

## VSAK PO SVOJE

V Cincinnatiju, Ohio, se je nedavno neki vlomilec vtihotapil.  
(Dalje na 2. strani)

# "NOVA DOBA"

GLASILO AMERIŠKE BRATSKÉ ZVEZE

Lastnina Ameriške bratske zveze

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

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NOVA DOBA 6233 St. Clair Ave. Cleveland 3, Ohio

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## VELIKE ODLOČITVE

Na svetu se pripravljajo in deloma že vršijo velike odločitve. Največje odločitve so vojne značaja. Večinoma so še v razvoju, toda že izrazito kažejo, v katero smer se razvijajo. Poraz nemškega fašizma in japonskega imperializma je na vidiku. Zmaga Amerike in njenih zaveznikov je zagotovljena, le datuma zmage še ne moremo postaviti. Morda je ta datum še prilično daleč, toda je že na koledarju. Zmagi zaveznikov bodo sledile druge velike odločitve, kot razmejitve držav, ljudske selitve, sistemi vlad in gospodarske prilagoditve novim oziroma zelo izpremenjenim razmeram.

V vojnih odločitvah, ki so v teku ali razvoju, v zelo veliki meri sodeluje Amerika; to vsi vemo. Sodelovati bo morala pa tudi v neizogibnih povojnih razmerah, če bo hotela, da bo povojni mir pravičen in trajen. V to svrhu bo potrebovala poštenih, zmognih in izkušenih državljanov. Naša republika ima take državljane, samo obdržati ali postaviti jih je treba na odgovorjajoča mesta. To moč pa ima ljudstvo Zedinjenih držav.

Prihodnji tork, 7. novembra, bodo državljani naše republike izvedli to veliko odločitev. Od te odločitve bo najbrž v veliki meri odvisno, kako hitro in odločno bo vojna končana, kako pošten in trajen bo bodoči mir in kako uspešno bo gospodarstvo naše dežele izvedlo prehod iz vojnega v mirno stanje. V interesu nas vseh je, da se po možnosti prepreči brezposelnost in inflacija. To bo v veliki meri odvisno od naših postavodajnih in izvrševalnih uradnikov v Washingtonu in v posameznih državah. Te uradnike bomo volili v tork 7. novembra, in želeli je, da ne pozabimo na tiste, ki so se izkazali za prijatelje širokih ljudskih slojev v preteklosti, in seveda tudi ne na tiste, ki niso bili prijatelji preprostega človeka, ampak zagovorniki privilegiranih stanov.

Volilna pravica je največja pravica, ki jo ustava daje ameriškemu državljanu. Z izvajanjem te pravice si sam izbira tiste, ki delajo postave zanj in ki upravljajo deželo. Mnogo narodov sveta nima takih pravic in noben drugi narod je nima v vojnem času kot jo imamo Američani. Kdor je prelen, da bi se inteligentno poslužil te pravice, je podoben vojaku, ki pobegne z bojišča in prepušti tovarišem, da se borijo zanj. Državljan, ki se ne udeleži volitev, pokaže s tem, da se ne briga za blagor dežele, ne za blagor svojih državljanov ter niti ne za svoj lastni blagor. Tak državljan je suha veja na živem drevesu naroda in coklja napredka.

Nova Doba, glasilo Ameriške bratske zveze, nikdar ne priporoča svojim čitateljem, da naj ne čitajo ali poslušajo tega ali onega. Priporočilo od naše strani je vedno: čitajte in poslušajte vse, potem pa razmišljajte ter si svojo sodbo sami napravite! To velja tudi glede predvolilne kampanje, z dodatkom, da je potrebno včasih tudi nekoliko pomisliti nazaj, da je mogoče napraviti prave zaključke z ozirom na prihodnost. V smislu naših pravih glasilo našim članom ne priporoča nobenega določene kandidata in nobene določene stranke. Smatra se, da so člani dovolj inteligentni, da bodo sami pravilno izbrali.

Povsem v soglasju z našimi pravili pa je, pozivati člane, da vršijo svoje državljanske dolžnosti. In najvažnejša dolžnost vsakega državljanja je, da po svoji moči pripomore k izvolitvi takih postavodajnih in upravnih uradnikov dežele, ki bodo po njegovem mnenju najboljše za blagor splošnosti. To je v tem oziru vse, kar Ameriška bratska zveza pričakuje od svojih članov.

Bratje in sestre, dan 7. novembra bo dan velikih odločitev, takih odločitev, katerih vpliv se bo najbrž poznal in čutil še desetletja, ne samo v Ameriki, ampak tudi po ostalem svetu. Pojdimo na volišče vsi in glasujmo tako kot sodimo, da bo v največjo korist in srečo Ameriki in vsem svobodoljubnim narodom sveta.

## VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

stanovanje nadškofa J. T. McNicholasa, se v njegovi privatni kopalnici pošteno skopal, oblekel nadškofovo spodnje perilo in odšel. Svoje umazano spodnje perilo je pustil nadškofu, misleč najbrž, da je nadškofu lažje plačati perico kot njemu.

V Ameriki svojočasno nismo bili navajeni korakati ali čakati v vrstah. Pa smo se v dobrem desetletju kar privadili temu sistemu. Začelo se je s polomi bank ob zatonu Hooverjeve administracije, ko so vlagatelji v dolgih vrstah čakali na svoj denar, katerega v mnogih primerih niso dobili. Potem smo čakali v vrstah za razne registracije, za plačanje dohodninskih davkov, za nakup kave, likerjev itd. Zdaj čakamo v vrstah v restavracijah, v uradih železnihskih družb in celo pri nakupovanju časopisov. Samo saluni so tako številni, da nam ni treba čakati v predlogi vrsti na željeno tolažbo. Zato, slava lokalom, kjer Bog roko ven moli.

V ameriški armadi nekeje v Italiji služi kapitan Almon Farrar, ki je 51 let star in že čez 30 let v vojaški službi. Nedavno, ko je moral izpolniti biografično formo, je prišel v zadrego pri vprašanju, kakšen poklic je imel v civilu. Po kratkem pomisleku je zapisal: otrok.

Včasih se človeku zdi, kot da je svet obstal. Prelistaš časopise, poslušas radio, pa so samo zastarane ali pogrete novice. Včasih pa se spet vsipljejo novice o važnih aktivnostih tako na gosto, da jim povprečen človek skoro ne more slediti. Tako je bilo zgodaj v drugi polovici oktobra. Ameriška invazija Filipinov, relifna akcija, bučna predvolilna kampanja, osvoboditev Beograda, vpad ruskih armad v Vzhodno Prusijo, konferenca v Moskvi, požarna katastrofa v Clevelandu. Same velike in razburljive novice.

V nasprotju s tem pridejo časi, ko je vse tako pusto, prazno in vsakdanje, da človek ne ve, kaj bi zapisal. Pred nekaj tedni, na primer, sem vsled te praznine nameraval podati slavnemu občinstvu, ki čita to kolono, svoj nahod. Mislil sem, če je advertiziran vsak nahod, ki se pri smoli Rooseveltu, Churchill, papežu ali Stalinu, zakaj ne bil deležen take javne pozornosti nahod mojega pridelka. Moj nahod je prav tako dober ali slab kot Rooseveltov, Churchillov, papežev ali Stalinov, pa najbrž bolj vztrajen, ker vzdržuje svoje izpostavljenosti pozicijo že več tednov. Morda imajo odlične osebe bolj odlične nosove in lepše robe, toda nahod je, kot pravi demokrat, povsod enak.

## SLOVENSKE VESTI

Pri volitvah prihodnji tork se bo odločilo, če bo prvič v zgodovini Amerike zasedel stol državnega governorja Slovenec. Za governorja v državi Ohio namreč kandidira Frank J. Lausche, sedanjí župan mesta Clevelanda, ki je po rodu Slovenec, rojen in vzgojen v Ameriki ter član raznih slovenskih organizacij, med njimi tudi Ameriške bratske zveze.

Jesenski koncert Glasbene Matice v Clevelandu, Ohio, se bo vršil v nedeljo 5. novembra v S. N. Domu na St. Clair Ave. Začetek je določen za pol osmo uro zvečer.

Uredništvo Nove Dobe je nedavno posetila Mrs. Josephine Eisenhart iz Loraina, Ohio.

Društvo št. 21 ABZ v Denverju, Colo., naznanja prireditev veselice za soboto 18. novembra.

Dohodki so namenjeni v korist fonda za vrtniške vojske.

Skupna slovenska društva v Chicagu, Ill., priredijo v nedeljo 26. novembra veliko veselico, v katere čisti dobiček je namenjen Ameriškemu rdečemu križu. Veselica se bo vršila v šolski dvorani na Wolcott St. in Cermak Rd. in se bo pričela ob treh popoldne.

Pogrešan nekeje na Holandskem je Pfa Frank Just, paratnik, star 27 let, član društva št. 101 ABZ v Walsenburgu, Colo. Mr. in Mrs. Paul Just, oče in mati, tudi člana omenjenega društva, živita v Delcarbonu, Colo.

Nekje na Pacifiku je bil ubit saržent Louis M. Rozman, član društva št. 2 ABZ v Elyu, Minn. V vojni službi je bil od julija 1942. Njegov brat Albin Rozman je bil ubit na italijanski fronti leta 1943. Tako poroča tajnik društva št. 2 ABZ.

V Kleinu, Mont., je po daljši bolehnosti umrl John R. Rom, star 81 let, član in eden izmed ustanoviteljev društva št. 88 ABZ. Zapušča 6 sinov, 3 hčere, 14 vnukov in sestro. Rojen je bil v vasi Grič pri Črnomlju v Beli Krajini.

A. J. T.

## POŽARNA KATASTROFA V CLEVELANDU

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

jejo njihovo imovino. Kakšen je beg, kakšno je preseljevanje in izseljevanje onih. Samo ena sovražna bomba, vržena na Cleveland, bi lahko povzročila tako katastrofo, kakršno je povzročila eksplozija plinskih tankov. Če bi padlo pet ali deset takih sovražnih bomb na mesto, kako razdejanje bi povzročile in kako bi bila otežkočena reševalna dela!

Primeroma majhen vzorec katastrofe, ki se desetkrat in stokrat pomnožene dnevno dogajajo v deželah, kjer divja vojna, je v Clevelandu vrzel tisoče prebivalcev iz ravnotežja. Tudi take, ki niso bili tako rekoč nič prizadeti, kot je, na primer vaš poročevalec. Kar neverjetno se mi je zdelo, da v torek popoldne, ko bi moral biti do ušes zaposlen z delom za list, hodim po parku. Ko sem se po dolgem izprehodu vrnil v moje stanovanje, sem imel najboljši namen pripravljati gradivo za list bodoče izdaje, kadar koli bo že mogoča. Pa ni šlo. Časopis, četudi je samo tednik, ni praktika, katere vsebina se lahko pripravi za eno leto v naprej. Danes živimo v časih vratolomne brzine in bliskovitih razvojev, in list, ki temu vsaj do neke mere ne sledi, ni vreden svojega imena. Kar je napisano ta teden, je morda že popolnoma zastarelo in netočno čez teden ali dva.

V sredo, 25. oktobra, so nam varnostni organi spet dovolili iti v naše delovne prostore, da si je bila "ogrožena zona" še vedno močno zastražena. Na strateških mestih stojijo gasilski aparati, ambulance in drugi vozovi, pripravljeni za vsak slučaj. Na cesti, ki je zaprta za avtomobilski promet, vršijo delavci razna popravila. Vozovi cestne železnice vozijo po provizičnih tirih. Nekaj podjetij obratuje, na vratih drugih so napisali "Closed." Morda bo list tega tedna vseeno mogoče izdati, da si z enodnevnim zamudo! Vsi smo se trdo poprijeli dela, in šlo je. Skoro neverjetno je, kakšno zadoščenje občuti človek, ko je kljub zaprekam izvršil poverjeno mu delo.

Sreča za nas je bila, da sta uredništvo Nove Dobe in tiskarna nastanjena v trdnem, zidanim in proti ognju varnem poslopju. Vaš urednik je zahteval take prostore za uredništvo

za pred leti, ko jih še ni imel. Tega sem se domislil, ko je požarna katastrofa dosegla tudi staro hišo, katero loči od uredniških prostorov samo dvorišče. Streha omenjene hiše je nekaj časa kar zanimivo gorela, ker ji gasilci od začetka niso posvečali nikake pozornosti. Hiša je stara in prazna in večji požar je bil precej oddaljen; gasilci so imeli polne roke dela tam. Značilno je bilo, da se ogenj ni prijel na vrsti hiši, ki so bile bližje eksplozije in požara, zanetil je pa prav sosedno hišo. Eksplozija je pač vrgla goreč material nanjo; možno je, da ga je vrgla tudi na poslopje, kjer je naša uredništvo, pa se požar ni prijel, ker je poslopje zidano. Ogenj na omenjeni sosedni hiši je bil pozneje pogasjen in zdaj nas skozi okno gleda ožgana in deloma uničena streha.

V Clevelandu ni samo ena slovenska kompaktna naselbina, ampak jih je več. To najbolje dokazuje dejstvo, da imamo v Clevelandu in okolici, ki je faktično, dasi v par primerih ne administrativno del Clevelanda, osem Slovenskih domov. Najbolj znana in ena najstarejših je "saintclairska" slovenska naselbina z največjim Slovenskim narodnim domom na ameriškem kontinentu. Del te naselbine, da si k sreči le primeroma majhen del, je prizadela požarna katastrofa. Ni čuda, da so mnogi Slovenci, bivajoči v oddaljenih državah, brzojavno povpraševali o usodi njihovih sorodnikov, prijateljev in znancev. Saj skoro ni Slovencev v Ameriki, ki ne bi imel v Clevelandu, če ne sorodnika, vsaj znanca. Katastrofa, ki se pripeti, na primer kje v Floridi, ali Texasu, ali Idaho, je morda prav tako ali še bolj uničevalna kot je bila požarna katastrofa v Clevelandu, toda Slovencev po Ameriki ne zadene tako občutno. Vzrok je razumljiv: kri ni voda.

Na drugem mestu podajamo nekaj statistike o žrtvah katastrofe. Nesreča je velika, toda sreča v nesreči je, da ni še mnogo večja.

A. J. T.

## VOJNA STATISTIKA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

kot polovico manj; ošpic devet desetih manj, itd. Malaria in druge tropske bolezni med vojaki so tudi v veliki meri iztrebljene, deloma s cepljenjem, deloma z drugimi preprečevalnimi sredstvi.

Izbojšana zdravniška veda, ki ima dandanes na razpolago krvno plazmo, penicilin, "sulfa" zdravila in neštete druge pripomočke, ki jih zdravniki v zadnji vojni niso imeli, izvaja skoro čudeže. Tekom zadnje vojne je umrlo 11 ranjencev izmed vsakih 100, ki so bili dostavljeni v vojaške bolnišnice, v sedanjí vojni umrje povprečno le eden izmed vsakih sto takih ranjencev. Mnogo kredita za tako dobre uspehe gre tudi dejstvu, da danes operirajo zasilne bolnišnice takoj za fronto, kjer dobe ranjenci prvo pomoč, in da se težko ranjeni vojaki kar najhitreje mogoče z letali odpremijo v moderne bolnišnice čez daleč od fronte.

Zmaga nad sovražnikom bo drago plačana z blagom, delom in krvjo, o tem ne more biti dvoma, toda bila bi še neprijetno dražja, če bi se vršila v razmerah, kakršne so bile pred četrtstoletjem. Trpka realnost nam vsaj v tem oziru nudi nekaj tolažbe in zadoščenja.

## NOVA INDUSTRIJA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

lijskih čebulic lotili podjetni ljudje, ki se nikdar prej niso bavili s sličnimi posli, in mnogi delajo denar. Lilije zahteva občinstvo v določenih sezonah ter jih dobiva cveteče iz rastlinja

## AMERIŠKA BRATSKA ZVEZA

Ustanovljena 18. julija 1899

GLAVNI URAD: ELY, MINNESOTA

### GLAVNI ODBOR

IZVRŠEVALNI ODESEK:

Predsednik: J. N. Rogelj ..... 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, 3, Ohio  
1. podpredsednik: Frank Okoren ..... 4759 Pearl St., Denver, 16, Colo.  
2. podpredsednik: P. J. Oblock ..... RD No. 1, Box 506, Turtle Creek, Pa.  
3. podpredsednik: Joseph Kovach ..... 132 East White St., Ely, Minn.  
4. podpredsednik: Anton Krapenc ..... 1636 W. 21st Place, Chicago, Ill.  
5. podpredsednik: Joseph Snelser ..... 5322 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
6. podpredsednik: Mary Predovich ..... 2300 Yew St., Butte, Mont.  
Tajnik: Anton Zbašnik ..... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.  
Pomočnik tajnika: Frank Tomsich, Jr. .... AFU Bldg., Ely, Minn.  
Blagajnik: Louis Champa ..... Ely, Minnesota  
Vrhovni zdravnik: Dr. F. J. Arch ..... 618 Chestnut St., Joliet, Ill.  
Urednik-upravnika glasila: A. J. Terbovec, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, 3, O.

### NADZORNI ODESEK:

Predsednik: John Kums ..... 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, Ohio  
1. nadzornik: F. E. Vranichar ..... 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill.  
2. nadzornik: Matt Anzelc ..... Box 12, Aurora, Minn.  
3. nadzornik: Andrew Milavec, Jr. .... Box 185, Houston, Pa.  
4. nadzornik: P. J. Kress ..... 218-57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Predsednik: Anton Okolish ..... 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, Ohio  
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2. porotnica: Rose Svetich ..... Ely, Minnesota  
3. porotnik: Steve Mauser ..... 3511 Humboldt St., Denver 5, Colo.  
4. porotnik: Ignac Zajc ..... 683 Onderdonk Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Nagrade v gotovini

Ameriška bratska zveza plačuje za novo vpisane člane obeh oddelkov nagrade, ki so navedene v naslednjem:

v razredu "D" za \$ 250.00 zavarovalnine, \$ 1.50 nagrade;  
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v razredu "D" za \$ 1,500.00 zavarovalnine, \$ 7.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "D" za \$ 2,000.00 zavarovalnine, \$ 9.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "D" za \$ 3,000.00 zavarovalnine, \$ 12.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 250.00 zavarovalnine \$ 2.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 500.00 zavarovalnine \$ 3.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 1,000.00 zavarovalnine \$ 6.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 1,500.00 zavarovalnine \$ 10.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 2,000.00 zavarovalnine \$ 12.00 nagrade;  
v razredu "E" in "F" za \$ 3,000.00 zavarovalnine \$ 18.00 nagrade.

Za novopridobljene člane mladinskega oddelka:

Za razred "JA" \$1.00 nagrade od člana; za razred "JB" \$3.00 nagrade; za razred "JC" za \$500.00 zavarovalnine, \$3.00 nagrade; za razred "JD" za \$1,000.00 zavarovalnine, \$5.00 nagrade; za razred "JE" za \$250.00 zavarovalnine, \$1.50 nagrade; za razred "JF" za \$500.00 zavarovalnine, \$3.00 nagrade; za razred "JG" za \$1,000.00 zavarovalnine, \$5.00 nagrade.

Do navedenih nagrad so upravičeni tisti člani in članice, ki pridobijo nove člane ali članice v odrasli ali mladinski oddelki Ameriške bratske zveze. Nagrade so izplačljive, ko so novi člani vplačali vsaj po šest mesečnih assessmentov.

kov. Lastniki rastlinjakov pa si morajo v to svrhu potrebne gomolje lilij preskrbeti od vrtnarjev, ki jih gojijo in razmnožujejo na prostem. V raznih krajih naših pacifičnih držav ter v Louisiani in Floridi sta podnebje in zemlja ugodna za gojitev gomoljastih rastlin, in gojitev se v sedanjih razmerah izplača. Importirane čebulice lilij so se nekoč prodajale po 10 centov komad in še ceneje. Danes pa stane gomolj lilije 25 centov do enega dolarja in več. Zato ni čudno, če je treba pri cvetličarju plačati za cvetečo lilijo pet dolarjev ali več. Morda se bodo po zaključku vojne tudi gomolji lilij pocenili, toda dvomljivo je, da bi jih kdaj ta dežela še importirala iz Japonske.

## BOJI ZA FILIPINE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Filipinsko otočje šteje 7083 otokov, velikih in malih. Otok Leyte je osmi po velikosti in je skoro dvakrat tako velik kot naša država Rhode Island. Prebivalstva je bilo na otoku Leyte pred vojno okrog 358,000. Glavno mesto otoka je Tacloban, katero so Američani zavzeli že v prvih dneh invazije. Otok je 120 milj dolg, toda na nekaterih krajih le 15 milj širok. Ima več dobrih pristanišč in nekaj ugalskih ognjenikov. Podnebje otoka je vroče, toda zdravo. Na splošno je otok Leyte med najbolj obdelanimi otoki Filipinskega otočja. Prideluje se bombaž, koruza, kava, sladkorni trst, kokosovi orehi, riž in "abaca", ki daje surovino za močne vrvi. Gozdi producirajo neke vrste smolo in izmed rudnin se na otoku pridobivajo zlato, srebro, svinec, železo in žveplo. Najvišja gora na otoku je Lobi, ki se dviga 4400 čevljev visoko. Gorska pobočja pogrijava bujni gozdovi in iz istih pritekajo mnogi potoki. To je kratek opis otoka Leyte, kjer so Američani

## SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

gori so jugoslovanske čete zavzele Grahovo in Drgalj, v Dalmaciji pa Lano; v osrednji Bosni so zavzele Travnik, Vitez in Buntovac. V Sloveniji so jugoslovanski partizani zlomili nemško ofenzivo na Dolenjskem in zasledujejo sovražnika; žužem-berk so spet osvojili partizani.

Dalje se poroča, da se vršijo ostri boji med Nemci in jugoslovanskimi partizani na Goslavenskim partizani na Poljanah nad renjskem pri Poljanah nad škofjo Loko. Na štajerskem je bila poražena ena nemška kolona v Savinjski dolini. Iz Dorn na Savinjski dolini. Partizani in Notranjske partizani nemške okupatorje proti Ljubljani. Pet nemških transportnih vlakov je bilo uničenih v Sloveniji. V Dalmaciji so partizani osvobodili Dubrovnik in Split.

## RAZKRALJ KAROL

Bivši rumunski kralj Karol, ki je vsa zadnja leta vedril na varnem v Mehiki, se polagoma odpravlja proti domu, upajoč, da mu bo spet mogoče zaježiti rumunski narod. Iz Mehike je nedavno odpotoval v Brazilijo. V zvezi z nameravom vrnitvijo bivšega kralja Karola na Rumunsko, so nedavno nekateri ameriški listi raznesli vest, da Rusija podpira ali bo podpirala Karola v tej nameri. Ruski poslanik v Washingtonu, Andrej Gromijko, je pretekli teden označil te vesti za povsem izmišljene. Dejal je, da Rusija ni imela in nima sedaj nikakih zvez s kraljem Karolom.

FRANCO V NEVARNOSTI  
Španski diktator Franco, ki je malo pred začetkom sedanje vojne s pomočjo Hitlerja in Mussolinija strmoglavil bivšo

(Dolge na 6. strani)



## AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898  
HOME OFFICE: ELY, MINNESOTA

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## Welfare Levy to Help the Disabled

Cleveland, O. — "Nearly 5,000 homeless children in Cuyahoga County and over 1,000 persons with tuberculosis are looking to us to vote for the County Welfare Levy at the general election on November 7," declared Dale Brown, vice-president of the National City Bank and chairman of the County Welfare Levy Committee, in a statement today.

"The levy will also provide for crippled, blind, insane, and helpless persons who cannot possibly earn their own living," Mr. Brown added. "State law requires the county to raise funds for the care of such people, and our only method of complying with that law is through a favorable vote on the welfare levy."

This year's levy calls for only 1.4 of a mill taxation on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, being the lowest for welfare purposes in many years. It represents a reduction of 44 per cent from the 1942 levy and of 60 per cent from the 1936 levy.

"In short," Mr. Brown pointed out, "the smallness of this year's levy is evidence of painstaking economy and efficiency in county government. Expenses for welfare purposes have been reduced to the barest minimum."

"To pass the levy we need two-thirds of the popular vote. This means that every person with a real sympathy for his less fortunate neighbors must go to the polls and cast his ballot in favor of it.

"One thing we should keep in mind is that to allow it to fail at the general election would be expensive. The cost of re-submitting at a special election would be over \$35,000. This money might well be saved for the benefit of needy persons. It can be saved if we call on all our friends to turn out for a

## This Is No Time To Unzip the Lip

Washington. — The Secretary of War the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, made the following statement Thursday at his press and radio conference:

"In a prolonged war there is a natural tendency toward a public letdown in the precautions taken to safeguard military information. Such a trend has been reported recently. It is a dangerous trend and will prove harmful to the security of our operations unless it is curbed at the outset.

"While great victories have been won in Europe, and our ultimate victory is certain, we still have a tremendous job ahead both in Europe and in the Pacific. In future months we shall see shifting of armed forces on a vast scale to points where their blows will fall most heavily upon the enemy. Our efforts to conceal from the enemy the nature and destination of troop movements and other military matters must be redoubled. The Army and Office of War Information have carried on a successful drive to prevent such disclosures in the past. Success in the future depends on public cooperation."

### CANDLE WARMS FOOD FOR SERVICEMEN

Food is warmed for the modern soldier by a square candle composed of refined paraffin wax with a high melting point, and wood flour. This candle will ignite readily even after being submerged in water for several hours. It was developed by the Army Quartermaster Corps for heating the meat components of combat rations in the field when gasoline stoves and fuel to operate them are not accessible.

large favorable vote on November 7."

—Welfare Federation of Cleveland

## Cash Awards

The American Fraternal Union pays awards for newly-enrolled members in both departments. They are as follows:

The awards are as follows for the Adult Department:

For Plan "D" insured for \$ 250 death benefit, \$ 1.50 award;  
For Plan "D" insured for \$ 500 death benefit, \$ 2.50 award;  
For Plan "D" insured for \$1,000 death benefit, \$ 5.00 award;  
For Plan "D" insured for \$1,500 death benefit, \$ 7.00 award;  
For Plan "D" insured for \$2,000 death benefit, \$ 9.00 award;  
For Plan "D" insured for \$3,000 death benefit, \$12.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$ 250 death benefit, \$ 2.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$ 500 death benefit, \$ 3.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$1,000 death benefit, \$ 6.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$1,500 death benefit, \$10.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$2,000 death benefit, \$12.00 award;  
For Plan "E" and "F" insured for \$3,000 death benefit, \$18.00 award.

Awards for enrolling new juvenile members:

For Plan "JA" \$1.00 award; for Plan "JB" \$3.00 award; for Plan "JC" for \$500 insurance, \$3.00 award; for Plan "JC" for \$1,000 insurance, \$5.00 award; for Plan "JD" for \$250 insurance, \$1.50 award; for Plan "JD" for \$500 insurance, \$3.00 award; for Plan "JD" for \$1,000 insurance, \$5.00 award.

All members who enroll new members in the adult or juvenile departments of the American Fraternal Union are entitled to these awards. The awards will be paid when the new members have paid six months dues.

## House Plants' Care

If you give your house plants a little regular care, they will stay handsome all winter. Here are a few pointers:

1. Never water-soak the soil. An easy way to tell if plants need water is to give the pot a sharp knock with your knuckles. If the plant needs water, there will be a clear, sharp ring. A dull, deep sound means the soil is wet.

2. A temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees F. is suitable for most plants.

3. Leaves should be washed every two weeks. Large ones can be washed with a soft sponge and luke-warm water. The plants can be held under a faucet but the best way is to apply a mist-like spray.

4. Keep the plants free of insects. Plant lice can be eliminated by bathing plants with soapsuds, being careful to keep suds from soil. Rinse with clear water. A mealy bug frequently gets on the under side of begonia leaves. Pick the bugs off or touch them with a toothpick wrapped in cotton dipped in alcohol. For attacks by sucking insects, spray with "Black Leaf 40."

5. If geraniums are to bloom, they must be pot-bound. They should be in a sunny window and never over-watered.

### Post-War Clothing to Be Light, Warm, Dirtproof

Washington. — Some pleasant surprises in postwar clothing, as a result of the development of the synthetic fibre industry, are suggested by an industrial expert of the Department of Commerce.

"The idea that clothing has to be thick and heavy to protect against the cold is being disproved," he said. "It is known today that winter clothing may be of the lightest kind.

Those familiar with new developments in synthetic fabrics say that postwar garments are likely to come which will not get dirty, or if they do the spot can be wiped clean in a moment. That shirts may come which will not need ironing after washing. That the fabric will retain pleats, even when washed. And, to cap the climax, that it won't burn from a touch of a cigarette, nor will it be a tasty dish for moths.

Hash Mark Hank says: "The way I hear it, after the duration and six they're gonna give discharge preference to the guys who were original enough during the war NOT to ask: 'Did you have a good time on your furlough?'"

### ISOBELLA LEASK!

WHEN A U.S.A. PLANE FORMATION WAS LOST, ISOBELLA LEASK OF THE BRITISH WAFF DIRECTED IT TO A SAFE LANDING. FOR THIS SHE RECEIVED THE AMERICAN LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL.

### NEW LIDICE!

PLANS FOR A NEW LIDICE, TO REPLACE THE CZECHOSLOVAK VILLAGE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS, ARE BEING DESIGNED AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

### TRANSPORT NURSERY!

A SPECIAL MISSION OF U.S. PLANES TO PARTISAN GROUPS IN YUGOSLAVIA EVACUATED 100 BABIES TO ITALY.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE • 610 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

## Chicago Bowling League News

Chicago, Ill. — Men bowlers had better watch out or the ladies will beat them! On Friday, Oct. 27th, Jennie Zorko topped all bowlers in both individual games and three-game scores. She bowled 188, 147, 166 making a total of 501 pins. Other top bowlers were: Individual games: Max Bruckman, 174; Andrew Stopar, 163, and Louis Dolmovich, 160. In three-games: Andrew Stopar, 461; Max Bruckman, 460; Frank Kovacic, 423, and Louis Dolmovich, 422. Something was wrong last week for none of the bowlers were up to par. I know what was wrong with me. I was worrying if I will be able to get up the next day, early enough to finish my work on time. What worried the others, I don't know; perhaps the elections bothered them.

The team results were: Two games won by Liberty Bell and Gottlieb Florists; one game apiece was taken by the New Market-Blue Island Hotel and the Hujan Tavern teams.

Next week we bowl as follows: Gottlieb Florists against Liberty Bell and New Market-Blue Island against the Hujan Tavern.

### Standings, October 27, 1944

| Team:                     | W. | L. |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Liberty Bell, 70, AFU ..  | 10 | 5  |
| Gottlieb Florists .....   | 9  | 6  |
| New Market-B. I. Hotel .. | 7  | 8  |
| Hujans Tavern .....       | 4  | 11 |

| Team                        | W.   | L. |
|-----------------------------|------|----|
| Liberty Bell, 70, AFU ..... | 2018 |    |
| New Market-B. I. Hotel ..   | 1974 |    |
| Gottlieb Florists .....     | 1926 |    |

### Sept. Production of Super-Bombers Is "Greatest Yet"

Washington. — The War Production Board announced this week that the production of long-range super-bombers in September was "the greatest yet in a single month."

The actual number of B-29 and B-32 bombers produced in the month was not given for security reasons. But the WPB said that, despite the new record output of the big planes was still "under schedule."

Total output of all aircraft for the month was 7598 planes which was, 98 per cent of schedule. Production of B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators was on schedule. The WPB said that types of planes most needed "continued to come out in increasing numbers."

Question: "What 'do trees have plenty of that Sailors don't?"

Answer: "Leaves."

| Team                        | High Single Game |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| New Market-B. I. Hotel ..   | 722              |
| Liberty Bell, 70, AFU ..... | 718              |
| Gottlieb Florists .....     | 695              |
| Individual High Three Games |                  |
| Dolmovich, Louis .....      | 539              |
| Krapenc, Anton .....        | 509              |
| Stopar, Andrew .....        | 504              |
| Individual High Single Game |                  |
| Dolmovich, Louis .....      | 220              |
| Stopar, Andrew .....        | 206              |
| Krapenc, Anton .....        | 205              |
| John Gottlieb, Secretary    |                  |
| Chicago AFU Bowling League  |                  |



## Did You Know That

Fried ice cream became a reality at the Chicago World's Fair in the "Gay Nineties" section. Dipped into thin batter, it was doused in hot fat that cooked the batter before the ice cream melted.

In 1906 authorization was granted for an elected delegate to Congress from Alaska.

The Boy Scout movement had its beginning in the British Isles in 1908.

Guam was the first American territory to be recaptured from the Japanese.

The helicopter is a flying machine sustained by one or more air screws turning on a vertical axis. Peteras of France devised the machine and in 1923 he kept it aloft for three minutes. The first holder of an official helicopter record was Etienne Aehnichen on April 17, 1924 in France.

The autogiro was invented by Juan de la Cierva of Spain. It differs from the helicopter in that its airfoils are not designed to propel the machine directly into the air, but to act as they are rotated, as a means of lift and support. M. Cierva flew across the English Channel in an autogiro both in 1928 and 1930.

The soldier's metal helmet is the handiest item for our GI's. He can use it as a drinking cup, foot bath or stewpot. Under fire, he can dig himself in with it. He can fill it with water for shaving or washing out his socks. When a boat is in danger of swamping, the trusty helmet is right there as a bucket with which to bail water out.

Walnut trees are poisonous to other fruit trees, especially apple and pear trees.

The United States is still paying one War of 1812 pension, and 81 widows and one child of veterans of the Mexican War which ended 95 years ago, were still getting pensions June 30 of last year.

Life isn't very fair to us men. When we're born our mothers get the compliments and the flowers. When we're married our brides get the presents. When we die, our wives get the insurance.



### Cooking Aids:

Kitchen helpers are coming back on the market to replace worn gadgets or poor substitutes. Most welcome are metal cookie sheets, egg beaters, and two kinds of large mixing spoons, one of the chrome plate with a wooden handle, the other all stainless steel. There are a few metal bread boxes selling at twice their pre-war price. Metal flour mills, flour sifters, tea strainers, perforated toasters to fit the gas range appear from time to time.

### Candy Goes to War:

Soldier's sweet-teeth will cut into civilians' candy supply during coming months. All candy makers producing more than 10,000 boxes of 5c items a month, must now set aside half their output for the military. Producers of "moulded chocolate bars" are not affected by the order.

### No Canned Grapefruit:

Civilians will just have to be content with fresh grapefruit if they want this fruit this winter. For the third consecutive season only enough tin has been allocated to can grapefruit for military needs. On the other hand, War Food Administration says 26.5 million cases of canned grapefruit and orange juices will be available for civilian consumption.

### RATION CHART:

**Sugar:**  
Sugar stamps No. 30, 31, 32, and 33 are valid indefinitely for five pounds of sugar. Sugar stamp No. 40 is valid for five pounds of canning sugar through February 28, 1945.

**Meats, Fats:**  
Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 continue valid indefinitely. Red stamps L5, M5, N5 and P 5 are now valid for an indefinite period. The four red stamps totaling 40 red points will have to last for at least a 5-week period. It is expected that the next red stamps will not be validated until December.

### Processed Fruits and

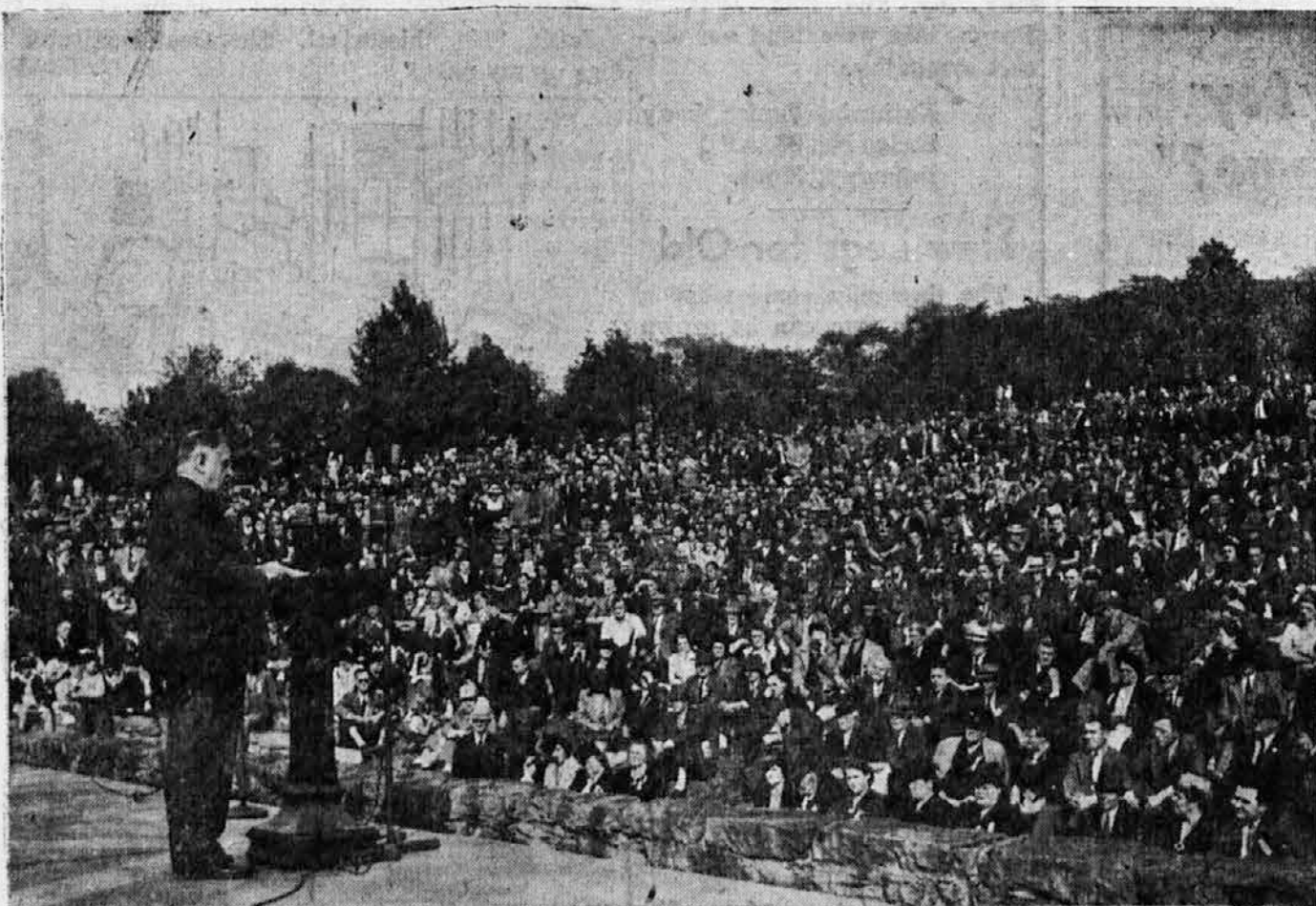
**Vegetables:**  
Blue stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through R5 are now valid indefinitely. On Wednesday, November 1, blue stamps S5, T5, U5 V5 and W5 will become valid. These stamps will have to last a month. Under the present system, five blue stamps are validated on the first of each calendar month.

**Gasoline:**  
In the 17 States of the eastern shortage area, A-11 coupons remain valid through November 8. In States outside the eastern area, A-13 coupons, good for four gallons each, remain valid through December 21.

**Fuel Oil:**  
Period 4 and 5 coupons remain valid throughout the heating year. Period 1 coupons remain valid also through the heating year.

**Shoes:**  
Airplane stamp No. 3 in Book Three becomes valid on Wednesday, November 1. Airplane stamps No. 1 and No. 2 remain valid indefinitely.

Lecturer—There are some spectacles we can never forget. Dumb—Where can I get a pair? I'm always losing mine.



Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, addressing the Second American Slav Congress rally at Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 24, 1944. An audience of 7,000 was warmly responsive to Mr. Ickes' speech.

## German Leaders Fear Exemplary Punishment, Says Elmer Davis

Richmond, Va. — The leaders of Germany and many of their followers know that they have been so stained by crimes against the helpless civilian populations of the once occupied countries, that for them surrender means swift and exemplary punishment, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said in an address here. "The only question is," he added, "how long can the mass of the German people be persuaded to let these leaders drag it down to disaster with them."

"Much has been said of the Goetterdaemmerung psychology of the German leaders—of their feeling that if they must go down, they will drag all of Europe down in ruins with them," Mr. Davis continued. "A year ago it was often predicted that when they must evacuate the cities of other peoples, they would burn those cities down rather than let their inhabitants enjoy them when the invader had been driven out. There has been less of that so far than had been expected, but it does not appear that German moderation had much to do with it. Rome was spared because of the obvious political repercussions that would have followed, both at home and abroad, if the Nazis had destroyed it; Florence was used as an intrenchment for retreating German forces, so long as it was serviceable; and Paris may owe its preservation to the timely and successful rising of its own citizens. But meanwhile there has been an intensification of a German policy much more sinister and malignant than a mere destruction for destruction's sake—a deliberate attempt to destroy, or hopelessly to weaken, Germany's neighbors so that they would be unable to offer ineffective resistance if Germany is ever able to strike once again for world domination."

"The most recent conspicuous display of this policy has been the flooding with sea water of almost half the area of the Netherlands—a policy designed not only to kill off as many Dutchmen as possible now, by starvation and privation, but to make living as difficult as possible after the war for those Dutchmen who are left—to reduce the population, to weaken the economic strength of those who survive, to do all that Germans can to ensure that on the northwestern frontier, any future German aggression could not successfully be resisted. This is only the latest instance of what is euphemistically termed demographic war—a systematic endeavor to reduce the population of neighboring countries, in order that German strength, however it may be weakened by war losses, will still be relatively superior. Sometimes, as in Poland, this has been done directly, by systematic slaughter of the civilian population. We have all read of the great murder camp at Lublin, where civilians—men, women and children—in thousands, perhaps even hundreds of thousands, were butchered in cold blood by the Germans. I am afraid that some people in this country may have doubted those stories because, with their background, they could not believe such things possible. But they are attested by the eye-witness reports of experienced and hard-boiled American newspapermen, who saw the corpses—at least some of them, some few thousand of them; they saw the shoes that had been taken off of murdered Polish children to be sent back to the children of Germany."

"That was the direct method; nowhere else but in Poland has it been tried on such a large scale, but almost every occupied country has had some town or village—a Lidice, a Distomo, a Kalavryta—whose population has been slaughtered on some specious pretext or on no pretext at all; and there may have been method, as well as mere callousness, in the policy which permitted well fed German soldiers to stand idly by and watch Greek children starving to death. Toward France, from which the Germans long hoped that the Vichy collaborationists could bring them effective help, the policy was less direct; there it was chiefly the retention of the war prisoners in Germany, and the collection of as many other Frenchmen as possible, not merely for slave labor in German industry, but in order that the already low French birth rate should be reduced still farther, and that France too might be able to offer less effective resistance if the Germans try it again."

"How to keep them from trying it again is beyond the scope of my observations tonight; though it may be said that at Dumbarton Oaks a beginning has been made on the first and essential precaution—to make sure that if they ever should try it again the nations that are the objects, near or remote, of their aggression, will all get together to stop them at the beginning, instead of waiting for the aggressors to attack them one by one. My concern at present is with the effect of these German butcheries and devastations—an effect not only quantitative but qualitative, since in every one of the occupied countries there has been a systematic endeavor to kill off the leaders of the people. Political leaders of national standing who were known to be resolute against collaboration had mostly gone into exile; but the methodical Nazis went farther down the line, killing off all local leadership—and killing off, too, the intellectual leadership on which neighboring countries would have had to depend for effective recovery, if and when the Nazis were driven out."

"There is no question that the overall purpose of this slaughter and destruction was that if the Germans ever were driven out, they would leave a wrecked continent behind them; and for a long time it looked as if they might succeed, spiritually as well as materially. In that case the reconstruction of Europe, following Allied victory, would have had to be the rehabilitation of Europe as well, and

pumping of new life into a dying organism—something that could hardly have been done from outside, no matter how lavish the contribution of American material aid, both private and public. The spirit would have had to come from within; and there have been times, in the dark years behind us, when it looked as if the Germans had stamped out that spirit by killing off the men and women in whom it was embodied, as if they had succeeded in their endeavor to leave a ruined Europe behind them."

"The best news of 1944—better news, even, than the brilliant victories of our arms—is that they did not succeed. They could kill men, but they could not kill out the spirit of freedom; if they killed men in whom that spirit lived it came to life in other men—men, sometimes, who might have been suspected of not caring much or not thinking much about freedom, till they saw themselves in danger of losing it. A couple of years ago, it might have been supposed that it was in France where this German policy had been most successful—France which had been confused, uncertain, and torn by internal conflict when the attack came, and which after the disaster had been permeated by the slow poison of Vichy with its program of return to an ideal and peaceful past—a past so remote that only scholars knew what a difference there was between the picture and the reality. We knew that there was a heroic and stubborn band of free Frenchmen, abroad and in the overseas empire, who kept up the fight; we knew that there was an underground which did what damage it could to the occupation forces; but some of us doubted whether all that was enough to bring France back after the most complete disaster in all its long history."

"Yet when the moment arrived, France came back. The cooperation given by the French forces of the interior to the armies of liberation surpassed all expectations—I have that on the word of our highest military authorities; and the symbol of the revived vitality of Europe is this, that Paris was set free by the Partisans themselves. Set free, it might be remembered, not without an effort; it is true that General Leclerc's armored forces came in to finish the job, but a good deal of it had been done before they got there; and the nine thousand casualties incurred in the fighting by the French forces of the interior are proof that they had to do something more than merely drive out a dispirited rear guard. Nevertheless, the Parisians liberated Paris."

"The problems ahead of France are numerous enough, and difficult enough; but there seems to be a vigor and resolution in the French people which offers good hope that for all those problems they will find solutions, at least as satisfactory as those that any segment of the human race commonly finds for its difficulties."

"What is true in France has been proved true in Belgium as well; there is good reason to believe that it will be true in Holland, and in the Scandinavian countries, and Czechoslovakia. In eastern and southeastern Europe the picture is somewhat darker; there is plenty of vigor and resolution in those nations, but now that the invader has been thrown out too much of it threatens to be dissipated in internal strife. Yet on the whole the picture in Europe is much brighter than could have been expected a couple of years ago; and far, far brighter than it was in 1938 and early 1939,



"I THINK AN AUTOPSY WILL REVEAL APPLES AND FUDGE!"

## Central European News

### Balkans Stated for Federation, Swiss Paper Says

Washington. — "It is gratifying to observe the sound realism with which the Russians are beginning to organize the future of the Balkans," the Swiss paper "Weltwoche" says in an article reported to OWI. "The Russians seem determined to prepare that great Balkan federation of southern Slavs which, in the long run, will be the only guaranty of law and order in the southeast of the European continent."

"Some observers claim that this plan aims at Russian domination over the Balkans, but we do not concur with this opinion," the Swiss paper says. "For, to achieve this goal, Russia would have to create weak states which would depend on her, and not a strong federation. The plan of a federation of southern Slavs, as it appears today, furthermore has been

when the moral strength of our modern culture, in America as well as Europe, was pretty nearly at its all-time low.

"All over Europe, men learned slowly and painfully the lesson their ancestors had learned, which the descendants in modern ease had forgotten—that there is no use living at all unless you can live free. However difficult may be the problems of freedom—and those problems, political, economic, and social, will be as formidable as any that Europe ever has confronted—there is good ground for hope that it will be a long time before that lesson is again forgotten. Europe after the war will be a bleaker and poorer place than it has been for centuries; it may be a long time before most nations of the continent have a surplus again, and the amenities of European life which we who are older remember may not again be seen in our time."

"America can do something to help those people—with the material assistance provided by the relief organizations for which you in the war fund are working; with the cooperation of both public and private agencies, in the rebuilding of Europe's cultural life; above all, with some contributions as statesmanship can offer to the building of a world organization which may offer guarantees against a recurrence of Europe's disaster and the world's. But no outsider could do it all or even most of it; the best assurance that we can really accomplish something is the now well attested fact that in doing what we can to help, we shall be helping people who have demonstrated the will and the courage to help themselves."

—Office of War Information

the dream of the most idealistic Balkan statesmen for a long time. In Bulgaria, it was represented after the last war by her liberal Premier Stambulsky. Similarly also the peasant leaders of Croatia supported this plan, which also had followers in Serbia. Unfortunately, however, the Greater-Serbian nationalists succeeded in bringing about a solution which differed from the dreams of these men, because it practically led to a Greater-Serbian hegemony over all Yugoslavia, and made Macedonians as well as Slovenes and Croats subordinate people, while the Bulgars were entirely excluded from this alliance."

"The very fact that the Russians support the idea of a strong federation of south Slavs indicates again that they are aiming not at an unlimited expansion toward the Mediterranean and western Europe, but that, quite to the contrary, they are planning to create between themselves and the western powers a link of strong and independent states which would be in position to smooth out any possibilities of future conflicts in the spheres of interest of Moscow and London. We have always maintained," the Swiss paper says, "that neither the Russians nor the Anglo-Americans have any interest whatsoever in the development of conflicts even if they disagree on this or that point now and then. We believe, quite to the contrary, that their common and mutual interests will become stronger and stronger. To help the development in this direction, it is indeed necessary to create order and stability in all corners of Europe."

Walking with a friend one day, a professor passed a large fish shop where a fine catch of codfish with mouths open and eyes staring, were arranged in a row. The professor suddenly stopped, looked at them, and clutching his friend by the arm, exclaimed: "Heavens! That reminds me—I should be teaching a class."

Clerk—Here's a pretty card with a lovely sentiment: "To the only girl I ever loved."

Sailor—That's fine. Give me a dozen.

## DOPISI

Braddock, Pa. — Podpisani tajnik društva Sv. Alojzija, št. 31 ABZ, vljudno prosim člane tega društva, da dobro prečitajo ta moj dopis. S tem bodo prihranili nevoljo in jezo meni in sebi.

Naše društvo šteje 107 članov odraslega oddelka in med temi jih je še 18, ki imajo še stare

certifikate načrta "A". Tem članom naj bo povedano, da ti certifikati nimajo nikake gotovinske vrednosti, dokler člani živijo. Le po njihovi smrti se izplača določenim dedičem. Ako pa člani spremenijo te stare certifikate v načrt "AA," dobijo certifikati gotovinsko vrednost. Delj časa ko je član pri organizaciji, večja je njegova rezerva na podlagi izpremenjenega certifikata. V primeru potrebe je mogoče na take certifikate dobiti posojilo od ABZ. Razume se, da je treba od takega posojila plačevati obresti. Večkrat se očita, da zakaj mora član plačevati obresti od svojega denarja, toda nekateri člani nečejo razumeti, da mora Zveza imeti svoj denar obrestonosno naložen, če hoče zadostiti svojim obveznostim in ostati solventna.

Pomislimo samo nekoliko nazaj, ko so bili slabi časi in člani niso mogli plačevati svojih asessmentov. Pa so si na izpremenjene certifikate načrta "AA" mogli izposoditi denar, da so plačali svoje asemente in da so ostali člani. Ako bi ne bilo te ugodnosti, bi bili primorani društvo pustiti, in izgubljeni bi bilo vse, za kar so dolga leta plačevali. Niti prizadeti člani sami niti njihovi dediči ne bili ničesar dobili. Seveda, na podlagi izpremenjenih certifikatov je treba plačevati nekoliko višje asemente, ker tudi Zveza prevzame večje obveznosti.

To sem primoran napisati zaradi neosnovanih napadov, katerih sem deležen od nekaterih članov, ki nečejo razumeti novega in izboljšane sistema. Nekateri člani se še vedno sklicujejo na tisti "onemogli sklad," ki ga že dolgo več ni. Zveza ima nekaj relifni sklad, iz katerega pa niste deležni podpore prej, dokler ne izrčate svoje rezerve.

Na zadnji seji ali pred sejo me je nekdo, ki je prišel plačati asement za neko članico, ožigosal, češ, da njegova mati, ki je 72 let stara, ne dobi tistega, kar dobiyo drugi. Skušal sem mu dopovedati, kako je z zadevo, toda vse je bilo bob v steno. Zakaj imamo pravila, če jih člani ne čitajo? Nerao to pišem, pa sem primoran, ker ne maram, da bi me primerjali vragu ali diktatorju.

Ako sem jaz kriv komu kakoga prikrajšanja, naj kar pride k meni, pa se bo poravnalo. Jaz sem še vedno deloval v korist društva, in vse, kar je bilo količkaj mogoče sem storil v korist članu, enemu ali drugemu. Kadar sem bil na konvencijah, sem vedno priporočal tisto, kar sem smatral, da je v večjo korist članstva. Nikoli nisem bil za velike plače ali velike dnevnice glavnih odbornikov in delegatov. Na zadnji konvenciji sem predlagal dnevnice po 10 dolarjev; ako so bile odobrene za 15 dolarjev, ni moja krivda, kajti jaz imam samo en glas. To sem napisal, da bo članstvo vedelo, kaj naj dela. Nezasluženi očitkov ne maram več. Bratski pozdrav!

Martin Hudale,  
tajnik društva št. 31 ABZ.

Davis, W. Va. — Veselica, katero je bilo naše društvo št. 106 ABZ nedavno priredilo v Eagles Hall v Davisu, se je povoljno obnesla in finančno in zabavnem oziru. Bila je to prva veselica tega društva v petih letih. Hvala članom in članicam, pa tudi prijateljem, ki so veselico posetili in pripomogli k dobremu uspehu na en ali drugi način. Hvala še posebej članom in članicam ter prijateljem iz Clevelanda, Ohio, in iz sosednjih naselbin, ki so nas posetili. Hvala sestrojam za darovano pečico. Pohvalo zaslužijo tudi gostitelji za lepe slovenske poskočnice, o katerih se je udeleženci zelo pohvalno izrazili. Končno naj mi bo dovoljeno izraziti iskreno zahvalo za voščila in za

"surprise" darila za moj rojstni dan. Prav lepa hvala vsem skupaj, in bratski pozdrav!

Frank Tekavec,  
predsednik društva št. 106 ABZ.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Poročilo in vabilo iz Pittsburgha. — Zbiranje relifa za jugoslovanske narode precej dobro napreduje. Nekateri naše pridne ženske, katerim moramo dati vse priznanje in čast, grede od hiše do hiše trkat na dobra kakor tudi na trda srca naših rojakov in tudi okrog drugih narodnosti. Njim gre največja zasluga, da smo zbrali tako lepo količino obleke, njim gre vsa zasluga, da je obleka zašita, oprana in v redu za odposiljatev v New York.

Do sedaj smo zbrali približno 3 tone dobre obleke, katere bodo naši reveži zelo veseli. Lahko si predstavljamo to veselje že sedaj, kajti, ko bodo izvedeli, da je bil parnik napolnjen z blagom, katerega so ameriški Jugoslavi sami zbrali med seboj kot prvo darilo, da vsaj deloma celimo rane in oblečemo gole otroke, ženske in moške, bodo vedeli, da bodo pozneje dobili še mnogo več. Poleg obleke so naši ljudje in organizacije prišpevali preko \$700.00 v gotovini, kar smo poslali takoj na relifni urad v New Yorku za nakup zdravil. A to je šele naš začetek. Da bomo zbrali še veliko več, nam jamčijo naše marljive žene, ki bodo delale naprej z isto vnmemo in požrtvovalnostjo, kakor so doslej. Hvala takim ženskam! To priznanje bodo prejale tudi iz domovine, kadar ji zavladal mir in sreča.

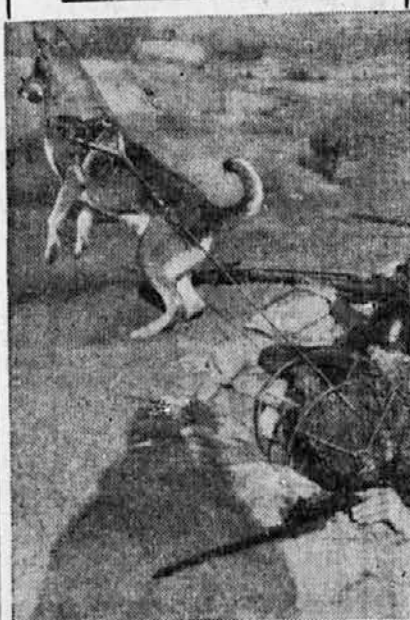
Obenem prosim članstvo podružnice št. 3 SANS, da se udeležijo glavne letne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 5. novembra ob drugi uri popoldne. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev odbora za bodoče leto. SANS izvršuje važno in koristno politično delo v prid osvoboditve našega zaslužnjega naroda, deluje za združenje in svobodno Slovenijo ter zbira relif za oropano domovino. SANS gre velika zasluga, da se ameriški Slovenci združujejo brez ozira na versko in politično pripadnost, zato je naša sveta dolžnost, da pridemo vsaj enkrat na leto vsi skupaj in se še bolj natančno dogovorimo in pripravimo za bodoče delovanje za narodno in popolno osvoboditev domovine. Torej se pričakuje dobra udeležba. Bratski pozdrav! — Za podružnico št. 3 SANS:

Frank Oblak, tajnik.

Walsenburg, Colo. — Prišpevki za podružnico št. 83 SANS so v septembru in oktobru znašali \$29.00. Po pet dolarjev so prispevali sledeči: Jacob Skerl in Joe Pintar, oba iz Denverja; John Lepich (izročil Ed Tomsic); Mr. in Mrs. Jacob Črnič (izročila Alojzija Zupančič). Nadaljni darovalci so prispevali manjše vsote. (Sklep gl. odbora ABZ določa, da uradnik ne priobča imen prispevalcev, ki prispevajo manj kot po pet dolarjev. Op. ured.). V imenu podružnice naj bo izražena iskrena hvala vsem, ki so prispevali. Na zadnji seji podružnice je bilo sklenjeno, da pošljemo na SANS vsoto \$25.00 za War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent.

Zbirali bomo tudi obleko, katero bomo poslali omenjeni relifni ustanovi v New York; dotična ustanova ima od ameriške vlade dovoljenje, da pošilja tako in drugo pomoč v Jugoslavijo. Ako se nabirali obleke ne bodo oglasili pri komu, ki želi kaj prispevati, naj se obrne na eno sledečih: Mrs. Joe Zupančič, tajnica društva SNP; Mrs. Ed Tomsic, blagajničarka podružnice SANS, ali Mrs. Frank L. Tomsic, tajnica podružnice SANS. Pomaga naj vsak, kdor more, z obleko ali denarjem, da nekoliko olajšamo gorje žrtvam vojne in fašistične krutosti. V (Dolje na 6. strani)

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