

NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION

Naša J. S. K. Jednota je samo bratska
podporna organizacija brez vsakih dra-
gih primel, in kot taka uspeva.
Ohranimo jo tako!

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RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

LETALSKA SILA

Svoječasno je predsednik Roosevelt izjavil, da bo ta de-
tela v doglednem času imela
20,000 letal v svrhu obrambe.
Taj pa se poroča iz Washing-
tona, da bo novemu kongresu
predložena zahteva administra-
cije za 125,000 vojnih letal. V
tem številu bi bila vključena tu-
ja vežbalna letala. Tako arma-
da kot mornarica na obeh ocea-
nih morata imeti dovoljno šte-
tilo letal na razpolago. Za iz-
vedenja tolikoštevilnega letala in
izvežbanje letalskega osebja
treba več let časa.

PREGLED PUBLIKACIJ

V Zedinjenih državah izhaja
več tisoč listov in drugih
publikacij v tujih jezikih, to je
v angleščini. Vse te publika-
cije čitajo trenirani prevajalci
zveznega departamenta zvezne
kulture, to z ozirom na morebitne
ameriške aktivnosti teh publi-
kacij.

ZMRZNJENA GOTOVINA

Gotovina in vrednostne listine
zavajajo, ki sta jih zasedli Nemci
in Italija, so v Zedinjenih drža-
vah s predsednikovim odlokom
zmrznjene, to je, da si jih Nem-
ci in Italija ne moreta prilas-
niti. Zakladniški tajnik Morgen-
son zadnje čase nujno priporo-
ča, da se na ta način zmrz-
nijo tudi fondit Nemčije in Ita-
lije v tej deželi, da se jih ne bo
lahko rabiti za nacijsko in fa-
šistično propagando in špijona-
žo v Ameriki. To da bo samo
povračilo za finančno in izme-
njevno kontrolo, katero izva-
lja Nemčija in Italija nad
ameriški fondit v omenjenih
deželah.

KOLEKTA DAVKOV

Zvezni zakladniški depart-
ment proučuje načrt, po kate-
nem naj bi delodajalci kolekta-
li od svojih uslužbencev tudi do-
datni davek in ga izročali
zvezni vladi na način kot zdaj
kolektajo prispevke za socialno
varnost. Na ta način bi se olaj-
šalo in pocenilo delo zakladniš-
kega departamenta.

RAZMAH INDUSTRIJE

Statistika aktivnosti ameriške
industrije za oktober letošnjega
leta kaže, da je bila produkcija
večja kot v letu 1929. Kljub te-
mu je še mnogo delavcev brez
posluške, ker so njih mesta za-
zeli stroji.

UNIJSKI KONVENCIJI

Pretekli teden sta se vršili
konvenciji dveh močnih unijskih
organizacij, namreč American
Federation of Labor in Congress
of Industrial Organizations. Pr-
va je zborovala v New Orleansu,
druga pa v Atlantic Cityu. Obe
organizaciji sta obsodili naci-
onizem, fašizem in komunizem.
Konvencija C. I. O. je bila zna-
čilna tudi vsled tega, da je spre-
jela resignacijo svojega dose-
danjega predsednika Johna L.
Lewisa in poverila predsedni-
štvo Philipu Murrayu. Kot zna-
čilno je Lewis pred volitvami pri-
poročal poraz Roosevelta in je
objubil, da bo resigniral kot
predsednik C. I. O., ako bo Roo-
svelt ponovno izvoljen. Svojo
objubo je držal in iz tega dej-
stva se sklepa, da bo v bodoče
več harmonije med obema veli-
kima delavskima unijama.
(Dalje na 4. strani)

POMEN BOSPORA IN DARDANEL

Sedanja vojna v Evropi je
spet potisnila v ospredje važ-
nost morske ožine Dardanel. Za
Nemčijo bi kontrola Dardanel
pomenila edini ugodni dohod do
Male Azije in do bogatih oljnih
vrelcev Mezopotamije. Za rusko
vojno in trgovsko mornarico v
Črnem morju so Dardanele edi-
ni izhod v Sredozemlje in od
tam v svetovna morja. Rusija
ima sedaj sicer dostop na Bal-
tiško morje in daleč na severu v
Severno ledeno morje, kjer pa
so pristanišča dober del leta za-
mrznjena.

Dardanele ločijo na jugu Ev-
ropo od Azije. Ta morska ožina
sestoji prav za prav iz treh de-
lov. Od vzhoda, to je od Črnega
morja, se ožina imenuje Bospor;
ožina je res ožina, kajti ši-
roka je manj kot tri milje na
najširšem mestu in komaj 800
jardov na najožjem. Dvajset
milj dolgi Bospor vodi v Mar-
morsko morje, ki je za polovico
manjši kot naše jezero Erie. Iz
Marmorskega morja pa vodi ožina
Dardanel v Sredozemsko
morje. Zaradi enostavnosti se
dostokrat Dardanele, Marmor-
sko morje in Bospor imenujejo s
skupnim imenom Dardanele.

Na zapadnem koncu Bospora,
tam, kjer prehaja v Marmorsko
morje, stoji nekdanje glavno
mesto Turčije, Istanbul, pozna-
no tudi pod imenom Konstanti-
nopol ali Carigrad. Prava dar-
danska ožina, ki vodi od Mar-
morskega morja v Sredozemsko
morje, je dolga 42 milj. Nekoč
se je ta ožina imenovala Helles-
pont ter je dobila ime po grški
boginji Helli, ki je skušala na
ovnu pobegniti pred svojo hudo
mačeho ter je v vodah Helles-
ponta utonila. Pa tudi ime Dar-
danele izhaja iz grške mitologi-
je, namreč od Dardanusa, ki je
bil sin najvišjega boga Zeusa in
boginje Electre.

Važnost Dardanel datira ti-
sočletja nazaj. Omenja se v
zvezi s trojansko vojno in v zve-
zi s prehodom ožine po zavoj-
valcih Kserksu in Aleksandru.
Med leti 1854 in 1856 je Rusija
vodila vojno za kontrolo Darda-
nel, toda Anglija in Francija sta
v znani krimski vojni premaga-
li Rusijo in Dardanele so bile
nevtralizirane. Tekom zadnje
svetovne vojne so zavezniški sku-
pni izsilili prehod skozi Darda-
nele, toda Turki, ki so bili takrat
zavezniki Nemčije in Avstrije in
so Dardanele močno utrdili, so
to preprečili. Po zaključeni voj-
ni zavezniški spet niso hoteli Dar-
danel prisoditi Rusiji, ki jih je
zahtevala, ampak so ožino razo-
rožili in jo pustili premagani
Turčiji. Od leta 1938 naprej pa
je Turčija to ožino spet močno
utrdila.

Turčija danes kontrolira obe
obali Dardanel. Zaledje Darda-
nel na evropski strani pa meji
na Bolgarijo. Vzhodno in severo-
vzhodno od Dardanel je Črno
morje, katerega severno obalo
in dober del zapadne obale kon-
trolira Rusija. Kot je bilo že
omenjeno, pomenijo Dardanele
za Rusijo zelo važen izhod na
svetovna morja. Vsa južna Rusi-
ja gravitira na Črno morje in od
tam je vse leto možna plovlja
skozi Dardanele v zunanji svet.

Značilno je, da si je Rusija že
davno želela zagotoviti prost
prehod preko Dardanel, toda te-
mu je vedno nasprotovala Ang-
lija, ki se je bala prevleke
ruskega razmaha. Po zadnji svet-
ovni vojni, ko je bila Rusija
paralizirana po notranji revo-
luciji.
(Dalje na 4. strani)

GLEDE REGISTRACIJE

Federalni justični depart-
ment je naznanil, da ne bo ni-
kakega podaljšanja roka za re-
gistracijo inozemcev. Dne 26. de-
cembra bo zadnji dan za regis-
tracijo.

Earl G. Harrison, ravnatelj
za registracijo inozemcev v pra-
vosodnem departamentu, je izja-
vil, da registriranje inozemcev
ne bo ustavljeno tekom meseca
decembra oziroma dela istega in
zopet započeto v januarju, da se
s tem odpomore prevelikemu de-
lu na pošti o božiču.

“Res je sicer,” rekel je Mr.
Harrison, “da se je razpravljalo
o taki možnosti. Prerešali smo
predlog, da se registracija odlo-
ži za dva ali tri tedne, da se
kolikor mogoče olajša breme
poštne uprave okoli božiča. Ugo-
tovili pa smo, da zakon za re-
gistracijo inozemcev od 1. 1940
nam ne daje nikake pravice za
to in poštna uprava nas je za-
gotovila, da so tam pripravljeni
opravljati tako božično pošto,
kot registriranje inozemcev.

“Nikaka registracija inozem-
cev,” Mr. Harrison nadaljuje,
“ki so živeli v tej deželi pred
dnem 27. avgusta, se ne bo spre-
jela potem, ko se poštni uradi
zaprejo dne 26. decembra, ki je
dan po božiču. Radi tega je ja-
ko važno, da oni, ki so odložili
svojo registracijo kot nedržavl-
jani v nadi, da registracijska
doba utegne biti podaljšana ali
pa iz drugih vzrokov, takoj iz-
polnijo predpis zakona. Mi bi
se radi izognili navalu v zadnjih
dneh.”

Mr. Harrison je zopet pouda-
ril veliko važnost, da vsi regis-
trirani inozemci takoj prijavijo
vsako spremembo adrese pri-
selniškemu in naturalizacijs-
kemu uradu.

“Naj bodo naši nedržavljeni
še tako željni ravnati se po naših
zakonih in posebno z zakonom o
registraciji inozemcev od 1.
1940,” rekel je Mr. Harrison, “se
vendarle pregrešijo, ako po re-
gistraciji in prstotisku se prese-
lijo kam drugam in tega ne pri-
javijo priseljeniški in naturali-
zacijski oblasti v roku 5 dni. Ka-
kor smo ponovno rekli, tiskovine
v to svrhu so brezplačne na raz-
polago v poštini uradih. Mi zna-
mo, da mnogi ljudje tega niso
storili radi velikega števila po-
sredstev, dokazov, da se je
je dotičnik registriral, ki so bi-
li poslani po pošti na naslov ino-
zemčevega stanovanja in ki so
nam bili vrnjeni, ker se je ino-
zemec preselil. Kazni, ki segajo
do \$100 globe, 30 dni zapore ali
oboje, utegnejo biti naložene,
ako se ne uboga to določbo re-
gistracijskega zakona.”

Mr. Harrison je uporabil to
priliko, da zopet posvari one, ki
so podvrženi registraciji, da na-
daljna odložitev registracije
vsled nade, da postanejo držav-
ljani pred zadnjim dnevom re-
gistracije, 26. decembra, utegne
biti nevarna.

“Vsaka nadaljna odložitev re-
gistracije v nadi, da inozemec
oziroma inozemka utegne biti
pozvana na sodišče za končno
priznatev k državljanstvu, ali
pa, ker si kdo ni na čistem glede
svoje državljanstva, vsebuje
čim dalje večjo nevarnost. Ako
se kdo registrira kot inozemec,
nima to nikakega vpliva na se-
danje ali prihodnje državljan-
stvo. Na drugi strani, ako se kdo
ne registrira, si s tem pokvari
možnost, da postane državljan,
da ne omenimo jako strogih kaz-
ni, ki jih zakon nalaga za ne-
izvedenje registracije.

(Dalje na 3. strani)

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Zapisnik 16. redne konvencije
JSKJ, vezan v brošuri, je bil
poslan na vsa krajevna društva
v dveh iztisih. Ako bi katero dru-
štvo poslanih knjižic ne prejelo,
naj se obrne na glavni urad za
nadomestilo.

Desetletnico ustanovitve bo
proslavilo angleško poslujoče
društvo št. 220 JSKJ v Chicagu,
Ill., z zabavo, katero priredi v
soboto 30. novembra zvečer na
1921 Blue Island Ave.

V Denverju, Colo., se bo v so-
boto 30. novembra vršila veselica
tamkajšnjega društva št. 21
JSKJ. Prostor veselice: Sloven-
ski narodni dom.

Zaključno veselico za to leto
priredi društvo št. 149 JSKJ v
soboto 14. decembra. Prostor ve-
selice: Slovaška dvorana, Mur-
dock St., Canonsburg, Pa.

Združena društva JSKJ v
Chicagu, Ill., naznanjajo prire-
ditev zanimive božičnice za čla-
ne svojih mladinskih oddelkov
za nedeljo 15. decembra.

Iz Arcade, Colo., poročajo,
da je tam že del časa na bolniš-
ki postelji rojakinja Frances
Tegel, članica društva št. 21 JS-
KJ, s sedežem v Denverju, Colo.

Priručnik slovanskih osebnosti
(Manual of Slavonic Personalities),
ki vsebuje imena zna-
menitih oseb slovanskega poko-
lenja v Ameriki in Evropi, je
sestavil Mr. Vlado S. Vlahovic v
New Yorku. Dasi se o priručni-
ku ne more trditi, da je popoln,
je z ozirom na znamenite osebe
slovanskega rodu zelo informa-
tiven. Knjižica stane en dolar
komad in se dobi na naslovu:
Slavonic Press, 152 W. 42nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

Slovanskemu narodnemu mu-
zeju v Clevelandu, Ohio, je Mr.
John Potokar, izdelovalec meh-
kih pišav v Clevelandu, podaril
sliko “Industrijski Cleveland,”
katero je kupil za \$100 na zad-
nji razstavi Peruškovih slik. Is-
totako je podaril Slovanskemu
narodnemu muzeju lesorezno
sliko, katero je kupil na omenje-
ni razstavi, naš pisatelj Mr.
Louis Adamič.

VRTNA DELA SEZONE

V novembru je zadnji čas, da
se posadijo na prosto čebulice
hiacint in tulipanov. Grečice s
posajenimi čebulicami se smejo
proti mrazu nekoliko pokriti s
slamo ali listjem; še boljše v to
svrhu pa so vejice smrečja in
druga igličevja, ker njih duh
odganja miši.

Drevesa in grmičje je mogoče
presajati oziroma saditi, dokler
je zemlja pripravna za tako de-
lo, to je, dokler ne zmrzuje ali
dokler ni premokra. V suhem
vremenu naj se take presajene
rastline dobro zalivajo in preko
zime je priporočljivo zemljo
okoli presajenih dreves nekoliko
pokriti s hlevskim gnojem, list-
jem ali slamo. V jeseni posa-
jeno dreve in grmičje se preko
zime ustali in ima pomladni ugo-
dnostne pogoje za zgodnjo rast.

Plemenite vrtnice je treba
proti zimi nekoliko zavarovati v
velikem delu te dežele. Le v na-
ših južnih državah in na paci-
fični obali je tako kritje nepo-
trebno. Vrtne se v tej deželi
(Dalje na 4. strani)

LEP VOJAŠKI STAN

V popularni slovenski korač-
nici “Mladi vojaki,” katero je
zložil Josip Stritar in ugalsbil
Viktor Parma, je tudi vzklík:
“Kako je lep vojaški stan!”
Kdor je imel “srečo” služiti v
bivši avstro-ogrski armadi, se
skoro gotovo nikoli ni strinjal
z omenjeno trditvijo. Fantje so
pač služili vojake, ker so bili
primorani. V Zedinjenih drža-
vah v normalnih časih ni obvez-
ne vojaške službe. Bila je vpe-
ljana ob času zadnje svetovne
vojne in po zaključku vojne spet
odpravljena. Vsa oborožena sila
Zedinjenih držav od takrat do
letos je obstajala iz prostovolj-
cev. V letu 1932, ko so ameriški
državniki še upali, da bodo sve-
tovne velesile dogovorno znižale
število svojega vojaštva na mi-
nimium in si s tem prihranile
ogromne izdatke, je redna ame-
riška armada štela komaj okrog
119,000 mož. V tem ni bila vste-
ta vojna mornarica, ki je imela
vedno dovolj mož za svoje po-
trebe. Število moštva redne ar-
made se je v sledečih letih po-
lagoma višalo, toda vse do zad-
njih časov se je sukalo okoli
200,000. Fantov, ki so prosto-
voljno vstopali v armado, je bilo
malokdaj na preostanje; ve-
čina mladih mož, ki je bila spo-
sobna za vojaščino, ni bila mne-
nja, da je vojaški stah posebno
lep in vabljen.

Vojna v Starem svetu pa je
povzročila, da je ameriški zvez-
ni kongres po dolgem debatira-
nju letos sprejel postavbo za ob-
vezno vojaško vezbanje določe-
nega števila mladih mož. V manj
kot enem letu bo vključeno z re-
dno vojsko in milico pod orožjem
skoro poldrugi milijon mož. Od
teh bo kakih 900,000 vpoklican-
cev, katerih vpoklicanje je do-
ločil zreh. Obvezno vojaško ve-
zbanje je odločeno za dobo enega
leta.

Vojaki bodo prve štiri mesece
svoje službe dobivali po \$21.00
mesečne plače, pozneje pa po
\$30.00. To seveda poleg vse
oskrbe. Prehrana ameriškega
vojaštva je najbrž boljša kot
kateroga koli drugega vojaštva
na svetu. Za zajtrk bodo dobili
sadje, žitarice, praženo slanino,
jajca, kruh in kavo, za kosilo bo
kaka mesna jed, kruh, sirovo
maslo in kava; za večerjo spet
kaka mesna jed, rižol, kruh, si-
rovo maslo, sladko pecivo in
kava. Ob nedeljah in praznikih
bodo vojaki dobivali še razne
priboljške. Stradati torej ne bo
treba nikomur, in s plačo 70
centov do enega dolarja na dan
si bo lahko vojak kupil še kake
priboljške.

Malo bolj težko se bo ameri-
škimi fantom privaditi discipli-
ne, ki je za vojaško vezbanje
neobhodno potrebna. Vendar se
zatrjuje, da bo disciplina kar
mogoče gentlemanska in se ne
bo dosti razlikovala od discipli-
ne, kakršni se mora človek pod-
vreči pri zaposlenju v tovarni,
v uradu, v trgovini itd. Za mnoge
mlade fante bo morda sprva
najhušje, ker bodo morali vsta-
jati točno ob četrto do šestih
zjutraj in ker bodo morali biti
do pol desetih zvečer doma v
kasarni, kjer bodo ob 11. uri
pogasnjeni luči.

Po sedanjih načrtih bo voja-
štvo razdeljeno v štiri armade
in bo štelo 27 divizij. Vojna
uprava je že nakupila večje šte-
vilo primernih prostorov za ta-
borišča in vežbališča. Na zapadu
in jugozapadu, kjer je mnogo
nerodovitnega in praznega sve-
ta, bodo urejena velika vežba-
(Dalje na 3. strani)

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

NEPRILIKE POPLAV

V začetku oktobra je več-
dnevno močno deževje povzročilo
poplave, ki so napravile
znatno škodo na poznih pridel-
kih Ribniške doline. Vode zaliti-
h potokov Bistrice, Ribnice in
Rakitnice so ne samo poplavlile
polja ter vdirale v hiše in hleve,
ampak so odnašale tudi vsebino
greznice v nižje ležeče kraje. V
dolnjem delu doline najde tako
onesnažena voda pot tudi v vod-
njake in ograža zdravje prebi-
valstva. Ribnica ima vodovod z
zdravo vodo, toda dolnji del do-
line ga nima. Prebivalstvo že
dolgo prosi za boljšo vodno re-
gulacijo in za prepotrebni vo-
dovod.

PODZEMSKA JAMA

Na banovinski cesti Železno-
Podsreda so nedavno delavci raz-
streljevali hrib, da zaradi hude-
ga klanca preložijo cesto, in raz-
strelba jim je odkrila vhod v za-
nimivo podzemsko jamo. V ja-
mi so našli nekaj lepih kapni-
kov in majhno jezero, katerega
voda se odteka neznano kam.
Odkrita jama je najbrž ena iz-
med večjega števila podzemskih
jam v tisti okolici.

UCENJE RUSČINE

V Jugoslaviji je zadnje čase
zavladalo veliko zanimanje za
učenje ruskega jezika. Samo v
Beogradu je bilo v par tednih
prodanih nad pet tisoč raznih
učbenikov tega največjega slo-
vanskega jezika. V Ljubljani in
drugih krajih se prirejajo teča-
ji za učenje rusčine.

OMEJITVE ZA ŽIDE

Po vladni odredbi židi v Ju-
goslaviji ne bodo smeli lastovati
ali obratovati veletrgovin z ži-
vili. Nadaljna odredba določa,
da se na univerze, višje srednje
šole in učiteljska zamore vpi-
sati le določeno število dijakov
židovskega rodu. V Sloveniji
skoro ni židov. Med 177,000
učenci osnovnih šol v Sloveniji
je bilo v zadnjem šolskem letu le
30 židovskih otrok; na raznih
srednjih in meščanskih šolah je
bilo med okrog 23,000 dijakov le
35 židov. Močan pa je židovski
živelj v Beogradu in Zagrebu.
Srbijanski židi so po večini
“španjoli,” ki se asimilirali in so
večinoma zavedni Srbi. Židi na
Hrvatskem, posebno v Zagrebu,
pa so vedno tvorili tuj element
in so se prištevali k nemškemu
kulturnemu krogu.

STAR MORNAR UMRL

V Makarski je umrl v 98. letu
starosti šjor Mijo Malonič, ki so
ga dobro poznali tudi slovenski
letoviščarji, redni gostje Ma-
karske. Mijo Madonič je bil po-
slednji živi borec iz slavne po-
morske bitke pri otoku Visu
1866, ko je admiral Tegethoff
premagal moderne opremlje-
ne italijanske vojne mornarice
pod poveljstvom admirala Per-
sana. Pogreb starega boreca je bil
velik, ker so Madoniča zelo spo-
štovali vsi prebivalci Makarske
in okolice. Za življenja je Mado-
nič rad pripovedoval spomine na
bitko, kjer se je razmeroma šib-
ka mornarica z majhnim števi-
lom dalmatinske posadke borila z
daleko močnejšimi sovražni-
kom. Škoda, da njegovi spomini
niso bili zapisani.

NEVESTA ŠLA V ŠMRT

V mali primorski vasi Premu-
di pod Šibenikom je idealna lju-
(Dalje na 3. strani)

VSAK PO SVOJE

Grški vojaki nosijo nekeke
kiklje in kočmajke, toda pod
temi kočmajkami bijejo spar-
tanska srca. O tem so se ne-
davno prepričale “nepremagljive”
italijanske legije, katere so
ti oklikljani vojaki parkrat po-
šteno nakresali in v beg pognali.
Lahi se baje zdaj tolažijo s sta-
ro resnico, da oni niso bili prvi
niti edini, ki so jih premagale
kiklje.

V državi Virginiji je mestec
Republican Grove, kjer je pri
zadnjih volitvah dobil republi-
kanski predsedniški kandidat 3
glasove, demokratiški predse-
dniški kandidat pa 155. To pome-
ni, da ime večih nič ne pomeni.

Nacijski bog Hitler je svojim
vernim večkrat obljubil in nje-
govi lakaji so ponavljali za
njim, da bo po nacijskih zmaga-
h vsa Nemčija spremenjena v
pravi zemeljski raj. Nacijskih
zmag je bilo dosti in iz tega bi
se dalo sklepati, da so zemelj-
ska nebesa blizu. Edini znak
teh nebeskih časov pa je poro-
čilo, da bo v Nemčiji po 1. jan-
uarju uradno dovoljeno klati
pse in prodajati pasje meso za
ljudsko prehrano. Pasja nebesa
in hot dogs!

Pri zadnjih predsedniških vo-
litvah je 46. volilni distrikt v
New Yorku soglasno volil za
socialističnega kandidata Tho-
masa. Prav za prav je volil eno-
glasno kajti dotični volilni dis-
trikt ima samo enega volilca.

Iz Londona, kjer je preživel
šest mesecev, se je nedavno vr-
nil na dopust v Canado kapitan
Gerald Arthur, ki se je prito-
žil, da je canadsko mesto Ot-
tawa tako tiho in mirno, da mu
tihota ne da spati. V Londonu
se je bil tako privadil treska-
nja bomb in grmenja protiletal-
skih topov, da ga idilični mir
canadskega mesta dela nervoz-
nega. To bi kazalo, da so Lon-
dončani že tako privajeni nem-
skih letalskih napadov, da jih
bodo kar pogrešali, kadar po-
nehajo.

Na Zahvalni dan po kosilu se
je prijatelj Cahej pri bari nekaj
repenčil, da je bila puranova
pečenka trda in žilava, pa ga je
bartender modro potolažil naj
za enkrat potopi. Dostavil je, da
bodo med Zedinjenimi državami
in Evropo parniki kmalu spet
redno vozili, in, ko se nam bo-
do ustavili ameriški purani, poj-
demo lahko nad pasjo pečenko v
Berlin.

V mestu Salina, Kansas, kjer
so imeli izredno hudo predvolil-
no kampanjo, so na večer po
volitvah zakurili veliko grma-
do, na kateri so sežgali vso kam-
panjsko literaturo. Nato so se
pristaši obeh strank prijateljs-
ko podali v gostilne, da skup-
no praznujejo zmago, kakršno
je določila večina. Obžalovali so
le, da morejo zmago proslavljati
samo s 3.2-pivom, ker to je
najmočnejša pijača, ki je legal-
no dovoljena v Kansasu.

V Nemčiji z naslado poudar-
jajo dejstvo, da petokolenci po-
vzročajo nekaj sabotaže pri
obrambnih poslih v Zedinjenih
državah. Par tisoč sabotažnikov
sicer lahko povzroči precej ško-
de, toda četudi bi jih bilo mili-
jon, jih 130 milijonov lojalnih
Američanov lahko v kislji župi
poje. Tekom zadnje svetovne
(Dalje na 4. strani)

Iz urada gl. tajnika

From the Office of
Supreme SecretaryPREJEMKI IN IZDATKI ME-
SECA SEPTEMBRA 1940.INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
DURING THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1940.

Odrasli oddelek — Adult Dept.

Dr. št. Lodge No.	Prejemki Income	Izdatki Disburse- ments
1	\$ 315.00	1
2	796.27	2
3	1,064.50	3
4	14.00	4
5	93.00	5
6	2,169.00	6
7	56.67	7
8	15.00	8
9	112.38	9
10	31.37	10
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28.00	207	117.29
49.00	209	60.50
103.00	211	20.48
111.00	216	104.31
15.00	218	78.69
45.00	220	22.38
65.00	221	212.07
165.00	222	146.72
34.00	223	19.54
11.50	225	224.59
68.00	226	23.54
	227	65.97
	228	77.76
	229	95.07
	230	186.86
	231	18.30
	232	53.48
	233	26.37
	234	36.76
	235	23.35
	236	32.54

Skupaj-Total \$32,247.62 \$20,547.81

PREJEMKI IN IZDATKI ME-
SECA SEPTEMBRA 1940.INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
DURING THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1940.Mladinski Oddelek.—Juvenile
Department

Dr. št. Lodge No.	Prejemki Income	Izdatki Disburse- ments
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Skupaj-Total \$ 4.00 \$ 32.14

BOLNIŠKA PODPORA IZ-
PLAČANA MESECA SEP-
TEMBRA 1940.SICK BENEFIT PAID DURING THE
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1940

Dr. št.—Ime

Lodge No.—Name

Sept. 5, 1940.

Sept. 6, 1940.

Sept. 7, 1940.

Sept. 8, 1940.

Sept. 9, 1940.

Sept. 10, 1940.

Sept. 11, 1940.

Sept. 12, 1940.

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Sept. 20, 1940.

Sept. 21, 1940.

Sept. 22, 1940.

Sept. 23, 1940.

Sept. 24, 1940.

Sept. 25, 1940.

Sept. 26, 1940.

Sept. 27, 1940.

Sept. 28, 1940.

Sept. 29, 1940.

Sept. 30, 1940.

"NOVA DOBA"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote

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VOL. XVI. 104 ST. 47

PRED LETNIMI SEJAMI

Vsako leto meseca decembra se vršijo glavne ali letne seje naših društev. Na teh sejah se volijo društveni odborniki za poslovanje v prihodnjem letu in se sprejemajo razne določbe z ozirom na poslovanje društev v prihodnosti. Vsako društvo ima nekaka svoja pravila, ki so primerna za dotično društvo in dotični kraj, toda tista pravila ne smejo biti v nasprotju ali navzkrižju s pravili Jednote. Sicer ima vsaka društvena seja, ki je sklepčna, pravico spreminjati svoja društvena pravila, toda po navadi ostajajo v veljavi za vse prihodnje leto tista društvena pravila, ki so bila sprejeta ali odobrena na letni seji v decembru.

Vsled tega je važno, da se letne seje udeležijo vsi člani in članice, če jim je le količkaj mogoče. Čim večje število članov se udeleži letne seje, tem lažje se priključijo pravila, ki zadovoljujejo večino. Pri večji udeležbi članstva je tudi lažje izbrati društvene uradnike. In to vsi vemo, da je od dobrih društvenih uradnikov v veliki meri odvisno dobro in zadovoljivo poslovanje društva ter tudi napredek istega. Dober, vesten, zmožen in za organizacijo navdušen uradnik je zlata vreden. Zato naj bi društvo, ki ima take uradnike, skušalo iste obdržati na njihovih mestih. Obenem naj bi jih finančno odškodovalo, kolikor je v razmerah mogoče, in vse članstvo naj bi jim šlo v roke pri njihovih poslih. Kjer je mogoče, naj bi se v društvene urade pritegnili tudi mladi, tu rojeni člani, da se privadijo poslovanja, ki mora prej ali slej itak preiti v njihove roke.

Običaj je, da društveni tajniki vabijo člane na letne seje potom dopisov v našem uradnem glasilu. To je pravilno in hvale vredno. Priporočljivo pa je, da so dopisniki v tozadevnih dopisih kratki. Važno je, da se člane opomni na datum in uro kdaj se bo letna seja vršila, in včasih je tudi potrebno, da se navede prostor seje, posebno, ako je za letno sejo premeščen prostor zborovanja. Mnoga društva imajo po zaključeni letnih sejah tudi kakšno zabavo, in tudi tako reč je priporočljivo v dopisu omeniti. Ni pa ob takem času priporočljivo navajati celoletne zgodovine društva. Take reči se lahko poročajo pozneje. V decembru pride za par izdaj Nove Dobe do 150 dopisov, tikajočih se letnih sej, in taki dopisi morajo biti priobčeni pravočasno, sicer so brez pomena. Urednik že nekako potrpi, če mu je za nekaj tednov naloženo za 100 odstotkov več dela kot običajno, toda prostor v listu je nemogoče raztegniti, in če bi urednik rabil za del dopisov drobnejši tisk, da se prostor prihrani, bi nastala zamera. Če urednik kakšen dopis preveč skrajša, tudi ne ugaja dopisniku.

Torej, društveni uradniki, urednik glasila vas prav lepo prosi, da vaše dopise s pozivi na letne seje priključite kar mogoče na kratko. Poleg tega vas prosim, da jih pošljete pravočasno. Vsak dopis mora biti v uredništvu najkasneje do torka dopoldne, da ga je mogoče priobčiti v izdaji istega tedna. Tisti, ki žele, da so njihovi dopisi za letne seje priobčeni v obeh jezikih, to je v slovenščini in angleščini, naj skrbno, da bodo taki dopisi v uredništvu najkasneje v ponedeljek popoldne. Mnogo lažje pa je za urednika in za delavce v tiskarni, če so dopisi v uredništvu že do sobote za priobčitev v izdaji prihodnjega tedna. Ako potreba zahteva, dela urednik tudi v nedeljo, toda ne more raztegniti časa v ponedeljek ali torek. Dan ima le določeno število ur in gradivo mora biti pravočasno v tiskarni. V primeru potrebe naj se bolj oddaljeni dopisniki poslužijo zračne pošte, ker se s tem dostava pisma pospeši za dan ali dva.

V smislu naših pravil ima vsako krajevno društvo pravico, da od svojih članov kolekta vsak mesec določeno vsoto za društveno blagajno ali pa da enkrat ali večkrat na leto naloži svojim članom društveno naklado. Tak društveni asessment ali društvena naklada ne sme presegati vsote, ki je določena v pravilih, in po pravilih mora tako naklado ali društveni asessment plačati vsak član. To zahtevajo enotna pravila. Jednotna pravila pa tudi zahtevajo, da se društvene blagajne ne smejo rabiti v svrhu podpiranja kakih političnih ali verskih aktivnosti. Te zahteve naših pravil naj izvolijo člani upoštevati na letnih sejah, da ne bo zamere, jeze in pritožb.

Med Slovenci v Ameriki se je razpasla nelepa navada, da se na letne seje podpornih društev obračajo za finančno podporo vse mogoče skupine, ki nimajo nič skupnega z bratskimi podpornimi organizacijami. Vsak naš član lahko privatno pripada kakršni koli kulturni, verski ali politični organizaciji in jo sme po mili volji podpirati, kolikor mu dovoljujejo sree in denarnica. Naša

Jednota k temu nikogar ne nagovarja, niti mu ne odsvetuje. Blagajne naših društev pa se zbirajo večinoma iz društvenih asesmentov in naklad, ki jih Jednota s svojo avtoriteto, to je s svojimi pravili pomaga izkolektati. Kot taka pa po pravilih tudi doioča, da se društvene blagajne ne smejo rabiti v podpiranje političnih ali verskih aktivnosti. S tem preprečuje, da bi se prispevki posameznih članov rabili v svrhe, s katerimi se morda dotičniki ne strinjajo.

Kadar pridejo na društveno sejo prošnje za podporo od takih skupin, katerih podpiranje bi moglo na kak način kršiti našo nevtralnost v političnih ali verskih ozirih, naj se v smislu pravil odklonijo. Ako pa je kak član ali skupina članov dotičnega društva mnenja, da bi bila podpora za eno ali drugo skuino, ki prosi za tako podporo, zaželjiva, lahko, če hoče, po seji podvzame kolekto prostovoljnih prispevkov v dotično svrhu. Tako nabrana vsota se potem pošlje, ne v imenu društva, ampak v imenu darovalcev, na pristojno mesto. Na ta način ne bodo kršena pravila in nihče ne bo prisiljen prispevati za nekaj, s čimer se morda ne strinja. Tako se ne bo nikomur krivica godila, ohranjen bo mir v društvu in Jednota z vsemi svojimi vejami bo poslovala naprej kot izključno bratska podporna organizacija.

Iz urada glavnega tajnika JSKJ

VAŽNO ZA DECEMBERSKE VOLITVE

Meseca decembra bodo letne seje naših društev in na teh sejah si bodo društva izvolila tudi odbore za leto 1941. Društveni odbor obstoji iz predsednika, podpredsednika, tajnika, zapisničarja, blagajnika, treh nadzornikov, predsednika bolniškega oddelka, reditelja in društvenega zdravnika. (Porotni odbor se izvoli a vsak slučaj posebej).

V smislu novih pravil ne more biti izvoljen za društvenega predsednika ali tajnika noben član, ki je glavni odbornik kake truge podporne organizacije ali če je predsednik ali tajnik kakga društva, ki spada h kaki drugi podporni organizaciji. Za društvenega predsednika ali tajnika tudi ne more biti izvoljen član, ki je uslužben pri kaki življenjski zavarovalniški družbi.

Nova pravila tudi določajo, da zamorejo biti izvoljeni društvenim zdravnikom samo zdravniki, ki so člani naše Jednote. Izjemo smejo društva napraviti le tam, kjer nimajo nobenega člana-zdravnika.

Letne seje so važne za društva in Jednoto, zato apeliram in prosim, da se sleherni član (članica) letne seje udeleži. Slišali s'e poročila vaših uradnikov o napredku društva in Jednote, o stanju društva in Jednote, in, ako imaste kako konstruktivno sugestijo ali priporočilo, tedaj le na dan z isto, ker je v sedanjih časih vsak najmanjši nasvet dobrodošel. Končno mi dovolite reči to-le: Obdržite svoje dobre uradnike, posebno tajnike, kajti oni so glavni stebri naše Jednote in samo z njimi in z njih pomočjo zamorejo podporne organizacije uspešno poslovati in napredovati.

Z bratskim pozdravom,

Anton Zbašnik, glavni tajnik.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

vojne se je baje bivši nemški cesar Viljem izrazil napram ameriškem poslaniku, da naj se Zedinjene države ne podajajo v vojno, ker tu da je deset milijonov Nemcev, ki se bodo uprli. Poslanik pa je na to mirno odgovoril, da imamo v Zedinjenih državah deset milijonov telegrafskih drogov, na katere bomo upornike pobesili.

V New Yorku je bil nedavno zaradi pijanosti aretiran in priveden pred policijskega sodnika mož, ki je bil policistom navedel za svoje ime Adolf Hitler. Pred sodnikom pa je aretiranec takoj priznal, da je njegovo pravo ime Duffy. Ko ga je sodnik vprašal, če misli, da je Hitler boljše ima kot Duffy, je mož zmajal z glavo in izjavil, da si nadene ime Hitler samo kadar pijančuje.

Chicaškemu Ircu O'Brienu je nekoliko preveč dišala pijača in to ni uga'alo njegovi hudi ženi. Kadar koli se je približal domov nekoliko okajen, mu je priletelo naj trdega v glavo. Pa se je gojilo, da je žena umrla in so jo pokopali. Vračajoč se od pokopa je O'Brien stopil v salun, da utopi bridko žalost v pijači. Do tu je bilo vse dobro, toda, ko je v pozni nočni uri po stoli čisti kolo šel proti domu, mu je hipoma od nekega padel kos opeke na glavo. Neoulažljivi vdovec se je na ta pozdrav najprej potipal po glavi, nato pa se je ozrl proti nebu in pohlevno vprašal: "Mary, kaj si že gori?"

Slovenci včasih mislimo, da imamo čudna in za povprečne Američane težko izgovorljiva imena. Pa to je bolj v naši domoljubnosti kot v resnici. V Milwaukeeju je bil pri zadnjih volitvah izvoljen za zvezni kongres kandidat Thaddeus F. B.

Wasielawski. Če je kandidat s takim imenom lahko izvoljen za kongresnika, ne vem zakaj ne bi mogel biti izvoljen za predsednika Zedinjenih držav kak Hu-doklin, Ravnohrib, Nemanic ali Kavšek.

Iz Minnesote poročajo, da imajo že 20 palcev debelo snežno odejo in za dobro mero snežne zamete po pet in šest čevljev visoke. Vsekakor, Minnesotčani so takega zimskega blagoslova vajeni in se ne pritožujejo. Če pa kateremu potrebnost pade, naj se spomni na junaške rimske legije, katere je Mussolini pognal iz oranžnih gajev sončne Italije v zasnežene gore balkanske. Kjer pred grškimi puškami igrajo vlogo zajcev. O, mama mia!

A. J. T.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

ZA POENOSTAVLJENJE
Senator Robert A. Taft je v zveznem senatu vložil predlog, po katerem naj bi se poenostavil sistem priprav za narodno obrambo. Ustanovila naj bi se posebna administracija za vire vojnih priprav, ki naj bi bila poravnana eni osebi. Sedanji sistem z večjim številom članov brez prave avtoritete da je vzrok za mnoga zakasnitve pri delu za narodno obrambo.

PREMALO UNIFORM

Od sedaj pa do meseca junija prihodnjega leta po poklicnih k enoletnemu vojaškemu vežbanju okrog 800.000 rekrutov, toda za to moštvo za enkrat ne bo na razpolago dovolj novih, modernih uniform. Tovarne vojaških oblek obratujejo sicer s polno paro, toda vzelo bo več mesecev, predno bodo naročila

dogotovljena. Do takrat bodo mladi vojaki morali nositi obleke, ki so bile izgotovljene tekom zadnje svetovne vojne in so od takrat počivale v skladiščih. Vojaki bodo dobivali nove obleke kakor hitro jih bodo mogle tovarne dostavljati. Stare uniforme bodo smeli vojaki po dosluženem vojaškem vežbanju vzeti domov za spomin.

V POMOČ ANGLIJI

Predsednik Roosevelt je pretekli teden tekom konference s časniki izjavil, da Amerika pošilja Angliji toliko vojnih potrebščin, kolikor more, da pri tem ne zanemari lastnega oboroževanja. Nekaj dni prej je bilo naznanjeno, da bodo ameriški tovarnarji v kratkem poslali v Anglijo 26 velikih bombnikov, ki so znani kot letede trdnjave, in nekaj pozneje se nadaljnih 20 takih zračnih orjakov.

GLAD PRETI EVROPI

Veliko pomanjkanje preti to zimo Franciji, Norveški, Poljski, Finski, Holandski in Belgiji. Finsko je zelo izžepala zadnja vojna z Rusijo, ostale dežele pa so deloma ali popolnoma zasedene po Nemčiji, ki jih je oropala življenjskih potrebščin, da vzdržuje svoje vojaštvo in civilno prebivalstvo Nemčije. Resno pomanjkanje preti kakim 15 do 20 milijonom oseb, med katerimi je največ žensk in otrok. Denar za nabavo življenjskih potrebščin za te ljudi je v Ameriki na razpolago, toda iste se ne morejo dostaviti zaradi angleške blokade. Mnogo se razpravlja o tem, da bi se od Nemčije dobilo zagotovilo, da bi iz Amerike poslale pomoči ne pograbili Nemci in jih porabili zase. Brez takega zagotovila od strani Nemčije Anglija gotovo ne bo ukinita svoje blokade za import življenjskih potrebščin v dežele, ki so zasedene po Nemčiji.

MADŽARSKA V OSIŠČU

Pretekli teden se je Madžarska oficijelno pridružila takozvanemu osišču, katerega tvorijo Nemčija, Italija in Japonska. Tozadevna pogodba je bila podpisana na Dunaju. Drugega praktičnega pomena najbrž ta madžarska pridružitve za enkrat nima, kot da oficijelno odpira široko pot nemškemu vojaštvu za pohod nižje na Balkan. Nekaj dni za Madžarsko je tudi Rumunija podpisala slično pogodbo z državami osišča. Faktično to razmerja ne izpremeni dosti, ker nemško vojaštvo je bilo že prej v Rumuniji in je bila dežela toliko kot zasedana po Nemcih.

ITALIJANSKO-GRŠKA VOJNA

Italijanski napad na Grško se je dosedaj na vsej črti grdo izjalovil. Pretekli teden so Grki po hudih bojih zavzeli celo važno italijansko vojno bazo Korico. Italijani, ki sami priznava, da so imeli velike izgube, so se umaknili proti severu. Korica je v od Italijanov zasedeni Albaniji, oddaljena 10 milj od grške in nekaj več od jugoslovanske meje, in od tam so Italijani nameravali prodirati proti Solunu. Po mnenju vojaških veščakov v Londonu je s padcem Korice Italijanom propiranje proti Solunu preprečeno, razen če bi skušali prodreti preko nevtralnega jugoslovanskega ozemlja. Da Jugoslavija kaj takega ne bo dopustila, se lahko sklepa iz dejstva, da so jugoslovanske oblasti razorožile in internirale večje število italijanskega vojaštva, ki je, ali pobegnilo pred Grki na jugoslovansko ozemlje, ali pa je prišlo tja z drugačnimi nameni.

Italijanska vojska ob grški meji se zdaj reorganizira za novo ofenzivo v povečanem obsegu. Koliko časa bodo mogli Grki vztrajati proti veliki italijanski premoči, je odprto vprašanje. Dosedaj so Grki pokazali dobro pripravljenost in veliko junaštvo. Dobra zaveznika sta jim

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki

ELY, MINNESOTA

GLAVNI ODBOR:

a). Izvrševalni odesk:

Predsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 235 N. Lewis Ave., Waukegan, Ill.
Prvi podpredsednik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.
Drugi podpredsednik: PAUL J. OBLOK, R. D. 1, Turtle Creek, Pa.
Tretji podpredsednik: FRANK OKOREN, 4759 Pearl St., Denver, Colo.

Četrti podpredsednik: JOHN P. LUNKA, 1286 E. 173rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Tajnik: ANTON ZBAŠNIK, Ely, Minn.
Pomožni tajnik: FRANK TOMSICH, Jr., Ely, Minn.

Blagajnik: LOUIS CHAMPA, Ely, Minn.
Vrhovni zdravnik: DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Penna.
Urednik-upravnik glasila: A. TON J. TERBOVEC, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

b). Nadzorni odesk:

Predsednik: JOHN KUMSE, 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, Ohio.
1. nadzornik: JANKO N. ROGELJ, 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
2. nadzornik: FRANK E. VRANICHAR, 1312 N. Center St., Joliet, Illinois.

3. nadzornik: MATT ANZELC, Box 12, Aurora, Minn.
4. nadzornik: ANDREW MILAVEC, Box 31, Meadow Lands, Pa.

GLAVNI POROTNI ODBOR:

Predsednik: ANTON OKOLISH, 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, O.
1. porotnik: JOHN SCHUTTE, 4751 Baldwin St., Denver, Colo.
2. porotnik: FRANK MIKEC, Box 46, Strabane, Pa.
3. porotnica: ROSE SVETICH, Ely, Minn.
4. porotnik: VALENTIN OREHEK, 264 Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jednotno uradno glasilu.

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

Vse stvari, tikajoče se uradnih sudov, naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika, denarne priloge pa na glavnega blagajnika. Vse pritožbe in priizve naj se posiljajo na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov, prošnje za vstop v zavarovalno to bolnika sprejema naj se pošiljajo na "Novo Doba".
Dopis društvene namene, glasi, naročena nedolgov in izpremenba na "Novo Doba" naj se pošiljajo na naslov: Nova Doba, 6233 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.
Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota v Ameriki je najboljša jugoslovanska zavarovalnica v Zedinjenih državah in plačuje najvišjelažnje podpore svojim članom. Jednota je zastopana skoro v vsaki reči slovenski naselbini v Ameriki in kot taka postati njen član, naj se zgleda pri tajniku lokalnega društva ali na naj bliže na glavni ured. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi z 3 člani. Jednota plačuje nevarne se na njih vero, politično pripadnost ali narodnost. Jednota prejema tudi stroške v starost od dneva rojstva do 16. leta in ostalo. Jednota "stara" člane do 12 let. Pristojna za obo odnosa je prava.
-rembe-nj: vsake osebe \$3.000.000.000. Boljvrednost Jednote znaša 115.000.

NAGRADE V GOTOVINI

ZA NOVOPRIDOBLJENE ČLANE ODRADEGA IN MLADINSKEGA ODDDELKA DAJE JSKJ JEDNOTA NAGRADE V GOTOVINI.

Za novopridobljene člane odraslega oddelka so predlagatelj ledeleži sledečih nagrad:

za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$ 250.00 smrtnine, \$1.25 nagrada;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$ 500.00 smrtnine, \$2.00 nagrada;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$1,000.00 smrtnine, \$4.00 nagrada;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$1,500.00 smrtnine, \$5.00 nagrada;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$2,000.00 smrtnine, \$6.00 nagrada;
za člana, ki se zavaruje za \$3,000.00 smrtnine, \$8.00 nagrada.

Za novopridobljene člane mladinskega oddelka pa so predlagatelj ledeleži sledečih nagrad:

za člana starega načrta "JA" — \$0.50;
za člana načrta "JB" — \$2.00;
za člana novega načrta "JC", s \$500.00 zavarovalnino — \$2.00;
za člana novega načrta "JC" s \$1,000.00 zavarovalnino — \$3.00.

Vse te nagrade so izplačljive šele potem, ko so bili za nove člane plačani trije mesečni asementi.

gorski teren in Anglija s svojim letalstvom in vojnimi lad-jami.

Po zadnji poročilih so Grki potisnili Italijane še kakih 25 milj severozapadno od Korice in so okupirali Pogradec, eno nadaljnjih italijanskih baz v Albaniji. Na grških tleh baje ni več nobenega italijanskega vojaka, razen vojnih ujetnikov.

BALKAN NA POZORNICI

Letalska in deloma pomorska vojna med Nemčijo in Anglijo traja z nezmanjšano silo naprej, toda pri tem stopa Balkan vedno bolj na pozornico. Vpričo grških zmag nad Italijani postaja vedno bolj verjetno, da bo skušala Nemčija priti Italijanom na pomoč. Madžarska in Rumunija sta se radi ali neradi pridružili državam osišča, toda Jugoslavija in Turčija vztrajata pri svoji nevtralnosti in Bolgarija je baje odklonila nemški poziv, naj se pridruži osišču. Po nekih poročilih je Rusija svedovala Bolgariji naj/drži roke proč od balkanske žerjavice. Na neka poročila, da se je Madžarska pridružila osišču z odobritvijo Rusije, slednja odgovarja, da so dotične vesti izmišljene. Iz tega bi se dalo sklepati, da se ruski in nemški računi glede Balkana ne strinjajo, to neso-glasje je morda tudi vzrok, da Jugoslavija še vedno odločno vztraja na stališču nevtralnosti.

Turčija izjavlja, da se bo poslužila orožja, če se bo čutila ogroženo. V vsej evropski Turčiji in tudi na azijski strani Bospora in Dardanel je proglašeno vojno stanje.

VRTNA DELA SEZONE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

govorijo večinoma v obliki grmov, luciji, je bila Anglija tista, ki je storila, kar je bilo v njeni moči, da Rusija ni dobila Dardanel in da je bila odrezana celo od Balcanskega morja. Je pač konflikt med državami, kakor je med posamezniki.
Evropska vojna se je začela tedne razširila tudi na Balkan in sploh na Sredozemlje ter je zelo verjetno, da bodo v tovarnih razvojih igrane važne vloge tudi Dardanele. Kakšno bodo ti razvoji, je mogoče le uganjati. Dardanelska ožina je važna za Nemčijo, toda Rusija je tudi še ni pozabila; lastuje jo za enkrat še Turčija.

POMEN BOSPORA IN DARDANEL

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)



New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
South Slavonic Catholic Union.

Nova Doba



AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

From the Office of SSCU Supreme Secretary

IMPORTANT FOR DECEMBER ELECTIONS

Our lodges hold their annual meetings during the month of December, and at these meetings the lodges shall elect boards for the year 1941. The lodge board consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, three trustees, chairman of the visiting sick committee, organizer and lodge medical examiner. (The judiciary board is elected special for each individual case.)

According to the new by-laws, no member can be elected lodge president or lodge secretary if he is a president or secretary of a lodge which belongs to another fraternal organization. And neither can a member be elected lodge president or lodge secretary if he works for some life insurance company.

The new by-laws also provide that only doctors who are members of our Union may be elected as lodge medical examiners. Only where there are no member-doctors can lodges make an exception to this rule.

Annual meetings are important for the lodge and the Union; therefore, I appeal and request that each component member attend the annual meeting. There you shall hear the reports of your officers on the progress attained by the lodge and the Union, the standing of the lodge and the Union; and if you have some constructive suggestion or proposal to make, the opportunity awaits you, for in these times even the smallest detail will be welcomed. In conclusion, allow me to add this: Retain your good officers, especially secretaries, for they are the principal pillars of our Union, and only with them and with their co-operation can the fraternal organizations successfully continue to function and to progress.

Anton Zbasnik, Supreme Secretary.

Onward Betsy Ross!

By Rose Mary Rossa

Cleveland, O. — Did you attend the gala dance—Betsy Ross' 13th anniversary dance last week. A good time was had by everyone. A large attendance, as was expected, filled the hall. Representatives from various lodges of SSCU attended.

Yours truly had the honor of meeting Mr. Anton Okolish, chairman of the SSCU judiciary board, whose son Frank and daughter Margie and loving wife I already happened to have known for some time. Mr. Okolish, son and daughter came from Barborton with a well representation—we hope in due time to return the visit.

Manor, Ohio, was well represented with some very charming people as were many, many other lodges too numerous to mention.

Frank Yankovich (president of B. R.) and his orchestra provided the music, and as usual the tunes were liked and loved by all.

At this time we wish to thank all the following for their help in placing their ads in our souvenir booklet.

Collinwood Boosters Lodge, No. 188, SSCU.

Lodge Napredok, No. 132, SSCU, Euclid, Ohio.

Lodge Sv. Janeza Krstnika, No. 71, SSCU.

Poje Cleaning and Tailoring.

Waterloo Recreation — Joe Pozelnik.

Tom's Gas Station.

Aeme Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.

Slovenian Co-operative Stores.

Jack's Barber Shop.

The Ohio Furniture and Music Co.

Al Jelencic—Wallpaper and Interior Decorating.

B. Godec—Grocery and Meat Market.

Mandel's Hardware Co.

Tony's Fruit and Vegetable Market.

Jos. Kuhar—Meats and Grocery.

John Skoff—Meats.

Rozance Dept. Store.

J. J. Koren — Excavating, Grading, Landscaping, Trucking.

We wish to say that in the future if in need of anything please try to remember the SS-

CU supporters and patronize them.

We've met SSCU members in many cities, but we certainly were somewhat surprised last weekend to discover that our host and hostesses were staunch SSCU'ers too.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Meyers and Esther Hostnik, all members of a very active Detroit SSCU branch, the Brigadiers.

The Brigadiers extend a cordial invitation to all SSCU lodges in Detroit and neighboring cities, especially Cleveland, to attend their dance, Saturday, December 7th. Music will be furnished by the very popular Werholtz orchestra—the Omira Cafe orchestra. We've heard the orchestra several times at the Omira Cafe and we're sure that the orchestra alone could put the dance over with a bang. And if along with the good music, there are other members in the club as nice as those we've met, then you can't miss having a good time.

So — all you neighboring lodges—encircle the day in red—the Brigadiers' Dance, Dec. 7th.

Members are again reminded to save Dec. 8th for Betsy Ross' election meeting. The time is 4:00 p. m. and the place is Slovenian Workmen's Home. Refreshments will follow the meeting. Please plan to attend as it is the loyal duty of every Betsy Ross member to cast his vote in helping make Betsy Ross a bigger and better organization.

This and That:—Wonder where Elsie Desmond was? Eugene Marc and Blackie Krall sharing girlfriends. Joe Novak really strutting it on the floor. Saddles and J. P. Morgan among those really having the time of their life. Ike Kocin and Jean Russ sitting one out. John Lunka—here, there and everywhere, busy all the time. Patsy Krall greeting everyone from the ticket booth. Wonder where Rudy Ujeich of Barborton was—I missed those polkas! Our recording secretary Helen really was missed. The Barborton gang leaving five times, but always returning for just one more dance. Did you have a good time, Barborton?

We'll be looking forward to

Lodge 170

Chicago, Ill. — I take this means to notify all members of lodge "Zvezda," 170, SSCU that a special lodge assessment, in the amount of 50 cents, shall be levied on each member during November and December. This action was found necessary in order to cover the lodge expenses. I request that all members honor this notice; particularly those who forward their assessments by mail.

I also request all members to pay their assessments on time, so that the money shall be in the hands of the secretary by December 1st, at the latest. No assessments can be advanced for any member, and those who fail to meet their obligation by December 1st shall be suspended.

As already noticed in the Nova Doba, our Union shall change its name to one entirely new, and one that fits more closely the present circumstances. The new name, American Fraternal Union should mean much to both the senior and junior members.

On December 15th, SSCU lodges of Chicago who belong to our federation will sponsor a joint Christmas party for members of the juvenile department. The party will take place in St. Stephen's school hall on Cermak Rd. and Wolcott Ave. The program is scheduled to commence at 2:30 p. m. All parents of juvenile members are cordially invited to attend; invited to the Christmas party are also friends of the parents. Admission for adults and children who are non-members shall be 20 cents, while to the members the admission is free.

Agnes Jurecic, Sec'y.

Lodge 172

Johnstown, Pa. — The year is nearing its end, and with it comes the annual meeting. Our lodge, "Planinski Raj," 172, SSCU will hold its annual meeting on December 1st. All members are urged to attend, including the juvenile members. A closer acquaintance between junior and senior members of our lodge is highly desirable.

Absentees to the annual meeting will be fined 50 cents, the money to go into the lodge treasury. Excepted are only members on the sick list.

Election of officers for the year 1940 will constitute the principal item of business at the annual meeting. Board of trustees are requested to check the lodge books before the meeting, so that the records may be closed for the year 1940.

John Nahtigal, Sec'y

Lodge 130

De Pue, Ill. — I hope to see a 100 per cent attendance of members at the annual meeting of our lodge "Slov. Bratje," 130, SSCU, on December 1st. Meeting will take place in the usual quarters, starting at 10 a. m. Election of officers for the year 1941 will be held at this annual meeting.

Ignac Benkse, Sec'y

meeting Little Stan, so welcome to Cleveland. May you find your trip here enjoyable and your stay even more so.

Till I find more news I'll guess I close, so take it away Dot!

BRIEFS

In Chicago, lodge Indians, 220, SSCU will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a dance on Saturday, November 30, at the Bohemian Beer Garden, 1921 Blue Island Ave. Organizer of the lodge, Andrew Spolar Sr., will enjoy a double celebration, inasmuch as his fifty-fifth birthday falls on the same day.

A Christmas Party, under the sponsorship of SSCU lodges in Chicago, will be held on Sunday, December 15, for members of the juvenile department.

In Denver, Colo., lodge 21, SSCU will entertain with a social party on Saturday, November 30th, at the Slovene National Home, 4468 Washington St.

In Detroit, Mich., lodge Brigadiers, 234, SSCU will hold a dance on Saturday, December 7th. Werholtz orchestra will provide the music for the occasion.

Enjoys Conventions

Butte, Mont. — Here I am again aching to tell you about the 16th regular convention held in Waukegan, Ill., last September. Yet, I can't seem to put the facts into words; perhaps there are no words big enough to express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the supreme board for showing us the grand time they did. Thanks also to Mr. Joe Nemanich for showing us a grand time and also for getting those rate cuts at the hotel. If it hadn't been for Mr. Nemanich's kind reception at the depot, we would have been lost.

Speaking of swell people, I certainly met some from practically all over the United States. For instance, from Ohio, I met Agnes Godec, of Euclid; Mary Avcin, Patsy Krall, Tony Drenik, Joe Korencic and Tony Prime from Cleveland, and so many more that I just can't remember their names.

From Trinidad, Colo. I met Mary Marinac; from Pueblo, John "Cowboy" Pauchek; from Joliet, Ill. I renewed an old acquaintance in the person of Hank Adamic; from Pennsylvania, comes Bill Stavor, another old acquaintance from the convention of '39 in Ely, Minn. Those were the days, eh, Bill! From Export, Pa. comes Madeleine Skerley, and from Cone-maugh, Pa., comes Vic Dremel and Max Fink, another acquaintance from '39 at Ely.

It seems that these conventions are getting to be bigger and better every year. And they will continue to be so, if we keep them that way. Agnes Godec, Mary Avcin, Mary Marinac and I completed our gang, and we sure had a swell time. Didn't we, gang? By the way, Mary, has the big day come around yet?

Congratulations, Stan, on your recent promotion. I'm sure you will make a glorious success of it. All in all, we had a lot of fun at the convention, and I hope there will be more like it.

Dorothy Predovich
No. 190, SSCU

Lodge 149

Strabane, Pa. — I appeal to all members of lodge "Bratska Sloga," 149, SSCU to attend in full numbers the annual meeting on December 8, in the usual quarters. Election of officers for the year 1941 will take place, and I urge the members to elect officials on the basis of capability, rather than on the basis of friendship. An entertainment committee too shall be elected at the annual meeting. This entertainment committee will have charge of the program on December 14, at the Slovak Hall on Murdock St., Canonsburgh, Pa.

John Boles, Sec'y

Lodge 2

Ely, Minn. — All members of lodge "Sv. Srca Jezusa," 2, SSCU are requested to attend the annual meeting on Sunday, December 8, at 9 a. m. in the J. H. Home. Annual meetings are very important, for at these assemblies election of officers for the following year take place. Also, a resume of complaints of members can be made at the annual meeting, and any difficulties straightened out.

Louis Perushek, Sec'y

Chicago Bowling

Chicago, Ill. — SSCU Bowling League of Chicago presents the following standings of teams to date.

	W.	L.
1. Gottlieb Florists	12	6
3. Wencels Dairy	10	8
4. Zefran Morticians	8	10
2. Maryton Cafe	6	12

Zefran Morticians bowled the leading Gottlieb Florists team taking two games and losing one. Wencels Dairy played the Maryton Cafe winning two games and losing the last one by a close margin. Looks like Mr. Louis Zefran finally let go of his (nine pin count) strikes, and came up with a high game of 201 and a two tie of 165, making a total series of 531. Also Mr. John Gottlieb did some excellent bowling for his team getting 185 for high game and 484 series, but let us not forget about Chester Harey; say this young lad sure worked hard for his team, getting a high game of 183 and a series of 452. Stanley Simenc a newcomer in the league, who is taking the place of our good friend, Mr. George Benkovich, has shown the team that he can do a fine job of holding up the team's average. We sure hope that he, too, will top the league before the season ends.

Now for some more news from the ladies side; the women have decided to meet tomorrow night, Friday, Nov. 29, at 7:00 o'clock p. m. at the St. Stephan's Bowling Alleys on Wolcott and Cermak Rd.

We are inviting all you women, young or old who are interested in bowling. Please come to the alleys early so we will know how many teams to form. Once again to remind you, not to forget the date, Friday at 7:00.

Louis Dolmovich, Jr.,
Reporter

Playboy (at fashionable ball) — They say that young deb over there puts all her father makes on her back.

Dolcini — Evidently her old man must be out of a job now, then.

National Defense in the American Way

Radio address by Miss Harriet Elliott, in charge of the Consumer Protection Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, delivered over Station WB-IG, Greensboro, North Carolina, November 3, 1940, 6:30 p. m. E. S. T.

Before I left Greensboro last May to take up my new responsibilities as the member of the National Defense Advisory Commission in charge of Consumer Protection, dozens of my neighbors came to wish me well. Some of them offered assistance; a few of them gave me advice and others asked questions.

In Washington I found that scores of national organizations, and hundreds of individuals from all parts of the country were making the same offers of assistance and asking the same questions:

"What can we do?"
"How can we give?"
"Where can we serve?"

Pledges of active cooperation have come from manufacturers, labor unions, farmers, civic organizations, Negro groups, social workers and consumer associations, to name but a few. This widespread desire on the part of individuals and organizations for an active role in the national defense program is an eloquent tribute to our democratic way of life. It indicates that in the United States service to our country is a desired privilege and not a compulsion.

Today, we are at work on the biggest job we have ever undertaken. On three continents nations are involved in total war. Here in America we are preparing our democracy for total defense. In this program the National Defense Advisory Commission is serving as the nation's quartermaster, whose responsibility it is to see that the Army, Navy and the people of the United States get everything they need for defense.

It is not necessary for me to go into detail at this time to explain to you the important requirements of our military and naval forces. You know we need trained men, tanks, guns, battleships, and planes. You know we need uniforms, shoes, food, medical supplies, gasoline and other equipment. We need these materials delivered at the proper time and to the proper place.

In juxtaposition with these military requirements are the needs of our civilian population. The men, women and children in the homes of America must be assured of a steady flow of clothing, food and other consumer commodities. They must be protected against unnecessary price increases or quality deterioration. Their needs must be met without jeopardizing the defense program.

Adequate housing must be available for those who find themselves working in the expanding defense industries. Families which have moved from one locality to another because of employment in defense activities, must be given necessary community services. Adequate school and recreation facilities must be provided for their children. To meet these military and civilian needs, there must be extensive coordination of our national resources, production facilities, plant capacity and human skills.

My responsibility on the Defense Commission is to make recommendations which balance military and civilian needs, encourage the free flow of consumer goods, guard against unwarranted price increases, and to cooperate with existing governmental and private agencies in maintaining and encouraging activities designed to promote a healthy and effective population.

The Division of Consumer Protection is seeking to achieve these goals without superimposing a master plan or a complex administrative machinery on the American people. We work in close cooperation with other offices of the Defense Commission and we are in daily consultation with many government agencies. With their assistance we keep a close check on price changes and the supply of consumer goods.

Our program is proceeding along three main lines. We have a technical section concerned with consumer goods and markets which collects information on prices, watches inventories and analyzes the impact of the defense program on the public's buying power. Our health and welfare section deals with the problems of social well-being. Federal agencies concerned with social security, nutrition, health and child welfare coordinate their work with ours. We also cooperate through our civic contacts section with public and private agencies in these fields operating in the States and local communities. We work in close cooperation with the Commission's Coordinator of Defense Purchases and the Coordinator of Housing.

Much of our "consumer protection" work is a behind-the-scenes job, such as anticipating market dislocations before they occur. All our activities are an integral part of the work of the entire Defense Commission. Each member of the Commission in the course of functioning in his particular area of defense activity, supplies information on matters which relate to consumer interests. On the other hand, we advise on the huge defense purchases, recom-

mending the spacing and timing of orders where we find that through such an order unnecessary hardship may befall the consumer.

I have had occasion to hold two large conferences during the past few months. One with national civic organizations and the other with national retail associations. On both occasions I have been impressed by the sincere desire of these groups to cooperate with the work of the Defense Commission. Many of the civic organizations have developed special consumer education programs; others have focused their attention on expanded community services; some have initiated discussion groups and forums keyed to present-day developments. We cooperate with all these organizations by suggesting ways and means by which they can serve their memberships, communities and the defense program. The retail associations which sent representatives to the recent conference held in Washington pledged their wholehearted cooperation to do all they can to prevent unjustified price increases. They passed the following resolution:

"The representatives of retail merchants here assembled announce that it is their intention to devote their efforts to prevent so far as possible any unjustifiable rise in retail prices, by urging upon the general retail trade vigorous opposition to all price increases which appear to be unwarranted and which might cause difficulty to the Government and the consuming public.

"We agree to cooperate wholeheartedly with the National Defense Advisory Commission in determining the justification of any price rise that might take place; in exchanging information; and in advising with the National Defense Advisory Commission as to the wisest plan to pursue.

"We announce that, providing the cost to us of the merchandise that we sell does not vary substantially, and providing also, that our cost of doing business does not increase substantially, we will not alter past methods and practices in arriving at our selling prices."

On November 12th, I am meeting with wholesale merchants and distributors to discuss methods of cooperation between their organizations and my office. Thus our program develops — each group and individual cooperating and functioning within the area and work he knows best.

It is significant that in a democracy we want more than military defense. We want total defense. We want to safeguard our American way of life from enemies within as well as enemies without. Hunger, malnutrition, ignorance and misinformation, lack of adequate housing, clothing and warmth — these are the enemies within our gates. These are the saboteurs of democracy which sap our faith and strength and courage. They breed suspicion and hatred. They make men wonder "What is there to defend? What have I to lose or gain?"

These menaces cannot be eliminated by guns and planes but only by intelligent planning, clear thinking and a deep sense of individual responsibility. We must see to our human defenses as well as to our military defenses. We must make our democracy a functioning blessing to all. Every man, woman and child in the nation must have the opportunity to experience the benefits, freedom and advantages of the American way of life and thus have a personal stake in its protection and maintenance.

Each one of us has a job to do — none more important than the rest — each vital to the united effort to make America strong and impregnable. No job is too small or too insignificant if it contributes to the general welfare of the nation. Let us make ourselves, by word and action, vigorous testimonials to democratic living. Let us look into our own homes and local communities and make them fortresses of strength through good health, welfare and happiness. Let us raise those dangerously low standards of living, eliminate those weaknesses in human relations which undermine national unity.

Remember that the morale, effectiveness and social well-being of your home and your community sets the standard for the morale, effectiveness and social well-being of the nation.

Adult study programs, community meetings, radio forums, and library services can be expanded or started to add to the effectiveness of your individual and community life. Many localities already have programs under way to give their people added proficiency in nutrition, nursing, child-care, special manual skills, and in active citizenship. A little effort and characteristic American cooperation can develop similar activities to every community.

And let us add to these, full public discussion of the issues facing us.

(Continued on page 6)

National Defense in the American Way

(Continued from page 5)

through all available channels. In many countries, this essential right of free men has disappeared with the light of freedom and reason.

Here in the United States, we have freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the airwaves. Our government does not tell us what to say, what to read or which radio programs we may listen to. We do not need government permits for discussion groups or forums or lectures. We are a free people—free to think and talk and listen as we choose. This freedom is an actual instrument for the preservation of our democracy. Let us exercise it in educating ourselves on the human and political affairs of the day. Let us know the world we live in, and thus defeat confusion and misinformation by intelligence and understanding.

Energetic and informed public opinion is a bulwark of democracy. Ignorance is a national liability. In time of emergency this weakness becomes a positive menace. Public interest and participation are first essentials in the democratic process.

Today every channel of public information is trying to keep us informed of important national and international events. The newspapers report and analyze the news of the day, the radio brings us overseas and spot news broadcasts, the newsreels give us eye-witness accounts. They relay to our eyes and ears vivid pictures of world history in the making. We read, look and listen because these are interesting and exciting things. But we must also think about these events and their meaning for our present and future well-being as individuals and as a nation. We must discuss them fully, openly, and calmly in our homes and in our public meeting places, if we are to prepare ourselves to meet their challenge.

It is indeed fitting that I should be saying these things to you over the radio. Broadcasting, as we know it in the United States, has become a fundamental instrument and privilege of democracy. It is a demonstration of democracy in action. For example, I am speaking to you of my own free will, I am expressing my own ideas—you on the other hand are listening of your own free will. If you disagree with me or if you have heard enough you can turn the dial to another program or flip a little switch on your radio and I am no longer a guest in your home.

The people of totalitarian nations do not have these privileges. Their radio is government controlled. Their sets are manufactured according to government specifications, and are designed to eliminate all but authorized broadcasts. They cannot get world news by short wave. Their news and information is interpreted for them in accordance with the will of a dictator. Their programs are chosen and planned for them and the people are ordered to listen. Failure to do so is a sign of disloyalty.

In America the radio has performed a valiant service in helping to educate us in the meaning of democracy, and good citizenship. It has been instrumental in making available to millions of our people the world's best music, song, and dramatic entertainment. It has brought into the homes of America information, diversion and amusement.

Besides the dissemination of timely news, the presentation of educational and cultural programs, and the offering of entertainment, radio has a definite responsibility in the present emergency to prepare America for total defense. Radio stations can cooperate with local organizations in the promotion and protection of human welfare in the communities they serve. They can encourage broadcasts by dietitians and food experts who can inform us what protective foods to eat and how to prepare them. They can help us develop physical fitness.

Clear minds function well in strong bodies. We need to know more about body building foods. We should know when they are available and where they are abundant.

Daily market news broadcasts are needed to tell housewives which foods are plentiful and good buys. Experienced market news reporters can readily determine what the retail stores will be offering in abundance by studying the early morning supplies in the local wholesale produce markets. Passing this information on to the people of a community is an important public service which radio station can perform. It will aid the housewife who has to keep her purchases within a limited budget; it will help the wholesale and retail food merchant in calling public attention to the foods available. I am glad to commend the very station over which I am speaking for giving a curb market-news service to the consumers in this locality.

Every community should seek co-operative action between radio station, market place and consumer to give the public a daily description of the overall food supplies available, in addition to impartial information on the best food purchases of the day. If this service is tied in with up-to-the-minute suggestions for balanced menus and food preparation, planned and broadcast by trained home economists and food experts, the home line front will have basic knowledge for fortifying our much needed human defenses.

You will find consumer representatives on the State and Local Councils of Defense ready to assist their communities in creating better food-news services. Municipal departments of mar-

Convention Resume

Cleveland, O. — Before I begin this account of my trip to and from the SSCU Convention in September, I wish to say that not being well versed in journalism, you will please overlook any errors.

On Tuesday night of Sept. 10, a few members of my family saw me off at the Union depot in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Being alone and without diversion, I fell asleep. Upon awakening, the train was already nearing the state of Illinois. At seven o'clock we arrived in Chicago. Were transferred to another station in order to get to Waukegan. It was about ten o'clock when I arrived at the Convention Hall. One of the guides took me through the different parts of the hall and introduced me to several ladies who were preparing meals for delegates.

At recess time I met the members of the supreme board and delegates from many different places. Mr. A. Zbasnik then gave me a badge—to identify ourselves. Also met up with Little Stan and he certainly does not look very small to me! Attended the session until noon after which I had dinner with my uncle Tony Kovacic who was also a delegate. Later Mrs. Bartel drove me to my quarters and a lovely place it was! Here I wish to say that the country through that part of U. S. looks as if it had a bath every day. It is so very clean compared to our eastern cities.

After resting, visited a while and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Tony Primc, who reside in Waukegan. Returning to the Hall went to the children's program. Dancing was the next feature which lasted until — well I'm not saying.

On Thursday morning most of the other delegates came in. During the convention our Pennsylvania members seemed noisier but that was expected. Especially an object of great amusement was Victor Dremly of Conemaugh. When the picture taking orgy was over with, we ushered ourselves into an auto and with a caravan of about 80 or more other autos we drove on a short tour. Visited the "Lady of the Lake" Seminary. The grounds are breathtaking! Went into one of the churches there, where we saw the tomb of Cardinal Mundelin. It is situated at the rear and foot of the altar. The whole effect is indescribable. On our return we visited a while with

kets and State and Federal agencies concerned with the problems of food and nutrition will be glad to supply their facilities and suggestions. I am certain that radio stations throughout the nation will be willing to cooperate in a national program to eliminate malnutrition in America.

Here is an educational, news and defense service combined. We have the knowledge and the medium for its dissemination. We have the people who need this knowledge. Let us get them together and make this service to our human defenses available in every community. Forty-five million radio sets in American homes, cars and public places can be a formidable weapon in combatting malnutrition and undernourishment.

We have seen freedom vanish from many lands in a few short years. We have seen nations unwilling and unable to defend their freedom. Our problem is not the willingness of Americans to defend their democracy. Most of our people are eager to do all they can to protect our way of life. But national defense requires more than willingness and good intentions. It needs a people able to defend themselves. It is the job of each one of us to help make that possible.

In depending on radio, the press, and public discussion to assist us in building our material and human defenses, we are daily demonstrating the truth of Walt Whitman's words:

"The liberties of the people are safe as long as there are tongues to speak and ears to hear."

To this let us add—"And as long as there are hearts and willing hands to help the weak and underprivileged become strong and active in the American way of life."

Father Hiti. Very gracious, and incidentally he was a most interesting speaker at our banquet. The banquet affair was quite lengthy. Food was excellent and we were famished before we started to eat. Had a laughable time at our end of the table. Late as it was—dancing was resumed.

The next morning left with other delegates on a tour to Chicago. Truthfully, did not enjoy it. Most of the time none of us knew just where we were. First we were hustled into Marshall-Fields Dept. Store. Nice place but didn't get a chance to buy anything. Next we rode off to China Town. Messy place and food is worse. Don't think any of the crowd will ever forget. Saw outside of Aquarium and Field Museum. Last stop was at a radio studio atop the Merchandise Mart which has the largest building space in the world. Famished on our return, we dined and later in the evening, attended the Grand Ball.

Came Saturday and I attended another session. A highlight of the evening was slumming through Waukegan for some excitement. Proved hilarious—saw just about everything and anything. Even crashed a wedding. Couldn't seem to find a place to eat without being accompanied by some sort of pesky insect. The mosquitos almost ate me up. The curbs in Waukegan are so high, one from here would need a ladder to climb them. It was fun trying to hop them.

Friends came up from Joliet on Sunday and spent the day in Waukegan. Accompanied them on their return to Joliet. For a week remained at home of Mr. and Mrs. Muha who live in the part called Rockdale. Rather quaint little place. Never saw so many taverns in my life! Lively place too, at night. Met the Dale A Club boys and thanks to Andy and Frank Muha for showing me around. People there are very much like home folk.

The following Sunday some friends by the name of Bostnich from Chicago, motored down and took me back with them. Wish to express gratitude to Johnny Bostnich for showing me all points of interest that Chicago has to offer. Danced at the beautiful "Aragon." Happened into two boys from home town. Small world after all. Visited home of SNPJ and met people who edit "Prosveta." Almost remained in Chicago, but wind is discouraging. It sure is terrific! Could write a book about the windy city but will not attempt it now.

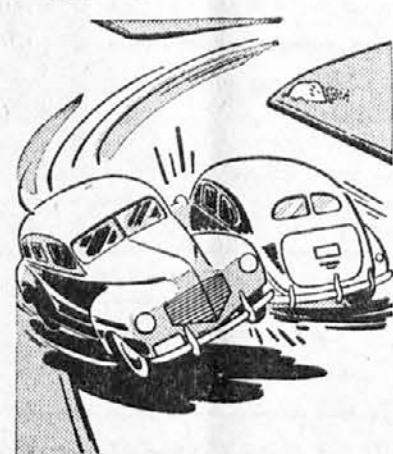
On my way back east, stopped in Cleveland. Saw many more sights and a beautiful spot is the Alpine Village. Was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Primc who I shall never forget. Ran into several people whom I met at the convention. Spent a few hours at the office of Nova Doba. Quite an inspiring place for writers.

Returned to my home in Export, Pa., a month after left it. Seemed good to be home but just couldn't stay put. Came back to Cleveland and now I'm finally settled for the winter—I hope. Have work here that I enjoy and until the wanderlust feeling comes back I'll not leave. Miss the folks at home but anyone with a wanderlust spirit is expected to be restless ever.

By the time I go on another jaunt, I hope to have acquired a knack for writing. Haven't mentioned innumerable details not wishing to bore you all. The next time I will try to make it more realistic.

Madeline Skerly

"The Faster You Go the Greater the Hazard"



**Cleveland's Legal
Safety Speed Limit
25 MILES
PER HOUR**

Most people are unfamiliar with stopping distances required for automobiles operating with 100 per cent braking efficiency. At 20 miles an hour you require 13.3 feet. 30 miles an hour, 30.0 feet. 40 miles an hour, 53.3 feet. 50 miles an hour, 83.3 feet. 60 miles an hour, 120.0 feet.

Braking force is exerted at two points—between brake band and drum and between tire and pavement. If the pavement has a low co-efficient of friction (ice, for example) the friction between band and drum will ordinarily be stronger and the wheel will lock. As the car slides on the slippery surface, the drag exerted may be a tenth or less of the weight of the car. Thus the surface would be said to have a co-efficient of friction (dry, brushed concrete, for example) and the brakes are not very strong, the friction between tire and pavement will be greater than the friction between band and drum. In this case the wheels will not lock, but the brake drum will turn and the friction between the drum and the band will bring the car to a stop.

Thus, the weaker friction point is all that can be counted on to bring the car to rest; for, if the wheels are sliding, the barks are exerting the greater force, but if the wheels are turning, the pavement is exerting the greater force.

The 1939 summaries of 36 state traffic authorities indicated that 12 per cent of the drivers involved in fatal accidents were exceeding the speed limit, and that eight per cent of the drivers were traveling too fast for conditions but not exceeding a numerical limit. Combined state reports indicate that speed violation was a contributing factor in one of every four fatal accidents. Unsafe speed was the most frequently reported violation in traffic accidents.

Drivers should take into consideration when driving the condition of their cars, road conditions and the weather. In one of every five fatal accidents, the weather was cloudy, foggy, rainy, or snow and other unfavorable road conditions existed. Skidding vehicles on icy surfaces accounted for a large percentage of the accidents and deaths. Therefore, the faster you go, the greater the hazard.

Cleveland has three legal rates of speed: 1. 20 Miles past school zones and in congested areas. 2. 25 Miles per hour in residential sections and other places. 3. 35 Miles per hour on state routes and on the highway outside congested or built-up areas.

Judge Julius M. Kovachy, presiding judge in Cleveland Traffic Court, is striving to get Cleveland drivers to think in terms of Cleveland's legal safety speed limit, viz., 25 Miles Per Hour. While 35 Miles an hour might be legal under some conditions, it is not safe to

"From Many Lands" In Sixth Edition

Six weeks after its publication, Louis Adamie's new book "From Many Lands" is in its sixth edition, with sales rising all over the country.

The National Council of Women of the United States, which is the central organization of the important women's clubs in the country, put "From Many Lands" at the top of its list of ten books published this year that should be read by those interested in preserving and enhancing democracy in America.

Mr. Adamie continues as consultant to the Defense Commission in Washington. In addition to this, the Department of Justice, which now includes the Immigration and Naturalization Service, have asked him to prepare a scenario for a documentary film on the immigrant groups which may be produced early next year by the Government of the United States. President Roosevelt is personally interested in this project.

The second issue of Common Ground, the new magazine published by the Common Council for American Unity and edited by Mr. Adamie, appears on December 2nd.

During October and November, reviews and notices of "From Many Lands" have appeared in over 400 newspapers and magazines.

After New Year's Mr. Adamie begins work on his next book, entitled "Plymouth Rock and Ellis Island," to be published next summer or early fall.

Lodge 183

Yukon, Pa. — Members of lodge "Zdruzeni Sloveni," 183, SSCU are requested to attend in full numbers the annual meeting on December 8th. New officers for the year 1941 shall be elected at the December meeting. A treat awaits every member that attends, so be sure you are on hand on December 8th.

Mrs. Mary Stamper, Sec'y.

More Accidents at Night

We are now approaching the season of the year when there are more hours of darkness than there are of daylight. Accident records in the Police Department show that the chances of becoming involved in an accident are far greater at night than during the daytime. The Police Department urges everyone to wear something white at night and thereby reduce the possibility of meeting with an accident while walking. Drivers of automobiles are likewise urged to use extra precautions during this season of the year.

—Bureau of Public Relations, Cleveland Police Dept.

Teacher — You know that heat causes an object to expand and cold causes it to contract. Now, can anyone give me a good example?

Bobbie — Well, teacher, in the summer the days are long and in the winter they are short.

Mrs. Nuwedd — You promised me before we were married that you would never look at another woman but me.

Nuwedd — I thought you understood that was only a campaign promise.

drive your car at this rate of speed under most of Cleveland's driving conditions.

—Carl L. Smith, Managing Director, Greater Cleveland Safety Council, 446 Terminal Tower Building.

For A Mere Nothing

A Short Story by F. S. FINZGAR
Translated from the Slovene by Valentine Orehek

Just like two sturdy oaks were Hojevac and Srebrnjak, an imposing pair whose like there was not another in all the village. Tough and hardy they were like oak knots, their landed possessions dense with timber as no other's in the county. And they were neighbors: Courtyard to courtyard, garden to garden, field to field. Even their forests clung together. Yes, truly two kings.

They had no titled nor in-eradic-decreed royal rights, yet they lorded it over the village as surely. Who had the use of the army stallion? Either Hojevac or Srebrnjak. And the community's prize bull? Either Hojevac or Srebrnjak. Without envy, now one, now the other. If a carriage were needed to convey the doctor to any place in the village, it was either Hojevac or Srebrnjak who drove him. And if someone did not have a confirmation sponsor for his children, again either Hojevac or Srebrnjak stood for them. And when the elections came folks inquired, "For whom will those two vote?" And on whatever side Hojevac or Srebrnjak cast their vote, on that side voted all the villagers.

And it happened one Sunday close to Ascension Day that Hojevac's Primozek scrambled up an inclined plank and from it upon a ripened plum tree which grew just at the edge of Srebrnjak's farm. When Srebrnjak's Pavlek spied him he ran up and angrily told him off. "You're not going to steal our plums! . . . Hog! . . . Hog!" Primozek returned as good as he got and did not even trouble to come down. He was convinced that he was stronger than Pavlek and so he threatened, "If you don't shut up soon I'll jump down and give you such a one at your head that it will swing around and you'll see the kind of shirt you've got on your back."

At that moment Srebrnjak turned up in the garden. "Boy," he demanded, "how do you speak? Down immediately! If you don't, I'll smear it over your pants so smartly that you'll not sit on them for a fortnight!"

Overhearing this, Hojevac came up from the field where he had been inspecting the sprouting of his wheat. He was boiling over at his neighbor's words. "You won't beat up my boy! You have enough of your own brats to do it to!"

"I don't have to since they don't steal like yours," Srebrnjak chopped back at him.

"W-h-a-t, our children steal? Just what have they taken from you? For every stolen krajcar . . . a goldinar! Go on, just let me know!"

"Primozek has been stealing our plums."

"Is that so? Well, look at him, what branch is he on? In which direction does it hang? In ours, of course. By law that branch and the plums on it are ours."

"Go ahead and gulp up the tree, roots and all, if you dare!"

"I dare! I dare! and that you'll know it, too!"

Hojevac dashed to the woodshed, grabbed up an axe from the chopping block and returned at a run.

"Primozek, down!"

The lad dropped from the height. Hojevac struck the branch twice and it fell to the ground so that the plums bobbed in all directions along the grass.

"So . . . that you'll know what's yours and what's mine!"

In the meantime the remaining children and both mothers came upon the scene. Hojevac's wife said to her husband, "For goodness sake, what are you doing?"

Srebrnjak's wife tugged her husband's sleeve and urged him into the house.

Both men yelled at the same time, "Women, quiet and out of the way!"

Srebrnjak only added so much as to yell out, "All bear witness now. I'm going to sue him by the Great Seal!"

Hojevac kicked aside the fallen branch, lifted the axe to his shoulders and flung back at him over the plank "Sue on seven Seals if you want to. Only first prove to me just what we stole from you. Get along children, into the house!"

Primozek showed his tongue to Pavlek in farewell, Pavlek made a face at Primozek.

With that came an end to the beautiful Sunday for both neighbors. The children jostled around the stove, the mothers sat sorrowfully at their table and the masters paced up and down their room, swore, raged, threatened one another and warmed over every cross word uttered, back even in their boyhood years.

As she watched her husband grow green with rage, Hojevac's wife tried gently, "Janez, please don't! Look, is it worth it that you vex yourself so for this mere nothing?"

"Quiet!" Hojevac struck the table. "Saprobolsko, is it a mere nothing if he assails me as a thief? Go ahead and swallow thief for your children. I won't!"

The wife did not open her mouth. She wiped her eyes and removed to the bedroom where the youngest wailed up that moment.

At Srebrnjak's it was identically the same. He kept driving his point that he would not let Hojevac chop his trees if he had anything to say about it. And that he would not leave off even if he lost half his possessions. His wife

tried to pacify him, too. "Tomaž, don't trouble yourself so about that branch. How nice it was when we lived in peace. Do you know what, I'll go right over to Hojevac's wife. Even this night you two must make up again."

"What!" the man stepped stoutly before her, "You go to his wife? . . . Just you try it! I'll tell you this, though, you commit this disgrace for me you can starve there . . . our door you will have shut behind you forever!"

The wife silenced like the wall. Both neighbors were kings also to their wives, a wonder not to be met with so easily.

When they had finished their supper both neighbors began to feel the force of their new relationship. On Sunday evenings the two had been in the habit of going as regularly as if it had been written in the almanac to Hrenček's tavern. There they munched and larded it over their neighbors, over village management and affairs, over politics, church tithes and everything. And church tithes and everything. And today? No, it wasn't that they feared each other. Rather, each feared only himself. If they should collide together, wreck and ruin would surely follow that would go over all the parish as if someone had hit on the nose: "Hojevac and Srebrnjak have had a fight!" That is why they peeked stealthily from behind curtained windows to see which way the other would go. And cautiously the first went to the left and the second to the right, and neither went to Hrenček's. There the assembled company waited and waited until Lovrak, the village broker and go-between who had attended to the quarrel, explained, "Hojevac and Srebrnjak have had a falling out!"

The men present at first looked at him unbelieving. Then a din and uproar arose and on the spot two sides sprang up in the tavern, too. Envy sharpened and plied the tongues so that they dealt out every bad name to the two "kings" heaped reproaches on their shoulders and finally, drunk with joy, almost fought it out among themselves.

Both embattled masters came home unusually late that night. Neither of their wives had closed their eyes to sleep. Both women had hoped, "There'll come to an understanding there in the midst of the company, their anger will cool off and evaporate." But both were wrong. Not a good-evening mutter, either man. Both went straight to bed.

Oh, but what a night this was. The two men tossed about, mumbled, bled with their hands, tugged at their clothes and schemed and schemed. Oh, there was trouble enough in the house already; sickness in the family, messiness among the animals, hail, drought. But what were all these in comparison with the new. They were as nothing. Such a miserable and bitter night had not been lived through ever by either of them.

On Monday it happened as if on purpose that they had to take the flax from the stacks and begin with threshing. But it had not yet left ringing seven o'clock at the annex of St. Jerne's when Srebrnjak's carriage clattered out of the yard and streaked off for Ljubljana. Hojevac, also dressed in his holiday best, watched him from his stable door. Thereupon, he grabbed on the harness, threw it over his shoulder and ordered the farmhand "make it fast. A quarter of an hour, he not passed before his carriage was ready whirling along the road so fast that it smoked behind it. The horse was a trotter whose like there was not to be found nearby. Hojevac urged him on: "Even if you have to drop, we've got to outrun the other. Surely you can beat that dope of Srebrnjak's, hey?" and he laid the whip to him. And true, just before they came to Ljubljana, the nebbish plunged past Srebrnjak's horse. "Mare. As it did so, Hojevac flicked his neighbor's horse with the tip of the whip and shouted, "At least get out of the way, you old looby!"

Srebrnjak cried after him, "Is the Emperor's Highway even too narrow for you? You'll answer for this, too!"

Hojevac did not hear him more. He laughed vindictively to himself, "I'll go to Figov's this time, better to leave he concluded. This so that the two would not meet in the same tavern."

When Srebrnjak drove up after him, too, desiring to avoid his neighbor, he drove likewise into the yard at Lovrak's. But when he saw Hojevac's carriage there before him, he pulled up so sharply that in turning he almost upset the carriage. Hojevac guffawed at him from under his brow.

Each searched out his own lawyer. Srebrnjak sued for his plum tree and the severed bough. Hojevac made about the word "thief" which Srebrnjak had hung onto his children.

Triumphantly they then returned their separate taverns, diner on goulash washed it down merrily with wine and then drove off for home.

Doped with visions of their coming victory they pondered only this on the way, how they would outlawyer one another. By mealtime they were both as cheerful as of yore. Both families looked timidly upon their masters who strove to put on an appearance of good will, but in whose faces anger and worry could be read. That is why everyone kept silent; even the children who ordinarily were such ungovernable chatterers. Only the spoons conscientiously scraped the large dish from which everyone took his food.

(To be continued)

