes, only conflict, confusion and ambiguity were the product of such bad procedure.

I think it will be of interest to you, as well as informative, to review briefly some of the recommendations which were made beginning with that Eighth Convention and the results that were accomplished. In my report to that convention I stated:

"Regarding the By-Laws of your organization it is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the crude, conflicting and totally inadequate provisions thereof. . . . It is my recommendation that you should therefore vest power in your Supreme Officers which will authorize and enable them to perfect the said By-Laws as conditions and circumstances may require, subject to such limitations and restrictions by the membership which will preclude the possibility of unwise By-Laws being adopted."

Pursuant to such recommendation provisions have been incorporated in your By-Laws whereby the Supreme Board can initiate new By-Laws or amendments to existing By-Laws which may be necessary under the constantly changing conditions and enactment of state laws by the legislatures of the various states in which the Association transacts business. These provisions, by actual experience over a period of years, have proven to be most wise and practical. Through the flexibility of these provisions the officers of your Association have been able to promptly and intelligently meet new situations which have arisen from time to time. A few years ago the state of Illinois enacted considerable new legislation affecting fraternal organizations. Many of the provisions of the state laws were in conflict with our By-Laws and, in common with other fraternal organizations, we were required to revise our By-Laws so that the same would conform with the said state laws. In addition it was necessary to revise all of our policy forms and application blanks which had theretofore been in use. The convention was not near at hand and if the Supreme Board had not had the power to initiate new legislation to comply with the provisions of the state laws of Illinois considerable delay, trouble and difficulties would have been occasioned to the Association and the various lodges and members.

Another progressive step in relation to making changes in

the By-Laws was the adoption of the procedure whereby it was mandatory that all proposed changes, amendments or enactment of new By-Laws be in writing and be referred to the By-Laws Committee before consideration could be had on the floor of the convention. This procedure enabled and made possible a study of the proposed changes by a selected committee, thus eliminating and making it possible to avoid the many pitfalls that necessarily resulted from hasty and thoughtless action. The best governed organizations now strictly adhere to this procedure, and the many benefits and advantages resulting therefrom have justified the abolishment of the old plan.

I have mentioned to you these few things to illustrate that conventions can cause confusion and destruction instead of performing constructive and beneficial work which it is their intention to perform. Good intentions alone do not produce good results and progress does not result unless such good intentions are founded on sound and wise judgment. Realization of these facts has led to much progress in the conduct of the affairs of fraternal organizations in recent years. Every organization, no matter how well it may be organized or how smoothly its personnel may be functioning, is susceptible of much improvement. There is a great deal of substantial and constructive work to be accomplished at this convention, and it is essential that you exert your abilities to the utmost. I trust that you will carefully consider the reports of the Supreme Officers; that you will note the effect of the policies heretofore adopted and in force and from your varied experiences and observations from the many localities which you represent and the advices received from your local lodges and membership that you will lend your best thoughts, energies and studied endeavors to help improve and build a stronger and better organization. Almost every endeavor in human life, no matter how well and thoroughly perfected, can be improved and perfected still further. This is obvious in the fields of science and mechanics and is equally true and applicable to fraternal organizations. The work of fraternal organizations has but commenced and the field of growth and development is unlimited. It is true that, as in everything else, there are weaknesses. These weaknesses must be brought out into the open, analyzed, studied, discussed and remedies discovered and applied. The many strong points of sound fraternalism must be emphasized again and again, and further developed to their maximum possibilities. This is your task and the task of every fraternal convention.

Financial.

I have so often discussed the financial affairs of the Association and submitted reports thereon that it is almost embarrassing to again review a subject that is so well-known to you. In going over my report to the Eighth Convention I made the observation that on June 30, 1927, the assets of the Association amounted to \$82,450.60 and

From the Office of the Supreme President WSA.

At this time I do not intend to take up a great deal of space in this issue as I feel quite confident that a large number of the Supreme officers and delegates would want to make use of this space to express their opinions and views in regards to the Chicago WSA convention.

As for myself, I am proud to say that the delegation made a superb impression on our Slovenian community. And above all, I have proved to the Chicago people that the rank and file of the Western Slavonic Association is composed of the finest and most sincere membership found anywhere in our fraternal world.

Now that you have returned to your respective homes, I must admit that we miss you a great deal. I sincerely wish that I could have given more of my time and attention to each individual delegate during his or her short stay in Chicago. However, with most of the convention responsibilities resting on my shoulders, I have tried to do my very best under the circumstances to be of service to you all. This, I sincerely hope will be appreciated by the delegation.

A million thanks also to our generous Slovenian community for their splendid hospitality shown towards the Western Slavonic Association delegation.

Fraternally yours,

LEO JURJOVEC, Supreme President WSA.

that in the following two years the assets increased \$34,317.41 to a total of \$116,768.21, or an increase in terms of percentage of 41.64% for that period. Until the present administration of our energetic and beloved President Mr. Leo Jurjovec, the increase in the membership was virtually negligible. I am not going to go into that phase in detail since the Supreme Secretary has covered it by his report, but I do wish to point out that in the past four years the total increase in the assets of the Association was \$102,189.33 or approximately one and one-fourth times the amount of the assets that the Association had accumulated from 1908 to July 1, 1927—a period of about 20 years, and such increase also being about one-third over the assets on hand in 1937. The solvency of the Association at the end of the 1939 calendar year was 128.11 per centum as computed by the insurance department of the state of Illinois and the actual mortality was 70.38 per centum of the expected mortality. In the juvenile department from June 30, 1937 we gained 1051 members and in the adult department a total gain of 527 was noted. These notable gains in the financial and membership departments and the decreased mortality speak well for the stability and energy of the organization and its membership.

Character of Investments

The character of the investments has been completely changed from 1927. At that time the entire investments of the Association were in first mortgage real estate bonds. At the present time your bond portfolio contains principally United States government bonds, school district bonds, general obligations bonds of states, municipalities and other legal subdivisions of the United States, certificate loans, F. H. A. loans and investments in Federal Building and Loan Associations, whose deposits to a limited extent are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States government. A few individual first mortgage loans have been made where the security was personally known to your officers and known to be good and sufficient. Building bonds, special assessment bonds, revenue bonds, and other investments secured solely by special security have been found generally as not constituting satisfactory investment and consequently none of your funds for many years have been invested in this type of securities, which have many objectionable

features. The investments of the Association are highly liquid and nearly all of the investment and securities are readily convertible into cash. Many of the securities now contained in the bond portfolio, if it were advisable to sell such securities, would yield a high premium and the assets of the Association would be substantially increased over the present book value thereof. Since the investment media available on the present market is very limited and mostly unsatisfactory the disposal of such securities at this time is not advisable because it would be extremely difficult to re-invest the funds realized therefrom in other sound securities bearing the required rate of interest which the Association funds must earn. The uncertain and difficult investment market with which the investor is faced now will probably endure for some time to come. The government it engaged in colossal financial transactions and as the money market is controlled and interest regulated to a low yield basis no immediate relief is in prospect for the investor. Since the Supreme Treasurer has submitted in his report an itemized list of bonds and securities and assets of the Association I shall not encumber this report by classifying the various bonds and securities constituting our investments.

Many organizations purchase expensive investment services of firms whose specialty is the servicing of investments for its clients. Some fraternal organizations pay as much as \$5000.00 per year for such service. The investments of your Association have been made solely through the efforts and study of your officers. Not a single dollar has ever been expended in purchasing investment services, and through the years many thousands of dollars have been saved the Association. There are advantages, of course, in obtaining and procuring such a service but then there are also disadvantages. Experience has taught us that in many instances you cannot depend upon the statements and representations of those who are supposed to serve you, and that it is always advisable to obtain first hand information direct from the proper sources. Notwithstanding the strict Federal laws governing the sale of securities many loopholes still exist and many brokers are only too prone to take advantage of the uninformed investor. Many investment bankers were in their heyday prior to the market collapse in 1932. As a result of

(Continued on page 4)

LEST WE FORGET

THE WSA CRUSADE demands our attention. The Convention is history. It made an improved WSA with more and better benefits without additional cost. You can now offer your prospects a better policy. Let us set out to work and BUILD a bigger and better WSA by each of us being a loyal soldier in the Crusade. The future is bright—we have the goods—and it is up to you and you to offer the goodness of our Association to eligible folks everywhere. Invite them to join us.

Western Slavonic Association

DENVER, COLORADO

Names and addresses of Supreme Officers:

SUPREME BOARD:

Leo Jurjovec, President, 1840 W. 22nd Pl., Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. J. Miroslavich, Vice-Pres. & Juvenile Supervisor, 3360 Vine Street, Denver, Colo.
 Frank Primovich, 2nd Vice-Pres., 1927 W. 22nd Pl., Chicago, Ill.
 Anthony Jersin, Secretary, 4825 Washington St., Denver, Colo.
 Michael P. Horvat, Treasurer, 4417 Penn. St., Denver, Colo.
 Dr. J. F. Snedec, Medical Director, Thatcher Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Matt J. Kochevar, Chairman, Central Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.
 Mike Popovich, 2nd Trustee, 9510 Ewing Ave., So. Chicago, Ill.
 Joe Blatnik, 3rd Trustee, 2609 E. Evans Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT:

Frank Glach, President, 1036 E. 77th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Johanna V. Mervar, 7801 Wade Park Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Peter B. Goleah, R. D. No. 2, Box 143, Sandy, Utah.
 Joseph Skrabec, 12 W. New York Ave., Canon City, Colo.
 Frank M. Tomasic, Box 444, Helper, Utah.

OFFICIAL ORGAN:

"Amerikanski Slovenec", 1849 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

All remittances for assessments and official correspondence shall be addressed to the office of supreme secretary, and all complaints of appeals to the office of the president of judiciary committee. Applications for admission into the adult department, increase of insurance, sick, accident, operation and indemnity benefit certificates shall be mailed to the office of supreme Medical Director.

The WSA invites any male or female person of the Caucasian or white race between the ages of 1 and 50 years to join its ranks. Persons who desire to become members of the Association, should contact any officer or member of the nearest WSA lodge or write direct to the headquarters of the Association. Eight adult members are required to organize a new lodge in localities where there is no lodge of the Association. For all additional information in regard to organizing lodges, or becoming members, please write to the office of supreme secretary.

JOIN THE WESTERN SLAVONIC ASSOCIATION TODAY!

(Continued from page 3)

that debacle many of the old evils have been corrected by legislation but new rackets and new evils have been arisen and grown up in their stead and the unwary investor continues to be the victim. It is, therefore, as necessary and essential to-day, as ever before to exercise the best judgment and the highest degree of care and caution in investing the trust funds of your Association. In all instances your officers have either had personal knowledge of the facts on which the investment was made or by personal investigation the correctness of the facts and date submitted in connection with the proposed investments was ascertained. To the ordinary person the investment of funds appears to be an easy matter. The concept of the average person is that all that an executive has to do is to sit in an ornate office and write checks in payment of "Gold Bonds." They think that sound bonds are purchased with the same ease as groceries are procured in the neighborhood grocery, and that bonds called "Gold Bonds" are in truth and in fact infallible and gilt edge securities, and that all that an investor has to do is to inquire whether the offered investment is a "Gold Bond." I have elaborated on this topic somewhat in order that you will realize the importance of selecting competent and efficient personnel on the Supreme Board which has the duty and responsibility of investing your funds and the funds of your friends and relatives. The investments constitute the foundation stone of every organization, and the importance of this matter supersedes any other function of a fraternal organization because without financial stability there can be no worthwhile growth or security in any organization. By this standard it is gratifying to note that The Western Slavonic Association with its solvency of 128.11 per centum and its interest earning of 4.12% for the last calendar year ranks amongst the best and foremost fraternal organization, and the favorable comments of the Insurance Department of Colorado, wherein we are organized, regarding our solvency and method of doing business has been most gratifying to us.

We have strictly adhered to our policy of "no special assessments", and all of you have personal knowledge that no special assessments have been levied for many years. If my recollection serves me correctly I believe that The Western Slavonic

Association was one of the first, if not the first, to abolish special assessments. As a result of this policy to-day special assessments amongst fraternal organizations are rare, and our contracts have become stable in the matter of assessments. No longer can our competitors accuse us of "constantly levying special assessments," and thereby frightening prospective members from the fraternal ranks.

Waiver of Assessments

It has been the object of your Association to furnish its members maximum protection at the minimum cost. On a number of occasions I have had some member ask me why we did not refund or waive a few months assessments as has been done by some of the other fraternal organizations. The answer to that question was always easy. In the first place your Association has gone through some very difficult times due to the mismanagement and defalcation of some of the officers in the year 20's. When that situation was cleaned up by your present secretary, Anthony Jersin, and your past president, Anton Kochevar, the depression struck before the Association had had time to fully recuperate, and that long depression continued for over ten long years. During all of those troublous times your Association did not increase its rates, did not re-rate or re-classify its members but on the contrary increased the benefits to its members, abolished special assessments, and granted better and more generous contracts. You probably know what happened when one of the foremost fraternal organizations of this country re-rated its members. The dues and assessments of the members were materially increased and in certain instances, in the case of the older members, the new rates and charges were prohibitive and many lapsed their policies. The loss of protection to these old members just when they needed protection the most was a dire calamity to them and their dependents. That is the kind of destruction and injustice that results when members are re-rated and re-classified, and the necessity for re-rating is often directly caused by unsound and loose fiscal policies and practices. It is always easy to be liberal with the other fellow's money, and those with calloused consciences care not if the innocent suffer. Were we to re-rate our members, (which action we have no intention of undertaking because there is no necessity therefor and I make this state-

ment solely for the purpose of illustrating my point), it naturally follows that large sums of money would flow into our treasury because of the increased rates and assessments. It would then be very easy to occasionally remit or waive a few months assessments, and "give back" to the members a small part of what had been taken away from them—but such action would not be justice and it would not be fraternalism but instead would be dishonest and sheer folly. It is difficult for an intelligent person to understand how some members can be so gullible as to believe that they receive "something for nothing" when a few assessments are waived. If assessments are waived or refunded to the members it can mean one thing and one thing only, and that is that the members are being charged more than necessary for their contract and that surplus funds are accumulating. A waiver of premiums may be effective publicity with the credulous but it is poor business. It seems to me that if surplus funds accumulate in the treasury over necessary and required legal reserves and beyond what is necessary to meet unusual situations and emergencies that the proper procedure to dispose of such surpluses is either (a) to reduce the assessments to a point where the assessments will not be excessive but only adequate to pay for the protection furnished, or (b) increase the benefits to the members so that the protection and benefits furnished will be commensurate to the assessments levied. To my mind a re-rating of members can only result in injustice to the older members, with undue benefits accruing to the new members. The Western Slavonic Association has always observed with zealousness the original rating and status of its members and I feel confident that every member of the Association can rest assured that this original classification and status will never be disturbed.

It also strikes me that the practise of refunding or waiving assessments has a tendency to lead to foolish and purposeless contests between the different organizations. On one occasion an important executive of a leading fraternal organization told me that they were going to waive a few assessments "because another fraternal organization had waived a few months assessments." This official asked my views and I expressed myself as I have set forth in this report. He agreed with my views and I believe after that one waiver of assessments the practise was discontinued by his organization. Healthy competition amongst fraternal organizations is worthwhile and is to be invited. Healthy competition leads to constructive up-building of the organizations and to increased service and benefits to the members, but foolish and unwise competition resorting to methods of trying to "give back" more than "the other fellow," to my mind, leads to nothing constructive and at the best engenders practises that are fruitless and in some instances deceptive to the membership. It, therefore, follows that the best policy is to furnish the members the maximum protection at the minimum cost, and eliminate all the frills and trimmings which are meaningless.

Grievances

The grievances which have been made to the Association have been few. I believe that I am correct in stating that not a single case reached the judiciary committee during the four year period. In a great measure I attribute this to our By-Laws. We have found that, in practical operation, the By-Laws have been free of ambiguities, and consequently it has not been difficult to determine the rights of the claimants under the various

claims filed. During the said term only one suit was filed. In that instance the member failed to furnish proofs satisfactory to establish the claim. The member also failed to resort to the remedies provided in the By-Laws for the settlement of her grievances. When the claim was rejected for lack of proof, the member went to a lawyer who promptly filed suit. This lawyer was contacted by me and when he realized the situation, and that he had prematurely filed suit, without exhausting the remedies available to his client within the Association for the redress of her grievances, and that his client had failed to inform him of all the facts, he promptly proposed settlement. The result was that the claim was amicably adjusted when the facts were ascertained. The lawyer, in all probability, obtained a portion that would have been paid if the facts and proofs had been properly supplied to the Association. This case illustrates a common weakness of many of the members. If their claim is not promptly allowed because of lack of proof or some other reason they immediately threaten suit instead of complying with the By-Laws and supplying the requested date. If they would resort to the measures provided within the lodge and Association for the settlement of their grievances they would save themselves much trouble, expenses and payment of attorney fees. At the present time there are no disputed claims and there are no suits pending on claims filed. Where sufficient proof had been furnished the claims have always been promptly paid by the Supreme Secretary.

Official Bonds

The Official Bonds of your Supreme Officers have been kept at all times in force in the amounts provided in the By-Laws, and your Board of Trustees at each audit has made an examination of the same and determined that the premiums thereon were paid and that the bonds were in force and effect. I am indeed gratified that during the entire tenure of my office—over 14 years at the present time—the accounts of all of the Supreme Officers have been found in splendid condition with all moneys properly and fully accounted for and absolutely no defalcations. No irregularities, whatsoever, were ever found, and it has not been necessary at any time to make any demands upon the bonding company.

Audits

The books of the Secretary and Treasurer were regularly audited every six months. On each occasion the books and records were examined in detail and all receipts and disbursements reconciled. It was found that at all times the Secretary promptly attended to all matters of the Association; that all interest coupons were promptly transmitted for payment by the Secretary and Treasurer; that receipts were always issued for assessments received, and that all moneys were promptly deposited in the bank in the Association account. The safety deposit boxes are recorded in the name of the Association, and access to the securities can only be had in the manner and method provided in the By-Laws. The officers of the bank have been most particular in observing this provision. The books are kept in neat and orderly condition and with meticulous exactitude. Trial balances of the various accounts have always been taken and ascertained to be correct. I again want to say, what I have often said that your Supreme Secretary has been a most zealous guardian of the welfare of the Association. Not only in the performance of his official duties but in his private contacts and in his spare time he has always been working for the

Association, and through his individual solicitations has enrolled many members into the Association.

Administrative

The administrative expenses of the Association have been maintained at a minimum. The Supreme Secretary has performed a tremendous amount of work, with limited office help. The Association has engaged as much as possible in the activities of the various state fraternal congresses in order to keep abreast and informed regarding the legislative, legal and practical developments affecting your Association. Mr. Jersin last year was President of the Colorado State Fraternal Congress, and has kept in close touch with fraternal matters. Much good work of this character has been performed and results accomplished without expense to the Association. The marked progress and development of the Association has been due in great measure to the policies of economy practised during the past fourteen years. The time has now arrived when larger expenditures for administrative purpose must be made. It is important that the good work of the Association be advertised; that active salesman for the Association be engaged; that the organization of new lodges be sponsored more effectively under a well-developed plan of expansion; that the system of payment and collection of dues be overhauled; that suspensions be more closely studied and supervised; that efficiency and co-operation of local lodges and local officers be improved, and that the transition of juveniles into the adult department be more closely and effectively safeguarded and better results attained. It is important and necessary that means be found to provide sufficient funds to accomplish these purposes. The voluntary work of the lodges is inadequate, and must be supplemented to attain more efficiency and better results.

Conclusion

In my report to the last convention I made four recommendations which I again wish to re-emphasize and recommend anew. Those recommendations have produced results and will produce still greater results if prosecuted with re-newed vigor and enthusiasm. Those recommendations were:

- (1). Select as the president of your Association a man from the middle west so that the campaigns for membership can be aggressively promulgated under his direct supervision in the heavy populous cities of the middle west. I trust that Mr. Jurjovec will again accept this office for the Association under his leadership has advanced and prospered.
- (2). Institute some system of direct salesmanship in order that you will have men in the field constantly interesting and selling people on the benefits available in your Association.
- (3). The inauguration of a system to insure the selection of capable and enthusiastic officers for your local lodges, and a closer and more intelligent co-operation between the lodges and the Supreme Officers.
- (4). The development of the Juvenile Department to the utmost extent.

Fraternally Submitted,

Matt J. Kochevar.

Poročilo predsednika nadzornega odbora, ki je bilo odujo in posebno zanimivo, zbrana delegacija sprejme z glasnim aplavdiranjem in ga enoglasno odobri.

POROČILO II. NADZORNIKA M. Popoviča, ki je sledeče: — Cenjeni delegatje in delegatkinje. Zadnje leto mojega poslovanja z ostalimi brati glavnimi nadzorniki, je šlo točno in vsestransko dobro. Slišali ste poročilo glavnega tajnika, zato mi ni treba še posebej razlagati finančnega

stanja naše Zapadne Slovanske Zveze. Napredovali smo vsestransko dobro in moja želja je, da bi i v bodoče naša SZS šla istim potom in da bi se na sedanjih konvenciji izvolilo še tudi za v bodoče prav tako zmogljive uradnike, kajti potem je vsestranski uspeh naše organizacije zagotovljen.

Poročilo II. nadzornika je sledilo glasno aplavdiranje, znamenje, da navzoči delegatje in delegatkinje soglašajo z njegovim poročilom. Poročilo je bilo enoglasno sprejeto in potrjeno.

Nato sledi poročilo

III. NADZORNIKA

Worthy President, Supreme Officers and Delegates:

It has been a great pleasure to work with men like we have on our Supreme Board to-day. The report from our financial secretary and solvency shows who is responsible for this, is your present supreme officer. Before I go ahead, I am offering my resignation as a Board Director at this particular meeting, but understand, I do not mean to quit my work for this great Association. I will continue with my work in the future as I have done in the past.

There is no use for me to make further reports, as you heard all that is to be known from our Supreme Secretary and Treasurer. My greatest wish is that Supreme Officers that we select for our future work will work as hard as the officers in the past and I, also, appeal to all lodge officers to do their duty in getting good, healthy new members and when you get them, keep them.

Yours,

Joe Blatnik.

Zbornica je poročilo III. nadzornika pozdravila z glasnim aplavdiranjem in bilo je enoglasno sprejeto in potrjeno.

POROČILO I. POROTNIKA

Cenjena delegacija in glavni uradniki in uradnice enajste redne konvencije Zapadne Slovanske Zveze.

Ob starih letih našega delovanja, smo se zopet zbrali skupaj, da podamo svoja poročila in priporočila našega delovanja in napredka pri naši Zapadni Slovanski Zvezi.

Moje poročilo bo kratko. S tega je pa razvidno, da je vladala složnost in sodelovanje med glavnim odborom in krajevnimi društvi, ker ni bilo pritožb. Bilo je le par malih pritožb, katere smo pa v zadovoljstvo obeh strank rešili. Ena teh pritožb je bila od sestre Mary Stojis, članice društva št. 28, Pittsburg, Kans., glede bolniške podpore. Ker pritožba ni bila važna in priporočena po glavnem tajniku in predsedniku nadzornega odbora, sem se sestal z II. porotnico Johanno Mervar in sva zadevo rešila, naker se je sestri nakazalo bolniško podporo.

Druga pritožba je bila od družstva št. 20, Leadville, Colo., radi volitve delegatkinj, katero sem pa izročil glavnemu tajniku, ki mu je bila zadeva bolj znana ip je pritožbo rešil z drugimi gl. uradniki.

Kar se tiče članstva v Clevelandu, nismo tako napredovali, kot bi bilo pričakovati. Ustanovili smo novo angleško poslujoče društvo, katero nosi številko 58 v Clevelandu, O. Dobil sem tudi nekaj novih članov v naše društvo št. 23, za katere upam, da bodo ostali dobri in trajni člani pri društvu in naši Zapadni Slovanski Zvezi.

Ker naša pravila ne odgovarjajo drugim podpornim organizacijam, katere imajo svoja društva v Clevelandu, nam je bilo malo bolj težko agitirati za našo organizacijo. Bil je en slučaj pri društvu št. 29, ko je članica izgubila prst v prvem denku, pa ni dobila nobene odškodnine od naše SZS., dočim je dobila odškodnino pri drugi bratski organizaciji. — Ker je pa ravno tukaj delegatkinja, ki je tajnica dotičnega društva pri katerem je omenjena sestra, ki ni dobila poškodninske podpore, bo pa

ona o zadevi bolj natančno pojasnila.

V pravilih so pomanjkljive točke, katere bi se morale nadomestiti, da bi odgovarjale potrebam članstva, kot imajo to druge bratske organizacije.

Leta 1939 nas je obiskal drugi glavni nadzornik brat Mike Popovich. V skupnem sestanku z društvenimi uradniki, smo se odločili, da priredimo skupno veselico pod imenom "Federacija Zapadne Slovanske Zveze" in da se povabi na to prireditve gl. predsednika Leo Jurjovca, ki se je našemu povabilu tudi odzval, kakor se je odzval tudi drugi gl. nadzornik M. Popovich in sin gl. predsednika.

Meseca aprila 1940 se je prireditve vršila in prav dobro obnesla ter naredila tudi dober vpliv na našo SZS. — Lanskega leta so nas tudi obiskali žogigralci od dr. št. 36. SZS iz So. Chicage in ker so dobro igrali, so tudi odnesli prvenstvo žogigralcev SDZ v Clevelandu.

Pripominim, da več ko je posetov od strani glavnih odbornikov naše organizacije v Clevelandu, toliko boljše je za našo organizacijo.

H koncu mojega poročila želim naši konvenciji mnogo dobrega uspeha in da bi bili naši zaključki kratki in dobri. — Živela naša Zapadna Slovanska Zveza še na mnoga leta zdrava in napredna!

Frank Glach,

preds. porot. odbora.

Poročilo I. porotnika je bilo sprejeto z glasnim odobravanjem in enoglasno potrjeno.

POROČILO II. POROTNICE

Greetings and best wishes for a very successful convention, to the supreme officers and delegates of the 11th regular convention of the WSA.

My duties as a member of the supreme jury committee were very limited due to the capable leadership and good harmony within the organization. Only on one occasion were our services required in this capacity. I have at all times made a sincere effort to represent the W. S. A. when ever and where ever possible.

Upon official receipt of invitation at the request of my superiors, I represented the W. S. A. at the 9th regular convention at the banquet in September, of the Slovenian Mutual Benefit Ass'n. SDZ, also at the 30th anniversary Nov. 24, 1939 of the same organization, which was instituted in Cleveland in 1910. This organization has the largest Yugoslav fraternal membership in Cleveland and State of Ohio. Attended many sessions upon organizing national and local Yugoslav Relief Committee which is sponsored by fraternal leaders and representatives. Our versatile Supreme Pres., L. Jurjovec was chosen and conferred the honor of national treasurer at a meeting in Cleveland in April at which time I was present. Am serving on the local board in Cleveland as Vice Pres. representing the WSA. Attended meetings of the subordinate lodges in Cleveland from time to time. In spring of 1938 with assistance of Mrs. Frances Ponikvar, secretary of No. 29, Mrs. Antonia Tomle, president of No. 32, and Mrs. Anna Zaic, secretary of No. 32, an active juvenile unit was organized in conjunction with their lodge in Collinwood. The unit today numbers 70 members and is a real asset to the lodge. Much credit goes to Anna Zaic whom many of you remember as a delegate from No. 32 at our last convention in Denver. December of 1938 an English conducted lodge of young folks was organized known as Modernaires No. 58. An injection was given the lodge in the enrollment of five charming young ladies last month. The result of their initiation and meeting last week, gave us high hopes for the future of the Modernaires. Here's hoping they won't let me down.

(Continued on page 5)

KAJ MISLI HITLER O KRŠČANSTVU IN VREDNOST NJEGOVIH BESED IN OBLJUB

Te dni je zopet objavil znani nemški pastor Martin Niemöller zanimive vesti o nazijskem firerju Adolfu Hitlerju. Pastor Niemöller je bil v zadnji svetovni vojni kapitan, poveljnik nemškega submarina in se je izkazal velikega in drznega mornarja. Po vojni se je posvetil protestantstvu in je postal pastor in uplivna osebnost med protestanti. Kot eden izmed voditeljev nemške konfesionalne cerkve ni mogel mirno gledati, kar so počenjali v Nemčiji Hitlerjevi naziji. Za svobodo svoje cerkve se je oglašal na prižnici. Posledice so bile, da ga je dal Hitler zapreti in je sedaj že štiri leta v zaporu, sedaj mora težko delati v nekem kamnolomu in tako trpi, kakor jetnik v Hitlerjevih vica. Poleg njega je bil zaprt tudi neki Dr. Stein, kateri se je pozneje rešil iz ječe. Temu je Niemöller ustmeno naročil: "Ko prideš na svobodo in izpodi območja Hitlerjeve oblasti, te prosim, da objaviš vse kar sem ti povedal. Objavi v mojem imenu, neglede kaj se meni zgodi. Hujše kakor mi je, mi itak biti ne more."

In Dr. Stein je te dni res objavil, kar mu je naročil pastor Niemöller, kar se glasi med drugim tako-le:

"Adolfa Hitlerja sem srečal trikrat v mojem življenju. Prvič sem se sestal z njim v januarju 1931 v hotelu Kaiserhoff v Berlinu, kjer se je zbralo 70 protestantskih duhovnikov, da bi čulo Hitlerja in njegov program glede cerkva in ver v Nemčiji. Bil je poznen in se je opravičeval glede svoje zamude.

"Vsem nam je priklimal in začel s svojim nagovorom: Povabil sem vas na ta sestanek, ker želim vas prepričati in vam dopovedati, da jaz, priki toliko kakor vi, delujem za moralno rekonstrukcijo nemškega ljudstva. Od zadnje vojne sem Nemčija potrebuje krščanstva in več krščanstva, več cerkva in bogotajstvo se mora zaustaviti. Kar mi rabimo je več notranje vere, da se bomo vzdržali sami sebe kot ljudje. Jaz sem katoličan, ampak prosim vas, da mi pomagate v tej veliki nalogi.

"Hitler je nato nas vprašal in prosil, da naj mu predlagamo nasvete in sredstva glede sodelovanja z njim. Objubil je nam, da kakor hitro bo prišel do moči, da bo cerkev ne bo samo obdržala vse dotedanje pravice, ampak da bo deležna večje podpore od strani države in da ji bo dana kontrola nad šolami. V kratkem, boljše soglasje bi moralo biti med cerkvijo in državo, kakor pa je bilo v slučaju Weimarske republike.

"Priznati moram, da je ta razgovor z Hitlerjem imel na vse nas mogočen utis. Takrat smo postali vsi prepričani, da tak kot mora postati vodilna osebnost v deželi. Zveza združenih protestantov v Nemčiji mi je poverila nalogo, da sem stavlil Hitlerju nekaj vprašanj predno smo se mogli zavezati v kako sodelovanje. Z njim so bili navzoči Goering, Hess in Rosenberg. Dejal sem:

"Prihajam pred vas, ker večkrat vidimo, da je cerkev napadena v nazijskih publikacijah in kar ni vedno krščanski duh, kar se najde v nastopih in v ravnanju Hitlerjeve mladine in v vaših napadalnih četah. Dajte tudi ne moremo razumeti toliko umorov, ki jih izvršujejo napadalne čete. (Hitler je imel v svoji stranki lastne organizirane pristase že tedaj.)

"Umori?" se je zgrozil Hitler in stopil nekoliko nazaj. "Kako morete reči umori? Kar delajo naše strankine napadalne čete je vendar le čiščenje komunistov, marksistov, Židov in liberalcev v Nemčiji. To nimajo opravka z umori. To je samoočrta." — je dejal Hitler.

"Jaz ne bom nikdar dovolil, da bi bil kak član naše cerkve nadlegovan," sem odvrnil vznemirjeno.

Hitler je takoj postal mehak in začel: "Prosim, ali ne boste sodelovali v tem, da me bodo razumeli? Jaz imam tako veliko nalogo pred seboj, ki je delo mojega življenja. Mase ne moremo hraniti vedno s sladkorjem in kruhom, ampak so potrebne tudi palice. Jaz se moram truditi in delati, boriti in organizirati, da zdrobim to republiko, ki nima v svojih zalogah ničesar za krščanstvo, ker je to židovska republika. Kadar bom jaz kancelar in firar, bo cerkev zopet živeča, živeča prosto, ustanovil bom sodelovanje med vlado in cerkvijo, prav tako, kakor je bilo v nekdanjih starih dneh pruske države.

Cerkev bo igrala vodilno ulogo v vzgojnem šolskem sistemu. Jaz nisem še v stanu sklepati nobenih pogodb. Vendar vam, kot uradni osebi, dajem svojo častno besedo, da bom držal vse svoje obljube. To so časi volitev. Propaganda gre mogoče čez meje, tudi streljanja se lahko dogajajo, ampak obljubljam vam, da cerkev bo upostavljena z vsemi svojimi pravicami."

"Poročal sem o razgovoru s Hitlerjem vodstvu naše cerkve, ki je vzel poročilo z zadovoljstvom na znanje. Poznejši dogodki so pa pokazali, da smo bili vsi skupaj bolj naivni in bolj slepi, kakor kdo drugi. Kakor pokojni Chamberlain, tako sem tudi jaz zaupal Hitlerju, ki me je prevaral, kakor je prevaral ves ostali svet, ki je poslušal njegovim neiskrenim lažnjivim besedam, ko je govoril, da želi v svetu mir.

"Ob času, ko sem imel zadnji sestanek in razgovor z njim, je bilo v Nemčiji preganjanje cerkve in ver že na vrhuncu. Krize na cerkvenih zvonikih so že zamajali s kljukastimi križi (svastiko). Hitlerjevi mladci so bili poučevani, da ne Jezus Kristus, ampak da Adolf Hitler je pravi sin božji. V šolah so sežigali zgodbe sv. pisma stare zavze rekoči, da je to židovska roba. Pogromi proti Židom so bili na dnevnem redu. Duhovščino vseh veroizpovedi so pošiljali v koncentracijska taborišča. Gestapovec (nemški tajni policisti) so belježili vsako pridigo in vsak govor v cerkvi. Duhovnike so aretirali kar na prižnicah.

"V teh najbolj kritičnih in žalostnih časih sem zaprosil za audijenco pri Hitlerju, bilo je to 5. januarja 1934. Tedaj sem imel spominski razgovor z njim.

"Zdaj je bil Hitler ves drugačnejši, kakor prejšnje sestanke. Nad štiri ure sem moral čakati za sprejem v državni kancelariji. Ko me je pozdravil je bil to hladen in mrzel pozdrav. "Vi želite govoriti z menoj?", me je nagovoril ošabno in prevzetno, kakor Napoleon s prekrizanimi rokami. Poleg njega sta sedela dva njegova tajnika, vsak na eni strani. Zabelježila sta vsako besedo, ki je bila izgovorjena.

"Da, gospod kancelar," sem odgovoril. "Prihajam k vam, ker sem v skrbih radi cerkve."

"Kaj pa je z vašo cerkvijo? Ali nisem držal vse svoje obljube. Ali nisem poveril skrbstvo za cerkev v roke državnega škofa Muellerja? Kaj se pa pritožujete?"

"Še nikdar doslej nismo imeli protestantskih škofov, ne ministrstva za cerkve. Vi ste nam obljubili enake pravice, ampak mesto tega ste nas napravili za nekaj strankin instrument," sem vznemirjen pripomnil.

"Zakaj mi pa vi povzročate take težave s to konfesionalno cerkvijo?" je vzklikal Hitler. "Preje so bili pruski kralji najvišji gospodarji nad cerkvijo. Zdaj sem jaz pruski kralj za

ORJAŠKI SKOK



Fant, ki je izvršil pri nogometu tak orjaški skok, kakorinega kaže gorinja slika, je Jess Willard Jr., ki je točasno pri vojaki v Fort Ord, Cal. Willard je sin svojčasnega boksarskega prvaka.

ljudi in za cerkev in boste morali to sprejeti."

"Bil sem trenutno tako vznemirjen, da sem bil kar zmeden. Ta dosednji barvar hiš se je s tem enostavno proglasil: "Danes sem jaz pruski kralj." Odgovoril sem mu kolikor mogoče hladno:

"Mi vam ne želimo povzročati nobenih težav, gospod kancelar," sem pojasneval, "ampak sem tu le kot zastopnik protestantov. Vaša vlada je izdala odredbe, ki bodo prej ali slej uničile našo cerkev in temelje naše vere. Mi ne moremo tega mirno gledati, da vlada izdaja take odredbe. Ali niste nam obljubili prostost cerkve, mesto, da jo zatirate?"

Zdaj je Hitler vzrožil in je začel kričati, kakor bi ponorel: "Vi kot nekdanji mornariški častnik veste, da se mora ubogati! Vi morate ubogati! Jaz sam odločam, kaj je krščansko in kaj ni krščansko. Jaz odločam, kaj ima cerkev napraviti. Jaz in edino jaz sam sem firer tega naroda. Gospod me je izbral za ta urad in moje ljudstvo me je poklicalo."

"Ne Vi gospod Hitler, ampak Bog je moj vodja," sem odgovoril (Pozneje sem čul, da so bile to tiste usodne besede, radi katerih sem bil pozneje aretirani. Ampak takrat sem skušal biti miren.) Nadaljeval sem:

"Je tudi moja zadeva in skrb radi Tretjega Rajha, ki me je privedla k vam."

On je še razgajal in kričal: "Vi se bojite in ste v skrbih za Tretji Rajh? To je pa bolje da prepustite meni!"

Odgovoril sem: "Zelo mi je žal, da sem prišel k vam."

To ga je še bolj razkačilo. Kar piskalo je iz njega. Z hreščecim glasom je govoril:

"Jaz sem mislil napraviti nemško cerkev najbolj mogočno na svetu. Jaz sem imel namen imenovati nemške škofove v vseh deželah, ki jih bom premagal. Jaz želim mogočno cerkev. Jaz želim in imam namen združiti vse cerkve v okviru duha nemškega narodnega socializma. Jaz sem nameraval izročiti skrbstvo in vodstvo v roke takim možem, kakor ste Vi. Ampak ste vsi židovski zastrupljeni. Vaše krščanstvo ni povsem tem nič drugega kot pastorek židovskega mehkužja in okuženo z bedastimi človeškimi iluzijami.

"Ako se želi krščanska cerkev boriti proti meni, jo bom ponižal in zdrobil, kakor bom zdrobil vse druge moje nasprotnike in sovražnike. Me ne briga, če hodim preko trupel, dokler bom dosegal moj cilj. Jaz ne rabim krščanstva. Kdor ne bo ubogal bo uničen, in to velja tudi vam. Vi ste dezertir in Vi veste da za dezertacijo je samo ena kazen: smrt."

in to je smrt."

"Jaz sem samo pobegnil h krščanstvu," sem krepko odgovoril, "k moji veri; in sem pripravljen sprejeti nase vse trpljenje, ki bi s tem prišlo."

"Vi boste obžalovali!" To so bile Hitlerjeve zadnje besede meni.

"Tekom zadnjih štirih let, ki sem jih preživel v ječi, nisem imel nobenega vzroka za obžalovanje. Dokler imam svojo celico, kjer lahko molim, sem še vedno srečnejši od Hitlerja, ki ni nič drugega kakor prelomljivec danih obljub in nepoboljšljiv lažnik, ki se boji kamorkoli stopiti sam, iz strahu, da bi ga ne zadela kroglica od zadaj.

"Ljudem vsega sveta pa kličem: Držite se svoje vere!"

To smo objavili zato, da bodo citatelji videli, kak mož-beseda je Hitler in kaj on misli o krščanstvu in kaj o samemu sebi. Boljše slike o Hitlerjevem značaju kot najpoddnejšemu lažniku, bi ne mogel podati nihče.

Defense Savings Bonds, Series E, are available in denominations as low as \$25, maturity value, the cost of which is \$18.75. Ownership of Series E Bonds is limited to \$5,000 maturity value of Bonds issued in any one calendar year.

KANADČANKA



uniformi, kakor ona je bila odobrena v Slika kaže neko kanadsko dekle v Ottavi za kanadski ženski armadni kor.

(Continued from page 4)

In the spring of 1933 a drill team was organized at St. Catherine's juvenile unit under the supervision of Stella Herbert. The drilling was excellent, the girls very attractive in their militaristic uniforms. The team made many public appearances. A fine credit to the organization. The unfortunate part of a drill team of girls in this track of ages (10 to 16) is that they grow so fast, we find now in the third year of its existence the uniforms are entirely too small. Consequently it means new uniforms or discontinuation of the drill team. The lack of uniforms was the reason the team was unable to attend this convention as they had planned to some time ago. In the summer of 1939 our Supreme officer Mike Popovich made his first good visit to Cleveland. The officers of all the Cleveland lodges attended a dinner meeting honoring our visiting guest who delivered a fine pep speech and started a movement, whereby in the near future our supreme president L. Jurjovec would also come to Cleveland to some occasion that would warrant the trip. In the next few months a temporary Federation was organized sponsoring a spring festival, April 6th, 1940. A formal invitation was sent to our supreme president L. Jurjovec also supreme officer M. Popovich, which was accepted. Leo Jr. and Don Poliden of Chicago also attended. Excellent speeches by our supreme president and supreme officer were enjoyed by all. Movies of our last convention were shown also other interesting pictures. The Cleveland Federation was very grateful for the visit and the affair in general was a splendid success. At this time negotiations were also made by Mr. Popovich and Mr. Jos. Ponikvar, supreme president of the Slovenian Mutual Benefit Ass'n. for a baseball game of Liberty Jrs. to play S. D. Z., all star team. Sunday, July 31, 1940 the battle took place. Result score 12 to 4 favor Liberty Jrs. Game was great publicity and a fine group of boys were the guests of the combined Cleveland lodges. (Read clipping.)

April 26 of this year, National Fraternal and cultural societies, representatives, of Cleveland invited by the Cleveland Press sponsored a gigantic Yugoslav Civilian Relief Benefit performance at the public Music Hall, served on this committee representing the WSA.

A constant effort is being made for the enrollment of new members. From time to time the lodges have dormant periods, but we do strive at all times to keep the fraternal spirit in action. We have with us a guest at convention, the Recording Sec'y. of St. Catherine's Louise Zadnik and her son Edward also member of juvenile unit. Mrs. Zadnik last month enrolled 10 members of one family.

This is the extent of my report as a supreme officer, given briefly as possible. I will be glad to answer any questions regarding same, and all details may be had from Sup. Secretary.

Respectfully submitted at this 11th regular convention of the WSA.

Johanna V. Mervar, Supreme board member of jury committee.

Poročilo II. porotnice je bilo zanimivo in z aplavzom prekinjeno, kjer je bilo vmes poročano od "Liberty" Base-ball igralcev, ki so odnesli zmago. — Poročilo je bilo sprejeto z glasnim aplavdiranjem in enoglasno potrjeno.

POROČILO III. POROTNIKA

Tretji porotnik sobrat Peter B. Goleš najprej pozdravi zbrano delegato in delegatinje, nato poroča, da kar se tiče njegovega urada za dobo od zadnje konvencije, ni bil preveč zaposlen. Nadalje podaja svoje mnenje,

da, kakor on uvidi, je upanje za še večji napredek. Omenja tudi, da bo poskušal ustanoviti kako novo društvo, kar se mu bo skoro gotovo posrečilo, ker so ravno sedaj prav lepi izvidi glede tega.

Poročilo III. porotnika je bilo sprejeto z aplavdiranjem zbornice in prav tako enoglasno odobreno.

POROČILO IV. POROTNIKA

Cenjeni glavni odborniki, odbornica, delegatje in delegatinje XI. redne konvencije Zvezne Slovanke Zveze.

V smislu pravil in ustave podajem poročilo, tikajoče se gori omenjenega urada. V teku mojega termina, to je v dobi treh in pol leta, izjavljam, da nisem imel niti ene sporne zadeve, katera bi bila predložena v rešitev tikajoče se tega urada. Iz tega razloga imam različna mnenja in to so, ali so naša pravila tako popolna, da je članstvo vsestransko zadovoljno z njimi, ali pa da članstvo sploh ne upošteva, da bi se poslužilo instance porotnega odbora, ali pa mogoče tozadevne sporne zadeve rešuje glavni odbor Zveze. — Pravice in dolžnosti porotnega odbora po sedanjih pravilih si v gotovih točkah tako nasprotujejo, da se po preudarnem tolačenju istih nikakor ne more odločiti za pravilno. Torej, ko bomo na dnevnem redu s pravili, bom priporočil zbornici, da se gotove točke popravijo v toliko, da bodo soglašale ena z drugo.

V spominu mi je X. redna konvencija, katera se je vršila v Denverju, Colo., pred štirimi leti, ko je bilo za časa zborovanja večkrat sem pa tam omenjeno, po naših tedanjih, kakor tudi po sedanjih zares delavnih glavnih odbornikih indirektno, ter bi bila njih iskrena želja, da vsak kandidat, kateri bi želel biti izvoljen v katerikoli glavni urad Zveze, naj bi se obenem tudi zavedal, da poleg vseh pravic in dolžnosti, katere mu nalaga urad, v katerega je bil izvoljen, naj bi bil obenem tudi delaven v pridobivanju novih moči ter v obče za splošen napredek Zveze. Pod nekakimi takimi pogoji smo mi prevzeli svoje urade. Da jaz nisem mogel storiti kar sem mislil da bom storil, je v tem največji in poglavitni vzrok brezdelje in v tem oziru je vsako leto slabše. In kjer ni dela, tudi napredka ni, ne v enem ne v drugem oziru. — V tem zaključim moje skromno poročilo z iskreno željo, da bi ta konvencija rodila obilen sad, ter pokazala pot še k večjemu in boljše napredku v bodoče, naši dični bratski organizaciji.

Nadalje podaj poročilo svojega društva, da mu je bilo naročeno glede pravil ZSZ, ki so sicer dobra, vendar so nekatere točke, katere bi rabile nekoliko spremembe, kar bi bilo v korist članstvu in ZSZ. — Nadalje sporoča željo članstva njihovega društva, katera je, da bi konvencij delegatje in delegatinje kaj ukrenili v prid starejšega članstva. — Zbornica je vzela sporočilo na znanje.

Joseph Skrabec, IV. gl. porotnik.

Poročilo četrtega porotnika je zbornica vzela na znanje s splošnim aplavzom in je bilo enoglasno sprejeto in potrjeno.

POROČILO V. POROTNIKA

Cenjena delegacija in glavni odborniki in odbornice 11. redne konvencije! — Kot peti član gl. porotnega odbora sem deloval od zadnje konvencije (10. redne konvencije ZSZ) v dobrobit članstva in Zvezne Slovanke Zveze po svoji najboljši moči. Bil sem vedno nepristranski. V zadnjih treh letih in 8 mesecev, nismo imeli nobene pritožbe za rešiti. To je dokaz, da stvarno in razumno upoštevajo člani in članice pravila in da vlada prava sloga med članstvom ZSZ in glavnim odborom ter bi želel, da bi taka sloga vladala še tudi za naprej in še boljše skupno sodelovanje in napredek nam bo zagotovljen.

Kar se tiče pridobivanja novih članov, sem dosedaj deloval po možnosti razmer, da sem pridobil kar največ mogoče novih članov, da sem od 1. decembra 1937 pa do 1. maja 1941 pridobil v teh treh in pol letih 35 novih članov in članic v oba oddelka in to 29 v mladinski, 6 pa v odrasli oddelku. Do konca tega leta pa mislim, da jim bom še nekaj pridobil, ker nekaj imam že zagotovljenih, kakor hitro pridem nazaj s konvencije. Priporočil bi vsemu ostalemu članstvu, da vsak član pridobi za ZSZ vsaj po dva nova člana na leto, saj to ni taka težava. Vsak ima nekaj prijateljev in znancev in med njimi bo lahko pridobil po dva člana na leto. To je moje skromno poročilo in priporočilo delegaciji in glavnim uradnikom 11. redne konvencije ZSZ.

Frank M. Tomšič, V. porotnik.

Zbrana delegacija je sprejela poročilo petega porotnika z velikim odobravanjem na znanje in ga enoglasno potrdila. (Dalje prih. sredo)

SUPREME TRUSTEE KOCHHEAR IN HOSPITAL

On September 13th and 14th, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Jerin and son Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Miroslavich visited in Pueblo, Colo., with Mr. Matt J. Kochevar who has been ill in bed after returning from the convention. They were happy to find him up and around feeling somewhat improved. The following Monday Mr. Kochevar went to Fitzsimons Hospital in Denver where he is now convalescing.

Mr. Anton Kochevar, former Supreme President, was also visited and found to be well on the road to recovery after a long siege of illness.

DENVER SLAVS TO HOLD PATRIOTIC RALLY

The All-Slav Congress of Denver will hold a huge Patriotic Rally and Folk Festival at the Denver City Auditorium on Sunday, October 5th commencing at 2 p. m. The principal speaker will be Mr. William M. Boych, State Senator from Ohio. Other speakers will include state, city and fraternal dignitaries. The Festival will feature music, singing and dancing of native Slav groups. A march of American Slavs in Native national costumes will be staged.

Admission is free and everybody is earnestly urged to attend. A special request is made that as many children as possible be on the stage to sing "America" and recite the "Pledge of Allegiance."

The Jugo Slav group will be represented by the Croatian Tamburitza Orchestra, the Holy Rosary Church Choir in Slovenian songs and a local soloist.

Mr. John Germ, the well-known tenor of Pueblo, has consented to attend and favor the meeting with an address and several beautiful Slovenian selections. A male quartette from the Presern Glee Club is also expected to be present.

WSA BOWLING IN DENVER

Bowlers of both sexes are wanted to bowl in the All-Slav Congress League, or, if possible to organize a WSA League.

Trail Blazers have a fine 850-average team entered in the Columbine League playing at 7 p. m. at the Recreation Alleys, 14th and Stout Sts. The above average has been maintained thus far and the latest report shows the boys have won five out of six. We invite you to go root for the boys. Members of the WSA team are Messrs. Flohr, Lunka, Thomas, Farley and Grande.

From: Press Section, Defense Savings Staff, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

For Immediate Release

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There is a organization of the Treasury Department's Defense Savings Staff, showing in each illustration of the original "Pledge of Allegiance" by which we pledge our lives and fortunes, and our sacred honor, to the support and defense of the United States of America.

Paul Keller

"Hubert"

ROMAN IZ GOZDOV

Le gozd edini je ostal stari gospodar — vsako reč postavi na svoje mesto. Smreke in jelke, ki so kljubovale viharju pozimi, postavi na sleme, na greben in skalovje, hladne, čiste bukve pa na senčnato severno stran; ob peščeni jami stoji nekaj borovcev, ki svetlobe lačni in nebaželni koprne proti soncu in ne razumejo, kako morejo tam doli ob krnicah in potočinah pri žabah in paglavcih dobro živeti jelse in vrbe. "Močvirski svojat" — mislijo resni borovci o žejnih jelšah in vrbah; "dolgočasni, izsušeni strahovi" — sodijo jelse in vrbe o borovcih na pustem pesku.

Od naše vasi vodi v mesto hrastov drevored. Bogve kdo je pred sto ali dvesto leti prišel na to srečno misel, da je nasadil hrastov ob tej dolinski cesti. Hrast je kralj gozda, ker je tako močan, tako lep in pred vsem "tako strašansko koristen". To hrast ne prestoluje na višavah; v lepi sveti zvestobi hodi po dolini; biti hoče pri tistih, ki morajo korakati spodaj po globeli.

Večkrat sem šel z Boltežarjem na izprehod po cesti v dolini. Dober človek je in nikoli me ni motil, če sem zamaknjeno gledal lipo, ki je kakor plemenita mati ščitila hišico pred viharjem in bliskom, ki hitro vzraste, je lepota sama na sebi, ki nudi varstva in zdravilnega cvetja za marsikatero gorje in ki hitro odmrje. Mehka lipo je mati med drevesi.

Poznam tudi javore, ki so malce slovenski. Tudi topole poznam, ki štrle kvišku kakor vitke ciprese in ki tako žalobno šume, da slutiš pod njimi skrite, stare grobove. In tudi breze ljubim, ki so vedno oblečene v belo obleko in vedno rahlo trepetajo kakor rahločutne kraljčice.

Če katerega drevesa nisem poznal in sem povprašal Boltežarja po njem, je rekel: "Trepetlika". Verjel sem mu, ker še nikoli nisem videl trepetlike.

V neki dobri knjigi, ki jo imam doma, sem bral, da izmed tisoč mladik, ki jih naseje veter v gozdu, komaj ena doraste; vse druge, pa naj bodo še tako krepke, odmrjejo, ker jim nedostaja svetlobe. Le tista mljenka, ki jo je nesel veter na sončen kraj, uspeva. Uspeva, tudi če je najbolj šibka med svojimi sestrkami; vse druge pa, ki so bile zasejane v senco, vidi materino drevo, kako spomladi umirajo.

Govoril sem z Eriko o tem, ko sva šla na Boltežarjevo majniško slavnost v "Staro gozdarsko hišo".

"Tako je spomladi v gozdu pravzaprav večje umiranje, kakor pa jeseni," sem rekel.

"Seveda, veliko večje!"

In nato je pristavila: "Tako je, kakor sploh na svetu. Če imate tisoč misli — pač le ena dozori, bogve, če je ravno najboljša! — In izmed tisoč talentov na svetu tudi samo eden postane velik. Za to, ker nedostaja drugim sonca, naklonjenosti usode."

Šla sva drug poleg drugega dalje.

"Poglejte to prekrasno trepetliko!" sem rekel in ji pokazal lepo drevo.

"To je brest!" je odgovorila.

"Toda gospod Boltežar mi je rekel, da je trepetlika."

"Seveda," se je zasmejala, "zapovedati, naj bo brest trepetlika, on niti kot uradni predstojnik, niti kot krajevni šolski ogleda ne more. Tam le na drugi strani stoji trepetlika, tisto vam ob priliki pokazem. Trepetlika je neka vrsta jesike, brest pa je limovec."

"Čudim se, da ste tako učeni, ko ste še tako mladi. Ali ste se vsega tega učili v šoli?"

"Ne, pač pa pri nekem nadgozdarju. Saj veste, da je moj oče zgodaj umrl; tako sem vsake počitnice živel pri stricu, ki je bil nadgozdar. No, ta je poznal gozd."

"Toda tistega, kar je čisto človeško — se pri nadgozdarju pač niste naučili. Resni ste bolj, kakor to terjajo vaša leta, in svet poznate, gospodična Erika."

Nekaj je rahlo izpreletelo njen obraz.

"Kaj naj vam rečem? — Saj se vendar vedno pravi: šola življenja. Bila sem — kakor ljudje govore — pod trdo pestjo življenja. In pod to pestjo se mora človek hitro učiti, sicer je izgubljen."

"Mislim, da boste kljub tej 'pesti' vse skušnje v življenju bolje prestali, kakor marsikdo drugi, ki je dolgo in lagodno hodil v šolo in ki si je lahko privoščil potrat, da je večkrat obsedel, zato, da so ga nato zopet porinili naprej."

Zmignila je z ramami.

"Kdo ve."

Došel naju je Čresnik, pobrenkaval na plunki, vriskal, povedal kakšno šalo in se smejal z vedrim obrazom.

Tedaj se je začela smejati tudi Erika in se obrnila k njemu.

Jaz pa sem obmolnil, imel sem na jeziku trpek okus, v srcu pa bolečino. Najprej sem bil jezen na tega lahkomisljenega slikarja, ki je bil tako površen, pa je vendar tako zmagoslavno lahko skakljal po poti, nato pa sem se začel posmehovati samemu sebi.

O čem pa sem se razgovarjal s tem mladim dekletom? O razločku med brestom in trepetliko. In o šoli življenja. Naravoslovje in filozofiranje, to je res pravo, če meri človek na dekličje srce.

Hubert, star si. Zamudil si svoj čas, ga potratil s požrešnostjo, zanorčeval. Sedaj je prepozno. Sedaj si okorel in slovesen, pomaziljen in dolgočasen. Poišči si svoje vrste ljudi, med katerimi boš imel učinek s takimi darovi, toda mladim deklicam se ne bližaj. Pri teh si, tudi če so še tako vlijudne s teboj, vendarle nesrečna smešna figura.

Mlad deklice! Te se hočejo smejati, se teletiti, klepati veselo neumnosti, hočejo da se jim dvori, da se jim nesmiselno dobrika in zopet in zopet se smejejo — in zopet in zopet klepetati.

Tega ti ne moreš, Hubert!

Ne cveteš več, v poznem poletju že stojiš. V majniku pa ne smeš vohati po zrelem ovsu — ti, stari konj!

(Dalje prih.)

TRAGEDIJA SLOVENSKEGA NARODA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

ni, ki je bila zbrana pri obedu; "Hitro pojedite in tiho biti!" Po končanem obedu so vse redovnike postavili v vrsto po velikosti, omenjena ženska oseba pa jih je legitimirala. Tri najstarejše patre so pustili in jim odkazali dve sobi na hodniku pred portom. Ti sobici služili so čenem ko spalnica patrov in kot župnijska pisarna. Ostalim pa so zapovedali: "Vzemite odejo, šalico, žlico!! Laufschrift." Potem so jih odgnali v vrsti štiri po štiri v meljsko vojašnico. Prej pa so jim še pobrali vse ključke. Kmalu nato so prišli delavci in so začeli samostan predelovati za nemške namene. Patri, ki so jih nemški organi pustili v sobah pred portom, so glede prehrane popolnoma odvisni od dobrote vernikov. Sadržem nemških organov je šel tako daleč, da so jim zaprli celo samostansko stranišče, tako da se morajo patri posluževati javnega stranišča na ulici. V samostanu ss. Ursulink v Meckinjah so prišli nemški organi okoli 11. ure zvečer in so zahtevali večerjo. Nato so o polnoči in še dve sestre sekirali, da so jim morale prinašati razne priboljške in vino. Končno so jim proti jutru povedali, da je samostan razpuščen in zasežen. Ob pol petih zjutraj so sestre naložili na kamion in jih po ovinkih zapeljali v Stično na Dolenskem, kjer so jih brez vsega odločili pred samostanom oo. cistercijanov.

NAJDRAŽJI PORCELAN

Iz Tokia na Japonskem poročajo, da si je velika tovarna porcelana več let prizadevala, da bi izdelovala najfinejši porcelan. Bilo pa je dolgo vse zaman. Zdaj pa se ji je vendarle posrečilo, da je začela izdelovati čajne skodelice, ki je na njih porcelan debel le eno petinko milimetra. Ta porcelan pa je tako prozoren kakor steklo. Lak, ki z njim te skodelice umetniško krase, je prav tako debel kakor porcelan sam. Toda take skodelice izdelovati je vendarle sila težavna naloga. Pravijo, da se jim med delom večina razbije. Če jih 500 izdelajo, je med njimi komaj ena taka, ki se ne razbije, vse drugo gre v nič. Zato pa tudi ni čudno, če so te skodelice tako drage, da samo ena stane nič manj kakor \$300.00. — Kolikor je nam znano, se naši cenjenjenci ne bodo potegovali za take skodelice.

FRANK PAULICH

D.D.S., M.D.S.

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Zdaj, ko divja po raznih delih sveta vojska vsakega čitatelja zanima, kje so ti kraji, kje so njih meje, itd. Vse to dobiš v zelo zanimivem ATLASU v novi izdaji, ki je izšel te dni. Ta Atlas po-šiljemo naročnikom za zelo nizko ceno.

Atlas ima velikost 9 1/2 x 12. Vsebuje sledeče zanimivosti:
7 glavnih vsebuje 52 velikih svetovnih zemljepisov tujih držav in posebno stran na kateri je 56 zastav raznih držav in narodov.

45 slik iz vseh raznih krajev sveta, ki kažejo razna mesta, pokrajine in ljudi raznih krajev.

Najnovejši zemljepis kaže ves svet in tudi: Kako sta Rusija in Nemčija razdelila Poljsko; italijansko osvojitve Albanije; priključitev Čehoslovake k Nemčiji; novo finko-rusko mejo; okupacijo Besarabije po Rusih; odstop Dobruže Bulgarom in odstop ozemlja Medžarom od strani Rumunije. Zanimiva je statistična tabela zadnjega ljudskega štetja in zraven tabela še iz leta 1930, tako da vsak lahko vidi razliko v številu prebivalstva med letom 1930 in 1940 po ameriških mestih, ki imajo 11.000 ali več prebivalcev.

Ima tudi tabelo vseh glavnih mest vseh držav po svetu, z označbo prebivalstva in z označbo zemeljske površine za vsako pokrajino ali deželo.

Zemljepis in solčni sistem; planeti, razdalje med njimi; njih obseg, itd.

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Jezera in notranja morja.
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Glavni otoki in otočja na svetu, njih obseg, itd.
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JEREMIJA SE RAZGLEDUJE IN NADALJUJE

B. Bernard Ambrožič

6. "ŠTAJERSKI GOSPODAR".

Z velikim zanimanjem sem vzel v roke dve številki slovenskega lista, tednika, ki izhaja v Mariboru pod Hitlerjem. Bili sta obe iz prvih dveh tednov meseca maja. Tako vidiš velikanski razliko med nemško metodo in med laško v zasledenem ozemlju.

Slovenci na "Štajerskem" so imeli dolgo vrsto let svoj tednik z naslovom: SLOVENSKI Gospodar. Bil je nekako isto kot Domoljub za "Kranjsko". List je bil katoliško usmerjen, skoz in skoz slovenski in jugoslovanski. Ni moglo biti drugače ko da je moral prenehati po okupaciji. Človek bi mislil, da je s tem vsega konec. Pa ne! "Vstaj" je na novo v mesecu maju, samo ime je značilno spremenil in v krstni list so mu napisali: Letnik 1, številka 1.

GOSPODAR je torej še, pa ne več SLOVENSKI, ampak ŠTAJERSKI! Tiskan je pa vseskozi v lepem slovenskem jeziku in oblika je ista kot jo je imel prejšnji Gospodar. Njegove strani so natpane s samo Hitlerjevo propagando in s sovražstvom do vsega slovenskega in jugoslovanskega. Naši ljudje tam niso več Slovenci, ampak samo še — Štajerci! Tudi njihov jezik je štajerski. Poleg njega pozna list še drug jezik, ki ga omenja poleg nemškega — kranjski jezik!

Hitlerjeva slika je skoraj na vsaki strani. Na prvi s podpisom: Hitler — prijatelj otrok. List zahteva, da bodi pozdrav vsakega Štajerca: Heil Hitler! Vsi Štajerci morajo takoj pristopiti v Hitlerjevo organizacijo: Heimata Bund. Kdor bi ne hotel pristopiti, zanj ni mesta na Štajerskem... Krajevna imena, ki se omenjajo v listu, so vsa pomencena: V Marburgu, v Pettau, v Cilli...

Obsirno je popisano sprejemanje Hitlerja v Mariboru. Po tem opisovanju je bil sprejet kot odrešenik. Vrnili se Štajersko Nemčiji in ves "tuji" duh se mora čimprej izkoreniniti po celom ozemlju...

Po vsem, kar čujemo o početju Nemcev na Štajerskem, se človek čudi, kako da sploh Nemci pustijo, da izhaja v Mariboru slovensko pisan list. Saj bi se dalo sklepati iz poročil, da bo ves slovenski življenjski prelom prišel s telega ozemlja in nadomeščen z Nemci. Potemtakem bi tudi nemelo pomena, izdajati list v slovenskem jeziku.

Naravnost v listu ni povedano, kako si je treba razrešiti to uganko, toda med vrstami lahko razbereš vse. Hitler ne misli pregnati vsega slovenstva. Proč norajo samo ljudje, ki predstavljajo narodovo hrbtenico. Predvsem vsa inteligenca, svetna in duhovska, potem pa taki, ki kaj imajo. Vse duševno in materialno bogastvo naroda mora izginiti, mora v ječo ali v...

pregnanstvo. Nadomestujejo ga z nemškimi privranci in seveda tudi z domačimi odpadniki, kolikor jih najdejo. (Urednik Štajerskega Gospodarja je neki Friedrich Golob...) Ti so morali čez mejo v mnogih tisočih. Ljubljanska lista Slovenec in Jutro prinašata dolge imenike Slovencev iz Štajerske in Goranske, ki "so v Srbiji". Lista tudi povesta, v katerem kraju so, ZAKAJ so tam, to seveda ne omenja. Saj je že to znamenje neke tolerance, da laške oblasti sploh pustijo ona imena tiskati. Med imeni takoj spoznaš zdravnike, profesorje, učitelje, duhovnike, industrialce, uradnike, boljše kmete itd.

Vsi ti in tako morajo torej iti — ali so pa doma zaprti kot na primer mariborski frančiškani, obojeni na težko delo — delavec in mali kmet, pa še mali obrtnik zraven, naj ostanejo in naj se čimprej pomencijo... Prepuščeni samim sebi in pod najhujšim pritiskom, ki si ga moremo misliti — kaj pa morejo drugega? SLOVENSKO pisan list pod Hitlerjem pravi, da je ostalo še mnogo, da, večina, naših ljudi na slovenskem ozemlju. Vsa za začetek jim je potreben slovenski list, dasi po zatirjanju lista samega niso ti ljudje nič drugega ko pokranjčeni Štajerci, z drugo besedo — Nemci... Kakor hitro mogoče jih je spet treba naučiti nemškega jezika, potem bo šel seveda tudi "Štajerski Gospodar" s slovensčino vred v zasluženi grob...

To je torej Hitlerjeva politika: Slovenska inteligenca naj pogine v izgnanstvu, "mali" Slovenci naj se brž pomencijo in slovenskega naroda bo — konec... (Dalje prih.)

— Ko sedamo k zajutruku, kosilo ali večerji, naj nam stopijo pred oči ubogi reveži iz stari domovini. Bog ve, ali imajo oni, kako skorjico kruha, da bi jo zavžili? Pomagajmo jim, zbirajmo za nje prispevke!

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kako je mogoče, da njegov sosed Frank ve toliko novega, ve toliko o raznih postavah, zakonih in marsičem drugem. Vse ve in ljudje ga poslušajo ko pripoveduje to in ono v družbi. On sam pa je tak nevednež. Nekega dneva je to "pogruhtal". Videl je, da sosed rojak vsak dan stalno čita "Amerikanskega Slovenca", kjer so najnovejše vesti, vsa razna druga pojasnila in pouk o tem in onem. Naročil si ga je tudi on in zdaj je tudi on o vsem točno informiran. Naročite si dnevnik "Am. Slovenec" tudi vi. Stane za celo leto \$5.00, za pol leta \$2.50; za Chicago in inozemstvo \$6.00 letno; za pol leta \$3.00. Naročnino pošljite na:

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