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NEMCI POROČAJO O POULIČNIH BOJIH V MESTU HARKOVU

Boji zadobivajo značaj in veličino bojev, ki so divjali za Stalingrad

BOJEVANJE V AFRIKI IN NA PACIFIKU

Moskva priznava v svojem najnovijem komuniciraju nadaljen napad pri Harkovu, dočim berlinsko poročilo naznaja, da se boji že v mestu ter da prodirajo Nemci proti Rdečemu trgu.

Iz obojestranskih poročil je razvidno, da pričinja dobivati veličino bojev, ki so divjali za Stalingrad.

Rimski radio poroča po poročilu iz Berlina, da so nemške vojske zavzele zapadne in severne del mesta, dočim drže Rusi del mesta.

9.000 Nemcev ubitih
Rusko poročilo naznaja, da je bilo pri zavzetju Vjazme več kot 9.000 Nemcev. Z zavzetjem Vjazme, ki je bila zadnja nemška močna postojanka na Smoljenskom, je padel v nemško oblast velik plen, med drugim tudi mnogo tankov.

Nemška grozdejava v Rostovu
LONDON, 12. marca. — Moskovski radio naznaja, da so

vojna sodišča vrhovnega poveljstva oboroženih Slovencev in Dalmacije, odprta v Ljubljani, je izreklo naslednjo sodbo v zadevi proti Martinu Petriču, rojenemu 5. maja 1916 v Vipavi, bivajočemu na Brezovici, delavcu, na vojnem obtožnem atentatu na vojnem varnost, ker je od nekočene dobe do 23. junija 1942 izvršil v Brezovici dejanja, ki so imela namen zanesti opustošenje, krvoprelitje in ropanje prevratni družbi, ker je v istem času in na istem kraju spremeniti politično, gospodarsko in socialno ureditev državi; protizakonite posesti in streliva in prevratne propagande, ker je v istem času in na istem kraju vršil propagando z razpečevanjem prevratnih brošur.

Ustavevaljoč čl. 479 kazensko postopka oprošča vojnega zločina atentata na vojnem varnost in nošnje orožja zaradi pomanjkanja dokazov.

Katoliška cerkev v Mehiki je ob svojo politično moč

MEXICO CITY, 12. marca. — Manuel Avila Camacho, predsednik mehiške republike, je izjavil, da katoliška cerkev v Mehiki prispeva sedaj k namirni progresivnosti in da ni nobene nevarnosti, da bi prišla z politične moči.

Predsednik je izjavil, da je cerkev ustaljeno zadovoljivo ravnovala vso mehiško politiko.

notežje med cerkvijo in državo. "Pozicija cerkve v Mehiki se je izpremenila," je rekel predsednik republike. "Ker zahteva mehiško ljudstvo več izobrazbe in kulture, je bila cerkev prisiljena, postati bolj progresivna. Mi se ne bomo povrnili nikoli več nazaj v dneve španskih zavojevalec, ko je cerkev dominirala vso mehiško politiko."

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Naši fantje-vojaki

Na kratek dopust je prišel v četrti večer Staff saržent Fr. Supancic, sin družine Mr. in Mrs. Mike Supancic, 6026 St. Clair Ave. Pri vojaki se nahaja že dve leti in sicer je sedaj prišel iz Clovis, New Mexico. Družina Supancic je svoječasi živela v Forest City in Luzerne, Pa.

BOJI V AFRIKI
Zavezniški glavni stan v Severni Afriki, 12. marca. — Drugi poizkus maršala Rommela, da bi razbil železen obroč, ki se sklepa okoli čet osišteva v Tunisu, se je izjalovil. Njegove oklopne jedinice so se morale umakniti iz Ksar Rhišane, 40 milj južno od Mareth linije.

Angleška zračna sila je razbila izmed 30 njegovih tankov, s katerimi je napadel, vse razen osmih.

BOJI NA PACIFIKU
Zavezniški glavni stan v Avstraliji, 13. marca. — Zavezniška letala so zadela s svojimi bombami neko 7.000-tonsko japonsko trgovsko ladjo, poškodovala dve manjši ladji ter sestrelila iz zraka šest japonskih bojnih letal, in sicer vse to brez vsakih lastnih izgub.

IZMENJAVA UJETNIKOV
ANKARA, 11. marca. — Dne 21. in 22. marca se bo vršila v turškem pristanišču Merseinu izmenjava angleških ujetnikov in ujetnikov osišteva. Vsaka stran bo izmenjala 788 častnikov in vojakov.

DIJAKINJE NA FARMU
PAINESVILLE, 12. marca. — Farmarji Lake County bodo apelirali na dijakinje Lake Erie kolegija za kooperacijo in pomoč pri letošnji žetvi in pospravljanju drugih pridelkov.

DEBELI GOERING ZOPET V RIMU
NEW YORK, 12. marca. — Radio v Dakariju poroča, da je prisel nemški maršal Goering v soboto zopet v Rim, kjer se je posvetoval z italijanskimi vladnimi uradniki.

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MINISTER A. EDEN V AMERIKI

Anthony Eden je prisel v Zedinjene države s Churchillovim bombnikom.

WASHINGTON, 12. marca. — Semkaj je prisel Anthony Eden, angleški minister za zunanje zadeve. Tukaj se bo udeležil diskusij z ostalimi zavezniškimi državniiki glede ogromnih problemov, ki se bodo pojavili po vojni. Po zaključenih konferencah si bo minister ogledal tudi ameriške vojne tovarne.

Eden je prisel v Churchillovem lastnem letalu, ki je štirimotoren, v Ameriki izdelan bombnik. Z njim so prišli tudi njegovi tajniki kakor tudi drugi angleški državniiki.

Ministra Edena je sprejela na letališču skupina, kateri je stal na čelu Sumner Welles, ameriški podtajnik državnega departamenta.

Rečeno je, da je ruski premier Stalin izrazil svoje veliko zadovoljstvo nad tem Edenovim potovanjem v Ameriko. Eden je namreč, kakor naš podpredsednik Wallace, znan kot velik in iskren prijatelj Sovjetske Rusije.

Eden kakor Wallace sta že ponovno izjavila, da bo pripadla Sovjetski Rusiji po tej vojni ogromna naloga sodelovanje in da bo treba v prvi vrsti upoštevati njene želje, ker so njene žrtve ogromne kakor tudi njen doprinos k zmagi.

Velika tatvina
Dva mlada lopova sta včeraj popoldne napadla v zadnji sobi Sylvester's restavracije na 12501 Euclid Ave., dvojce mož, ju oropala za \$4,320 ter pobegnili. Oropana človeka sta bila prijatelja lastnika restavracije.

Včeraj je bilo nabrano za Rdeči križ \$801,473

V ponedeljek pričakujejo, da bo nabranega polovica zneska, ki je postavljen kot kvota Clevelandu.

Clevelandski Rdečega križa je že nabrala \$800,000, tako da znaša vsota, ki jo bo treba še nabrati, manj kot milijon dolarjev.

Natančno število vsote, ki je bila do včeraj nabrana za Rdeči križ, je znašalo \$801,473.

V Clevelandu hotelu se je vršila včeraj seja, na kateri se je sklepalo o akcijah, s katerimi bi se še bolj oživelo kampanjo za Rdeči križ.

Med prispevki, ki so bili včeraj objavljeni, je Hanna Fund, \$10,000; Eaton Manufacturing Co., \$5,000; Pioneer Steamship Co., \$2,500, in the Cleveland News, \$1,500.

Rojaki, prispevajte veliko dušno za Rdeči križ, ker je to ena najplemenitejših ustanov na svetu!

Bombardiranje mesta Stuttgarta z "block-busterji"

Pri napadu je bilo sestreljenih 11 angleških bombnikov, kar pomeni, da se je udeležilo napada najmanj 220 letal.

LONDON, 12. marca. — Veliko število težkih angleških štirimotornih bombnikov je streslo sredi stotine ton ogromnih bomb, tako zvanih "block-busters" kakor tudi užigalnih bomb na nemško industrijsko mesto Stuttgart, nacijska letala pa so danes podnevi napadla London.

Pri napadu na Stuttgart, kjer izdelujejo stroje in motorje za nemške podmornice in letala ter druge precizne instrumente, so izgubili Angleži 11 letal, kar pomeni, da je sodelovalo pri napadu najmanj 220 letal.

Nemci so poslali nad London dve jati letal; v vsaki jati je bilo po 12 letal.

Med poglavitnimi tarčami napada v Stuttgartu so bile Bosch Ignition naprave. Daimler-Benz fabrike, kjer izdelujejo motorje za Messerschmitt in Heinkel letala, in številne druge vojne tovarne.

Nemški radio priznava, da je povzročilo bombardiranje veliko škodo in pravi, da je bilo zadetih mnogo bolnišnic, cerkva in "spomenikov kulturne vrednosti."

Nemška letala pa so nad Londonom obstreljevala s strojnimi dvema vlakoma in en avtobus. Bus se je ugal in njegov voznik je zgorel. V nekem drugem mestnem delu je bilo ubitih pet oseb.

V ponedeljek opolnoči morajo biti davki plačani

Tiste davkoplačevalce, katerih koverta z listinami bodo žigosane v ponedeljek po polnoči, se bo smatralo za zakasnele.

Dasi je do ponedeljka do polnoči zadnji čas za plačati davke, pa je prišlo včeraj do opoldne na Bureau of Internal Revenue samo 500,000 tozadavnih davčnih listin. To pomeni, da je en cel milijon teh listin manj kakor se jih pričakuje ob zaključku v ponedeljek opolnoči.

Vsa tozadavna pošta, ki bo žigosana v ponedeljek pred polnočjo, bo v rokah Franka Gentscha, davčnega kolektorja, v torek opoldne. Vse listine, ki bodo žigosane v ponedeljek po polnoči, pa se bodo smatrale za zapoznele ter bodo njih podpisniki podvrženi kazni.

Mr. Gentsch je izjavil, da se je tisoče davkoplačevalcev izpostavilo vladni prosekuciji, ker so zavzeli stališče: Ne plačam. Pridite in me prisilite! On je posvaril vse take, da ako ne plačajo vsaj ene četrtine svojih davkov, bodo morali plačati celotno vsoto hkrati.

Torej, storite vsi svojo dolžnost in glejte, da bodo vaši davki pravočasno tam, kjer morajo biti.

50 LET ODVETNIK
IRONTON, 12. marca. — E. E. Corn, bivši pomožni generalni pravdnik države Ohio in bivši prosekutor v Lawrence okraju, je pričel danes svoje 51. leto odvetništva.

NOVE ODREDBE GLEDE RACIONIRANJA RAZNIH ŽIVIL

Seznam živil, ki bodo racionirana ali postavljena na odmerke dne 28. marca

MLEKO, ZELENJAVA IN PECIVO DOSLEJ SE NI RACIONIRANO

Tukaj navajamo oficijelno listo mesa, sira, tolaš in rib, kar vse bo racionirano dne 29. marca:

MESO:
Vsa sveža, zmrzla, prekajena in prezervirana govedina, telatna, jagnjetina in svinjina.

Vse meso in mesni produkti v posodah iz kositra ali stekla. Vse posušeno meso.

Različno meso, vstevši jezike, možgane, srca, jetra, tripe ali vampe, ledvice ali obisti in "sweetbreads."

Boullion (juhne) kocke, ekstrakti govedine in podobni koncentraciji.

Vse suhe, pol-suhe, sveže, prekajane in kuhane klobase, vstevši salame, prašičje klobase, pečene hlebčke (baked loaves), hrenovke (vinarce), souse (omake), "head" sir in drugi siri. Suet in druge tolašce (masti).

RIBE:
Vse ribe in vsi ribji produkti v hermetično zaprtih posodah.

MASTI IN OLJA:
Surovo maslo, margarina, mast, olje za kuho in solatna olja.

SIRI:
Sir vseh vrst razen onih, ki so izrečno izvzeti. Med racionirani sir spadajo sledeče vrste: Cheddar (American), švicarski, brick, Muenster, limburger, dehydrated zmlat, club, Gouda, Edam, prekajen, vse vrste trdega, italijanskega ali grškega sira, "procesiran" sir, jedila iz sira, produkti iz sira, ki vsebujejo 30 odstotkov ali več racioniranega sira.

PREPOVED BANKETOV NA KITAJSKEM
ČUNGKING, 12. marca. — Kitajska vlada je prepovedala prirejanje banketov in poedin, celo onih pri svatbah in pogrebi. Izvzeti so le banketi, ki so prirejeni na čast inozemskim gostom.

Slov. zadruga
Redna direktorska seja Slovenske zadružne zveze se bo vršila v ponedeljek, 15. marca ob 7:30 uri zvečer; seja članice Zenskega odseka zadruge se bo pa vršila v torek večer ob 8. uri, v uradu.

Vile rojenice
Pri družini Mr. in Mrs. Clement A. Zakareckis so se dne 7. februarja zgledale vile rojenice in pustile v spomin zalo hčerko, ki je ob rojstvu tehtala sedem funtov, 10 unč. Mrs. Zakareckis je hči družine Mr. in Mrs. Jacob Plemel, 1307 E. 167 St. — Naše čestitke!

"BORŠT" ZA RUSKO VOJAŠTVO
WASHINGTON, 12. marca. — Med ameriškim lend-lease dobavami, ki gredo v Rusijo, je tudi boršt, to je priljubljena ruska zeljna juha ali nekaka omaka, ki je ne zametava noben Rus. Jed je stisnjena v male kocke, ki niso večje od skatljice za žveplenke, zato vzamejo te zaloge na parnikih zelo malo dragocenega prostora. V vsaki kocki je dovolj boršta za dva človeka.

Te kocke vsebujejo zelje, narazano peso ter vse ostale stvari, ki spadajo zraven. Vse, kar je potrebno, da stori ruski vojak, ko prejme te kocke, je da olupči z njih celofan, jih položi nato za 20 minut v mrzlo vodo, nato pa jih v vroči vodi prevre in použije boršt, dokler je topel.

Mr. Lokar na radiu
V ponedeljek zvečer, 15. marca, bo govoril po radiu Mr. John E. Lokar, tajnik župana F. J. Lauschet. Govoril bo ob 6:30 zvečer preko WCLE radio-postaje. Poslušajte, kajti pričakovati je, da bo imel gotovo kaj zanimivega in važnega povedati.

Razprava na radiu
V ponedeljek večer ob 7.45 uri se bo vršila razprava potom WTAM radio postaje, katere predmet bo "Spoznajte se s svojim lokalnim odborom" — (Meet your local board). Nastopil bo Mr. Richard P. Overmyer, uradnik za informacije na OPA uradu v mestu.

Kultura
PEVSKI ZBOR "SLOVAN"
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"ENAKOPRAVNOST"

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OB TEDNU...

Ko se je sestel Slovenski ameriški narodni kongres, se je predvsem poudarjalo narodno edinstvo in sloga med slovenskimi brati, ne glede na njihovo politično in versko prepričanje. Mi smo se te smernice dosledno držali, in sicer ne šele po Kongresu, temveč že dolgo pred njim. Smatrali smo namreč, da smo dovolj dozoreli in dorasli časom, v katerih živimo in da se nam ne bo treba sramovati našega naroda dotlej, dokler ne bo storil nič bolj nečastnega, kakor da bo imel v svojih vrstah liberalce, klerikalce, socialiste in svobodomislece.

Pa smo se motili!

Naši klerikalci—poudarjamo!—klerikalci, ne katoliki, kajti med enim in drugim je tako velika razlika kakor med dnevom in nočjo, so takoj po kongresu prav pobalinsko napadli naše vodilne napredne moze, med njimi zlasti pisatelja Adamiča, ki si je ustvaril v širokem svetu tako veliko ime, da mu ti infamni pritlikavci niti do gležnjev ne sežejo. Ni bilo dovolj, da so mu podtikali drugačen smisel besed, kakor jih je v resnici—s predhodno odobritvijo ostalih slovenskih zastopnikov govoril—temveč je bilo nekemu Mefistu na potu celo njegovo pošteno slovensko in krščansko ime, ki ga je skusal osmešiti in oblatiti. Naše ljudstvo jih je seveda potom svojih izbranih zaštopnikov prisililo, pogoltniti lasten strup, s katerim so hoteli obrizgati Adamiča.

Povprečen človek bi mislil, da jih bo to izmodrilo in da bodo zdaj ustavili svojo voljo gonjo, ampak kdor je tako mislil, ne pozna infamnosti, zlobe in črne duše teh ljudi. Na drugem mestu objavljamo izrcep ostavkov iz "Newburških novic," ki jih je najbrže napisal isti "odlični novičar" kakor peklenski napad na Adamiča. Danes poudarjamo samo to, da je ta "novičar," kdor koli je že, vse hujši od Faustovega Mefista; to je vtelesena hudoba, prefrigan bogokletnež, ki mu ga ni izlepa najti para, ki se mu vera, Kristus in Bog, kar neprestano valja po svojih ustih, samo sredstvo zavajanja našega dobrega ljudstva in lova za njegovimi težko prisluženimi dolarji.

Rečeno nam je bilo, da je tisti novičar neki duhovnik. Mi smo rekli, da tega ne verjamemo, ker je vzvišeno poslanstvo duhovnika vse nekaj drugega kakor pa tako hudičevo besnenje in ustvarjanje razdora med našim narodom ob času, ko bi mu bila ta sloga najbolj potrebna. Mislili smo: saj ni mogoče, da bi prihajal tak strup neizprosne sovraštva iz ust namestnika Onega, ki ga je bila sama ponižnost, odpušcanje in ljubezen. Ni mogoče, da bi bil to vrstnik naših resničnih duhovnikov in blagovestnikov ljubezni: Kebeta, Schiffererja, dekana Šavsca, p. Ambroziča, Voduška ter pokojnih Buha, Smrekarja in Škura!

Rojaki! Danes je očitno, da smo zidali vse nade za sporazumno slogo s temi ljudmi na peščena tla. Oni nočejo sloge, oni nočejo strpnosti in bratske ljubezni v trenutku, ko preživlja naš narod svojo Golgoto. Oni so nam nastavili nož na vrat in hočejo boj do skrajnosti oziroma hočejo tako slogo, da bi nas lahko zopet brez protesta opletali s korobači, mi pa naj bi k vsemu temu molčali.

To pa se ne bo zgodilo! Mi se čutimo dolžne, postaviti se za vse naše ljudi, ki se jim godi krivica, tako za naše tu živče ljudi, ki morda ne trobijo v njihov rog, kakor tudi za svobodorce v domovini. Mi apeliramo na zdravo pamet naših ljudi, vseh naših ljudi, bilo kakršne koli prepričanja, na dobroto njihovega srca in na čut njihove pravičnosti, da s svojo preudarnostjo in pravico ljubnostjo sami odločijo, kje je resnica in pravica. Apeliiramo tudi na tisto naše napredno časopisje, ki se je hoteli nehoti vezalo s temi ljudmi, da vsaj zdaj, ko so razpršeni vsi dvomi, preneha s svojim škodljivim pisanjem. In če je pisec teh peklenskih in nekrščanskih napadov res duhovnik, apeliramo končno tudi na naše poštene in vzorne slovenske duhovnike, da storijo konec temu početju svojega tovariša, ki ne bo porušil samo slovenske sloge, temveč tudi vero našega naroda.

Simon Jenko

"Kratko Jenkovo življenje ni nič posebno znamenitega in zanimivega. Pot iz kmečke hiše v Ljubljano, od tod na Dunaj; iz mesta, polnega dušnega in telesnega življenja in gibanja, zopet domov v malo mesto, v tesno, zatohlo pisarno — ta pot, tolikokrat že storjena, a vendar še ne uglasjena, malo komu je s cveticami posuta; tudi naš Jenko je nahajal na nji več trnja nego rož."

Tako je Stritar naslikal življenje Simona Jenka, ki se je rodil 27. oktobra 1835 na Podrečju pri Mavčičah na zapadnem robu Sorškega polja.

Ljudsko šolo je obiskoval v Smledniku in v Kranju ter odšel 1847 v latinske šole v Novo mesto, kjer je skrbel zanj njegov stric, frančiškan oče Nikolaj, ki mu je bil tudi duševni vodnik. Učil ga je francosčine, laščine, budil v mladem študentu slovensko zavednost in prebiral z njim sv. pismo v raznih slovanskih jezikih.

Ker je imela novomeška gimnazija le šest razredov, je moral Jenko zadnja dva razreda študirati v Ljubljani.

Po maturi bi bil rad šel na Dunaj, a ker je bil brez pomoči in brez denarja, je vstopil jeseni 1855 v celovško bogoslovniško, izstopil je naslednje leto in se odpravil jeseni na Dunaj.

Pravne študije je končal 1861 a je ostal še dve leti na Dunaju kot domači učitelj, se vrnil 1863 domov ter se pričel pripravljati za izpite.

Po prvem izpitu je stopil v notarsko službo v Kranju (1864—1866), služboval nato v Kamniku ter se vrnil 1869 zopet v Kranj, že ves bolan.

Pomanjkanje v mladih letih, brezbriznost za lastno zdravje in čezmerno kajenje tobaka je radilo splošno oslabilost. Prišla je hujša bolezen in 18. oktobra 1869 je umrl.

Jenko je skušal že v četrtholi "nekateri neoslojene pesmi zaokrožiti". Na gimnaziji v Ljubljani je dobil novo pobudo, ker je prišel med "Vajeve" in sodeloval pri njihovem listu "Vaje".

Kot osmošolec je pričel objavljati svoje pesmi v "Novicah" in se oklenil 1858 Janežičevega "Glasnika" kjer je objavil razen pesmi tudi pripovedne spise. Izmed teh je najboljše "Jepeški učitelj", smešna in pretresljiva slika šolastra—mežnarja Jenkovih časov, ki kaže piščev dar za stvarno opazovanje in risanje ljudi.

Leta 1863 in 1864 je pripravil Jenko svoje pesmi za nakisk. Po posredovanju prijatelja Levstika je prevzel založništvo ljubljanski knjigar Giontini, a iskati jih je moral v Gradcu.

Isti ljubljanski duhovniki, ki so bili deset let prej dali Levstikove pesmi pod zaporo, so grozili sedaj ljubljanskemu tiskarju Milcu, da mu vzamejo zaslužek, ako bi natisnil Jenkove pesmi.

"Pesmi" so izšle ob koncu 1864 leta in značijo vrhunec Jenkovega pisateljevanja in njegovega konca.

Odslej je Jenko za javnost umolknil. Sele dvaindeset let pozneje in več kot četrt stoletja po Jenkovi smrti smo dobili nov natis njegovih pesmi in 1921 leta njegove "Zbrane spise".

Jenko je že zgoraj dozorel. Ko je prišel iz Novega mesta v Ljubljano, je imel že utrjene nazore o življenju; še bolj so ga utrdile in naravnost osatega naredile življenjske skušnje, pomanjkanje, ki ga je moral trpeti—kot dijak in kot zrel mož, a tudi nerazumevanje, s katerim so sprejeli Slovenci njegove pesmi.

rim so sprejeli Slovenci njegove pesmi.

Jenkova lirika mladih let vsebuje resno — premišljajočo, narodno — budniško, a tudi šaljive in vesele fantovske pesmi. Prav močno in odločno zavzveni pripovedna pesem, ki jo je gojil zlasti v ljubljanskih letih in pesmi polne dramatične snovi v obliki samogovorov, dvogovorov in drge.

A že v prvih pesmih se oglašajo Jevnikova otožnost, pripovedni značaj mine, v ospredje stopa čuvstvo, ki nadkraljuje vse druge sestavine njegovih pesmi.

"Kakor vsak pravi izvoljeni pesnik, tako je tudi naš Simon Jenko sam svoje življenje najbolj opisal v svojih pesmih, katere so nam pravo zrcalo njegove čiste duše, njegovega plemenitega mišljenja in njegove, žal, večji del žalostne usode." Kar je Jenko mislil in čutil, to je izlil v pesem. V njih je podal pretresujočo sliko svojega gorja, gorja, ki so ga izkušali kakor on brezštevilni naši možje, ki so se ubadali in mučili v tujini.

"Gorje, kdor nima doma, kdor ni nikjer sam svoj gospod, naj križem svet preroma, saj vendar tujec je povsod."

In v najtežjih urah brezupnosti se mu je izvila iz srca molitev:

"Moči, moči mi daj moj Bog! Tak krepke kakor zid gora, da če se ruši svet okrog, propast me najde še moza!"

Jenkove lirčne pesmi, polne duševnega in čuvstvenega doživljanja, so nastale iz njegove globoke otožnosti, izvirajoče iz lastnega gorja in iz nesrečne usode slovenskega naroda, preveva jih skrb za lastni obstoj in obstanek naroda. Vrhunec tvorijo one pesmi, v katerih je izrazil, kot še nihče pred njim, vse veličanstvo narave in vso šibkost ter malenkost tistega neznanega njenega delca, ki se imenuje človek. Človek je del narave kakor drevo, cvetka in kamen oklenjen v večne njene zakone. V primeri z naravo samo, njeno silo in njenimi stavbami je človeška moč neznatna, njena dela so — "zrušeni zidovi" in človeško življenje — "sanje".

Jenko globoko ljubi naravo, on — pevec Sorškega polja — korenini v njej, preživlja jo v sebi, njemu narava govori in njegovo srce "umeje čudne govorice, ki jih govorijo zvezde in cvetlice". Iz te ljubezni do narave so se rodile Jenkove pesmi, polne globokega razpoloženja.

Pesniška oblika Jenkovih pesmi je preprosta, govor teče gladko in lahko, kakor pesem kmečkih fantov. Tu ni najti visokodonečih stavkov, s preprosto besedo, ki je vsakemu razumljiva, zna opisati svoje najlepše in najbolj nežne misli in čuvstva.

Prešeren in Jenko sta bila prva dva znanilca čiste umetnosti, oba velika pesnika, ki sta nam dala vso svojo bogato duševnost, ki sta pisala res srčno krvjo in izžarela iz sebe najbolj tajne gibe slovenske duše. A Prešeren je pesnik samobitnega človeka, Jenko pesnik narave, ki mu je človek njeni sestaven in neznaten del. To ju loči. Druži ju obadva ljubezen do svojega naroda, sočustvovanje z njegovim nesrečo in upanje v njegovo boljše bodočnost. — Prešeren in Jenko — najbolj globoka znanilca slovenske bolesti — sta obenem najbolj močno, živo in prepričevalno potrdila slovenstvo. Kakor je bil Prešeren uverjen, da "vremena Kranjcem bodo se zjasnila, jim milši zvezde kakor zdaj sijale", je zapel tudi Jenko preroške besede o naši bodočnosti v tolažbo:

"Kaj jaz v gomili črni bom počival, i zelen mah poraste nad menoj, veselih časov srečo bo užival, imel bo jasne dneve narod moj."

IVAN CANKAR:

Peter Klepec

Kdo še pozna to lepo staro zgodbo o Petru Klepcu? Kar vas je mlajših, je ne poznate več; zato vam jo povem, kakor mi je ostala v spominu.

Peter Klepec je bil bajtarjev sin; dali so ga že zgodaj bogatemu gospodarju za pastirja; zjutraj je gнал govedo na pašo, zvečer s paše. Tako je živel v miru z Bogom in z ljudmi, dokler niso tovariši pastirji spoznali, da je slabši. Imel je namreč Peter tenke kosti, droben život in belo kožo; nekdo so se mu usule po licih solze in to je bil njegov poglavitni greh. Človek je po svoji naturi k hudemu namagnjen. Ko so tovariši videli te solze, niso od tiste ure privoščili Petru nobene prijazne besede več. Kdorkoli si je izmislil, ga je suval in pretepal, kar tako na lepem, zaradi srčnega veselja. Naredilo se je samo ob sebi, da je bil hlapec prav vsakemu in vsem, še takim tovarišem, ki niso bili nič močnejši od njega. Nazadnje so ga dražili in zasmehovali na cesti že paglavci, skoraj se samosrajčniki. Peter se ni upiral nikomur, nikoli ni zamahnil ker je vedel, da bi tedaj vsi hkrati planili nanj, na sužnja, ki se je spuntal zoper gospoda. Služil je vdano in potrpežljivo, ni le ubogal, kar so mu ukazali, temveč tudi radovoljno se je ponižal, kadarkoli je dala prilika; mislil je v svojem čistem srcu, da bi tako ganil njih zakrknjenost; ali ni je ganil, ker se kaj takega še nikoli ni pričemerilo. Kolikor svetelja je bila njegova pohlevnost, toliko okrutnejši so bili gospodarji, ni je slajše pijače, kot je solza neboljencev, kvečjemu še kri sirot.

Ko je bila mera njegovega trpljenja polna do roba, se je spomnil Peter Klepec, da je v nebesih Bog, ki je pravičen. Bil je čisto sam, videl je visoko nebo nad seboj, ki je bilo in toplo gledalo nanj, razjokal se je iz dna svojih bolečin, pokleknil je ter molil:

"Bog nebeški, pravični, ki si vse videl, daj mi moči! Umreti bi moral od vsega hudega, če me ne uslišiš. Saj je razbičano to moje ubogo srce, da ni za nobeno rano več prostora. Drugim solnce, meni noč; drugim veselje, meni bridkost brez kraja. Dolgo je že, truden sem, ne morem več. Odrisi me, o Bog pravični, daj mi moči!"

Tako je molil; nebo se ga je usmiliло ter se je odprlo. Angel božji se je spustil na zemljo in je poljubil Petra Klepeca, ko je spal. V tistem trenutku je zadobil Peter čeznaravno moč tega angela božjega. Ko se je vzdramil, je skočil bistro na noge, razleknil se in razmahnil, nato zavrilal od radosti tako glasno, da so v gozdu zašumeli vrhovi. Ugledal je staro tepko, mogočno drevo; objel jo je narahlo z obema rokama ter jo izrazil s koreninami, kakor da bi ne bila mogočna tepka, temveč bilka v travi. Tako je preizkusil in spoznal svojo silo. Prišli so tovariši pastirji, zato da bi ga pretepli, ker je bil noč prespal na paši. Peter je zgrabil enega z desnico, drugega z levico, vzdignil oba dva visoko, malo potresel ter ju varno posadil na tla. Tovariši so obnemeli in popadali ob tolikem čudežu. In potem—

Zares — in potem?

bo sebi in svojemu rodu: "Ko jaz v gomili črni bom počival, i zelen mah poraste nad menoj, veselih časov srečo bo užival, imel bo jasne dneve narod moj."

Potem — nič —

Zgodba o Petru Klepcu nima konca, izgubi se v meglo brez sledu in glasu. Nič ne vemo, kako se je še nadalje godilo močnemu Petru Klepcu. Ne pisanja ni, ne sporočila, kako je ravnal s svojo močjo; ali je strahoval in pestil svoje neusmiljene gospodarje, povračal jim, kakor so mu bili dajali, ali je morda zakraljeval deželo naokoli, vojskoval se in premagal ošabne sovražnike po vsem svetu, kakor sam kralj Matjaž. Prav nič takega ne vemo. Vse kaže, da je izrazil tisto staro tepko, nato pa živel nadalje mirno, tih in vdan, kakor je bil pač vajen; zvesto je ubogal gospodarja, gonil njegovo govedo na pašo, kos kruha v culi ter služil tovarišem in svojim ljudem s svojo močjo in po njih ukazih. Pa da mu dobrotljivi Bog ni bil poslal le svoje angela iz nebes, temveč do delil mu kar svojo neskončno oblast, bi Peter Klepec ne vedel, kaj bi z njo počel, še v napoto bi mu morda bila.

Resnično: v napoto bi mu bila moč, ne mogel bi je prenašati, žalosten bi bil zaradi nje. Ker Peter Klepec je sanjal, sanjal o moči, milo sanjal ob vročih poletnih dneh, v senci pod tisto staro tepko; tako lepe in sladke so bile podobice, ki jih je gledal s svojim srcem, da bi ga bilo strah, če bi se te sanje nenadoma uresničile in bi jih ne bilo več. Pa če bi trdega dela ne bilo, ne trpljenja, ne ponižanja, ne bridkosti—odkud bi bile sanje? Bog ga je videl do dna, zato se mu je v svoji modrosti in pravičnosti nasmehnil tisto noč, poslal mu svojega angela.

Zdi se mi, da sem ga zadnjič srečal, Petra Klepeca, ko je po strmim ilovnatem klancu vlek silno butaro drv za svojega gospodarja. Oddahnil si je, pogledal proti nebu, otrl si je čelo z dlanjo ter vlek, vlek dalje. Pogledal sem ga in sam ne vem, kako se mi je storilo: razjokal sem se od žalosti in sramu.

Darovi za dobrotelne ustanove

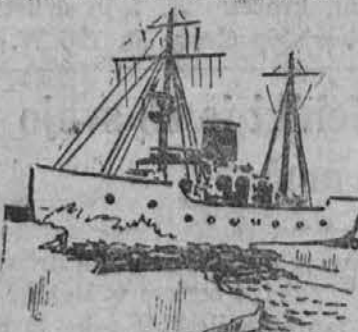
V uradu tajnika SND J. Tavčarja so darovali. Mr. Joseph Poljanec, 14022 Jennie Ave \$10 za Jugoslovanski pomožni odbor. Slov. soc. klub št. 49 za Rdeči križ \$5.00, za Rusko vojno pomoč \$5.00; Andy Božić, 169 St. \$1.00, Mr. in Mrs. Jack Susel \$5.00.

Prejemnik teh prispevkov bo izročil na pristojna mesta in do bil potrdila, katera bodo stranke, ki so darovale, dobile.

V imenu teh ustanov se darovalcem prav iskreno zahvaljujem. — John Tavčar.

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ŠKRAT



V "Newburških novicah" bral:

"Partizan ni več človek, pak obsedenec, iz katerega peklenskih govori, bruhala ..."

"Kaj potem glede onih, s partizani strinjajo in njihovih več kot zverinskih četih bodrijo in jim poslušne kabele v odobravanju? Ali mornega zločinstva? Ali potemtakem tudi oni brutarci?"

"In zakaj morijo partizane svoje lastne brate? In zakaj nekateri izmed ameriških venčev podpirajo? Za kaj gega kakor radi vere v Bog? Kakor v Kristusovem času sedenec Jezusa ni mogel tako ga tudi slovenski videti ... Ali ne kaže to sedenost? Itd., itd."

Le zakaj so partizani divje zveri, kaj pravite? In da jih ne užuga vse slovensko ljudstvo z italijansko in pomočjo vred? Ali morda ne, ker je vse slovensko stvo razen malih izjem zansko?

Ker se "novičar" tako zgraža nad obsedenostjo znanov, mi je prišlo na misel, ko nekdaj tudi na škem hudiča izganjali:

V neko zakotno vasico sta neomejeno gospodovala nik Janez in mežnar Jaka. Prišel izza morja mladenič, ni bal niti Boga niti vraga, kor pravijo. V cerkev ni zato so rekli ženice, da hudiča obseden. Od jutra čera so hodile h gospodu prosile, naj mu izžene hudiča.

Možak se je po dolgotrajni obotavljanju vdal. Pred njo zoro je poklical mladenič pred cerkev, kjer je bila že vsa vas. Pred cerkvijo vrati je bil čeber vode, čebra pa je pobožno klečal nar Jaka.

Zupnik Janez stopi pred deniča, ki se je predzročil, njo zoro je poklical mladenič, ka kvišku, odpaše blažen men in sede v čeber:

"Prmejdus, da ne boš!"

Nobenega odgovora. "Hudoba, poberi se v globine, v reke globoke, ne potoke."

Nobenega odgovora. Gospodu Janezu je zmanjlo besedila.

"Kam pa hočeš, hudoba, vpraša slednjič:

Mladenec se ozre naokoli opazi Jakata, kleččega ob bru vode.

Premislil nekoliko in reče: "V Jakatovo zadnjo plašč ka kvišku, odpaše blažen men in sede v čeber:

"Prmejdus, da ne boš!"

PREDSEDNIK IN STALNI WASHINGTON, 12. — Predsednik Roosevelt nes izjavil, da nima nobenih črtov za sestanek s Sovjetskim premierjem Staljinom.

Podprimo borbo Amerike za krakijo in svobodo sveta z nakupom vojnih bondov in vojnih znakov!

P. DECOURCELLE:

MOČ LJUBEZNI

ROMAN—I. DEL

—Moj višji paznik opazja že več dni med kaznenci premalo discipline. Fantom se noče delati, predrzno odgovarja in ubogati nočejo. Ze opetovano sem jim prigovarjal, naj se spame-tujejo, pa je bilo vse zaman... To se mi je zdelo čudno. In zve-del sem, da je vsega kriv ta Panoufle, ki je zmešal svojim tovarišem glave.

—In kaj ste storili?
—Poskusil sem znova prepričati ga, da to ne gre. Žal je ostal nedostopen. Teda mi je pa sve-toval višji paznik, naj poskusim s strožimi sredstvi. Storis sem tako, čeprav nerad. Odredil sem, da so ga ukenili in zaprli v sa-motno celico; zelo mi je žal in boli me morda bolj ko njega.

Vsi so počili v smeh. Robert je poslušal pripovedovanje rah-ločutnega poveljnika le mimo-grede. Gledal je ves čas Carmen in vse njegove misli so bile pri nji.

Privila je k sebi malega Mar-cela kakor bi se hotela z mate-rinsko ljubeznijo obvarovati iz-kušnjav grešne ljubezni.

Naslednjega dne, še pred solničnim vzhodom, je Saint-Hy-reix odrinil z dvanaestimi za-morci, ki so dobro poznali pot; toda Robert je zaman upal, da ostane sam s Carmen. Zdravni-kova žena jo je odvedla k sebi.

Zaman si je Robert prizadeval delati. Proti večeru je stopil iz svoje kolibe in krenil po stezi-ci proti gozdu. Dolgo je taval po gozdu, končno je pa sedel pod drevo, da bi se odpočil.

Bilžala se je noč, ki pa ni pri-našala zaželjene ohladike. Ro-bert je slišal iz daljave zvone-nje, znak, da se vračajo kaz-nenci z dela, potem je pa videl, kako ugašajo luči.

Koliba, ki je v nji stanoval zdravnik, je bila že davno po-greznjena v temo. Kar je zagle-dal v daljavi luč, ki se je bližala zdravnikovi kolibi. Najbrž je zdravnik spremljal mlado ženo domov. Luč je kmalu zopet iz-ginila.

Vse je bilo tiho, le koraki straže so odmevali v nočno tišino. Robert je dobro videl pred zdravnikovo kolibo v temi belo postavo. Najbrž je bila vročina pregnala Carmen za hip iz kolibe.

Naglo je vstal. Naslonjen na drevo je nekaj časa opazoval to postavo, potem jo je ubral po steziči naravnost proti nji.

—Carmen!... je zašepetal — Carmen!

Mlada žena je prestrašeno kriknila.

—Vi tu, Robert!
—Ah, ostanite, Carmen, govo-riti moram z vami.

—Zdaj, ponoči... Kaj pa če bi naju kdo videl...
—Nihče naju ne bo videl.

—V odsotnosti mojega mo-ža...
—Ne izgovarjajte njegovega imena!

—Molčite, prosim vas! — ga je prekinila Carmen.

—Ah ne, ne morem molčati! Sreče mi poka. Preveč trpim. Ze celih šest mesecev, odkar sem vam znova našel, Carmen, hre-penim po tem, da bi vam mogel potožiti svoje gorje, pa nisem imel nikoli dovolj poguma. Zdaj pa ne morem več vzdržati...

—Vaše besede me vznemirja-jo.

—To je obupni klic mojega srca. Vidim, da ne razumete mojih muk — ne ljubite me več.

—Ne ljubim te več! Jaz...? Robert je izgovarjal svoje očitke s takim boleznim izra-zom, v njegovih besedah je bi-

—K orožju! — so zadoneli v noč zamolkli glasovi.

—O, bože, kaj se je pa zgo-di-lo? — je zaklicala Carmen.

Klici so postajali vedno sr-ditejši.

—Smrt paznikom!... Smrt... Pobjimo vse!
(Dalje prihodnjič)

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brezplačno klavir, ki je še v najboljšem stanju. Kdor želi, naj se zgleda na 1041 E. 76 St.

"Open Day at the Canteen"

By Elsie Desmond

In the Collinwood section of Cleveland, the American Women's Voluntary Services have been doing excellent work in preparation of the new Canteen to be opened at 15209½ St. Clair, directly across from Collinwood High School.

The formal opening of the canteen will be tomorrow, Sunday, March 14th with Mayor Frank J. Lausche giving the welcoming address at 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Florence H. Boswell will act as master of ceremonies. The Dramatic Club of the Collinwood Social Center will entertain the guests and service men for the afternoon. The A.W.V.S. girls will present the banner while Mrs. B. McMillin will render a piano solo of the Star Spangled Banner.

Unit chairman of the entire new organization in this district is Mrs. Christopher. Working with her are women of the neighborhood who will also act as hostesses tomorrow. They are: Ruth Blair, publicity chair-man; Margaret Calaman, Car-ry Carriarantino, Valerie Do-manski, Agnes Glick, Evelyn Peters, Josephine Sessane, Hel-en Thompson, Violet Tutino, Audrey Vobornik and Catherine Wank.

Dancing will begin from 7 to 10:00 with Don Russo's orches-tra from the Blackstone Club playing.

This will be "Open Day at the Canteen" and you are all cordially invited to come.

Servicemen stationed in Cleveland are welcome as are the women in the U. S. Services —young men on furloughs are invited especially.

The Canteen will be open daily and Sundays from 10 to 10:00. On Saturdays from 10 to 11:30.

It really seems good to be able to write an article for the paper once again. Being away at school made it impossible for me to write, but how that I'm home again, I might be able to contribute occasionally.

For the past two weekends we have been fortunate in hav-ing my brother home, who is in the Naval Air Corps as 3/c petty officer, stationed at Dalh-green, Va. Being in the service for eight months, he has com-pleted most of his training here at home and expects to have a big date with the Pacific short-ly.

Friends of Stanley H. Adams may write to him at this ad-dress: Pvt. Stanley H. Adams, Co. M. 3d Bn. 1st O.T.R., Aber-deen Proving Grounds, Mary-land.

Don't forget, readers, keep sending letters to the boys in the service as they appreciate it so much. So long for now—be with you again.—EMD.

Na podlagi katerekoli cene

Običaj naše organizacije je nuditi popolno poslužno na podlagi katerekoli cene. Ni-česar važnega se ne izpusti —slehera posluža je res-ničen in pravičen dokaz. Mi ne diktiramo ne cene ne obliko pogreba. To od-loči pokojnikova družina. Naša naloga je izvršiti že-lje družine in nuditi čim bolj popolno postrežbo.

August F. Svetek
POGREBNI ZAVOD
478 E. 152 St. IVanhoe 2076
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ENGLISH SECTION

THE STANDPOINT OF THE AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

(Continued from page 4.)

only by the donations contributed by Slovenes in Ameri-ca.

The Slovene-American National Council must not be-come the tool of representatives of the Yugoslav govern-ment-in-exile, but must be only an informative body which will inform our American government in Washing-ton of the wishes and demands of our people in the home-land. We American Slovenes are American citizens and as such want no connection with the representatives of the royal Yugoslav government.

On the basis of reliable reports which come from the homeland, we condemn the Yugoslav Information Bureau in New York, which distorts the original reports so that they conform with the government-in-exile, and which does not conform with the battle and demands of our Slovenes in the homeland.

Our Slovenes in the old country who are organized in the Free Front and are fighting against the invaders, and also are planning a post-war Slovenia in a federative republic, are the just and true fighters for the liberty and democracy of all Slovenes. The Atlantic Charter, which was approved of by America and England, gives them this right; that they themselves can chose their own gov-ernment and renounce the government which is being forced upon them and which they do not want.

We American Slovenes, who are also American citi-zens, often in the past have already expressed ourselves as to how much we value American freedom, liberty, and democracy; that is why in these trying times in which our brothers and sisters are living across the ocean, we wish for them the same freedom, liberty, and democracy as we enjoy in our free American Republic.

Autonomy and a united Slovenia in a federated Ju-goslav republic, or a federative Slav republic, would have the greatest basis for a just and free life, would have the greatest permanent basis for lasting European peace, which would also be a guarantee to America that Ameri-can soldiers will not die on all continents of the world every twenty-five years. America and her Allies are to-day fighting for victory in the second World War and also for lasting peace in Europe which is possible only by the just reconstruction of post-war Europe. And if this is the plan of the Free Front, then it is our moral obligation to our brothers and sisters in the homeland that we, as free American citizens, support them in their aspirations and present our wishes and demands to our government in Washington. We must also call this to the attention of the British government, and especially to the Russian gov-ernment which has already approved of the idea of a united Slovenia after the end of the war.

In this regard let our organization, the American Fraternal Union, support the work and actions of the Slo-vene-American National Council, for this is also in ac-cordance with the great majority of our membership.

CARELESSNESS

One thing all of us can give up for our country, to help speed war production, is some-thing we'll all be glad to do without. And that thing is care-lessness—carelessness that causes accidents, that makes us kill or cripple ourselves or our fellow Americans. The Greater Cleveland Safety Council in re-ported that someone's care-lessness was responsible for ninety-seven per cent of the accidents that killed more than one hun-dred thousand Americans last year, puts it this way: "We've got a war to win—and Acci-dents Help the Axis."

Public Sights

(Continued from page 4.)

day? ... Ruth Ogrinc greet-ing the boys with a smile that would make anyone forget his troubles ... Kay Matuck and Norma Raekaitis both dressed alike. Is that becoming a habit girls? ... Frank Penda stand-ing by the door and just watch-ing. Is that the kind of spirit to have at a dance Frank? ... Josie Tereek and Tony Svetko seem to be doing just perfect, and we don't mean in dancing either ... Spied Marion Kapel and Milan Modic going home to-gether. Is this a new romance? ... Tony Loncar also home from the Navy giving a few of the girls a thrill. Now we would like to know who kept whose morale up? ... Steve Valencic waiting for the last fifteen min-utes before asking a girl to dance. How are you supposed to help solve the men shortage

with courage like that Steve?... Alice Somrak claiming that she had a wonderful time. Who was the person that gave you that idea Alice? ... Heard Eddie Evancic telling a few boys that he doesn't want any certain girl as his girlfriend, he wants to make them all happy. We need more boys with your thoughts Ed! ... Stan Gregorine leaving the dance early to pick up his "wife." Since when were you married Stan? ... A cute couple that attended the dance were none other than Vida Kozel and Al Markic. Al, you'll have to persuade her to come to more dances! ... Lill Strazisar hav-ing a good time from the begin-ning to the end of the dance. What was the reason behind that Lill? ... Eddie Jankovich giving the "glad-eye" to a great number of girls. What will the other boys say if you keep it up Ed? ... Irene Mack giving a certain boy a big disappoint-ment. What was the reason for it Irene? ... Eddie Mervar walking a group of girls part of the way home, then stating that he had better turn back. Were there too many for one time Ed? ... Spied Wally Lunka dancing quite often. Did your girlfriend make you dance Wal-ly? ... A great number of girls attending the affair wearing red. It wasn't to attract at-tention was it girls? ... Angie Cvek attending with her boy-friend and looking quite con-tented with everything ... Richie Skufca was disappointed because the man at the door wouldn't let him out, and he did want to make a phone call to Helen Medved. Better luck next time Richie! ... Mary Zabu-kovec looking as though she wanted to have a good time. How did it turn out Mary? ...

A few odds and ends that I left out—Frances Maurich tak-ing a seat next to a boy while listening to the teacher and did she turn red! Ed Ivancic taking a chair next to the piano player in Jadran Singing Club. Don't tell me you thought you could play. Well, I guess that's all the news items we have, but I'll be back next week with something new, I hope!

Joe Barbo getting an unexpect-ed "sock" from a certain girl. Are her apologies excepted Joe? ... Dorothy Golic and Geraldine Balish certainly know how to dance when it comes to "jitter-bugging" ... Bob Skufca tell-ing us that if his cousin found himself a girlfriend he wouldn't have anyone to go around with. Why don't you solve that prob-lem by finding yourself a girl-friend also, Bob? ... Belated birthday wishes are extended to Eddie Budnar who celebrated his birthday this past week. We hope that you may enjoy many more Ed ... Stan Kuchar try-ing to find himself a girlfriend. There are many eligible ones left Stan ... Matt Zabukovec and Fritz Hribar keeping a cer-tain group of girls occupied throughout the evening ... Annie Cvek attracting the at-tention of a number of boys. Let us in on your technique Ann! ... While the boys mentioned above kept a certain number of girls occupied Mirk Yama took the best policy and went out to make them all happy. That's the best policy isn't it Mirk? ...

Leaving for the Army March 18th are three popular Collin-wood boys who are none other than Louis Somrak, Mike Morel and Eddie Barack, so all your friends, boys, wish you the best of luck and a quick return to our midst.

Tomorrow, March 14th, there is going to be a dance at SWH on Waterloo Rd. with music by Pecon's orchestra.

By the way, we would like to have all of you keep March 28th in mind and go out to Recher Hall in Euclid, Ohio, where Al Strukel and his or-chestra will be on the band-stand.

We hope we have satisfied you with Public Sights and we'll be expecting to see all of you again tomorrow ...

Adios Amigos!

"The Sightseers"

VAMP BITS
(Continued from page 4.)

They are really a lot of fun to dance after you get on. Kate Matuk and girlfriend Norma and Norma's boyfriend Wally, seemed to be enjoying them-selves. Kate, I think you and Frank Priyatel make a very nice couple. Ed Ivancic didn't care how he danced, he just bumped into everyone and anything. Is that nice, Ed? Bill Kern is a very light dancer and I don't mean he was walking on air. Elmer Perme dancing with a model. Who was she, Elmer? Fritz Hribar occupying the whole evening with a certain girl. Okie and Jennie Tomsek not dancing very much together. I wonder why? Sophie Kapel came in with her boyfriend. Esther Nagode taking notice of all the people and having a swell time doing so. Wonder why "Snoopy" wasn't there. You can't have the excuse that you were at 65th. Frank Penda and Mary Bahl were seen dancing to-gether. Rudy Dolance improv-ing on his dancing immensely. This might be an old story to some of you, but how about dropping in at Waterloo Sunday afternoon and listen, then join Jadran Singing Club. You will all be welcomed, so how about coming this Sunday at 2:30 and have some fun in doing so. I hope I didn't leave out very many names of those who were at the dance, but I can't remem-ber them all.

A few odds and ends that I left out—Frances Maurich tak-ing a seat next to a boy while listening to the teacher and did she turn red! Ed Ivancic taking a chair next to the piano player in Jadran Singing Club. Don't tell me you thought you could play. Well, I guess that's all the news items we have, but I'll be back next week with something new, I hope!



My Native Land

By Louis Adamic

I am writing a book under the above title, a sequel to "The Native's Return" and "Two-Way Passage." The following questionnaire is motivated by the hope that I can get some of you readers to help me turn out a better book than I might make it without them. My mail address is below. Please answer, as concretely and factually as possible, the questions that interest you. Do not assume that I already know what you can tell me.

What, in your view, are the chief and most interesting characteristics of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenians? I am interested in both positive and negative characteristics; also in those which may be positive under one set of circumstances and negative under another set.

Please illustrate the various characteristics with concrete examples of individual, group or national behavior, which you observed or which are a matter of historical record. I am most eager for such concrete material.

What are your explanations of the various characteristics? That is, how did the peoples acquire them?

How do the national characteristics of the three nations vary, as between the various classes in the population, in the several regions which made up Yugoslavia? That is, how does the Serb citizen differ from the Serb peasant? How does the Bosnian Serb or Croat differ from the Shumadijac or the Croat from Croatia? How do the Dalmatians differ from inland Croats? Et cetera.

What besides geography have the South Slavs in common that can be regarded as certain, probable or possible bases for a worthwhile cooperative and integrating future for the three nations? Please give me concrete illustrative incidents in history or in your experience which support your ideas favoring such a future.

What are the causes, historic Yugoslav peoples? How deep do those antagonisms go? Which are superficial, or have been artificially stimulated, and to what extent? By whom? For what purpose? Give illustrations in concrete, dramatic incidents or facts of the antagonisms. How have some of them been resolved? If not, why not? Please draw on history; better still, on your experience and observation.

Most of Slovenian history is largely independent of Serbo-Croatian history, while the history of the Serbians and the history of the Croats have interpenetrated often and for long periods. There were times when trends might have developed toward their becoming

one people. If this is correct, what transpired to make them two such distinct nations in spite of their common language? Why? Under which forces? Which of the several historic theories do you accept?

How did it happen, as you know history, that Croats became Catholics and Serbians "pravoslavni"? Do you think, perhaps, that the most serious cleavage developed in religion? Who or what is responsible for it? Is there a solution for it? Why should two brother-nations be antagonistic over two versions of Christianity, both teaching the brotherhood of man?

Was the geographical position of the South Slavs ever an advantage to them? Is it now? If not, can and will it ever be? Why? How?

What were the beginnings of the Yugoslav Idea, which was realized, however imperfectly, in 1918?

I hold that the most villainous factor working against the development of many potentials in the South Slavic peoples have been the big powers pursuing their imperialistic aims. Do you agree or not? Whether you do or not, give your reasons for agreement or disagreement. If you disagree, what is your "most villainous" factor in Yugoslav history?

What were the most magnificent, tragic, dismal, or sordid incidents, events, developments and periods in Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian history? Why?

Through long stretches of their history, South-Slavic peoples have been producing a great number of extraordinary individuals. They were or are representative of something or other in Serbians, Croats or Slovenians, or in the collective character and historic experience of the Yugoslav "race" as a whole. Some of them were great or near-great men who changed the course of history and added to the power or complexity of the Yugoslav character. Limiting your list to, say, a dozen, please give me the names of those figures in South-Slavic life, past or present, whom you consider great or extraordinary, stating in concrete, factual terms why you so regard them.

South Slavic peoples have produced also villainous figures. Who were or are they? (Please limit yourself to a dozen.) Why do you consider them villains?

(To be continued Monday)

Remember Pearl Harbor! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps! One who yaps helps the Axis and Japs.

The Standpoint of the American Fraternal Union

The Supreme Board at their annual meeting held Feb. 10, 1943 unanimously passed the following resolution:

The American Fraternal Union is a member of the Slovene Section of the Yugoslav Relief Committee and is represented by a member of the Supreme Board in the Slovene-American National Council. The Relief Committee and the National Council are both recognized national committees among the American Slovenes and therefore are in need of immediate support on the part of all Slovenes in America. The AFU has given both organizations material and moral help.

The AFU Supreme Board is aware of the seriousness and need of both national organizations and wishes that both will progress and achieve their ultimate aims.

In order for the Slovene people in America to have complete trust and steadfast faith in the relief committee and defense action it is necessary to place both actions on a clear and definite stand: That neither one of them have any connection nor cooperation with the representatives of the Yugoslav government-in-exile in America or London. Both organizations must be independent and exclusively only the actions of American Slovenes. Both organizations must be led only by the representatives of the Slovene people in America and both must be supported

(Continued on page 3.)

ENAKOPRAVNOST

6231 St. Clair Avenue
Henderson 5311-5312

ENGLISH SECTION

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

MARCH 13, 1943.

Army & Navy News

Joe Mirtich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mirtich, 12815 Kirton Ave., recently volunteered for the Navy. He left last week for Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois. His brother Andrew is in the service 5 months.

Seaman 2nd Class George Ozanic, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ozanic, 6813 Bayliss Ave., is home on a nine-day leave from Great Lakes Training Station. He will return to Illinois Wednesday.

Rudy Prijatelj son of Mr. and Mrs. John Prijatelj, 411 Depot St., Conneaut, Ohio, left for the Army Tuesday.

Home for a two-day furlough was Ernest Zupancic, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zupancic, 1079 E. 76 St., who recently graduated from officers' training school. He returned to New Jersey Wednesday. Last December his brother Louis graduated from the officers' training school.

Friends of Edwin Baraga, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Baraga, 15612 Saranac Rd., may write to him at the following address: Pvt. Edwin Baraga, Co. G. 126—T.D.T.B., 1st Regt., Camp Hood, Texas.

Home on a ten-day furlough from Colorado is Cpl. Walter E. Mervar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mervar, 893 E. 144 St. His brother Cpl. Frank J. Mervar is in the service 20 months, and is serving overseas.

Last week Ludwig Mandel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Mandel, 920 E. 140 St., left for the Army.

Frank Fortuna, son of Mr. Frank Fortuna, 979 E. 140 St., was home this past week from Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pluth have four sons in the service of our country. Tom is stationed at Dayton, O., Elmer and Anthony are in Australia, and Stanley is now in a hospital in Cleveland.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jagodnik, 20750 Tracy Ave., are in the service. Their youngest son John has recently been inducted, while their oldest son has been serving our country quite some time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lekson, 1209 E. 173 St., have three sons in the service. John is at officers' training school, and is a 1st Lieutenant. Eddie is stationed in Alaska. Ludvik is serving with the merchant marines at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Rudolph Zajc, son of Mrs. Frances Zajc, 20572 Lindberg Ave., is stationed at New Orleans, La. His address is: Army Air Forces Training School, 615 City Park Ave., New Orleans, La.

On January 21st Jacob Sernel, left for the Army. Before his induction he was residing at the home of his sister, Mrs. Rose Miller, 11613 Rutland Dr. His address is: Pvt. Jacob Sernel, No. 3 Btry. A., 101st C.A.T.B.U., Camp McQuaide, Calif.

Pvt. Joseph A. Kosoglov, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kosoglov, 5375 Stanard Ave., recently graduated from Army Air Forces Training Comm and School. He is now stationed at Stymour Johnson Field, N. C.

Afc. Sue S. Pakis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Spental, 976 E. 77 St., is home on a ten-day furlough from the Third WAAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps



UP THEY GO!—Willing hands load Red Cross comfort supplies for U. S. servicemen aboard an Army transport plane at an airfield, "somewhere in Australia."

Yugoslav (Slovene) Club Cathedral Canteen News Letter

We've got good news on the Canteen Front, and we want to share it with you right now!

Mrs. Jane Lausche, the charming wife of our distinguished mayor has been kind enough to accept our invitation to be official guest hostess at the Slovene Day at the Cathedral Canteen, on Sunday, March 21st. She will be "Teta" (Aunt) Jane for the day!

So won't you please send your contribution to this newspaper and thereby help "Aunt" Jane show our boys in uniform a real old-fashioned Slovene good time?

To the members of the Yugoslav (Slovene) Club this is also a reminder not to forget the special meeting on Monday, March 15th, to be held at the International Institute at 8:00 p. m., in order to make all final arrangements for our Slovene Day at the Canteen.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK

We laugh at the fable of the ostrich who buries his head in the sand to avoid being seen. But the ostrich doesn't hold a candle to the pedestrian who buries his head in an umbrella when crossing the street in the rain or snow, the Greater Cleveland Safety Council reminds us. Getting wet is better than getting hit, the Council suggests.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Ms!—Your contributions to the English Page are welcome, but they must bear your signature. If you wish to remain anonymous to the readers, your name will be omitted. You are undoubtedly aware of the editorial policy that unsigned contributions are not published.

PUBLIC SIGHTS

By the "Sightseers"

Here we are again folks and we promised you more news than usual so we'll try to make the best of it.

Last Sunday evening the Strugglers' Anniversary Dance took us to Slovene Workmen's Home where a large crowd gathered to dance to Pecon's music, now under the leadership of Eddie Habat.

Spied Cecelia Zalar and Pete Kotoric back together again after a long absence from the dance floor . . . Bill Kern a handsome lad from Euclid, O., dancing with most of the pretty girls. You certainly have good taste Bill . . . Ivan Kotoric keeping most of the girls busy on the dance floor . . . Ann Rapolovich claiming that she had a wonderful time going home. Who was the lucky boy, Ann?

"Tattler" finally attending a dance in Collinwood. It was good to see you "Tattler," so how about coming to all of the future dances? . . . Josie Lukichko stating that she always buys her shoes at Cole's downtown. It couldn't be, because of the clerks could it, Jo? . . . Bernice Zacaucik and Mary Telisman showing part of the crowd how to do some exercises. Where do you girls get all of that ambition? . . . "Vampire" and Frances Maurich giving most of the boys a thrill by dancing with them. That's the way girls, keep up their morale! . . . Al Strukel greeting many of his friends with a "Hi Doc."

What's the matter Al, have you been to a hospital lately? . . . Ray Perme just home from the Navy, collecting girls' addresses in his spare time. Is that a way to spend your leave Ray? . . . Frank Babuder occupying the time of a very charming girl. How about an introduction in the near future, Frank? . . . Mary Ann Penko having a few dances with Johnny Vadal, then leaving early. What was the reason for your early departure, Mary Ann? . . . Bob Beni taking up the time of Violet, from out Euclid, O., way. How do you solve your gas ration problem Bob? . . . Why is it that "Okie" and Jennie Tomasic look the happiest when dancing together? . . . Louise Rechard attending the dance with a group of girls from Euclid. Don't tell us there's a man-shortage, Louise! . . . Steve Vozel claiming that he didn't want to dance. What was the matter Steve, wasn't the right girl there? . . . Noticed Jo Klein without a corsage for the first time in many a month. What's the matter Jo, are you and Frankie saving for that special

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HELP THEM SERVE



On March 12 the Girl Scouts will celebrate their thirty-first birthday. They are asking for a special wartime birthday present from the women of America—more volunteer adult leaders to help them extend their war work and to open Girl Scouting to the thousands of girls now on waiting lists. There are more than 135,000 patriotic women now enlisted as Girl Scouts leaders but many more are needed to give the Girl Scouts the birthday present they want.

OUR AMERICAN BLOOD

By J. N. Rogelj, Supreme President of the American Fraternal Union

In the veins of the American people flows the blood of all nations of the world. The American soldier stands guard on land, sea and in the air on all the continents and seas of the world. The bright rays of the sun shine upon the Star-Spangled Banner, twenty-four hours a day. The blood of American warriors drenches the land in the North and South, East and West. The whole world is being drenched by warm and free American blood which is sowing the seeds for a new and more beautiful future for all peoples of this vast earth.

This is the blood of young and beautiful America; this is the blood which is filled with liberty, freedom and democracy.

This is our blood!

The blood of the entire world is poured into the life of the red-blooded American who loves a free, liberal and democratic life. Every red corpuscle which flows in his veins carries within itself, from generation to generation, the inheritance of attaining victory over the tyranny of slavery. In this blood is our inherited right, our life and our law.

Woe and death to him who would try to defile our inherited right, acquired by the blood of the battlefields. Our ancestors willed this to us in their testaments and their testaments are sacred and noble to us.

This is our wealth and our fortune.

We did not wait for our enemy on our own dearly beloved land so that foreign, despised and poisonous blood would defile the free American soil. We met the enemy at the boundaries of tyranny and slavery. There we are fighting for the liberation of the whole world.

The red American blood deluges the earth which cries under the weight of the tortuous fiends. This land is drinking and absorbing the warm and free American blood and, when it will be satiated with this invaluable fluid, it will truly be free and liberated.

Behind this army spilling American blood walks the merciful army of the Red Cross.

Red Blood and the Red Cross are symbols of conciliation, peace and joy which bring liberty and mercy.

The Good Samaritan of the Bible was the father of the Red Cross.

The month of March is dedicated to the work and sacrifices of the American Red Cross. This is the most beautiful and most noble institution of the American people. It was born of clear and kindred mercy toward a suffering and bleeding fellow human. It distributes and offers brotherly help and saves valuable lives when it pours new blood into the veins of a dying soldier.

The Red Cross conducts the greatest work of mercy that human mind, understanding and will can conceive.

Our President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the American war forces, asks you to donate to the American Red Cross.

Give brother, give, help, sister! Our blood calls to us . . .

PLEASE NOTE!

Due to an unusually large amount of contributions, there will be an added English Page on Monday, so be sure to look for the "Enako" on Monday.

It is necessary to remind our contributors to please send their articles to the office not later than Wednesday. Contributions received later will be held over for publication the following week. Also, please write on one side of the paper only, but you may have more than one sheet of copy. Thank you!

Vamp Bits

By Vampire

I suppose all my readers are anxious to hear the latest developments of the dance on Waterloo. Well I'll give you that in a minute, but first, I want you to read something which is exaggerated but still nice to read. Most of you know the first period at Collinwood is at 8:00 o'clock and it might not seem early to any one who lives close by, but if you live about a half hour ride from the school you notice that it is early. Well, the day after the dance on Waterloo I had a difficult time to get up. A horrid alarm clock awoke me but I just reached over and shut it off. As if that wasn't enough, my mother started to call me but I just told her I'll be right down and went off to sleep again. After this went on for a while I felt a terrific yank and off came my covers. At first I wondered what happened, but then a strong light was turned on. I wouldn't take any notice of it, so I hid my head under the covers. Mother's voice did the trick when she said I'd be late if I didn't hurry. I got up, looked at the time and noticed I had only 15 minutes. Then began the race against time, and as usual time overtook me.

Well, now to get back to the dance. I don't think I have seen a larger crowd at Waterloo since New Year's Eve. Was it because there was a well known orchestra—Pecon's—or because there wasn't any dance elsewhere? I was very surprised to see Frank Sullen dancing all evening with Frances Maurich for the first time in a long while. Nice going, Frank. A certain girl all dressed in green, really looked sharp and I don't mean maybe. Julie Godec dancing with a boy who doesn't come around to our dances much—that is, Tony Sustaric. You should come more often. By the way who was that beautiful blond you were with all evening, Tony? Irene Mack, Lil Strazisar, and another person were dancing with Al Strukel and the rest of his orchestra. You really have the time of your life, Al, when you don't have to play. Richard Skufca not dancing with just one girl all evening but with every girl. That's the only way to have a good time. Bob Skufca dancing the polkas. Now don't tell me you're beginning to like them!

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INCOME TAX
Have your Income Tax Return filled out by one who knows his business and by one whom you can trust with your private business and money. Your Income Tax should be as private as your Confession, therefore be careful where you go.

For your information and guidance, we have been filling out Income Tax Returns for years, to the fullest satisfaction of our Merchants and private individuals. If you are a property owner, bring all your bills and, be sure to bring your Social Security number. Office open 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

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