



POŽARNA KATASTROFA V CLEVELANDU

Veliki požari se od časa do časa pripetijo v enem ali drugem ameriškem mestu, toda v pričo razsežnosti naše dežele vzbujajo bolj lokalno pozornost. Požar, ki je sledil eksplozijam plinskih tankov East Ohio Gas Company v Clevelandu, Ohio, v petek 20. oktobra, pa ima gotov pomen za Slovence po vseh Zedinjenih državah. To iz vzroka, ker biva v Clevelandu več Slovencev kot v katerem koli drugem mestu na ameriškem kontinentu, in, ker je katastrofa zadela del najstarejše slovenske kompaktne naselbine v Clevelandu ter segla doloma tudi na St. Clair Avenue med vzhodno 55. in vzhodno 65. cesto.

Na St. Clair aveniji, v razdalji med omenjenima cestama, je po eksplozijah povzročila značilni pritisk zdrbil večino izloženih oken trgovin in drugih podtalij. Kolikor je vašemu poročevalcu znano, je požar na St. Clair Avenue uničil le dvojce pogorj: Twilight Ballroom in znano Grdinovo dvorano, kjer so se pred leti vršile mnoge slovenske prireditve. V ostalem je bil požar omejen na nekoliko oddaljeni severni del prej omenjene sekcije, ki je proti jezeru, oziroma na neposredno okrožje eksplozije. Glavni del "saintclare" slovenske naselbine je na južni strani ceste St. Clair, v smeri proti Superior Ave. K sreči je veter pihal na juga proti severu.

Vsekakor so tudi na severni strani St. Clair Avenue bili prireditelji nekateri Slovenci; koliko je mrtvih ali poškodovanih in koliko slovenskih domov je zgorelo, za enkrat še ni ugotovljeno. Vse kaže, da je največje število mrtvih in ranjenih bilo direktno v napravah plinske gorilnice in pa v bližnjih domovih, katere je plamen od eksplozije hipoma zajel.

Po poročilih do ponedeljka je v katastrofi izgubilo življenje 115 oseb, 108 pa se jih pogreša. Večina mrtvih trupel je tako ostanjanih, da jih je nemogoče identificirati. Slovenskih imen je v mrtvih kakih pet; znatno večje število pa jih je med poškodovanimi.

Ognjegasci so z veliko brzino v velikem številu prišli k ogledu ter ga hoteli omejevati. Kmalu so bili na mestu tudi policisti, ambulance, delavci Rdečega križa, milicinci in mornarji. Iz prireditelj ter iz neprizadetih, pa o groženih krajev so omenjeni hoteli odpremljati civilno prebivalstvo, ki je dobilo začasno strešilo v neki soli in deloma pri znanjanih. Potem je bilo vse okrožje zastraženo z vojaštvom in policijo. To je bilo potrebno, ker je prvi eksploziji sledilo še več naslednjih, in so ognjegasci dobili požar pod kontrolo šele pozno zvečer. Zastraženo okrožje je ostalo "prepovedano ozemlje" za vse civiliste, ki niso dobili posebnega dovoljenja za poset, do ponedeljka.

Eksplozija se je pripetila v petek 20. oktobra malo pred tretjo uro popoldne, dobra dva bloka oddaljeno od uredništva Nove Dobe, v smeri proti jezeru. Uredništva sta bila zamišljena v svoje delo, ko je hipoma zamolknem gromu sledil močan pomor. Poslopje se je večkrat zavzporedoma čvrsto streslo. Prva misel je bila: potres! Toda že pri pogled skozi okno je ugotovil, da je vzrok potresa eksplozija (Dalje na 6. strani)

SPLOŠNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

NAZAJ NA FILIPINIH
Američani, ki so pred več kot dvema leti v pričo velike japonske premoči izgubili Filipine, so prišli nazaj. Vodi jih general MacArthur, ki je obljubil, da pride nazaj in osvobodi Filipinsko otočje. Ameriški napad na Filipine je bil izveden pretekli teden nekako v sredini mnogostevilnih otokov. Ameriško vojaštvo se je izkrcalo na otoku Leyte, kjer je hitro in brez velikih izgub okupiralo važne pozicije. Invazija je bila izvedena v velikem slogu, baje z 250.000 vojakov in 600 ladjami. Osvoboditev Filipinov bo zahtevalo še mnogo naporov in žrtve, toda dober začetek je storjen.

BEOGRAD OSVOBOJEN
Pretekli teden so ruski vojniki in jugoslovanski partizani dokončno porazili Nemce in kvizlinge v Beogradu in osvobodili glavno mesto Jugoslavije. Prihodnji cilj ruskih in jugoslovanskih čet je baje zavetje Zagreba.

ZAVZETJE AACHENA
Ameriške armade so po hudih bojih zavzele nemško mesto Aachen na zapadni fronti. Mesto, ki je pred vojno štelo nad 160.000 prebivalcev, je zdaj samo kup razvalin. Nemci so mesto fanatično branili in poveljujoči nemški general se je podal šele, ko mu je ostalo samo še 800 vojakov. Zavzetje Aachena je pokazalo Nemcem, kaj čaka vsako nemško mesto, kjer se bo posadka trdovratno upirala.

RUSI V NEMCIJI
Dolgotrajna želja Rusov, da se spoprimejo z nemškimi vpadniki na pravih nemških tleh, se te dni izpolnjuje. Nemci poročajo, da so ruske armade od treh strani vdrla v Vzhodno Prusijo in da so ponekod že do 20 milj globoko v deželi. Rusi, kot je njihova navada, molčijo, dokler nimajo poročati velikih uspehov. Tako se pričinja kršiti trdnjava Germanija, po malem, pa gotovo.

DRUGE FRONTE
Situacija na Madžarskem je nejasna, vendar gotovo je, da so Rusi zavzeli važno madžarsko mesto Debrecin in več važnih postojank v južni Madžarski. Na jugu so baje Rusi dospeli do Skoplja. Nemci se hite umikati iz Grčije in njihove postojanke zavzemajo Angličani in grški gerilci. Na zapadni evropski fronti in na italijanski fronti ni važnih izprememb. Na severu baje Rusi nameravajo napasti Nemce na Norveškem. Na Pacifiku so aktivne ameriške in britiške pomorske in letalske sile.

KONFERENCA V MOSKVI
Deset dni trajajoče konference med maršalom Stalinom in premierjem Churchillom, ki so se vršile v Moskvi, so bile zaključene 21. oktobra, in premier Churchill, s svojim spremstvom, je odpotoval domov. Baje je bil dosežen popoln sporazum glede odločilnega poraza Nemčije, kakor tudi glede koledarja poljskega problema. Ameriški poslanik W. A. Harriman, ki je prisostvoval konferenci, je odpotoval v Washington, da poda svoje poročilo predsedniku Rooseveltu in državnemu tajniku Hullu. (Dalje na 6. strani)

NESLAVNA IN TEŽKA POT NA SEVER

V sezoni, ko se ptice selilke selijo na jug, odhajajo naciji in kvizlingi iz južne Evrope proti severu. Neki korespondent švicarskega lista Journal de Geneve opisuje svoje potovanje iz Beograda na Dunaj, ki je bilo zaključeno 14. avgusta, sledeče:

"Novi vojni razvoji so se pričeli kazati v Beogradu v začetku avgusta, ko nemške divizije niso več v vzornem redu marširale proti Grčiji, ampak so hitele proti Nemčiji. Nekatere formacije so marširale kot v paradi, medtem ko so druge, posebno infanterijske, sličile poraženim edincem. Pošvedrani čevlji, zaraščeni obrazi, raztrgana obleka in trudne oči so bili tipični znaki teh vojaških edinic, ki so se peš vračale iz daljnih garnizij, vedno napadane od grških, albanskih, bolgarskih in jugoslovanskih gerilcev.

"Vračajoči se vojaki so kazali vse znake izčrpanja svoje bojne moči. Dva komandanta avstrijskih edinic sta zamenjala svoji uniformi za civilno obleko in sta se ponudila seljakom za delo na polju rajši kot bi se še nadalje bojevala za propadajočo Nemčijo. In takih primerov je bilo več.

"Ko sem zapuščal Beograd je bila disorganizacija popolna, vendar sem se še mogel poslužiti vlaka, ki je bil natrpan z vojniki, bežečimi nemškimi civilisti in nekaterimi Srbi. Potrebovali smo 72 ur, da smo prevozili razdaljo 200 kilometrov do madžarske meje. Na neki mali postaji v Banatu smo stali 36 ur in tam sem videl nemške koloniste iz Banata, ki so s svojimi stradalajočimi ženami in otroki čakali na vlak pet dni.

"Tekom naše vožnje nam je bilo večkrat povedano, da je železniška proga zabarikadirana, in čez čas je naš vlak spet pričel voziti naprej. Največja hitrost vožnje je bila 15 milj na uro, ker je mala lokomotiva morala vleči 20 železniških vozov. Ko smo privozili na madžarsko ozemlje, je postala vožnja še počasnejša. Madžarski vojaški in politični uradniki morda simpatizirajo z Nemci, toda nižji madžarski uradniki se poslužujejo vseh vrst sabotaže. Naj so (Dalje na 2. strani)

RUSIJA BODOČNOSTI
Pierre Cot, zastopnik francoske provizorične vlade pri sovjetski vladi v Moskvi, je nedavno zapisal o bodočnosti Rusije:

"Po tej vojni bo Sovjetska Rusija presenetila svet s svojo izkušnostjo in izmurnostjo. Ona želi mir zase in za druge. Ona hoče nadaljevati z velikimi socialnimi in kulturnimi razvoji, ki jih je pričela. Vzeti ne mara nobenega ozemlja, ki ni njeno. Toda zahtevala bo, da bodo vojni kriminalci kaznovani in da bo fašizem uničen. Trudila se bo za ustanovitev mednarodne organizacije, katera bo onemogočila vsako agresivnost Nemčije v bodoče in katera bo garantirala svobodo in mir vsem ljudstvom. Dva temelja te smernice bosta demokratična uredba Evrope in tesno sodelovanje Sovjetske Rusije z Zedinjenimi državami. Od konference v Teheranu naprej je bilo sodelovanje teh dveh velesil največji faktor v mednarodnih smernicah. Prijateljstvo med njima bo velika sila za mir."

Današnja izdaja en dan zakasnela

Člani Ameriške bratske zveze in naročniki bodo prejeli izdajo Nove Dobe tega tedna en dan pozneje kot po navadi. Vzrok tej zakasnitvi je požarna katastrofa, ki se je vsled eksplozije plinskih tankov pripetila v priliki bližini uredništva Nove Dobe in tiskarne. Katastrofa je nekoliko opisana na drugem mestu.

Poslopje, kjer sta uredništvo Nove Dobe in tiskarna, ni bilo prizadeto niti po eksploziji niti po požaru. Vsekakor pa so varnostni organi zahtevali izpraznitev velike "nevarne" zone, v kateri je tudi omenjeno poslopje. Z delom v našem uradu smo prenehali v petek 20. oktobra popoldne. V urad nam je bilo dovoljeno iti in z delom nadaljevati v ponedeljek 23. oktobra. Tega dne smo priredili skoraj vse gradivo za izdajo Nove Dobe tega tedna, toda v torek 24. oktobra popoldne so nas varnostni organi spet pozvali, da zapustimo urad in dotično okrožje. Bili so se nadaljnji eksploziji, ko so začeli izpraznjevati plina dva tanka, ki nista bila eksplozivna.

Vsekakor, v sredo 25. oktobra, nam je bil dostop uredništva in tiskarne spet dovoljen, in tako bo list današnje izdaje vložil v forme v sredo 25. oktobra popoldne in odpremljen na pošto v četrtek 26. oktobra, to je, en dan pozneje kot običajno. Zaradi prekinitve časa za ureditev bo iz današnje izdaje izostalo par dopisov, ki niso nujne vsebine in ki so dospeli v uredništvo po požarni katastrofi, nekateri pa so skrajšani, kolikor mogoče, da se ni preveč obremenilo delavcev v tiskarni. Dopisniki naj nam za enkrat to oprostijo.

Po poročilih do srede 25. oktobra je v katastrofi izgubilo življenje 121 oseb, pogreša pa se jih 70. Med mrtvimi in pogrešanimi je tudi nekaj Slovencev; koliko, nam za enkrat ni znano. Več bomo poročali v prihodnji izdaji Nove Dobe. Do takrat pa prosimo potrpljenja. —Uredništvo Nove Dobe.

KOLIKO JE SLOVENCEV
Na podlagi raznih podatkov se računa, da je na svetu 2.020.000 Slovencev. To je veljalo seveda za predvojni čas; zdaj jih je najbrž znatno manj. Strnjevano slovensko ozemlje meri približno 25.000 kvadratnih kilometrov. Na zapadu teče meja strnjene slovenskega ozemlja od ustja reke Soče in ob njeni strugi do Gorice, od tod severozapadno do Humna ter čez Pontabelj do Šmohorja na Zili. Na severu gre meja med Celovcem in Velikovecem; od tam po bivši jugoslovanski državni meji do južne obale Blednega jezera. Na jugu je slovenska narodnostna meja istovetna s politično mejo s Hrvaško. Od Snežnika pa gre meja preko Buzeta v Istri do Pirana, kjer pride do Jadranskega morja. To se šteje za strnjevo ali kompaktno slovensko ozemlje, katerega znaten del pa so pred to vojno lastovale sosedne države.

V Jugoslaviji je bilo pred to vojno le nekaj nad 16.000 kvadratnih kilometrov slovenskega ozemlja; v Juljski Krajini skoraj 6.000 kvadratnih kilometrov; v Avstriji skoro tri tisoč in na Madžarskem okrog 100 kvadratnih kilometrov. Na strnjevanje (Dalje na 6. strani)

MOŽNOST VOJNE MED RUSI IN JAPONCI

Mnogo je ugibanja v vseh diplomatskih krogih, da-li bo Rusija napovedala vojno Japonski ali ne, čim bo Hitler premagan v Evropi.

Govornice pravijo, da so tako trdili nekateri sodelavci konferenca v Quebecu. Tri druga dejstva so dala novega gradiva tem domnevam: Prvič, je to, da je rusko časopisje kazalo v zadnjem času mnogo več zanimanja za dogodke na Pacifiku in Daljnem Vzhodu, in celo naravnost povedalo, da je položaj Japonske jako težak, a da bo v bližnji bodočnosti postal celo obupen. Drugič, pripovedujejo korespondenti, ki prihajajo iz Rusije, da bi našla sovjetska vlada vsak dan več zaslonbe v javnosti za udeležbo v vojni na Daljnem Vzhodu. Tretjič, in to je najbolj važno, vojna na Kitajskem se razvija jako neugodno. Ako se bodo stvari na tem bojišču nadaljevale kot do zdaj, utegne nastati na Daljnem Vzhodu tak položaj, da bi bila vojna proti Japonski jako dolga. Skrajšati bi jo mogla edino le Rusija, s tem, da aktivno poseže vmes.

Dvoje stvari govori proti temu, da bi se Rusija udeležila vojne proti Japonski. Prvič, noben narod ni tako strašno trpel v tej vojni kot Rusi. Jasnno je, da si žele miru, in priložnosti, da posvetijo svoje sile obnovi svoje dežele. Drugič, Rusija je podpisala dne 13. aprila 1941 z Japonsko pogodbo nevtralnosti, ki veže obe deželi za 5 let.

Ta pakt nevtralnosti najbrž ni treba preveč resno upoštevati. V interesu obeh držav je bilo, držati se tega pakta striktno, dokler ni bila vojna med obojema in zavezniški odločena. Toda Rusi niso tega dogovora nikdar tako globoko spoštovali, da ne bi pošiljali orožja kitajskim armadam. A na drugi strani je tudi dobro znano, posebno pa v Moskvi, da Japonci ne bi bili čakali niti trenutke, ako bi bila Rusija v Evropi poražena, in bi jo bili takoj napadli iz hrbta. Poleg tega pa obstoja malo negotovosti glede zadnjega leta tega pakta. Ako namreč ta pogodba ni obnovljena leto dni predno poteče, torej v prihodnjem aprilu, je popolnoma jasno, da mora slediti (Dalje na 2. strani)

MEDNARODNE ZMEDE
Vojna je prinesla brez števila mednarodnih zmed vseh vrst. Ena teh se tiče vojnih ujetnikov. Na primer, mi vemo, da je med italijanskimi vojnimi ujetniki v Ameriki znatno število slovenskih fantov, iz krajev, ki so bili po zadnji vojni krivično prideleni Italiji. Ti fantje so bili primorani služiti v italijanski armadi in so kot ujetniki lepadno smatrani za Italijane. Ti jih boli in naš tudi, toda za enkrat se ne da pomagati.

Znano je dalje, da je v nekaterih taboriščih za nemške vojne ujetnike v Ameriki tudi nekaj slovenskih fantov, in sicer iz slovenskih krajev, ki jih je zasedla Nemčija. Smatrani so za Nemce in se jim v tem ozirogu godi krivica, ker so bili siloma uvrščeni v nemško vojsko in so se morali proti svoji volji boriti za svoje zatiralce.

Slične neprilike imajo tudi pripadniki drugih narodnosti, ki so bili prisiljeni služiti v nemških vojski. Na primer v ta (Dalje na 2. strani)

O SESTANKU RUSOV S PARTIZANI

V naslednjem podajamo v prostem prevodu zanimiv članek, ki ga je za Information Bulletin napisal ruski major R. Tokarev:

"Sovjetske čete, ki operirajo na jugoslovanskem ozemlju južno od rumunskega mesta Turnu-Severin, so se združile z jugoslovansko ljudsko osvobodilno armado.

"Oddelki nemških gorskih strelcev v tem okrožju so se posluževali naravnih ugodnosti za obrambo in se trdovratno upirali. Pogosto so tudi protinapadali. Vsekakor, ruske edince, razvijajoče svoje uspehe, so jih podile z njihovih pozicij, zasledovale in uničevale.

"V prvih dneh ofenzive je bila razsekana ena nemška divizija gorskih strelcev in velike izgube so bile zadane eni alpski diviziji in drugim sovražnim edincem. Ofenziva v teh goratih in gozdnatih krajih, kjer so prehodi otežkočeni, se mora vršiti istočasno v raznih smereh, vzporedno z glavnimi cestami.

"Prvi sunki sovjetskih čet so pometli sovražnike s severne in vzhodne krivulje Donave. Oddelčni dogodki pa so se razvili nižje proti jugu, v široki gorski dolini, preko katere vodi železnica in dobra cesta do Niša in zapadno. Prelaze, ki vodijo v to dolino, so Nemci besno branili. Poti in gorske steze so bile pod neprestanim topovskim ognjem. Nemci so se posluževali tudi mnogih strojnih pušk.

"Proti tej nemški obrambi smo se posluževali topništva, letal in posebnih napadalnih čet. Besni boji so se vršili v gorskih soteskah in v vsakem obljude nemem kraju. Z okroževalnimi manevri so končno sovjetske edince pregnale Nemce z njihovih pozicij.

"Pogled na zemljevid nas uveri o težavah obkroževanja na gozdnatih pobočjih, ki obkrožajo dolino. V mnogih primerih so mogli prodirati naprej le mali, lahko oboroženi oddelki. Dostikrat ni bilo mogoče rabiti težkih transportnih truckov, ker ni bilo nikakih poti. V znatni meri smo rabili konje, in, kjer konj ni bilo na razpolago, mu le v bivole. Nemške čete so bile zdaj v resni nevarnosti in so se začele umikati pred pritiskom sovjetskih edinic od sprejda in od strani.

"Značilno je bilo, ko so sovjetski napadalni oddelki prodirali po dolini Donave v severozapadni smeri in so se spoprijeli z Nemci na vzhodnem robu nekega naseljenega kraja. Na tej točki so oddelki jugoslovanske ljudske osvobodilne armade prodirali od zapada, da se pridružijo rdeči armadi. Jugoslovanci so se spustili v dolino, stopili v stik z rdečo armado in so napadli Nemce od zapada. Tako so Nemci prišli med dva ognja in se niso imeli kam umakniti ter je bila vsa nemška garnizija skoro popolnoma pobita.

"Sovjetski vojni korespondenti z rdečo armado v Jugoslaviji poročajo, s kakim navdušenjem je prebivalstvo sprejelo rusko vojaštvo. V vsakem mestu in vasi so jih z največjim veseljem sprejemali Srbi, Hrvati in Slovenci.

"Prebivalci so prišli iz vinogradov in njiv, kjer so iskali zavetja pred streljanjem, ter so prinašali velike vrče vina, groz (Dalje na 2. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Slava in priznanje navadno prideta šele po smrti. Ljudje, ki se nesebično trudijo za blagor splošnosti, so redko kdaj deležni priznanja, dokler so živi. Naš prvi predsednik George Washington ni hotel kandidirati za tretji termin, ker je imel toliko političnih sovražnikov, da se je bal, da ne bo izvoljen. Zdaj mu vsi slavo trobentajo. Približno isto velja za predsednika Lincolna, katerega je le krogla atentatorja rešila političnega poraza. Danes je ime Lincolna med najsvetlejšimi v imeniku naših predsednikov. Mnogi so še spominjamo, kako je bil napadan predsednik Wilson zaradi Lige narodov, katerega bi bila morda preprečila sedanjost vojno, če bi se ji bila pridružila tudi Amerika. Danes mnogi javno, drugi pa na tihem priznavaajo, da so bile Wilsonove ideje z ozirom na vzdrževanje svetovnega mira zdrave.

V starem kraju je bil znan pregovor, da kdor hoče biti gradjan in obrekovan, naj se ženi, kdor pa hoče biti hvaljen, naj umrje. V Ameriki pa velja: kdor hoče biti napadan in obrekovan, naj ponovno kandidira za kak politični urad, in, kdor hoče biti hvaljen, naj umrje.

Dan za dnem čitamo s časopisju, ki ga vzdržujejo velike finance, strupene napade na delavske organizacije, ki po dolarih zbirajo fondе v podporo njim naklonjenih kandidatov. Veliki finančniki, ki prispevajo tisočake za kampanje svojih kandidatov, so pa označani za stebre ameriške demokracije. Dvoiličnost kapitalističnega časopisja je v letošnji volilni kampanji tako očita in debela, da jo more otipati vsak slepec.

O slovenskem vplivu na vsem ozemlju vzhodno od črte med Rigo in Trstom so nekoč sanjali slovanofili. Pa se morda tiste davne sanje niso bile čisto brezpomembne. Rusi so že v Rigi in na drugi strani nimajo več daleč do Trsta.

Nedavno je na nekem shodu v New Orleansu govoril demokratski podpredsedniški kandidat senator Truman. To ni bilo nič nenavadnega, toda nenavadno je bilo, da se je shoda udeležilo 300 mladih mater z dojenčki. Vsaka je pričakovala, da bo senator poljubil njenega malega državljana v plenica, kot zahteva stari običaj ameriških političarjev. Pa se je mož izkazal za brihtnega politika. Izjavil je, da ima hud nahod in ne mara z njim okužiti 300 nedolžnih državljanov, ki mu niso nič slabega storili. Kdor zna, pa zna. Mi, ki nismo politični kandidati in tudi ne več "sweet eighteen," nimamo potreb za take izgovore v nobeni avdijenci.

Angličani so zasedli Korint na Grškem. Sveti Pavel je svoječasno pisal pastirska pisma Korinčanom, praktični Angličani pa so jim pismo osvobođenja osebno prinesli.

Pred vojno je bil ameriški dolar v Grčiji vreden 125 grških drahem, danes pa se valuta posameznega ameriškega dolarja ceni na 150 milijonov drahem. Kdor hoče postati milijonar, naj gre hitro na Grško. (Dalje na 2. strani)

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

VOL. XX. 104 NO. 42

RESNOST NAŠIH ČASOV

Vsi se zavedamo, da živimo v vojnih časih, toda mnogi se vse premalo zavedamo resnosti teh časov. Res tisočim očem in materam, bratom in sestram ter prijateljem in prijateljicam krvavijo srca, ko se spominjajo njihovih dragih, ki so daleč od njih, v vojaških taboriščih in vežbališčih, na raznih frontah svetovne vojne ali že v naročju matere zemlje kje v daljni tujini. Ti občutijo resnost sedanjih časov bolj, kot je mogoče popisati. Toda mnogi, ki nimajo svojcev v vojnih silah Zedinjenih držav, občutijo resnost časov le bolj indirektno, posebno, ker ta dežela ni bila direktno prizadeta po vojni, ker na to deželo še ni padla nobena sovražna bomba, ker naša mesta še niso bila razrušena, ker nam ne manjka niti hrane niti obleke niti gorkih stanovanj, in, ker je na splošno mnogo dela in zaslužka.

Pri tem mnogokrat pozabimo, da so bile naši deželi prihranjena opustošenja in pomanjkanja zato, ker naši sinovi v vojaški službi držijo sovražnika daleč od naših mej, s trpljenjem, ki ga prenašajo, in s krvjo, ki jo prelivajo. Pozabimo, da pomagajo sovražnika držati proč od naše dežele tudi tisti nepoznani in neoprevani junaki obeh spolov, ki so v okupiranih deželah pobili stotisoče nemških okupatorjev in njihovih kvizlingov. Zaradi njihovega junaškega odpora bo ostalo živih tisoče in tisoče Američanov. To velja za junaške borec v Rusiji, Jugoslaviji, Franciji, Belgiji, Grčiji in v drugih okupiranih ali bivših okupiranih deželah. Zlasti mala Jugoslavija se je v svojem junaškem odporu proti okupatorjem tako sijajno izkazala, da jo občuduje ves svet.

Junakom v naših bojnih silah in bojevnikom drugih svobodoljubnih narodov smo dolžni hvalo, da naša dežela ni opustošena po sovražniku. Ali vsled tega ni naša dolžnost, da storimo zanje, kar nam je v naših položajih mogoče? Na primer, da po naših zmognostih prispevamo za Ameriški rdeči križ v denarju in krvi. Da prispevamo za druge avtorizirane organizacije, ki na razne načine lajšajo življenje našim vojakom v domačih taboriščih in na oddaljenih frontah. Da prispevamo v denarju in blagu za jugoslovansko pomožno akcijo, ki bo mogla že v bližnji bodočnosti res poslati materialno pomoč v Jugoslavijo! To je najmanj, kar moramo storiti mi, ki smo tukaj, za one, ki se borijo ne samo za našo varnost, ampak tudi za boljše življenjske pogoje in večjo demokracijo po vsem svetu.

Vsaka bolezen je čista izguba, da trpljenja niti ne štejemo. Izguba je za prizadeto osebo, za družinski krog, za naselbino, za deželo in seveda tudi za podporno organizacijo, kateri bolnik pripada. V splošnem interesu je torej, da si vsak zdravje in življenje ohrani do najskrajnejših mej. V to svrhu je torej potrebno, da nihče ne zanemari nobene beteznosti, kakor hitro se pojavi. Mala bolezen se lahko razvije v resno bolezen, kateri sledi dolgo trpljenje in smrt. Mala bolezen se včasih lahko in hitro ozdravi, medtem, ko je zdravljenje težke bolezni riskirana reč. Vsi zdravniki to potrjujejo, in oni imajo pač največ izkušenj v teh ozihih. Po nedavno izdani statistiki življenjsko-zavarovalniških družb je bilo v preteklem letu odklonjenih okrog 250,000 prosilcev za pristop zaradi nepopolnega zdravja. Isto poročilo obenem navaja, da bi bilo večino tistih bolnih in beteznostnih mogoče odpraviti, če bi se bili prizadeti pravočasno pobrigali za to. Zdravje je največje bogastvo, in, kdor varčuje z denarjem na škodo zdravja, je slab gospodar.

V teh časih je v deželi več denarja kot ga je bilo kdaj prej v zgodovini. Delo je na razpolago skoro vsakemu, ki more in hoče delati, in zaslužki so na splošno boljše kot so bili. Denar trošiti za nakup predmetov, ki nam niso neobhodno potrebni, je nes pametno. Po vojni bomo lahko kupili vse, kar bomo želeli, če bomo imeli denar, in sicer najbrž boljše blago in po nižjih cenah. V prvi vrsti je važno, da točno plačujemo svoje asesmente pri društvih, kjer smo zavarovani. Ta denar, ki ga izdamo za asesmente, je prihranjen in obrestonosno naložen. Morda nam bo prišel višje obresti kot pričakujemo. To varčevanje skušajmo vpeljati tudi med naše prijatelje in znance s tem, da jih vpišemo v Ameriško bratsko zvezo, ako še niso člani dosedaj. Kar nam ostane čez zavarovalniške in druge neobhodne izdatke, investirajmo v vojno bonde Zedinjenih držav. S tem bomo hranili zase in obenem dali naše prihranke na razpolago naši deželi, ki potrebuje ta denar za poraz sovražnikov Amerike.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

Včasih morda razmišljamo, kaj bomo kupili po vojni, kam se bomo komodno peljali na prijateljski obisk, kaj vse si bomo privoščili, ko ne bo več raciniranja. Toda vse to postane malenkostno in brezpomembno, ko se domislimo, kako krasten bo tisti dan, ko bomo izvedeli, da nikjer na svetu več ne grmijo topovi, da krogle ne ugašajo več mladih življenj, da se naši fantje zmagovito in vriskajoč vračajo iz tujine domov. In tisti dan bo prišel.

Pravijo, da v tridesetih letih bomo vsi letali. Morda. Nekateri bodo imeli letala, drugi pa angelske perutnice.

V Clevelandu je nedavno umrla neka Mrs. Pardee, ki je zapustila milijon dolarjev za ustanovo za zatiranje bolezniraka, in neko manjšo vsoto za nego pohabljenih otrok. Kako vse drugačno srce je imela ta žena kot bogatinka, o katerih včasih čitamo, ki zapuščajo velika premoženja za oskrbovanje tolpe maček ali psov!

Poročnik Boyd Sinclair, ki je nedavno prišel domov v Texas na dopust iz Burme, nima posebno lepih spominov na tamkajšnje vroče in mokre džungle. Dejal je, da edina razlika med Burmo in peklom je, da pekel ima suho podnebje.

V okupirani Holandski so Nemci porušili nasipe in odprli zatvornice kanalov ter s tem poplavlili nad 50 odstotkov holandske poljedelne zemlje. Po prava te škode bo zahtevala približno eno desetletje. In ako bodo zavezniki zaplenili toliko nemške zemlje, da se bodo mogli po poplavi pregnani holandski kmetje na njej preživeti, bodo Nemci kričali o vnebovpijoči krivici.

Na Norveškem je baje nedavno umrl Vidkun Quisling, ki je izdal svoj narod nemškimi okupatorjem in s tem dal moderno ime vsem narodnim izdajalcem. Včasih smo izdajalce imenovali Efijske, po izdajalcu iz davne grške zgodovine, dandanes pa jih imenujemo Kvizlinge, kar je bolj točno in moderno. Vidkun Quisling je dal svetu ime, na katero bodo pljuvali milijoni stoletja in tisočletja.

V listih smo čitali, da ima neki farmer v Coloradu udomačeno srako, ki oponaša mačko. To ni nič. Po deželi je dandanes mnogo srak, ki oponašajo državnike.

Denar nima volilne pravice, pa kljub temu dostikrat odloči izid volitev.

Japonska radijska postaja Domej poroča, da je v Zedinjenih državah tako pomanjkanje cigaret, da so celo ženske pričele pušiti pipe. Japonske poševne oči dosti več vidijo kot naše.

Nič ni lažjega kot kritizirati ali omalovaževati dela drugih. Izvršiti jih tako dobro ali bolje pa ni vselej lahko, včasih sploh nemogoče. Taki namišljeni vseznalci so bili vedno na svetu. Najbrž tudi v tistih davnih si-vih časih, ko so se naši predniki še guncali med afnami na drevesih.

Američani so v splošnem navdušeni za baseball, včasih tako navdušeni, da se nam starokrajjskim grčam zdijo skoro pretirano. Seveda, nekateri so pa tudi glede tega ameriškega športa bolj hladni. Eden takih je bil J. E. Peden v McFaddenu, Wyoming, po poklicu klepar. Zato je bil potihoma nekoliko nevoljen, ko ga je neki njegov prijatelj poklical na kletki poslopja, kjer je popravljal cevi

V bibliji starega testamenta čitamo, da so imeli davni Izraelci junaka Samsona, ki je z oslovo čeljustjo pobil tisoč sovražnih Filistejcev. V teh predvolilnih časih pa imamo precej samozvanih političnih Samsanov, ki švigajo sem in tja po deželi in skušajo sovražnike pobiti z oslovskim govorjenjem.

Sredi tega meseca sta bila na obisku pri Stalinu v Moskvi britiški ministrski predsednik Churchill in zunanji minister Eden. Pa to ni bilo prvič; bila sta tam že prej. Tudi naš državni tajnik Hull je že enkrat posetil Moskvo. Čitali smo tudi, kako so druga za drugo prihajale v Moskvo prosit za mir delegacije iz Rumunske, Finske, Bolgarske in zadnjič čas baje tudi iz Madžarske. Kako so se časi izpremenili! Včasih so visoke osebnosti romale v italijanski Rim, zdaj pa romajo v slovansko Moskvo.

A. J. T.

MOŽNOST VOJNE MED RUSI IN JAPONCI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

vojna, in v takem slučaju ne bi mogla nobena država čisto mirno sedeti in čakati, da poteče rok. Poleg tega pa je tudi Daljnji Vzhod že po svoji tradiciji tisti del sveta, kjer pogodbe in pakti kar izginejo vzpričo "incidentov." Iz vsega tega je razvidno, da je vprašanje pravzaprav le, da li je v interesu Rusije, da gre pomagat zahodnim velesilam ali ne, čim bo vojna v Evropi končana.

Malo verjetno je, da bi Sovjetska Rusija hotela v Aziji novih teritorialnih pridobitev. Rusi se bodo morali najprej posvetiti ureditvi njihovih velikanskih ozemelj. Varnost v po-vojnem svetu pa je po ruskih idejah v naslednjem: Vzdržati njihove zahodne meje širok pas prijateljskih dežel, a v ostalih delih Evrope enakost vpliva z Anglo-Saksoni. Ravno isto načelo bo veljalo tudi za Azijo. Rusi bodo gledali na to, da bodo njihovi neposredni sosedje prijatelji, a na Japonskem jim bo do tega, da dele vpliv z Anglo-Saksoni.

V vsej zgodovini, je bila Japonska največji ruski sovražnik na Daljnem Vzhodu. Nasprotstvo obeh dežel je popolnoma neodvisno od režima, ki vlada v Rusiji. Car je izgubil vojno leta 1905. Leta 1919 in 1920 je Japonska zopet začela to vojno, takoj po zmagi ruske revolucije in vdrla v sibirске obalne province. Od tega časa naprej ni bilo nikdar več trdnega miru v tistih krajih, in Rusija je ponovno s težkimi žrtvami ugodila rastočim japonskim zahtevam, ter jim pred vsem prepuščala mandžurske železnice. Revolucionarna ruska država je čutila, da je mnogo bolj resno ogrožena v Evropi in je radi tega popuščala. Čim pa bo grožnja v Evropi s porušenjem Nemčije odstranjena, je popolnoma jasno, da bo Rusija posvetila takoj mnogo več pozornosti azijskemu delu svojega imperija. Blizajoči se nezogibni padec imperialistične Japonske je velikanska sreča za sovjetsko Rusijo. Toda še vedno ostane tu vprašanje, kdo bo napolnil praznino, ki bo nastala, ko bosta Anglija in Amerika uničili silo Japonske?

Najbolj ugodna rešitev za Rusijo bi bila, da se potisne Japonsko nazaj na njene otoke, da se zgradi v političnem pogledu demokratična Japonska država, ter jo potem postavi pod nadzorstvo štirih velesil. Toda mogoče je, da bo prišlo drugače. Japonska bi mogla postati vojaška in pomorska postojanka anglo-saških velesil. Utegnilo bi se zgoditi, da postane Japonska nekako mostičke, na katerem bi mogla Amerika spraviti svojo ogromno težo in silo v neposredno bližino novih industrijskih centrov v centralni Sibiriji. Te možnosti pa si Rusija ne more ogledovati brez vzmernjenja.

Na dolgo dobo pa je za Rusijo še mnogo bolj važno, kam se bo obrnila Kitajska. Ta dežela ima več kot dvakrat toliko prebivalcev kot Sovjetska Unija. Kina ima tudi velika naravna bogastva, tako, da ni nemogoče, da bo Kina v eni ali dveh generacijah najmočnejša sila vse Azije. In meja Kine z Rusijo je neizmerno dolga. S tako državo je najbolje imeti zelo prijateljske odnose, ker utegne sicer nekoč postati silen sovražnik. Jamstvo takega prijateljstva bi bila za Ruse odkritosrčna in resnična demokratizacija Kine, z močno levico v političnem življenju in splošni orijentaciji.

Nikakor ni gotovo, da se bodo stvari razvijale tako, mogoče je, da bo postala Kina igrača v rokah anglo-saških velesil, ali pa da se bo razvijala neodvisno, v smeri avtokracije, nacionalistične, proti komunistične in Rusiji sovražne. Sovjetska Unija ne bi smela, niti mogla trpeti takega razvoja v svoji neposredni bližini, prav kot ne bi mogla na primer Amerika, recimo v Mehiki.

Vse druge zadeve vojne na Pacifiku pa so Rusom nevažne. Rusom je popolnoma vseeno, kdo bo vladal v južnem Pacifiku, in tudi kolonialni problemi južnih predelov Azije so mnogo važnejši za Kino kot za Ruse. Varnost in sigurnost v vseh severnih predelih Azije pa je tudi stvar, za katere je vredno plačati visoko ceno. Ako bodo hotele zahodne velesile upoštevati ruske potrebe na Daljnem Vzhodu, bo Rusija morala in bo tudi rada priskočila na pomoč in šla v vojno proti Japonski.

Zelo malo verjetno je, da bi se Rusi zadovoljili s tem, da bi posedili baze. Rusija je dosti silna, da sama konča vojno na Pacifiku, najbrž v enem samem silnem zamahu. Toda vzrok za to ne bo čisto in nesebično prijateljstvo do njeni evropskih zaveznic; noben narod ne more v vojni izključno sentimentalnih razlogov.

Ako bo torej Rusija posegla v vojno z Japonsko, je verjetno, da bo to storila zato, da si pribori svoje mesto na Pacifiku ono mesto, ki ji je potrebno z ozirom na njeno ozemlja na Daljnem Vzhodu. — (Donald Bell.)

MEDNARODNE ZMEDE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

borišču za nemške vojne ujetnike v Houltonu, Maine, je 67 Rusov, ki so nedavno dospeli tja iz Francije. Oblečeni so v nemške uniforme in so oficijelno smatrani za Nemce. Ujeti so bili prvi dan zavezniškega vpadu v Francijo. Stari so od 17 do 35 let. Pripovedujejo, da so bili leta 1941 prisilno odvedeni iz Rusije in prideljenim delavskim bataljonom v Nemčiji. Od tam so bili pozneje poslani v Francijo, kjer so jih vtaknili v nemške vojaške uniforme in jih namestili po obrambnih napravah na obali. Ko je prišla zavezniška invazija, so se takoj podali in so bili z nemškimi vojnimi ujetniki vred poslani v Ameriko. Takih primerov je mnogo. Poveljniki taborišč za

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Ustanovljena 18. julija 1898

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

vojne ujetnike se držijo svojih predpisov in prepuščajo ureditev takih zmed državnemu departamentu. Vsekakor je pa dvomljivo, da bi bile take zmede pravilno rešene tekom vojne; jih je preveč in državnih departament ima preveč drugih poslov.

ne spravijo vozilo iz blata. Se-le, ko je vozilo spet na trdnih tleh, se nasmehnejo v odgovor na zahvalo ruskih vojakov za pomoč. In potem dolgo časa mahajo za njimi z rokami ter kmečkimi klobuki in čepicami.

O SESTANKU RUSOV S PARTIZANI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

dje in melone za ruske vojake. V mnogih vaseh so seljaki postavili mize na cesti in vabili ruske vojake, da se poslužijo okrepil.

"V vsem okrožju menda ni nobene cvetlice več," so pripovedovali vojaki. "Od začetka smo se pomikali naprej kot v rožnem vrtu. Cvetlice so bile povsod, na topovih, na truhah, na tankih in v gumbicah vojakov. Lokalno prebivalstvo nas je sprejelo sijajno. Vsak nas je vabil v goste."

"Ko se je sovjetska ofenziva pričela južno od rumunskega obmejnega mesta Turnu-Severin, so hrvaški in srbski seljaki, živeči v vaseh ob reki, ki so izurjeni ribiči, prišli s svojimi čolni ponoči k nam, ter so nam pomagali prevažati vojake in opremo preko Donave. Ko se je zrušil neki most blizu vasi Kaldove, so prebivalci iz bližnjih vasi takoj prišli in popravili most, dasi jih ni nihče klical.

"Ko so Nemci zavzeli neko veliko vas in jo držali več dni, je vse prebivalstvo po skrivnih stezah in skozi koruzna polja odšlo iz vasi v smeri proti sovjetski črti. Šele, ko so po daljši ofenzivi sovjetske čete osvobodile vas, se je prebivalstvo vrnilo.

"Povsod na potih, ki so izpraznjeni od deževja, je videti skupine mož iz bližnjih vasi. Ako kak vojaški truck ali tank obstoji v blatu, prihite vaščani takoj na pomoč. Delajo tiho, hitro in brez nepotrebnih besed, dokler

NESLAVNA IN TEZKA POT NA SEVER

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

se nemški elitni vojaki še tako jezili, se brzina vlakov ni povečala.

"Zaradi te madžarske sabotaže nemškega vlaka sem presegel na madžarski civilni vlak in od tam naprej smo še vozili mnogo hitreje do Budimpešte, kljub temu, da so mnoga železniška središča zavezniških letalci močno poškodovali.

"V Beogradu sem bil kupil nekaj švicarskih frankov po ceni 750 dinarjev za en frank. Ker nisem želel potrošiti preveč tega denarja, sem skušal kupiti cigarete z nemškimi markami. Pa jih nihče ni maral. Na daljnji vožnji proti Dunaju sem videl posledice bombardiranja zavezniških letalcev: več kilometrov železniške proge razbite in poslopja v Gyoru porušena.

"Na Dunaju sem govoril z mnogimi meščani, ki so vsi izražali mnenje, da bo vojna kmalu konec. Razstavna okna trgovin so polna, toda kupiti ni mogoče ničesar. V hotelu Imperial sem videl balkansko kvizlinga Cankova in Simo, medtem, ko se v sosednem hotelu Nedicevci bratje pripravljali na prihod srbske, lutarske vlade na poti proti Nemčiji."

Gornje poročilo nam je bilo dostavljeno iz Urada za vojne informacije v Washingtonu.

Vse žrtve, ki jih doprinašamo mi na domači fronti, so nič v primeri z žrtvami, ki jih doprinašajo naši vojaki na aktivnih frontah.



New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
American Fraternal Union.

Nova Doba



AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

WHAT "PAID TO BENEFICIARIES" MEANS

There is much talk these days of extending the provisions of the Social Security Act to include all citizens, in every trade, business or profession. For more than 50 years the fraternal benefit societies have been doing this very thing. That was the basic idea of the first fraternal benefit societies — to provide funds for those left destitute by the family bread-winner. Through the past half century this original plan has been developed to sound and adequate protection of home and family.

To many "Paid to beneficiaries" are familiar words of more or less hazy meaning. Average readers, especially the young, fail to grasp their import. If you would know their true meaning, ask the widow or orphan who has been one. Their words will melt your heart and make you ashamed of your callous indifference to fraternal life insurance.

To the young man enduring the most harrowing experience that life can inflict upon him in the far-flung battlefields of the world today the word "beneficiary" is in his daily thoughts. It may not be under that name. It may take the name of "Mother," "Dad," "Sister" or "Wife," but in any event it is a loved one whom he knows will be protected should he be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. There is a great consolation in the meaning of the word "beneficiary" to the man in the fox-holes of the Pacific islands or on the bleak, ice-clad shores of the Antarctic Circle.

To date the fraternal benefit societies have contributed to this backlog of social security close to \$6 billion. Although no one within the life-span of man could count even one billion, those astronomical figures broken down into hundreds and thousands have meant the difference between dignified self-respect and charity to millions of women and children. They have provided for the care of little children and carried on with an education to prepare them to take their self-supporting place among the esteemed citizens of their community. They have provided much needed hospitalization, they have lifted the mortgage and freed the home and they have given the widow, helpless and in despair at the loss of her lifelong mate and provider, an opportunity to readjust herself to her changed economic condition and renew her hope and courage to face the future. No one can begin to tell the story behind the three words, "paid to beneficiaries." — Fraternal Monitor.

WOMEN AT WORK AND AT WAR

The first woman judge ever appointed to a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals is Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio who just recently celebrated her 60th birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Lenore W. Smith, trustee of Washington Public Library, has been cited by the American Library Association for outstanding service. She successfully directed a victory book campaign which produced 175,000 books for the armed forces.

Start of each workday 78-year-old Lena Loeber steps into a Brooklyn taxi. A few minutes later she is doing her bit to make Army and Navy officers glamorous.

Her nimble fingers fashion the eagles, maple leaves, stars which adorn the uniforms of high-ranking officers. They call her the glitter girl of the services.

She began that work 50

TO COUNT POSTHUMOUS BALLOTS

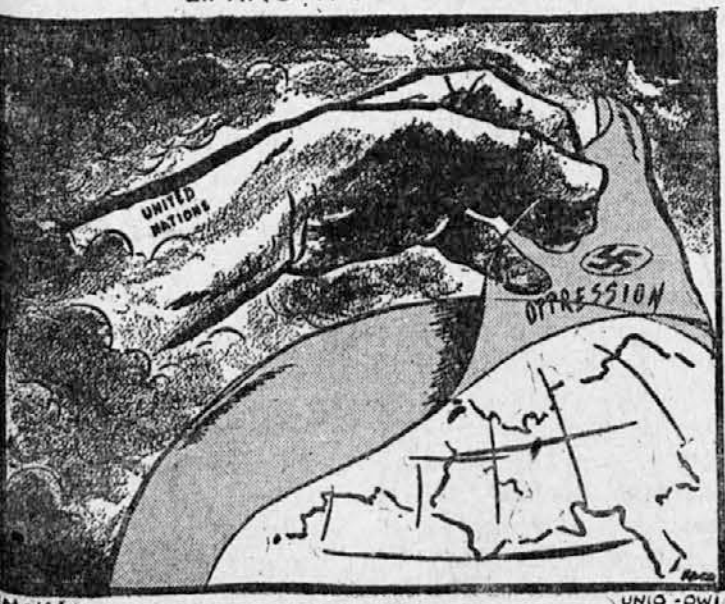
Holding that a vote is cast when it is mailed, New York and New Jersey election officials have stated that the ballots of servicemen will be counted on election day even if those who cast them are killed in action before that date. It was pointed out by the officials that the decisions were not final but that it is logical to consider such ballots as eligible.

Massachusetts will not count absentee ballots of service personnel killed between the time they cast their votes and Nov. 7, it was announced in Boston, Oct. 9. However, ballots of men subsequently missing in action will be counted.

Pennsylvania also will not count votes of men killed before Nov. 7.

years ago in a little shop near her home. From that she branched out and now does a big part of the work on all emblems of higher rank. A few of the generals she has "starred" are John J. Pershing, Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower.

LIFTING THE BLACKOUT.



Lodge 4 AFU to Hold Dance October 28th

Presto, Pa. — Once again Lodge No. 4, AFU and all its members have the pleasure of inviting our neighboring AFU lodges to attend our lodge dance which will be held on October 28th at St. Barbara's Hall in Presto, Pa. There will be refreshments aplenty for all. The music will be furnished by the ever popular Les Faulk and his Slovene Trio.

I appeal to all members to try to attend our regular meetings oftener. It is always the same old story: only a handful of members attend and then if we can't hold a meeting, some of them say, "no meeting again?" How can the president, secretary and treasurer hold a meeting by themselves? We need the cooperation of all members. So don't forget our next meeting and also join with us in having a good time at our dance on Oct. 28th. We'll be looking for you.

Anton Subic, Committee member
Lodge No. 4, AFU
Presto, Pa.

Prisoners of War Services

Through the cooperation of the American Red Cross, special optical, dental and orthopedic services are being provided for American prisoners of war.

The ARC reports that in all European prisoner camps the detaining power provides eye examination service. Prescriptions prepared by the camp optometrist are sent to Geneva where a large pool of lenses has been established. When Geneva cannot fill the prescription, it is filled elsewhere in Switzerland.

Reported also is the news that each camp usually has its own dentist—a German, American or another Allied dentist who is a prisoner. To meet shortages, dental supplies valued at about \$12,000 have been shipped to the International Committee of the Red Cross. When special dental treatment is needed it is paid for out of a revolving fund.

Temporary replacements are provided by their captors for prisoners who have lost a leg or arm. The British and American Red Cross societies follow through by providing the best permanent mechanical limbs as soon as possible. To accomplish this, a Swiss Orthopedic Mission visits all camps and measures the prisoners for artificial limbs. These are constructed in Switzerland at the expense of the American Red Cross for American prisoners.

A surgeon, an architect and a politician disputed which belonged to the oldest profession. The surgeon claimed the distinction because Eve was made from Adam's rib. That, he said, was surgery.

"But," said the architect, "before the advent of Adam, order was made out of chaos and that was architecture."

"Admitted," said the politician, "but who created the chaos?"

American Fraternal Union Members Serving Our Country



2,185

Today's Issue One Day Late Due to Cleveland Fire

Members of the American Fraternal Union and subscribers will receive the issue of the Nova Doba this week, one day later than usual. The reason for this being the Cleveland fire catastrophe in which liquid gas tanks exploded which were in the near vicinity of the office of the Nova Doba and the print shop.

The building which houses the Nova Doba office and print shop was not damaged by the explosion nor by the fire. However, we are located in the "danger" zone. Our office was closed on Friday, Oct. 20 in the afternoon. We were not allowed to enter our building until Oct. 23. On Oct. 24, we came to work as usual but were sent home immediately. The authorities were in fear of the two remaining tanks exploding. However, on Oct. 25th we were allowed to re-enter our offices.

Any articles which do not appear in this issue will be published the following week. We hope the contributors will understand that we did the best we could under the circumstances.

—Editorial Staff of Nova Doba.

WACS in New Guinea

More than 1,200 enlisted women and 50 WAC officers recently arrived in New Guinea. This was one of the largest contingents of the Women's Army Corps ever shipped overseas, according to a War Department announcement.



Cleveland Suffers Largest Fire in History

Nova Doba Office Building Rocked by Blast

By Frances J. Erzen

Cleveland, Ohio. — Cleveland suffered the most devastating fire in its history when on Friday, Oct. 20 the East Ohio Gas Co. liquid gas storage tanks exploded—and became huge flame throwers, igniting the area from E. 55th St. to E. 65th St. This area north of St. Clair Ave. was a mad rush of confusion when residents ran from burning buildings and flying liquid gas which ignited everything in its path. To date the number of dead is 121 and 70 missing, the coroner expects about 100 more to be found dead.

The area which was the scene of this terrific explosion is a part of one of the largest Slovene settlements in Cleveland. It is estimated by Red Cross officials that 1000 were made homeless. These people have nothing left but the clothes on their backs; their homes completely destroyed and burned. Business establishments were rocked by the explosions which shattered their plate glass windows and several Slovene establishments are burned beyond repair.

Mr. Terbovec and I were sitting at our typewriters when suddenly at 2:39 p. m. the building shook, the windows rattled and the very floor trembled beneath our feet. We jumped in alarm and both thought it was an earthquake, as did the majority of other people in this area. I ran to get my coat and purse when a second blast came. This one seemed louder and much stronger than the first. We ran for the stairs which seemed to be swaying beneath our feet.

When we reached the walk, we could see screaming crowds of people dashing about madly. An intense heat seemed to cover the whole area and a dark red glow lay over the whole outside. Suddenly everything thing around us seemed to be on fire. Across the street an awning began to burn, next to our office the telephone pole was afire, behind our building we could see the house burning. Mothers were hunting for their children; children were trying to find their parents. One woman on E. 63 St. ran down the street carrying a baby in a towel having grabbed him from the bathtub when the explosion came. Sirens shrieked as fire engines went roaring past. Machines parked by curbstones were afire. One woman ran past clutching a batch of War Bonds, the only thing she could salvage from her home in smoke. As I ran away from the fires I saw huge balls of fire, which I later learned was liquid gas burning, falling from the sky as if it were raining fire. Wherever they dropped a huge fire immediately burst into flames. The man-hole covers on gas mains in the street started to pop, their heavy iron lids shot high into the air and then a burst of blue flames gushed out of the gas mains. We had to keep out of the street to avoid this danger. When we ran along the sidewalks the window panes of the stores kept crashing

down around us. It seemed as if the whole world was on fire. We finally reached the safety area and from there we could see five blocks of houses burning.

The Red Cross, Coast Guard, National Guards, police, firemen and other similar organizations were there in no time at all. The work which they did in saving and helping the homeless is worthy of the highest praise which could ever be given to an organization. They rounded up the homeless and took them to Willson Jr. High School. Here mothers found their children who had been led there by strangers. Some did not find all of their family for some were trapped before they could leave the burning building. I shall never forget the looks of horror and shock on the faces of these people who had lost everything they owned. The area was immediately evacuated and only workers were allowed to go through for it was thought the remaining tanks might blow up at any time.

At Norwood Rd. and St. Clair Ave., the whole street upheaved and caved in; the intersection became a thirty-foot hole in which a fire engine had been caught. The engine lay at the bottom of this huge pit which was, a few minutes before, a level street.

I tried to call home to let the family know I was all right but the telephone was out of order. I finally stopped a passing motorist who drove me home.

The next day I took my camera and returned to the scene. I was stopped by the Coast Guard patrol who finally let me in when I presented my reporter's card. Where yesterday was a mad scene of shouting, rushing and confusion, there was a deathly calm, broken only by the noise of a Red Cross truck motor and the footsteps of the militia and Coast Guardsmen who were guarding the stores and homes. In front of the Slovenian National Home I found Mr. Rogelj, AFU Supreme President, who was also wearing bandages on the back of his neck owing to minor burns.

As we walked along we could see window after window without glass, buildings partly demolished and others completely gone. When I reached the huge hole at Norwood Rd., the excavating crew was still attempting to remove the fire-engine from the cavity. I started down the street toward the gas tanks which had exploded when I was told I had to get special permission to go there. I finally found a police captain who assigned a policeman to accompany me to the scene of the explosion. What horrors I saw along that street could never be described in mere words. The only thing left standing at one place was a furnace; another home razed to the ground had a metal bed in it which had melted down to a twisted mass. As I approached the tanks I saw numerous ambulances which were standing by to take the charred bodies to the morgue as fast as they

Mrs. Strnisha Escapes Fire

Cleveland, Ohio. — Mrs. Dorothy Strnisha and her husband of 6505 Bonna Ave. were both lucky enough to escape from being trapped in the Cleveland fire. Mrs. Strnisha is the well-known secretary of Lodge No. 137, AFU.

Mr. and Mrs. Strnisha were at work at the Steel Improvement Co. at E. 65th St. when the first blast occurred. Mrs. Strnisha first felt an intense heat surrounding the building she was in. Then she heard the first blast and the sky suddenly grew bright red. She ran for the door and saw that the wire on the window screens was melting away. When she reached the outside she said the heat was almost more than she could stand. She met her husband who had come to look for her and together they ran toward the fence which surrounded the company yard; the gate was locked. Other men employees were scaling the 8-foot fence when they saw she couldn't make it. The men then literally lifted her up and tossed her over the fence. She struck some barbed wire which tore into the flesh of her legs and bruised her arm. Her husband was burned on the back of his neck during his escape. Both were treated for minor burns and injuries at the Emergency Clinic.

They say they shall never forget this horrible catastrophe.

BOOKS ON THE CEILING

If you want to read, flip a switch, press a button and there it is on the ceiling. This is the latest convenience installed at a Battle Creek veterans' hospital for patients who cannot sit up.

Books and magazine pages, and even comics, are micro-filmed then flashed on the ceiling by a portable bedside projector. A non-profit organization, "Projected Books, Inc." developed the process.

were uncovered by the crew. I saw several bodies burned beyond recognition. I saw a twisted, melted mass of steel which they told me was the first tank which exploded. A parking lot nearby, which had about 150 cars in it, was nothing but a ghost-like scene of burned frames, all that was left of the cars, the tires had melted right off of them. Immediately I compared this scene with the photos I had seen of bombed cities and the resemblance was striking. It was a sight I don't think I shall ever forget.

The homeless were fed and sheltered at the high school. The Waves, Wacs, nurses aides and others were doing a wonderful job caring for the unfortunate people. Everybody helped out. Clevelanders offered their homes as temporary refuge to the homeless. Donations were pouring in from all over the city.

In conclusion I wish to add that War Chest agencies such as the Visiting Nurse Assn., Institute of Family Service and 19 child care institutions, 18 Community Fund Hospitals which helped our people in this crucial moment are the same agencies which are supported by our community War Chests. Won't you keep that in mind when you pledge your contribution?

AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION

Founded July 18, 1898
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WOMEN TO SERVE OUT- SIDE OF U. S.

By the signing recently of S. 2028 by the President, members of the Women's Reserves of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard will be permitted to serve throughout Hawaii and Alaska on a voluntary basis. They will not, however, be allowed to serve on war vessels and in aircraft when taking part in combat missions. The Navy Department has expressed its intention to use them at present only in Hawaii, where there is adequate housing for them and where their service will release large numbers of Navy personnel for sea duty.

—Army-Navy Journal

Doctor: You're not really a sick man. You need more exercise . . . more interests in life and activities. You should



"CAN I SWAP HIM FOR ONE THAT CROWS AT MIDNIGHT? I'M ON THE GRAVEYARD SHIFT."

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 "JD" for \$1,000 insurance, \$5.00 award; for Plan "JE" for \$250 insurance, \$1.50 award; for Plan "JF" 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.

Yugoslav Territories Under Italy

Foreword

The Americans of Yugoslav descent, especially the Slovenians, are deeply concerned in the just solution of the problem of Italo-Yugoslav frontier. They are firmly convinced that no lasting peace is possible in the Balkans, until the people of each nationality are given the right of uniting within the ethnographic and geographic borders of their own autonomous state and under a form of government they themselves have selected through democratic processes.

Almost 500,000 Slovenes lived for the past two decades under the Italian rule which means under the fascism and all the evil complication it may imply. Thousands of them were made subjects of Austria and Hungary, and the rest, about 1,300,000, remained under Yugoslavia, their common country. Thus a nation of over 2,000,000 people, small as it was, was divided among four different countries, and only one friendly toward their destiny.

After the enemy invasion of Yugoslavia, these people decided that their opportunity for liberation and unification has arrived: They were to live either as free people—or die in their struggle for liberty and against the oppression. The epic battles of heroic Yugoslavs—the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins and others, united in the National Liberation Army under Marshal Tito, and their tremendous sacrifices in lives and property damage, will be recorded in the annals of history as one of the outstanding examples of human struggle for freedom and democracy. Their aid to the Allies in crushing the axis is incalculable.

In postwar world the Yugoslavs want to live in a free-democratic federated Yugoslavia, each of the peoples retaining the sovereignty which is their just due. The Slovenes now under Italy, Austria and Hungary, and the territories in which they lived over thirteen hundred years, must be united under one state and become a part of the Yugoslav Federation. Therefore, the Italian frontier problem must be solved in the best interest of the majority of people concerned.

As Mr. Winkler so correctly points out, the just solution of this problem "... would mean no material loss to Italy, since the (Italian) nation would lose nothing important to its economic life."

The following article was written by Paul Winkler of Alliance Press, Inc., and appeared in August 17 issue of "Washington Post." Mr. Winkler's permission to reprint the article is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

—Slovenian American National Council, Mirko G. Kuhel, Acting Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1944

Italy's Territory

By Paul Winkler

After twenty years of Fascism, the Italian population is slowly recovering from its effects. But it will certainly require a considerable period for it to recover also from its nationalistic conceptions, which date back to the pre-Fascist period and which prepared it to accept Fascism precisely because it succeeded in appealing to Italian nationalism. First and foremost among Italian nationalist ideas is the theory that the Adriatic should be an Italian lake: "Il Nostro Mare."

The Italian peninsula forms the western border of the Adriatic. The eastern coastline is Yugoslav. The northeastern

corner, the so-called Julian March (Venetia Julia) which ends in the Istrian peninsula, is of mixed Italian and Yugoslav population. It was partly because of this racial situation that Italy was able to lay claims to this territory and obtain it in the peace settlement following the last war.

The chief reason for Italian rejoicing after this acquisition, however, did not reside in the correction of an ethnographic injustice. The Yugoslavs might have complained of that with more force. There were 400,000 Italians among the population of the Julian March—but there were 600,000 Slavs, who were subjected to Italian administration after the peace arrangements. Italians were pleased at acquiring this territory chiefly because possession of the Julian March assured them of virtual domination of the Adriatic even though the rest of the eastern coastline remained in Yugoslav hands. With its important ports of Trieste and Pola (with Venice on the opposite side), the Julian March controls the Adriatic.

Yugoslav View

During the period between the two wars, Yugoslavia has consistently regarded the attribution to Italy of this territory as a grave injustice. To the Yugoslav point of the numerical predominance of the Yugoslav population over the Italian, the Italians answered that the chief cities, Trieste, Gorizia and Pola were strongly Italian. But geographically the Julian March could hardly be considered part of the Italian peninsula, and economically its main port, Trieste, could not survive from traffic diverted to it from Italy, Yugoslavia being its natural hinterland. Through the previous centuries, the development of Trieste as a port had been a phenomenon of Austrian economy, all the sea traffic of Austria and a good part of that of Germany with the Mediterranean and the East passing through it. The Slovene and Croat territories of which the Julian March is an integral geographical part were in those days, of course, a part of Austria-Hungary, not of Yugoslavia, as is the case today.

It was largely due to political improvisation while the last war was still in full swing that the Julian March became Italian in its entirety. It was promised to Italy in the "secret" treaty of London, concluded between the Allies and Italy on April 26, 1915, in which were set down the terms on which Italy agreed to come into the war on the Allied side. There was no difficulty about making such a promise to Italy at the time, since those who might have protested against it, the Slovenes and the Croats, were still subjects of the Austrian Empire, and consequently enemies. Their inclusion in a Slavic state which might, once constituted, have been able to formulate a claim to this province, had not then been envisaged as an immediate possibility.

The United States, on entering the war, did not subscribe to the London Treaty, and President Wilson, as a matter of fact, was opposed to its provisions. Nevertheless, at the peace conference Italy obtained the entire Julian March, with Gorizia, Trieste, Istria and the surrounding territories, to which d'Annunzio's coup added the neighboring territory of Fiume, with its excellent port, though this area had not been granted to Italy even in the London Treaty.

Although these concessions were considered by many to have gone beyond what would have been reasonable in satis-

fying Italian nationalist aspirations, it was not sufficient to end the agitation of the nationalists for further positions along the coastline of the Adriatic, such as Dalmatia, which belonged to Yugoslavia, and Albania, which was eventually seized. The Fascists clamored loudly for these territories, and their identification of themselves with this cause helped considerably in making the advent of Fascism possible.

It should not be assumed from this that all Italians approved unreservedly of the acquisition by Italy of the Julian March. Many of them were opposed to a gain which they knew could only be held at the cost of permanently bad relations with Yugoslavia. But even these Italians did not propose to return the whole territory to Yugoslavia, preferring a solution reminiscent of King Solomon's most famous decision. They suggested giving the eastern territory to Yugoslavia, but retaining the western coastline, including Gorizia and Trieste, for Italy. They recognized that this would not settle the ethnographic problem entirely, for many Yugoslavs would still remain within Italian boundaries, but they held that the populations were so inextricably intermingled that there was no perfectly just solution from this point of view. Also, of course, it would not be in accord with the economic fact that Trieste was the natural port of Yugoslavia.

Armistice Terms

Today, the same Italians are concerned because they suspect that the secret Italian armistice gave the whole of the Julian March, including Trieste, to Yugoslavia. They are concerned in particular about Trieste, because Italian possession of this port has become a sentimental question for the Italian people. Before the last war, it was an important center of Italian anti-Austrian irredentism. Because of the emotional connotations which were thus built up about the name of Trieste, it is alleged that the Italian people will never acquiesce freely in the attribution of Trieste to Yugoslavia, regardless of the merits of her claims.

That is the situation today. Practically all Yugoslav groups maintain that the frontier should be approximately that which existed between Italy and Austria-Hungary until 1919, which means they would hold Trieste and the Julian March. As for the 400,000 Italians who would remain on Yugoslav territory, some advocate a transfer of populations while others instead propose granting them full guarantees of minority rights. Still a third solution (this one is advanced chiefly by outsiders who are neither Italian nor Yugoslav) is to internationalize Trieste and the surrounding territory, preferably under the aegis of some future world organization.

Those liberal pro-Allied Italians who regard with apprehension today the method of settling such important and far-reaching questions by secret agreements which, when published, will take the Italian people by surprise, might, of course, be reminded that there was a time when Italy was willing to settle this same question to her advantage by means of a secret treaty. But whatever the justification provided by this precedent, it is still true that the open public discussion of the question would be a more equitable solution, one in accord with democratic principles, and from the standpoint of practicality, one which would have many advantages for the future. Not the least of these advantages would be the preparation of the Italian people for the realization that however

WAR BONDS In Action



Reeling out wire from an RL 31, in the steaming jungles of New Georgia—rain, insects and the everlasting muck.
The jungle is definitely Jap infested as well, but your War Bonds can be a mighty effective Jap insecticide. Buy them and hold 'em!
U. S. Treasury Department

Central European News

Slovene Newspapers Are Printed and Distributed Behind Enemy Lines

Washington — Slovene newspapermen of the Patriot forces regularly print and distribute 64,000 copies of newspapers behind the Nazi lines in occupied Slovene sectors of Yugoslavia, BBC said recently in a dispatch reported to OWI.

Quoting a report from its correspondent James Matthew, who has just completed a seven-week trip through Patriot-held areas in Slovenia, the BBC broadcast said that the four main Slovene newspapers produced by the resistance forces are circulated from 120 secret distribution points throughout Slovenia.

"It is incredible that these serene looking, beautifully printed newspapers should be produced at all," the correspondent was quoted as saying. "And yet each of the four has a circulation of 16,000 copies in territory overrun by the Wehrmacht."

"The editorial offices of the Slovene Herald, which is the official paper, are high in the forests. The printing is done at three main centers. Three centers for printing must be maintained because it is impossible to carry large numbers of newspapers over the Sava river or the Graz-Trieste railroad. So a courier slips over these highly-defended obstacles carrying only the manuscript with him."

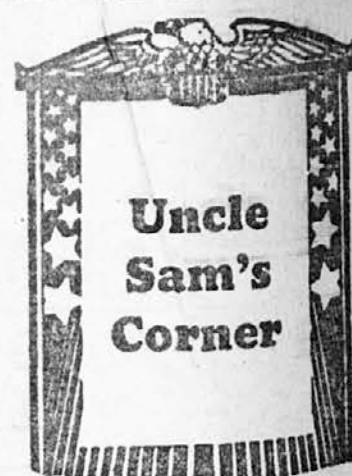
"The idea is," Matthew concluded, "that no one who speaks the Slovene language, even if he lives within the old Austrian border, shall lack the chance of keeping contact with his own people and their allies."

—Office of War Information

A young couple asked the minister to marry them immediately following the Sunday morning service. When the time came, the minister arose to say: "Will those who wish to be united in Holy Matrimony please come forward."

There was a great stir as twenty-three women and one man approached the pulpit.

small its responsibility as whole for the events of the last twenty years may be deemed to have been, nevertheless it must sacrifice the dream of aggrandizement which contributed so importantly to making Italy dangerous to her neighbors. It would also permit the Allies to point out to the Italian people that even the loss of the entire Julian March would mean no material sacrifice for Italy, since the nation would lose nothing important to its economic life.



Uncle Sam's Corner

Armed Forces Dentists Released:

The War Department is releasing several hundred dentists to private practice. The reason is that the Army's dental work is over the hump and fewer dental officers are needed to keep soldiers' teeth up to par.

Grow Herbs and Drug Plants for Victory:

If you feel an urge to grow dandelions, the government is right in there pitching for you. Just order a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 663 from the Department of Agriculture. The bulletin tells how to pick up a little spare money by growing herbs and drug plants such as digitalis, cascara, arnica, ginseng and pennyroyal.

Limited Reconversion to Supply Home Gadgets:

Vacuum cleaners, wire coat hangers, metal Venetian blinds and other household equipment, which has been cut off the market for some time will soon be available, at least in some quantity, it was announced by Eugene S. Pleasanton, regional deputy director of the War Production Board.

He disclosed that within the last two weeks the WPB had given permission to 13 manufacturers in the New York metropolitan area to begin immediate production of these items and several others, including table and floor lamps; ash and garbage cans, fishing rods and tackle, picture frames, tire pressure gauges and electric heating pads. The manufacture of electric irons had previously been authorized.

Return to Normal:

Zipper, maternity supports and brassieres are coming back. Recently, 10,000,000 zippers in sizes from 4 to 108 inches were rebought by manufacturers from surpluses in the Army Quartermaster Depot. A sizeable quantity of these will be sold in stores, others will be used in children's snow-suits, women's wear, men's jackets and luggage. After Nov. 1st, manufacturers will again produce maternity supports and brassieres.

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 23, 1945.

Meats, Fats:

Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 are now valid indefinitely. No more red stamps will be validated until October 29.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables:

Blue stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through R5 are now valid indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until November 1.

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.

F. J. E.

In the Yugoslav Villages

By Konstantin Simonov

A part of the Yugoslav bank already been cleared of the Germans, and the little tug towed by the heavy flat-bottomed barge quietly crosses the Danube, muddy-gray with the incessant downpour. Our mud-splattered Willys rocks slightly over the water's edge.

We descend the gangway to the low, eroded bank, and after a few yards find ourselves in the main street of Kladov, the first inhabited place on the Yugoslav side of the Danube. A battle recently fought here, as evidenced by the gaping holes in the houses and the shattered glass under the walls. It is the usual picture; this village resembles thousands of others through which the battle is passing.

When we turn a corner we see a long two-story building resembling a school. Across the whole side of the building, at the height of a man, two legions have been inscribed in enormous letters: "Long Live Marshal Tito!" "Long Live Marshal Stalin!" At the entrance there is a knot of partisans in civilian clothes, but with broad belts and army caps—and almost every case, German Tommy guns slung over their shoulders.

Two old, exhausted-looking women are leaning from the endless window in a neighboring house and one addresses us in a loud voice. Through the Serbian language differs from the general structure, it has many familiar or almost familiar words, and when the woman illustrates them with gestures we can easily grasp what she is trying to say. She is sad because she cannot treat anything. The chagrin on her face is sincere. She points to the room, which is bare and cluttered, and repeats the word "Germans." The Germans have taken everything—clothes, food, and all possessions—and left nothing but bare walls.

We found the unit's headquarters on the southern outskirts of the village. The signalmen were just putting up wires, there were several cars on the footpaths near the houses, and the staff was in a tiny cottage with a broken window.

The unit commander hadn't a moment to spare; the battle being fought only two kilometers further on was still at its height. But the commander found a few words to describe the general situation.

The battles fought yesterday and today were unusually fierce. Our troops had against them fresh German Mountain Jaeger Divisions, which were forcing their way northward from Greece and Macedonia. Evidently they were trying to break through at all costs to the north to the Danube, and after forcing it to reach Hungary.

Brza Palanka passed back and forth twice, and only this morning were the Germans finally dislodged.

One is struck by the unusual uniform worn by some of the dead Germans. They are sailors. It appears that among the troops the Germans are bringing up are detachments of marines from Greece. One of these detachments attacked Brza Palanka several times yesterday and was almost entirely wiped out.

The German stubbornness is accounted for by the hopelessness of their situation. On this sector Soviet troops straddled the only road along which it is possible to move the artillery, cars and tanks which the Germans still preserved. If they leave the road for the mountain trails it means they will have to abandon all this and fall into the hands of Marshal Tito.

who is operating not far from us.

Artillery is booming outside the village at this moment; our battalions are storming a commanding height two kilometers from here. With its capture the predicament of the Germans will become still worse. They will have to retire further southward and relinquish their last hopes of a break-through along this road.

Judging by reports from below and the sounds of battle, the Germans are fighting hard. Sometimes loud explosions are interspersed with dull splashes. German artillerymen are sending shells over our heads into the Danube.

The streets are somewhat deserted, which is natural enough while the village is in the zone of direct operations. The people keep within doors, but all that takes place is of vital interest to them. The commander tells us that yesterday when the Germans managed to get the village into their hands for a few hours, the entire population started moving and set out along the mountain trails and across the maize fields for the north, where our troops were. Only the development of our offensive checked the exodus of the peasants, who did not wish to remain in a village occupied by the Germans.

In the peasant's cottage where we have our sleeping quarters the master of the house gives us the best room, furnished with two big plankbeds resembling Russian stove beds. The boards are spread with clean straw-filled mattresses covered with homespun fabric. The room reflects poverty and scrupulous cleanliness, a life of hardship and privation.

There is a large lithograph of St. George and the Dragon in a dark wooden frame on the wall. Pictures like these are to be seen in most of the peasant cottages. And though the ancient symbolism of the warrior slaying the dragon may seem merely naive nowadays, it unexpectedly harmonizes with the feelings of the people who are waging the present struggle against the Germans.

At daybreak we depart for the next village. The height has been captured and the troops have moved on.

In the village where the neighboring staff is stationed we are told that four partisans from a Yugoslav Division operating nearby arrived last night, bringing with them two Germans. They handed over their prisoners and remained in the village to get warm and rest awhile. We tried to see them, but our search proved fruitless. They had allowed themselves no more than two hours of rest and then went away into the mountains by paths known only to themselves.

Soon we, too, are on the move. We are about to cross the bridge when our attention is attracted by an unusual sight. Beside a Soviet Tommy gunner stands a man, hatless, wearing a black leather jacket with a red rosette, and with a Tommy gun slung over his shoulder. Thinking he must be a partisan, I halt the car. When I question him he says a few words in a language we cannot place. The Tommy gunner replies for him. "No, he isn't a partisan... he's a man from my platoon."

"How can he be from your platoon?"

"Well, he is. He's been fighting alongside me right from the Danube, for I don't know how many days."

A few moments later the question is cleared up: The man in the leather coat is a Slovak from Bratislava. The Germans put him in a labor battalion, but he swam the chill autumn waters of the Danube just before the offensive, joined our unit and fought with it.

A Slovak from Bratislava is fighting in a Russian platoon of Tommy gunners on liberated Yugoslav soil. Thus in daily fighting, naturally and without highflown talk, flourishes the Slav brotherhood which the best people of the Slav world dreamed and thought and wrote of for centuries.

—Information Bulletin, Embassy of USSR.

Are You Interested?

Cleveland, Ohio. — Are you interested? Interested in what? In the welfare of your friends and neighbors, in the interests of your neighborhood, that runs from East 55th to East 79th St. If so, you will be one of the many that will attend the next Norwood Community Council Meeting at the Inter-cultural Library, East 55th, St. Clair Avenue, starting at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, October 26th.

The City Planning Commission headed by Mr. Howard and his staff will be on hand to outline some of the plans that they have drawn up for the Norwood Area. Your property may be affected. Location of streets, playgrounds, re-zoning and and restrictions will be discussed. The plans may not materialize right away but they can be brought about in the future, if the neighborhood so decides.

If you are not a member as yet we suggest that you come prepared that night to sign up the necessary application blanks.

Remember the date! Thursday, October 26th, 7:30 p. m.

Inter-cultural Library, East 55th and St. Clair.

J. F. Fifolt

PW'S IN THE U. S. NOW TOTAL 243,848

Washington — There were 243,848 prisoners of war held within the continental limits of the United States as of Sept. 1, the War Department reported. Breakdown as to nationalities was as follows: German: 192,856; Italian: 50,272; Japanese: 730.

The Provost Marshall General's Office stated that the prisoners were held at 125 base camps and 243 branch camps located in all sections of the United States. The branch camps are designed to place prisoners near current work projects.

Fuel Oil

Period 4 and 5 coupons remain valid throughout the heating year. Period 1 coupons remain valid also throughout the heating year.

Shoes:

Airplane stamps No. 1 and No. 2 in Book Three remain valid indefinitely.

Teacher: I said the compositions on milk were to be two pages long. Yours is only a half a page, Betty.

Betty: But teacher, I wrote about condensed milk.

Little deeds of kindness, little words of love, Help to make earth happy like the heaven above.

—Julia A. F. Carney



fore the offensive, joined our unit and fought with it.

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—Information Bulletin, Embassy of USSR.



"CAR POOL, MILDRED! I SAID CAR POOL!!"

BRIEFS

A social will be held on the evening of November 12, 1944 at the Slovenian National Home in Lorain, Ohio. The proceeds will be used for relief for the needy people in Slovenia. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The American Slav Congress, Cleveland Chapter, is sponsoring a Forum and Festival to be held October 29th, 7:30 p. m. in the Music Hall of the Public Auditorium. The theme of the Forum and Festival will be "Victory and a Lasting Peace." Price of admission is 50 cents.

Local Cleveland Slavic cultural groups are busily preparing for the Festival part of the program. Singing, dramatic and dancing presentations will be presented by the Lumir-Hlahol Tyl, Glasbena Matica, Croatian Folk Dancers and others. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The formation of right habits is essential to your permanent security. They diminish your chance of falling when assailed, and they augment your chance of recovery when overthrown.

— John Tyndall

To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart. — this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal.

— Mary Baker Eddy.

Notice to All Contributors to Nova Doba

Members contributing articles to the Nova Doba are asked to please cooperate with the following rules:

1. Deadline for all long articles is the Monday of each week. During these war times, the mail is slow so we suggest you get your mail in early and be assured of your article reaching us on time for publication.

2. All articles must be personally signed by the sender. This is in accordance with our AFU by-laws.

3. Write on one side of paper only; if typed, please double space.

4. Mail all articles to Nova Doba, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

JUVENILE PAGE CONTRIBUTIONS

1. The deadline for all juvenile contributions is the first Wednesday of each month.

2. Sign your name and lodge number to every article.

3. Write on one side of paper only.

4. Mail your article early.

FOR VICTORY — Buy U. S. War Bonds

DOPISI

Waukegan-North Chicago, Ill. — Skupna reja odborov podružnice št. 9 JPO.SS in podružnice št. 36 SANS se bo vršila v nedeljo 29. oktobra ob 2. uri popoldne.

deljo 29. oktobra ob 2. uri popoldne v Slovenskem narodnem domu. Za rešiti bodo zelo važne reči v zadevi pomoči našim rojakom v starem kraju. Zdaj je prišel čas, da lahko pomagamo. Pridite na sejo vsi, ki se za to zanimате, in bodite točni! — Za podružnico št. 9 JPO.SS in podružnico št. 36 SANS:

Anton Kobal, predsednik; Jennie Keber, podpredsednica; dr. Andrew Furlan, predsednik; Frank Jerina, podpredsednik; Joseph Zorc, tajnik.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Na septemberski seji delničarjev tukajšnjega Slovenskega narodnega doma, smo ugotovili, da delničarji že kar štiri leta nismo priredili nikake zabave, da si smo ves čas pridno delali za naš Dom. Ravno zdaj je minulo štiri leta, odkar smo imeli slavnostno otvoritev novega poslopja S. N. Doma in v štirih letih smo ves dolg plačali. To je gotovo vesela novica za vse, ki so delali in se trudili in prispevali za naše narodno svetišče. Zato mislimo, da po štirih letih dela se končno spodobi, da si privoščimo enkrat tudi nekoliko zabave. Taka zabava z okusnim prigrizkom in drugimi okrepčili bo za delničarje in delničarke S. N. Doma prirejena v nedeljo 29. oktobra ob 2. uri popoldne. Ta zabava bo obenem tudi naša božičnica, in sicer priredimo našo božičnico tako zgodaj zato, da ne bomo v tem oziru napoti drugim društvom in klubom. Na svidenje v nedeljo 29. oktobra ob 2. uri popoldne! — Za pripravljalni odbor:

Louis Znidaršič.

Pueblo, Colo. — Dve igri, in sicer ena v angleščini in ena v slovenščini, bosta vpriporjeni v nedeljo 29. oktobra v tukajšnjem Narodnem domu. Vrata bodo odprta ob 7. uri zvečer. Učiteljica iger je dobro poznana Rose Radovich. Igrji bosta prirejene pod avspicijami tukajšnje postojanke št. 20 JPO.SS in vseh postojank SANS v Pueblu, in dohodki prireditve so namenjeni našim nesrečnim rojakom v starem kraju. Mrs. Kogovšek in Joe Krall pridno nabirata darove in oglase in upamo, da bosta imela veliko uspeha. Vsi tukajšnji Slovenci in njihovi prijatelji so vljudno vabljeni na poset omenjene prireditve v nedeljo 29. oktobra zvečer. Prireditve se bo vršila v plemenit namen. Poleg tega vemo, da sličnih prireditve že dolgo ni bilo na slovenskem odru v našem mestu. Na svidenje! — Za odbor:

Anton Kochevar.

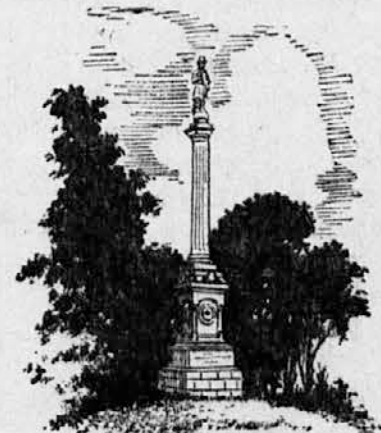
Chicago, Ill. — Chikaško kegljanje postaja čedalje bolj zanimivo. Posebno zadnji petek smo imeli nekaj "Blitz Krieg". Kroggle so švigale in keglji so padali in se skrivali po jarkih, kot se skriva japonski Hirohito s svojimi igrači po morju. Napredovali smo skoro vsi, posebno pa sta se odlikovala Anton Krapenc in Louis Dolmovich. Podirala sta jih, da je bilo veselje gledati. Dolmovich jih je podrl 220 v-posamezni igri, v treh igrah pa 539. S tem je on prišel na prvo mesto v obeh teh oddelkih. Krapenc jih je podrl 205 v posamezni igri, v skupini treh iger pa 509. On je sedaj v skupini na drugem mestu, v posamezni igri pa na tretjem. Sledili so jima po sledečem redu: V skupini treh iger — Frank Kovacic 501 in Jennie Zork 470. V posamezni igri pa — Walter Jingle in John Gottlieb, vsak po 184. V skupinah je pa izpadlo sledeče: Skupina Liberty Bell je prekosila Spolarjev New Market - Blue Island Hotel dve proti eni in enako Gottliebova cvetličarna Hujanovo gostilno. Bratski pozdrav!

John Gottlieb, tajnik kegljaške lige.

BONDS OVER AMERICA

Unknown Soldier

When Spring trips north and scents the budding apple trees of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley the folk of Winchester bring flowers to Stonewall cemetery where stands the figure dedicated to the "unknown and unrecorded" of the Civil War.



Buy 'Em and Keep 'Em



DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje s 5. strani)

Denver, Colo. — Bilo je že pred časom poročano v Novi Dobi, da bo naše društvo priredilo društveno veselico na večer 18. novembra v Slovenskem narodnem domu. To je ponovno opozorilo. Vstopnice se morejo dobiti v Narodnem domu ali pa pri društvenih uradnikih. Zaradi pomanjkanja gasolina ne bomo prodajali vstopnic od hiše do hiše. Vsakega člana dolžnost je, da si preskrbi vstopnico kot gorilni omenjen vnaprej, ali pa na večer prireditve pri vratih. Vstopnice so po 30 centov. Otroci so vstopnine prosti. Kakor sem svoječasno že poročal, je čisti dobiček veselice namenjen za prireditev dobrodošlice našim članom-vojakom, kadar se po doseženi zmagi povrnejo domov. Društveni odbor bo storil vse, kar je v njegovi moči, da bodo posetniki veselice v vseh ozirom dobro postreženi. Torej, bratje in sestre, udeležite se omenjene veselice na večer 18. novembra ob 8. uri zvečer v Slovenskem narodnem domu. Ako pa bi se pa kateri iz tehničnih vzrokov ne mogel udeležiti, naj kupi vsaj vstopnico; saj stane samo 30 centov.

Obenem pozivam člane, da se udeležijo seje dne 9. novembra, ker tista seja bo zadnja pred veselico in bo potrebno eno in drugo reči urediti. Dalje bomo na seji 9. novembra volili delegate, ki bodo zastopali naše društvo na konvenciji Narodnega doma 3. decembra.

Sedaj pa še nekaj, kar upam, da mi tukajšnji rojaki ne bodo odrekli. Dne 29. oktobra popoldne ob pol treh pridite v Narodni dom, da se pogovorimo glede zbiranja obleke za naše rojake v starem kraju. Saj čitate v listih, kako se rojaki v drugih naselbinah zanimajo in zbirajo. Tudi mi moramo nekaj storiti v tem oziru. Privedite svoje prijatelje s seboj, in če morete, prinesite tudi kaj obleke, ki je ne rabite, ki pa je še dobra za nositi. Na omenjeni seji bomo izvolili odbor, ki bo vse to vodil, in sploh ukrenil vse potrebno v zvezi s tem. Naš narod v stari domovini potrebuje materialne pomoči kot je še ni nikdar prej tako potreboval, zato je dolžnost nas ameriških Slovencev, da storimo v tem oziru vse, kar je v naših močeh. Torej, ne pozabite in pridite v Narodni dom 29. oktobra. — Za društvo št. 21 ABZ:

Frank Okoren, tajnik.

White Valley, Pa. — Naj še jaz nekoliko opišem moje potovanje na konvencijo v Rock Springs, Wyo. V Greensburg smo sedli na vlak 13. avgusta ob 11. uri zvečer, Frank Novak, Louis Suster, August Stipetich in podpisani. Imeli smo spalnico do Chicaga, in sicer tri postelje za štiri; dve sta bili zgoraj, ena spodaj. To spodnjo sva si morala deliti s sobratom Šuštarjem. Kmalu sem opazil v isti kavi še dva druga delegata, namreč Turka iz Conemaugha in še enega drugega. Nasproti mene je bila še ena postelja prazna in jaz sem bil radoveden, kdo jo bo v Pittsburghu okupiral. Njen začasni lastnik je postal v Pittsburghu sobrat Kosoglav iz Claridgea, ki je prišel na vlak ves premočen, ker ga je bil dež napal.

V Chicagu smo dospeli ob 9. uri zjutraj in ker smo morali čakati do našega vlaka do 5. ure popoldne, smo najprej spravili naše kovčke, nato pa smo se odpeljali do restavracije Pavla Bergerja na Lawndale Ave. Mož je sedel na klopi pred vhodom in čital ter nas je skrajno prijazno začuden gledal. Kmalu pa smo se spoznali, ker smo bili nekateri z njim že na konvencijah sku-

paj. Vprašali smo, če bi se dobili kaj zajtrka, in je dejal, da naj le vstopimo, se bo že kaj dobilo. Nato smo se nekoliko pogovarjali in potem pokrpčali z zajtrkom in še nekaterimi drugimi okrepčili. V družbo je prišel tudi sobrat Joseph Oblak iz Chicaga, katerega sem poznal že s prejšnje konvencije.

Nato smo stopili v sosedno poslopje, to je v urad SNPJ. Na vstopnicah nas je sobrat Rak vprašal, kaj želimo, nakar smo se mu predstavili. Dejalo je, da naj podpisemo svoja imena, da naj je bil takoj pripravljen, da nam razkaže poslopje. Najprej nas je peljal v spodnje prostore, kjer je vzorno urejena tiskarna. Razkazal nam je stroje, kjer se tiskata Prosveta in Mladinski list in predstavil nam je delavce, ki so tam uposleni. Njihovih imen si seveda nisem zapomnil. Tiskarna je zelo moderno urejena. Potem smo odšli še v gornje prostore, kjer so bili uradniki in uslužbenci jako zaposleni. Vendar smo pozdravili sledeče: Cankarja, Godino, Vidra, Verhovnika, Kuhela, Bernika in uradnike. Pogovorili smo se o marsičem.

Od tam smo se vrnili še k Bergerju in sobrat Oblak nas je peljal še h Golenkotu in ob 5. uri popoldne smo bili na postaji, kjer smo zasedli naš vlak. Od Chicaga do Denverja smo imeli rezervirane sedeže in v Denver smo dospeli nekako ob 10. uri popoldne. S postaje smo vzeli taksi do Slovenskega doma na Washington St., kjer smo bili dobro postreženi. Tam smo se sešli tudi z večjim številom drugih delegatov. Iz Denverja smo se odpeljali okoli šeste ure zvečer in v Rock Springs smo dospeli ob 4. uri zjutraj. Na postaji sta nas čakala sobrat Valentin Marcina in ena deklica z dvema avtomobiloma. Od tam sta nas odpeljala v Slovenski dom, kjer smo se registrirali, in prej omenjeno dekle je izjavilo, da jaz pojdem kar na njen dom. Bila je namreč hčerka sobrata Louisa Taucherja, kjer je bilo zame pripravljeno stanovanje za čas konvencije. Ob petih zjutraj sva bila z mojim tovarišem že v stanovanju. Mrs. Taucher je najbrž mislila, da bo dobila na stanovanju dva fina gospoda, pa je dobila dva premočarja. (Kdo pa je večji gospod kot so premočarji? Brez njih bi vsi zmrzavali pozimi! Op. ured.) Vsekakor sva bila v vseh ozirom postrežena kot prava gospoda. Prav lepa hvala Mr. in Mrs. L. Taucher in posebno še njuni hčerki Angeli, ki naju je večkrat peljala domov.

Ko smo odhajali iz Rock Springs, smo hiteli pospravljati naše reči, ker konvencija je bila zaključena ob peti uri popoldne, vlak pa je odhajal nekako eno uro pozneje. Rečeno nam je bilo, da če pohitimo, bomo morda dobili sedeže. V tej naglici sem spravil v moj kovček en telovnik gospodarja Taucherja, pozabil sem pa tam moje hlače. Te zaostale hlače so bile še več kot en teden na stanovanju pri Taucherju, in še ne vem, koliko renta bom moral plačati od njih. Zdaj sta zamenjana kosa obleke spet v svojih domovinskih državah, toda, kadar koli pogledam tiste hlače me prime, da bi izbruhnil izraz, kakršen ne spada na papir.

Mesto Rock Springs je lepo, dasi ni veliko, in ljudje so prav vljudni in postrežljivi. Naši tamkajšnji rojaki so po večini doma iz Poljske doline in iz Gorenje vasi, oziroma iz tistega okoliša. Kar se pa okolice mesta Rock Springsa tiče, se mi ni prav nič dopadla; samo kameenje in pesek in nekaj revnega divjega pelina. V nedeljo popoldne nas je sobrat John Putz peljal kakih 20 milj daleč v Green River, ki je prilično prijazen kraj. Zvečer smo šli pa na banket, in reči moram, da bolj vzorno urejenega banketa še nisem

videl, dasi sem bil že na mnogih. Tudi v Slovenskem domu je bilo dovolj zabav. Naj še omenim, da mi je Mrs. Kershishnik poslala krasno sliko; prav lepa hvala. Sploh naj bo izražena lepa hvala vsem tamkajšnjim rojakom, ki so mi na en ali drugi način izkazali svojo prijaznost in naklonjenost.

Dne 22. avgusta zjutraj ob 7. uri smo dospeli spet v Denver, kjer pa smo morali čakati na naše rezervacije do Chicaga dva dni in eno noč. Odpeljali smo se do Slovenskega doma, ki pa je bil še zaprt, in potem smo šli še malo naprej, pogledat, če je glavni tajnik SZS že v svojem uradu, pa ga še ni bilo. Pri nekem rojaku smo potem dobili dober zajtrk in zelo poceni, nakar smo se podali v Slovenski dom, kjer je bilo že več drugih delegatov. Tam smo se začeli spraševati, kje bomo prenočevali. Sobrat Steve Mauser je telefoniral v neki hotel, pa so mu povedali, da imajo vse sobe oddane. Potem pa pride gl. tajnik SZS, sobrat Anton Jeršin, in pove, da ima prostora za prenočitev za štiri. Tako smo se podali z njim na njegovo lepo stanovanje. Po nekoliko pogovoru reče njegova soproga, da bi bilo lepo, če bi nas nekoliko popeljal po okolici. Res smo zasedli njegov avtomobil in odpeljal nas je visoko v gorovje, menda tja, kjer je bil Bog pokopan, odkoder je jako lep razgled na Denver in daleč okoli po državi Colorado. Cesta gori in nazaj doli se vije v ostrih ovinkih, in bila je prava sreča, da smo imeli dobrega in izurjenega soferja. Ako bi tega ne bilo, bi morda danes spali kje v kakšnem coloradskem prepadu. Mrs. Jeršin je spotoma vzela več fotografij in nam jih je obljubila poslati, pa dosedaj nismo še nič dobili. Morda so naši obrazi izražali toliko strahu, da niso za med svet. Prav lepa hvala Mr. in Mrs. Jeršin za vso naklonjenost in postrežbo.

Od Denverja do Chicaga smo imeli rezervirane sedeže in smo se jako komodno vozili, dasi je bilo ponoči. V Chicagu smo dospeli okrog 10. ure popoldne in smo morali čakati na zvezo do 5. ure popoldne. Od Chicaga do Greensburga nismo imeli rezervacij, torej smo si poiskali sedeže, kjer smo pač mogli. Vožnja je bila precej hitra, toda ne posebno komodna. Premetavalo nas je, kot da smo polni elektrike.

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ke. Vendar smo celi prišli v Greensburg ob pol petih zjutraj, tako, da sem bil doma že ob petih.

Kar se tiče konvencije, je naš isti vladal precej lep red. (Tukaj je prepisovanje dopisa prekinitve eksplozije plinskih tankov le nekaj blokov oddaljenih od urada; prekinjenje je trajalo od nekako tretje ure popoldne v petek 20. oktobra do desete ure popoldne v ponedeljek 23. oktobra. Op. ured.) Z zaključki konvencije so nekateri zadovoljni, nekateri pa tudi ne. Vsem se seveda ne more nikoli ustreči, pa magari, če bi se konvencija vršila vsako leto. Več ne bom omenjal, saj je vsakdo lahko čital v zapisniku, kaj je bilo sklenjeno. Da bi pa vsi dobili stolčke ali vsi v enem mestu, pa tudi ne bi bilo prav. Nekdo se je izrazil, da v Pennsylvaniji sami sebe po glavi bijemo, pa se je sam zbil. S tem naj končam. Še en lep pozdrav vsem Rockspringčanom in vsem Poljancem, s katerimi sem bil prišel v dotiko. To velja tudi za Subovega Lovreta iz Hotavelj. Pozdrav od Jurija iz Bele doline, desetkratnega delegata.

Jurij Previc.

Moon Run, Pa. — Članom in članicam društva Sv. Frančiška, št. 99 ABZ, ki niso bili na seji 15. oktobra, naznanjam, da je bilo sklenjeno upoštevati tozadevne prošnje in pozive ter zbrati nekaj pomoči za naše nesrečne rojake v starem kraju. Člani in rojaki, ki imajo ponošeno obleko, ki pa je še porabna in neraztrgana, naj jo prinesejo na dom podpisane. Jaz sem za gospodarja in gospodinjino in ne morem priti takih reči kolektati po hišah. Društvo me je pooblastilo sprejemati tako pomoč za starokrajске rojake. Citati ste dosti v raznih listih o potrebi te pomoči, kakor tudi, kam naj se pošljejo denarni prispevki tistih, ki žele v pomoč starokrajskim rojakom prispevati v denarju. Sestrski pozdrav! Za društvo št. 99 ABZ:

Frances Koritnik, tajnica.

Chicago, Ill. — Na zadnji seji podružnice št. 2 SANS je bilo sklenjeno, da priredimo na "North Side" v Chicagu veselico, v soboto zvečer 20. januarja 1945. Razume se, da bo ves prebitek poslan za naše trpeče ljudi v stari domovini. Že sedaj apeliramo na vse, zapomnite si ta

datum, da pridete in s tem pomagata za boljši uspeh. Apeliramo tudi na vsa društva in druge organizacije, da določite svoje prireditve na kak drugi dan. Več o tej prireditvi bo še objavljeno. Posebnega kolektanta na tej veselici ne bo, ker to bomo skušali narediti že poprej. Čas je prišel, ko je potreba nam vsem iti na delo in zbrati skupaj kolikor največ mogoče, za prvo pošiljatev našim ljudem v stari kraj. Vsak dan lahko čitate v naših časopisih, kako je pomoč nujno potrebna in da že imamo dovoljenje za pošiljatev v Jugoslavijo, zato ne bomo na tem mestu ponovno podarjati. Sporočamo pa sklep naše zadnje seje: ta teden dobite posebna pisma od nas, v katerih vam bo pojasnjeno: na prihodnji seji bomo izvolili odbore, kateri bodo obiskali vse Slovence v tem delu mesta, katerih koli moremo dobiti naslove. Torej bodite pripravljeni, da pomagata vsak po svoji moči, to je z denarjem ali z obleko ali z obojim. Za podružnico št. 2 SANS:

Louis Volk, predsednik;
John Turk, tajnik;
Ludvig Katz, blagajnik.

Presto, Pa. — Društvo št. 4 ABZ spet enkrat vabi sosedna društva na plesno veselico, ki se bo vršila 28. oktobra v dvorani Sv. Barbare, Presto, Pa. Na razpolago bodo vsa k v rstna okrepčila in za dobro godbo bo poskrbela slovenska trojica Les Faulk.

Člani našega društva so vajeni, da v večjem številu posejajo društvene seje. Ako pride tako malo članov, da se ne more seja vršiti, pa slišimo potem pregovarjanja da zakaj spet ni bilo seje. Kako naj obdržujejo sejo trije uradniki: predsednik, tajnik in blagajnik. Nekoliko več sodelovanja od strani članov bi se vendar lahko pričakovalo. Torej, člani in članice, ne pozabite priti na prihodnjo sejo in ne pozabite na veselico v soboto 28. oktobra. — Za odbor:

Anton Subic, tajnik.

POŽARNA KATASTROFA V CLEVELANDU

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

kake tovarne, ker se je ozračje močno razsvetilo in ker so se po telefonskih drogih preko ceste zvijale goreče kače in po kratki

akciji ugašale. Eksplozija je pač vrgla vnetljivi ali goreči material daleč na okoli. To je bil vzrok, da so se požari pojavili istočasno na raznih raztresenih krajih, ponekod precej daleč od mesta eksplozije.

Vaš urednik je romal večkrat iz urada na cesto in nazaj. Med ljudmi na cestah ni bilo opaziti dosti histerije; več radovednosti. Poslovanje gasilcev, policajev in vojakov je bilo disciplinirano. Prej kot v dveh urah je bilo iz ogrožene sekcije odpredeljeno skoro vse civilno prebivalstvo, ki ni imelo tam važnih poslov. Uredniku je reporterska izkaznica omogočala, da je divjanje elementov in krotitev istih ogledoval še znatno delj časa.

Materialna škoda, napravljena po eksplozijah in požaru se ceni na 10 milijonov dolarjev. Ta bo pač večinoma pokrita z zavarovalnino, toda obžalovanja vredne žrtve so mrtvi in ranjeni in njihove družine. Teh žrtv ne nadomesti nobena zavarovalnina. V koliko so po tej katastrofi prizadeti Slovenci, za enkrat še ni ugotovljeno; nedvomno so žrtve znatne. Vsekakor pa bi bile še neprimerno večje, če bi bil požar segel do St. Clair Avenue in preko. Za Slovence je ta nesreča važna, ker se je pripetila tako rekoč v sruču slovenske naselbine v Clevelandu, dasi je faktično prizadela le primeroma majhen del iste.

Na splošno pa je ta katastrofa važna zato, ker je tisočim brezbržnim državljanom pokazala, kako srečni smo, ker je vojna, v katero smo zapleteni, tako daleč od mej naše republike. Samo ena sovražna bomba bi lahko povzročila prav tako veliko ali še večjo katastrofo kot je gori omenjena. In koliko sovražnih bomb je padlo na mesta Rusije, Jugoslavije, Poljske, Anglije in drugih dežel! Na to naj bi vsi mislili, kadar smo prošeni prispevati v pomoč našim, po vojni prizadetim rojakom v starem kraju. In stokrat naj bi se hvaležno spomnili tudi naših vojakov, ki drže grozote vojne tišote milj daleč od naše srečne dežele.

KOLIKO JE SLOVENCEV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

nem slovenskem ozemlju je bilo pred vojno okrog 1,600,000 Slovencev, od teh v Jugoslaviji le nekaj nad en milijon. V Julij-ski Krajini jih je bilo skoro pol milijona, v Avstriji nad sto tisoč, na Madžarskem okrog pet tisoč. Drugi so bili raztreseni izven strnjenegega ozemlja v Avstriji, Italiji, Nemčiji, Egiptu in Ameriki. V Zedinjenih državah so nas računali na 250 tisoč.

Gornje številke bodo po sedanjih vojni nedvomno znatno nižje, vendar nam dajo vsaj približno sliko slovenskega življenja na svetu. Poleg Lužičkih Srbov na svetu. Kljub manjši slovanski narod. Kljub temu nas svet pozna, kot bi nas bilo 50 milijonov. Za to se imamo največ zahvaliti odločnemu odporu, ki ga je naš narod v tej vojni pokazal napram italijanskim in nemškim zavojavalcem.

SPLOSNI TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

SPLOSNA MOBILIZACIJA

Hitler je odredil splošno mobilizacijo vseh moških med 16. in 60. letom. Ti miličniki ne bodo vključeni v redno armado, vendar se bodo smatrali za vojaške in iste. Imeli ne bodo vojaških uniform, ampak posebne trakove na rokavih, ki jih bodo označevali za domobrance. Ako povprečni Nemci niso tako zatelebani v Hitlerja, kot misli, da so, se zna zgoditi, da bodo ti domobranci ob primernih prilikah obrnili svoje orožje proti gestapovcem.

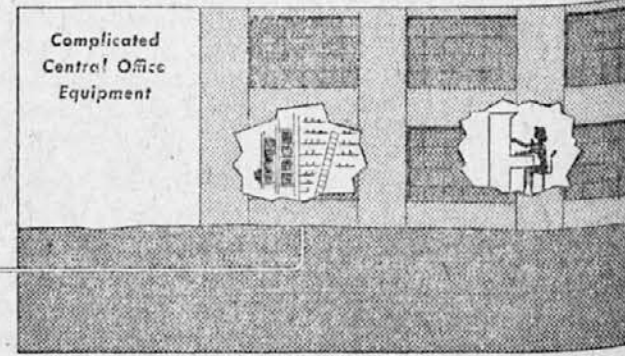
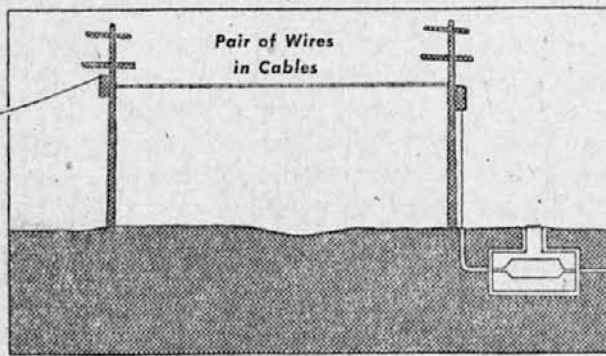
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Ako vi čakate za telefonsko poslugi na domu, mislimo, da vemo kako se počutite. Vi bi jo radi sedaj imeli. In mi bi jo vam radi sedaj upostavili. Toda dokler imajo vojne zahteve prednost pri telefonskih facilitetah in dokler se ne more pričeti z izdelavo opreme v zadostni obliki, nam je nemogoče povedati kdaj bomo vam lahko postregli. Vaše naročilo je važno za nas in vam obljublamo, da ga ne bomo pozabili. Pregledali ga bomo večkrat in izpolnili ga čim pride na pravo vrsto. To pa bo morda nekaj časa po končni zmagi.

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