



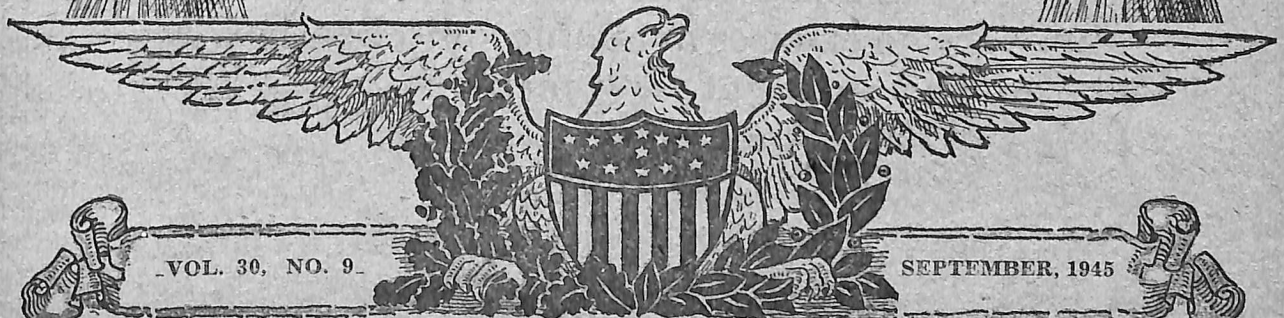
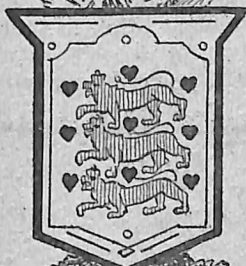
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
DANISH BROTHERHOOD IN AMERICA

LABOR DAY

Since 1882 Labor Day has been observed on the first Monday in September. It was not until 1894 that Congress observed the day. Oregon was the first state to make it a legal holiday, it being declared so in 1887.

This year American labor will celebrate their annual holiday under much more favorable circumstances than has been the case the past three years.

Satisfaction over the gains they have won—and they have been substantial—will be tempered by a sense of responsibility for the future welfare of the nation.



Danish Brotherhood Magazine

Published Monthly By

The Danish Brotherhood In America

As Its Official Organ.

Entered as second class matter May 4th, 1928, at the post office at Askov, Minnesota, under the act of August 4th, 1912.

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(September, 1945)

VICTORY

Behind us lie 3½ years of deadly struggle in which with God's help, we have prevailed.

So, today, we celebrate a victory.

After the celebration, what lies ahead?

For most of us, the outlook is a bright one. If we will simply use the brains, the will, the energy, the enterprise . . . the materials and resources . . . with which we won our war, we can't fail to win the peace and to make this the richest, happiest land the world has known.

For most of us, the years ahead are bright with promise. But for others of us—and, ironically enough,

their part in bringing victory was a major one—the years to come must bear a different look.

In America today are hundreds of thousands of injured men. Men with neatly pinned-up sleeves and trousers. Blinded men. Men with clever iron hooks instead of hands. Worst of all, men with hurt and darkened minds.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. We can help them best by buying Victory bonds.

Far away from America today are millions of Americans. As we would be, they're on fire to get back—to their wives, to the children some of them have never seen, to their jobs.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. And we can help them best by buying Victory bonds.

This is our day of triumph. But it's their's too—the injured men, the men who are still far away.

Let's not forget them, in our just rejoicing. And the one way we can help most to care for our wounded . . . to bring our veterans home . . . to give them a fresh start in the country they fought for . . . of care for the families of those who died before the victory was won . . . is simply this:

Buy all the bonds you can. Keep all the bonds you buy.

Official Board Meeting

The regular fall meeting of the supreme board will commence on Monday, September 17, and run through Thursday, September 20.

Questions or matters to come before the board at this meeting should be at the home office in Omaha not later than the 20th.

AXEL SKELBECK, Supreme Secretary.

The war is over.

Government restrictions and regulations are being discarded daily.

The "green light" has been turned on.

There are no "stop" signs ahead.

The "go" sign has been turned on.

There are no excuses available now, Brother, so go and get that new member.

Let's get busy and grow.

**Fraternally yours,
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.**

From the President's Desk

On the day of my arrival in Denmark, June 10th, Brother K. V. Hansen presented me with a bouquet of flowers in person at my hotel. He had been appointed by Lodge No. 318 to help me with secretarial work while I was home in Denmark.

During our visit he gave me a few of the high-lights of the lodge life during the occupation. To begin with the lodge met as usual, but after we got into the war, the Germans, of course, did not look with favor upon an American organization meeting in Denmark.

It was necessary for our members in Copenhagen to be very cautious about the display of the American flag or American colors in general. Towards the end of the occupation gatherings of any kind were prohibited, so ordinary meetings could not be held.

They met by going to the appointed place by ones and twos and they would sit down at tables in small groups. They would discuss their problems, enjoy as much of each others company as much as they dared to under the circumstances. They would then depart for their homes. Again in small groups, and, of course, they had to get home before curfew.

In spite of the handicaps under which the lodge in Copenhagen has been operating, they have been successful in increasing their membership.

During our visit that Sunday afternoon Brother Hansen told me that a committee from Lodge No. 318 would meet Mr. Hersholt and me and that they would give a luncheon in our honor whenever we had the time.

I am sure that quite a few of you remember Brother K. V. Hansen, because he has been over here in the States several times showing us moving pictures of Denmark.

I have asked Lodge No. 318 to write in our paper telling us in detail how they were able to function during the occupation and I am quite sure that before long the editor will have something from No. 318.

A few days later a committee consisting of the president, vice-president and treasurer of No. 318 called on me and we had quite a lengthy discussion about the financial affairs of the Brotherhood and the status of our brothers who are and have been living in Denmark during the time when it was impossible for them to send their assessments to Omaha.

We also went into the question of paying heirs of brothers who died over here during the time when it was impossible to make payments in Denmark. We have between sixteen and twenty thousand dollars payable to heirs in Denmark and as near as I could ascertain, we have lost two members with insurance in Denmark. There is a question about one of them because of circumstances in the case. It might be that when everything is cleared up that there is only one claim in Denmark.

During this meeting I was invited to attend a lodge meeting in No. 318. I, of course, accepted but suggested that we have an open meeting, a meeting at which ladies could be present, because I felt that the ladies were as much interested in hearing a little about conditions over here as were the lodge brothers.

This open meeting was held on June 30th in the restaurant of Brother Lykkemeyer, who has a restaurant located at Halmtorvet No. 9.

On Wednesday the luncheon honoring Jean Hersholt and me was held and it was indeed a pleasure for Mr. Hersholt and me to meet with so many lodge brothers and have them tell us what they went through during the occupation, and the part that many of our members played in the resistance movement. It is something which I hope that Lodge No. 318 will relate to you themselves but I can assure you that Lodge No. 318 did its duty during the occupation.

The luncheon itself was one which I have never seen the equal of in Denmark from the standpoint of food. It was a special occasion and the brothers had certainly made special efforts in gathering food.

The food was, of course, a side issue. The main thing is that we met with our lodge brothers for the first time in five years and that they were able to explain to us freely what they had done during the occupation. It is a luncheon that both Mr. Hersholt and I will long remember. For those of you who do not know, I must say that Mr. Hersholt is a member of the Danish Brotherhood.

The open meeting on June 30th was attended by more than three hundred people. It was an evening meeting where we had a cup of coffee and some very delicious cake. The president of Lodge No. 318, Brother Carl O. Svendsen, bid us welcome and appointed the secretary, Brother Albert Petersen, as toastmaster, a job he conducted very well.

Inasmuch as the restaurants and hotels, in fact, all places of amusement had to close at nine o'clock we did not have much time for familiarities. I was given plenty of time to tell my listeners a little about what the United States has contributed in the war effort.

I can assure my readers that due to the fact that Denmark was occupied, very little is known in Denmark about the tremendous effort which the United States has put forth. It is, of course, quite natural that the people of Denmark don't realize what the United States has done because they were cut off from direct communication with us. Very few of my listeners realized what total effort on our part meant. They did not realize that we eliminated automobiles, refrigerators and all such things not needed for the national safety from production.

I know that those present enjoyed the meeting very much and we were not able to get out of the hall by nine o'clock. It was almost ten before the last ones left.

During the meeting, the toastmaster, Albert Petersen, presented the Danish Brotherhood in America with the arm band which all freedom fighters in Denmark wear. It was a great moment for me when I, on behalf of the Danish Brotherhood, accepted the arm band. It is now being framed and will be placed in our main office in Omaha.

It was a wonderful meeting and one that will long be remembered by those who participated.

JOHN HANSEN.

House Immigration Committee Studies Post-War Policy

During the summer months the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives is holding hearings at different places in the country as to what changes should be made in our present immigration and naturalization laws in order to meet post-war needs and conditions. Hearings have already been held in New York, Cleveland and Chicago. They are scheduled for San Francisco August 27—30, Los Angeles, September 3-6 and El Paso, September 8.

These hearings will supply the basis for recommendations which must be made to Congress on such questions as: Should immigration, as some urge, be prohibited altogether, or should America keep its doors open to the stimulus of new blood? Should our present quota system be maintained or altered? Has the time come to eliminate racial discriminations from our immigration and naturalization laws? What responsibility, if any, has the United States to give refuge to some of the many thousands of displaced and homeless peoples abroad? What can be done to remove the obstacles which still prevent many law-abiding and loyal aliens in the United States from becoming citizens.

The New York hearings dealt specifically with Germany's immigration quota, mandatory deportation and naturalization. One of the principal witnesses was Read Lewis, Executive Director of the Common Council for American Unity. Mr. Lewis opposed any permanent or long term legislation altering the German quota, or discriminating against the German people, but urged that Congress amend existing law to bar immigration from any country of 'persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to a democratic form of government.' He suggested, however, that legislation suspending immigration from an enemy country like Germany for a limited period after the war would not be objectionable if suitable exceptions were made for uniting separated families, for the proved opponents of Nazism and its victims, and for persons born in Germany who were of non-German nationality or who left there before the war.

With regard to deportation Mr. Lewis urged that the discretion now granted the Attorney General to suspend deportation in certain deserving cases, be extended to all cases in which he finds that deportation "would result in unjustified hardship or be against the best interests of the United States," that just as the President and the Governors of our 48 states have the power of pardon in criminal cases, the President or some other official of the government should have a similar power to prevent injustice and deal with unforeseeable circumstances in deportation cases. Among other recommendations, Mr. Lewis urged that aliens brought to the United States as children should not, after long residence here, be subject to deportation and that a ten-year statute of limitations should be established for aliens who, except for illegal entry, have proved themselves persons of good moral character. In order to facilitate American citizenship he urged that loyal elderly aliens who have lived here for many years — many of whom have sons in our armed forces — be exempted from existing educational requirements for naturalization. He proposed, too, that the United States extend the right of naturalization, re-

gardless of race, to all otherwise qualified aliens living here permanently.

Edward J. Shaughnessy, assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration, told the Committee that there are now 6,660 aliens awaiting mandatory deportation. Of this number 144 have been classified as subversive and 4,188 are in the criminal group.

Various witnesses cited cases of extreme hardship where heads of families were under orders for deportation and families would be left without support. They all agreed that a statute of limitation should be enacted to apply to deportation for illegal entry.

It is planned that the hearings in San Francisco shall include the investigation of problems relating to the Japanese and the War Relocation Authority and possibly also to alien enemies.

—F. L. I. S.

APPRECIATION

3100 Avenue G
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
June 30, 1945.

Mr. Axel Skelbeck,
908 W. O. W. Bldg.,
Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Skelbeck:

I take pleasure in sending you this \$120.75 for your Danish Brotherhood Relief Fund. I want to pay back this amount that you so kindly allowed my father, Niels Andersen, to keep his policy in good standing, now for several years as a member of Omaha Lodge No. 1.

Will you be assured that it was a great help especially during the depression years when it was hard to get money together?

In this way, I know you can help some other deserving old member.

Best wishes to the members of the Danish Brotherhood.

HARVEY CHRISTENSEN.

SEPTEMBER ASSESSMENT

No. 555

IS DUE AND PAYABLE TO THE LODGE
TREASURER

September 1st, 1945

AND MUST BE PAID BEFORE

October 1st, 1945

Members failing to pay as per above will be considered in arrears.

AXEL SKELBECK, Supreme Secretary.

To the Volunteer Workers of America Denmark Relief

The board of directors of the America Denmark Relief, Inc., has appointed me to go to Denmark and asked me to continue as manager of the Clothing Division with full responsibility for this project until all the gifts are distributed.

I have accepted this task of trust and confidence because it is close to my heart, and because it is my earnest wish that the gifts are presented to our people in the same spirit in which they are made possible. When I go to Denmark it will be with the feeling that I am going on behalf of every man and woman who is sending these gifts. It would be a great disappointment to me should I not be able to fulfill this task to their satisfaction.

Therefore, I should like to tell you what I intend to do in Denmark. First of all I want to meet the ordinary folk, the backbone of the nation. And I want to meet those who live by small means, both in the cities and in the country. It is my intention

to visit as many parts of Denmark as possible.

While in Denmark it shall be my task to tell the people that the gifts from America are the result of the many kind and tender thoughts that the people who worked for this cause sent to Denmark during the five long years of occupation. I wish to point out that the good and faithful Danish-American ladies, in producing these gifts of clothing, have sewn into every little stitch their love for Denmark, the country they never forgot—least of all in her hour of need.

It is my firm conviction that it is with these thoughts and in this spirit the faithful volunteer workers of America Denmark Relief wish their gifts presented to the Danish people. If it is not in accordance with their thoughts and wishes, I should appreciate receiving expressions and suggestions from the workers. It is on their behalf I make the trip to Denmark.

ESPER A. PETERSEN.

When A Worker Retires

(Prepared by the U. S. Social Security Board)

"Do you have to stop working at 65 to get old-age benefits?"

This is a question that Social Security Board officers are frequently asked. The answer is "No." A worker can retire any time after he reaches 65 and get old-age insurance benefits. But, of course, he must file a claim for benefits; they are not automatic. And he must be "fully insured."

Generally speaking, to be "fully insured" a wage earner must have worked in a job covered by the Social Security Act approximately half the time between the beginning of the Social Security program on January 1, 1937 (or the time he became 21, if that occurred at a later date) and the date on which he reaches 65 or dies, whichever is earlier. This period is divided into calendar quarters of three months each. More precisely stated, the wage earner must have been paid \$50 in wages in employment covered by the Act in at least half the calendar quarters between January 1, 1937 (or at the time he became 21 if that occurred at a later date) and his sixty-fifth birthday, or the date of his death, whichever comes first. There is a minimum requirement that a worker shall have at least six quarters of work covered by the Act. However, once a worker has acquired forty quarters of such work, he is insured for life.

Provided a worker is "fully insured," how much do the benefits amount to?

The amount of a benefit depends on a worker's average monthly wage in work covered by the Act and on how long he has worked under the program. Take a man who retires at 65, after having steadily worked under the program since its start. Say he put in eight years and that his average monthly wage was \$150 a month. Such a man will get a monthly benefit of \$32.40 payable until death. His wife, when she is 65, and files a claim, will get a monthly benefit, payable till death, equal to half her husband's benefit, or \$16.20, making a total of \$48.60 a month for the family. If there is a child under 18,

he also may be eligible for a benefit equal to half the worker's benefit, and payable until he is 16—or 18, if still in school.

Workers should understand that retirement benefits are payable only when the worker has retired from work covered by the Social Security Act. If after he retires, he goes back into work covered by the Act—into private industry or business, that is—and earns more than \$14.99 in any given month, his retirement benefits and those of his family must be suspended for that month. This does not mean that when a worker retires he is limited to earning under \$15 a month. The figure applies only to work covered by the Act. He may earn as much as he can in work excluded from the program. For example, he may earn full wages in agricultural work, domestic service in a private home, in work for a non-profit religious, educational, or other organization, or on a job for the government—federal, state, county or local. Or he may go into business for himself.

Although an insured worker does not have to retire at 65, it may be advisable to file a claim for benefits as soon as he reaches 65. This will automatically protect him against loss of benefits in case his wages go down, or in case he is ill, or unemployed. At the same time it will enable him to draw benefits for any month in which he notifies the board his wages are below \$15. If he continues to work steadily after filing a claim, he may be able to raise his benefit amount by refileing his claim at a later date. The field office can give him advice on this question.

"My family thinks there's something wrong with me," a woman complained to the psychoanalyst, "simply because I like buckwheat cakes."

"But there's nothing wrong about liking buckwheat cakes," the doctor murmured, puzzled. "I like them myself."

"Oh, do you?" The woman was delighted. "You must come up some day. I have seven trunks full."

Inflation in United States History

War profiteers, black markets, pressure groups, then inflation. To most of us these words conjure up a picture of Greece, France and China today. We seldom think of mentioning the United States. Surely this country with its tremendous resources, its industrial genius and its high standard of living need have no fear of inflation. But if we think that, we are wrong. We have had inflation here, not once but four times.

During the Revolutionary War prices soared to the point where George Washington, in a letter to John Jay, said: "A wagon load of money will scarcely purchase a wagon load of provisions. Unless that most infamous practice of raising prices of the necessities of life can be stopped, it will be impossible for any Funds to subsist the Army . . ."

Black markets, too, flourished. Of these operators, General Washington wrote: "No punishment in my opinion is too great for the man who can build his greatness upon his Country's ruin."

Washington was also a firm believer in price control. He considered it "essential — to fix the prices and if persons will not comply — the great law of Self Preservation must authorize us to compel them." A number of the colonies, among them the New England States, recognized the need for Price Control Acts.

But despite scattered efforts at control, prices during the Revolution continued to go higher. Butter sold for \$12 a pound in Boston in 1780. Samuel Adam paid \$2000 for a new suit and hat. As a result of these inflationary prices the savings of many of the early American families were swept away and there was widespread suffering and privation, particularly among the soldiers of the Revolution Army and their families.

In the War of 1812 the same situation arose. To name a few examples: tea went from 28 cents a pound to \$1.19; coffee from 13 to 32 cents; whale oil, which was used for lamps, from 50 cents to \$1.22, and so on.

History repeated itself in the Civil War. Cotton goods went to five times their prewar prices; potatoes from 50 cents a bushel to \$1.26; hogs from \$5 to \$12 a hundred weight.

And then came World War I. Not only did prices soar during the war itself, but they went up at an accelerated rate after the Armistice. And then came the crash.

Within five years over a hundred thousand businesses failed: unemployment increased by almost five million; factory employment shrank 31 per cent; factory payrolls were cut 44 per cent; farm prices collapsed and farm income dropped 66 per cent; nearly half a million farmers lost their farms by mortgage foreclosures.

Yes, we have had inflation here. But we do not need to have it again.

If the whole American people will cooperate in rationing and price control, if they will insist on the maintenance of adequate controls until all danger of inflation and deflation has passed, then we can reasonably expect that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated.

This time we have made a better start. The line

is being held. But as the day of final victory approaches, the inflationary pressures will grow stronger. It will require the combined efforts of labor, agriculture, business, consumer and government, both now and in the postwar period, to make sure that this time it will not happen here.

Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, recently said: "Our economic future, like the winning of the war, rests in our own hands."

—F. L. I. S.

Ingen Told paa smaa Pakker til Danmark

New York den 21. August 1945.

Jeg skal herved meddele, at da Generalkonsulatet modtog talrige Forespørgsler om, hvorvidt der blev afkrævet Told af de Postpakker paa indtil 11 lbs., som man sendte som Gaver til Slægt og Venner i Danmark, telegraferede Generalkonsulatet desangaaende til Udenrigsministeriet og har nu modtaget telegrafisk Svar, at saadanne Gavepakker fra U. S. A. til Personer i Danmark indtil videre er fritagne for Told og andre Afgifter.

Generalkonsulatet.

Then there's the WAC who is supposed to have complained: "Why can't they release me to do something useful? A man could do this jobb."

DANSK TIDENDE

Grundlagt 1892

— Udkommer hver Torsdag —

ABONNEMENT \$3.00 PR. AAR

**Et moderne dansk-amerikansk
Blad der uhildet tolker Dansk-
hedens Interesser.**

Paalidelige Efteerretninger om det nye i Danmark. Underholdende og orienterende Artikler og Nyhedsstof af særlig Interesse for Dansk-Amerikanere.

3224 ARMITAGE AVE., CHICAGO 47, ILL.

The total of the bonds and cash in our Mortuary Fund is far above the legal requirement.

The total of the bonds and cash in our Relief Fund is far above the amount required by our by-laws.

There is a substantial balance in the Membership Campaign Fund. The General Fund is increasing every month. There is a cash bank balance of several thousand dollars in each fund.

So, Brother, don't hesitate, but go now and invite your friends and relatives to join

The Danish Brotherhood
In America

News From The Eastern Lodges

By
GEO. V. PETERSEN

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY IN BRIDGEPORT

Monday, July 30, Mary and Soren Nielsen had invited about 75 of their closest friends to celebrate with them their 25th wedding anniversary at the Toll Gate Tea Room in Stejrnay, Conn.

Everyone knows Soren as the popular trustee of the General Committee of the Eastern Lodges and Mary as the hard working Secretary of the General Committee of the Eastern Danish Sisterhood Lodges.

Everyone sat down to a real dinner; invocation was given by Rev. A. C. Killegaard, Jr., James Stern-dorf, president of the Brotherhood lodge in Bridgeport acted as master of ceremonies and bid all welcome on behalf of the hosts.

The popularity of the bridal couple was well expressed by the many speakers of the evening, as well as by the many beautiful gifts received by the couple.

After the tables were cleared, Mary and Soren started off the dancing and very soon all were on the floor and had a most glorious time.

After midnight —coffee and cake were served, but before that and afterwards too, there was plenty of all kinds of refreshments provided. All went home sooner or later expressing that a most wonderful time was had and all promised that they would be back for the 50th anniversary of Mary and Soren.

Some of the highlights of the evening were — that Peter Christensen was celebrating his birthday the same evening, and after midnight, Holger Carstensen, the popular chairman of the refreshment committee, also celebrated his birthday. But to top it all off, June Culik and Peter Carstensen announced their engagement. Of course, toasts were drunk to all of them as well as the many for Mary and Soren. It was indeed an eventful evening.

Fifty Year Emblem Presented

At the meeting of Denmark lodge No. 37, held on the evening of August 8, a celebration was held in honor of Brother Peter Sorensen, who had been a member of the lodge for 50 years. Many brethren expressed their thanks to Peter at the refreshment table, after the meeting, for the many years of active service to the lodge.

Peter was in a happy mood too as he this evening brought application for membership into the Brotherhood for his two sons, Raymond and Leroy.

Their applications were accepted at once and in No. 37 they hope to have two new members by the September meeting.

The refreshment committee had provided a splendid lunch as well as other refreshments which were greatly enjoyed by everyone present.

Not Much Activity

It seems that the lodges in the East have not been very active the last month, perhaps it is the warm weather that has held them back some, or is it the news that the yearly meeting of the General Committee will be held after all, that has kept them back and resting up for the three days ahead.

When you read this the convention held at home for the aged in Metuchen will be over. We are sure that it was a most fitting place to have the meeting this year and we trust that the home will derive quite a nice little sum of money, as it has been announced that all profit, if any, will go to the home. Now that the war finally is over, this ought to be the best convention ever held by the Danish Brotherhood in the East.

Three salesmen were eating dinner in a Washington hotel. The bill was \$30 and all reached for the check. The first fellow said his firm was in the 50 per cent bracket, doing war work, and that the bill would actually cost him only \$15. The second man said, "Let me pay it. We're in the 80 per cent bracket and it will cost me only \$6." The third one said, "I'll pay the check. My firm is working on a cost plus basis, and we'll make \$3 on the meal."

Mrs.: "I was a fool when I married you!"

Mr.: "True, but I loved you so much at that time, I didn't realize it!"

Glem ikke Modersmaalet!

Hold det vedlige ved at læse Nyhederne, Artiklerne og Historierne i det ældste, største og bedste dansk-amerikanske Ugeblad:

Den Danske Pioneer

Otte store Sider hver Uge.—Kum \$3.00 pr. Aar.
Canada \$3.50.— Til Danmark \$4.00.

Den bedste Underholdning De kan faa i
Danskhedens Interesse. — Tilskriv

DEN DANSKE PIONEER, Omaha, Nebr.

BESTILLINGSSEDDEL

Undertegnede bestiller herved DEN DANSKE PIONEER for _____ Aar.

Abonnementsbeløbet, \$ _____ medfølger.

Navn _____

Adresse _____

By _____ Stat _____

FINANCIAL REPORT

... NEW MEMBERS ...

JULY, 1945

Mortuary Fund.

Receipts:	
Balance July 1	\$ 9,483.00
Received in July	10,672.71
Interest on bonds	9,593.75
	\$29,749.46
Disbursements:	
Death claims paid	\$12,647.18
Collection expense	4.55
Balance	17,097.73
	\$29,749.46

General Fund.

Receipts:	
Balance July 1	\$ 1,586.30
Received in July	823.11
	\$ 2,409.41
Disbursements:	
Advertising, printing and stationery	\$ 35.55
Bank charge on checks collected	1.65
Insurance Department, licenses and fees	7.00
Printing and mailing official publication	260.64
Miscellaneous office expense	12.50
Postage, express, telephone and telegraph	58.88
Rent and light	91.44
Salaries of officers & home office employees	630.00
Unemployment and social security taxes	23.85
Balance	1,287.90
	\$ 2,409.41

Relief Fund.

Receipts:	
Balance July 1	\$11,605.68
Received in July	46.56
Assessment relief repaid by the beneficiary of Niels A. Andersen of Lodge No. 1	120.75
Interest on bonds	240.00
	\$12,012.99
Disbursements:	
Assessments and special relief	\$ 13.53
Balance	11,999.46
	\$12,012.99

Membership Campaign Fund.

Receipts:	
Balance July 1	\$ 1,974.51
Disbursements:	
Membership prizes	\$ 140.00
Balance	\$ 1,834.51
	\$ 1,974.51

Bonds and Cash.

Mortuary fund bonds	\$3,606,000.00
Relief fund bonds	155,000.00
General fund bonds	5,000.00
Cash in bank	\$41,838.65
Less outstanding checks	9,525.95
	32,312.70
	\$3,798,312.70

Honor Roll	No. of Lodge	Location	Name
N. C. Nielsen	4	Racine	Tobias Jensen
John Johnsen	4	Racine	Peter Bagger
Otto Nielsen	29	Seattle	Carl K. Nielsen
Peter Alsted	29	Seattle	Tage N. Mortensen
John A. Hansen	29	Seattle	Martin N. Hansen
John Hansen	29	Seattle	Louis N. Jensen
C. M. Skafgaard	29	Seattle	Aage Jensen
C. M. Skafgaard	29	Seattle	Walter Christensen
Edward Juel	36	Milwaukee	Tage T. L. Nielsen
Norman Andker	39	Oakland	James A. Bartle
M. Christiansen	49	San Francisco	C. C. Morton
Axel Jacobsen	49	San Francisco	K. L. Pedersen
A. Christensen	51	Ludington	Milton M. Price
N. P. Paulsen	85	Rochester	George R. Paulsen
Andrew Nielsen	126	Los Angeles	Anton Glenstrup
Laurits Olsen	184	Hayward	Victor Leo Lund
Soren Melgaard	242	Erie	C. E. Langhoff
L. P. Larson	260	Williston	Raymond C. Larson
L. P. Larson	260	Williston	Etlar Einar Larsen
T. Mylund	322	Santa Barbara	L. E. Andersen
N. Christensen	322	Santa Barbara	W. Olivarius
Ole Hansen	325	Nassau Co.	Martin Danielsen

In Memory, Hans L. Andersen Lodge 53, D. B. S., Atlantic, Ia.

The black hand has again visited our city. One of our oldest members, Hans Louis Andersen, passed away on August 10, this year.

Deceased was born June 24, 1868 in Torkilstrup, Falster, Denmark. He came to America and settled in Clinton, Iowa, when about 20 years old, where he was employed by the lumber mills. He married his surviving widow, Maren Kirstine, there, and to this union two children were born. Some years later Andersen and family moved to Brayton, Iowa, and took up farming. He was here initiated into the D. B. S., March 8, 1911.

Retiring from farming, the family moved to Atlantic and eight years ago Andersen took over the job as secretary and treasurer for our lodge which had previously consolidated with the lodge of Brayton. This position he held and filled to everybody's satisfaction until illness ended his long life career.

Many men went higher in position, but few had a more honest thought and mind than Brother Andersen.

Hans L. Andersen passed away at the Atlantic hospital and burial was at Oak Hill cemetery, Brayton, Iowa, on a still sunny day.

Sleep in Peace!

CORRECTION

Under the address changes in the August 1 issue of our magazine the number preceding the name of Gus Glaser, New York City, is 146. It should be 164.

The number preceding the name of Soren Rasmussen, Owen, Wisconsin, is 164. This should be 154.

There's danger when a man throws his tongue into high gear before he gets his brain a-going.

They Recently Said:

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes:

"The United States is today a bastion of democracy and private enterprise. In many countries throughout the world, our political and economic creed is in conflict with ideologies which reject both of these principles. To the extent that we are able to manage our domestic affairs successfully, we shall win converts to our creed in every land. If we are successful in realizing the enormous productive potential of our system, we shall have a standard of living which will be the marvel of the world. A strong, stable and prosperous America will give courage and hope to all friends of democracy abroad. The example we set will certainly affect, and may even determine, the direction of the world's political and economic development."

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff:

We have assumed heavy world responsibilities that must be discharged. Our true strength is in the power of our purposes and of our way of life. This was the secret weapon which really destroyed Hitler and Japan. From our basic virtues as a freedom-loving nation came the strength which beat back the aggressors. And that strength is the natural possession of all right-minded people throughout the world. From a unity of all the people for the purposes of peace and from the dignity of man will come a continuing power to maintain peace in the world and heal the wounds this war has inflicted. We must not falter in the duties and responsibilities which still remain to us in making secure our victory. To fail in this would be to deny the glory of those who died and suffered in winning this war."

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, speaking over the radio:

"I should like to speak of only one of our war aims—the preservation of freedom of expression, a freedom which has been bequeathed as an American heritage from generation to generation. If the war had cost us this freedom, or any measure of it, the victory would be a victory in name only. As it is,

the radio and the press throughout the United States are now assured of emerging from the great crisis as free as they were before the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor. During the intervening three years and eight months, both broadcasters and editors have voluntarily withheld information which would have helped the Germans and the Japanese to defeat us; but even these restraints—self-imposed and loyally upheld—were removed August 15 when the Office of Censorship ceased performing all its wartime activities. The record is a bright page in the history of free enterprise."

Survivors Benefit When A Worker Is Only "Currently Insured"

(Prepared by the U. S. Social Security Board)

The family of a worker who dies "fully insured" are eligible for all survivors benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Act. But workers should clearly understand and let their families know, that certain survivors are eligible for monthly benefits even when the worker was only "currently insured" — that is, if he worked in a job covered by the Act, approximately half the last three years of his life. The law gives special consideration to children under 18 and to widows with your children in their care. It does this in order that children may have the opportunity of growing up in their own homes under the care of their own mother.

A worker who is only "currently insured" may thus have a sense of security in the knowledge that his young children will not be left destitute, or his wife forced to part from them during years when they need a mother's care most. It should be made clear, however, that unless his widow still has children under her care, she will not receive monthly benefits at 65, as she would if he were "fully insured." Nor will the dependent parents of a worker only "currently insured" be eligible for benefits.

The tragedy of the flea is that he knows that no matter what care he uses in bringing up his children, eventually they will all go to the dogs.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID

DATE OF DEATH	NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	LODGE NO.	LOCATION	YEAR JOINED	CAUSE OF DEATH	AM'T PAID
June 23	Martinus Howe	85	Egholdt	183	Troy, N. Y.	1903	Acute pulmonary edema	\$ 172.71
July 8	Soren N. Juul	57	Vejle Amt	227	Detroit, Mich.	1926	Coronary occlusion	3000.00
July 6	Julius V. Andersen	77	Copenhagen	18	Chicago, Ill.	1905	Universal carcinomas	807.35
July 9	Alex Henriksen	43	Copenhagen	4	Racine, Wis.	1941	Sub-arachnoid hemorrhage	500.00
June 28	Chr. Christensen	86	Næstved	29	Seattle, Wash.	1903	Myocarditis (Bal.)	400.00
June 24	Niels Hansen	65	Asnæs	1	Omaha, Nebr.	1914	Lobar pneumonia	491.75
July 7	Hans L. Petersen	54	Grand Rapids, Mich.	106	Trufant, Mich.	1916	Respiratory failure	1000.00
June 25	Carl W. Andersen	81	V. Skerninge, Fyn	33	Tacoma, Wash.	1901	Acute coronary	754.62
July 23	Carl C. Strack	87	Copenhagen	49	San Francisco, Calif.	1905	Heart disease	333.48
June 30	Rasmus Nielsen	84	Tunerup, Falster	20	Manistee, Mich.	1899	General debility (Bal.)	481.55
June 26	Hans C. Jensen	65	Rngsted, Sjælland	216	Basford, Nebr.	1905	Cerebral thrombosis	935.21
July 20	Christian Sand	79	Gjording Sogn	268	Junction City, Ore.	1908	Heart disease	435.58
July 22	James Brodersen	70	Grant, Nebr.	206	Blair, Nebr.	1903	Coronary block	218.59
July 25	Jens Lassen	74	Lund, Denmark	301	Akron, Ohio	1913	Cardio vascular renal dis.	952.26
Dec. 15, 1944	Peder Jorgensen	87	Asterg	49	San Francisco, Calif.	1909	(Died in Denmark)	930.30
July 14	Ingvard A. Jensen	70	Kolding	126	Los Angeles, Calif.	1908	Natural causes	228.63
Aug. 6	Jacob Wendt	71	Aalborg	4	Racine, Wis.	1905	Heart disease	877.18
June 10	Lars P. Petersen	87	Mellerup	322	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1892	Broncho pneumonia	232.63
Aug. 10	Hans L. Andersen	77	Torkilstrup Sogn	53	Atlantic, Iowa	1911	Cardiac embolism	461.04
July 28	Chr. V. Nielsen	78	Aakirkeby	171	Jamestown, N. Y.	1903	Nephritis	250.00
July 30	Chr. E. Lassen	75	Copenhagen	233	Toledo, Ohio	1911	Valvular heart disease	500.00
July 27	Niels Nielsen	75	S. Søby, Fyn	18	Chicago, Ill.	1894	Carcinoma	801.90
May 18	Richard W. Berger	35	New York, N. Y.	300	Oneonta, N. Y.	1943	Unknown	Social
July 23	Alfred Larsen	51	Racine, Wis.	4	Racine, Wis.	1943	Unknown	Social

Ramblings

By
Jul. Andersen

JUST MEMORIES

While visiting the Danish Home at San Rafael, California, I was shown through the building and the quarters occupied by the residents. One room occupied by an artist had paintings of landscapes and people covering the walls which showed that the artist was possessed of unusual talent. One picture in particular attracted my attention. It was of a rather stout man sitting on a wooden bench under a large shade tree, his round face decorated with a full beard like so many of the old time Danish people wore so proudly years ago. In answer to my question, the artist informed me that the subject of the painting was an inmate of the Home and that the man had the habit of taking that same seat every morning immediately after his breakfast and would sit in the immediately after his breakfast and would sit in the is still sitting there," said the artist.

As soon as I had an opportunity, I looked for the man and found him as exact an original of the painting as was possible. I sat down by his side and tried to engage him in conversation, telling him he had chosen a beautiful spot in which to admire the scenery.

"Oh, it's all right," was his terse reply.

"It is a wonderful spot for a person to meditate and reflect on life that has gone and is to come," I ventured to remark.

"I don't meditate," was his answer.

"What occupies your thoughts during the long days" I asked.

"Nothing," was his brief reply.

On board the old Danish ship "Hellig Olav" when making a trip to the old homeland, I made friends with the Purser, Ad Petersen, who will be well remembered by some of our old Danish travelers. He told me that Roald Amundsen was a passenger on the ship and offered to give me an introduction to him, which I eagerly accepted. My idea of Amundsen had been that he would be a large, stalwart Viking type of man. Instead I found him to be a man of rather medium build and with a thin, narrow face, a sharp large nose and very ruddy weather-beaten complexion, but of his greatness there was no doubt. We had an interesting conversation. Among the questions I asked him was this: "Mr. Amundsen, what in your opinion will be the benefit of mankind and science, if the North Pole actually is discovered and occupied by human beings?" He answered, "The discovery of the North Pole or the South Pole will have no particular benefit to anyone except the satisfaction of the man who discovers it and can say, 'I have placed my feet upon the Pole!'"

We spent a very pleasant evening at a well known public park in Denmark in the company of my brother, Chris, a friend from Sioux City, Iowa, by the name of Craig, and a few others. When we left we had to pass through quite a stretch of the park without any lights and Craig, who was somewhat ahead of us, was accosted by a beggar who became

insistent and insulting in demanding money from him. Not wishing to start a fight, Craig hollered, "Chris, come quick, there is a fresh guy bothering me." Chris hurried to his assistance and as I was rather farther back with my family I also hurried ahead to see what it was all about. I could see someone on the ground when I reached them so I struck a match to see what the commotion was and found that my brother Chris had Craig upon the ground and was choking him into submission. The beggar had gone!

Some years ago, Bysted Christensen and myself traveled together from Schenectady to Penn Yan, N. Y., where we were scheduled to meet with some of our Brothers and the Danes who lived there. The last part of the trip we had to travel by bus and how the driver of that vehicle ever managed to get through all the snow drifts and ice covered road was both a miracle and scientific driving. Perhaps it was because he was Danish and was used to driving in heavy snow at home. Anyway he reached Penn Yan, although we were somewhat late. Bysted and I were hungry so we went to a hotel and ordered our dinner. We sat around talking about the bad snow storm. He was more familiar with the Danish population there than I was, so he told me we could not expect very many at our meeting as most of them lived out in the country and would find it impossible to drive to the city for the meeting.

We did not know just where the meeting hall was, but we did notice a couple of fellows peaking in on us while we were eating. After we had finished, two Brothers of the local lodge came in and bade us welcome and said they would take us to, the hall. They did, and when we arrived I received the biggest surprise imaginable. The spacious hall was filled with men, women and children, most of whom had managed to come from miles around in spite of the difficulty in traveling. One Brother told me that he got stuck in a big snow drift not very far from the home of another member of the Danish Brotherhood so he, his wife and two children waded through the snow to the Brother's farm and all of them arrived at the meeting safely. That was what I would call a real example of interest in the Danish Brotherhood affairs.

Another surprise I received at the same meeting was when the venerable Reverend Berthelsen introduced me officially to the audience. I had never been in Penn Yan before and had never met the worthy Reverend, but he told the audience more about my background than any other man who has ever introduced me as a speaker. He told them about my family in Denmark, how large it was, and what they were doing! To this day I am at a loss to know how he had learned all of that, but then, the Reverend Berthelsen was a wonderful man. Long may he live!

Three reasons why one man went to the army: First, he wanted to fight for his country. Second, he knew it would build him up physically. Third, they came and got him.

Questions and Answers About Naturalization

Question: I took out my first papers in New York and was planning to apply for second papers next month when the first papers will be two years old. Now I have found a good job in Chicago and am moving out there in a week or two. Will I have to take out another first paper after I get to Chicago?

Answer: No. It does not matter where a first paper was taken out. The one you have is as good in Chicago, Milwaukee or any other place as it is in New York. You will, however, have to live in the state of Illinois — the state in which Chicago is located — six months before you can apply for second papers, which means of course that you cannot apply immediately after your first paper is two years old.

If you had already sent in Form N-400 applying for the second paper and had already filed application for such paper in a New York court, it would have been a different story. Only the court in which a petition is filed has the authority either to grant citizenship on such petition or to deny it. You would either have had to go back to New York to appear in the New York court for your final hearing, or else have had to file a new petition in Chicago after you had lived there six months. And you would once more have had to pay the eight dollar fee which the naturalization law requires for the filing of a petition and for the second paper if or when the court orders its issuance.

* * * *

Question: I became an American citizen last month. My name is a very long one and difficult for people in this country to pronounce. So I asked the Naturalization Court to let me take a simple, easy name. The court granted my request and my certificate was issued in the new name. Now my three sons, who are over twenty-one years of age and so did not get citizenship through my naturalization want to know if their names were changed too.

Answer: No, their names were not changed. Only foreign born children who become American citizens when their parents are naturalized have their names legally changed in this way. Your sons who were over age when you became a citizen and so did not derive citizenship through you must get their names changed by court order. They will need a lawyer and it may cost from \$50 to \$100.

* * * *

Question: In 1940 when I registered as an alien under the Alien Registration Act, I also registered my twelve year old daughter. I was told the other day that she should have been registered again when she became fourteen years of age. Is that true? If it is, what will they do to her and to me for not complying with the law? She is now almost seventeen.

Answer: Yes, your daughter should have registered when she became fourteen years of age. The Alien Registration Act of 1940 provided that every Alien who was less than fourteen years old when the nationwide registration of aliens took place (August 27, 1940 to December 26, 1940) should be registered by his (or her) parents or legal guardian. However, it also provided that such an alien must apply in person within thirty days after he (or she) became fourteen years of age to be registered once more and be fingerprinted.

If the Immigration and Naturalization Service has an office in the place or near the place in which you live, your daughter should go there at once to be registered and fingerprinted. If you live at some distance from such an office you should write to it, or to the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and ask what your daughter should do next.

Be sure to attend to this at once. The Alien Registration Act provides that aliens who do not appear for registration when they are supposed to, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100 or a jail sentence of not more than 30 days, or both. However, when an alien's failure to register is due to ignorance of the law, the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not take any steps to punish him.

* * * *

Question: I came to the United States in 1923 as a seaman. I was supposed to sail out again but I did not do so. I have lived here ever since. How can I become a citizen?

Answer: The first thing you must do is apply for a record of registry. After you get such a "record" or certificate, you can apply for first paper and proceed in the usual way toward citizenship.

Anyone who has entered the United States illegally before July 1, 1924, or remained here illegally before that date — that is, of course, what you did — can legalize his stay in this country by getting a record of registry, provided he meets certain requirements. The requirements are the following: (1) He must be able to show that he came here before July 1, 1924 and has remained here ever since; (2) he must have conducted himself well since he came here; (3) he must be racially eligible for naturalization — that is, he must belong to the white race or the Negro race, or the American Indian race; (4) he must not be deportable for any reason.

Anyone wishing to apply for a record of registry must use a special form — Form N-105. He can get a copy of that form from the nearest office of the

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Immigration and Naturalization Service. An application for such a record of registry costs \$18. The money should be sent with Form N-105 in a postal money order made payable to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C. The money is not refunded to him if for some reason his application for record of registry is denied.

After he has such a record of registry and by means of it has legalized his stay in the United States, he can, as stated above, apply for American citizenship.

* * * *

Question: I was born in Denmark but came to the United States when I was a child. I became an American citizen in 1916 when I married a man who was born in this country. He has since died. I have applied for work in a war plant but cannot get it because I have no proof of my American citizenship. What shall I do?

Answer: You are right in thinking that you became a citizen of the United States in 1916 when you married an American citizen. You ought to apply for what is called a certificate of derivative citizenship. You must use a special form for the application — Form N-600 — which you can get by writing to any office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Certificate will cost you five dollars. You will have to present proof of your husband's American birth.

If you have no copy of your husband's birth certificate, write to the Health Department in the place where he was born, for one. You must give the date of his birth and the name of his parents, and if possible, information as to where his family was living at the time of his birth. If the Health Department cannot find a record of his birth, you should try to get affidavits from two older members of his family, or from two older friends of his family, who can vouch for his American birth.

EFTERLYSNING

Johannes Hansen, muligvis kaldet John (circa 57-58-60 eller 62 Aar), opdraget sammem med sin yngre Søster, Olga, hos sine Bedsteforældre i Helsingør boende i Havne-Vasens Bygning i Helsingør. Hans andre Søskende, Asta, Ellen og Paul, hans Moder, Stura Hansen og Asta og Paul er døde. Hans Søster Olga har for 29 Aar siden negtet at give hans daværende Adresse, og siden hen savnes ogsaa Oplysninger om hende; men derimod har hans Søster, Ellen, altid bevaret et Minde om ham fra sidst han var hjemme. Altsaa, kære Johannes, hvis du lever og er rask, saa sæt dig hurtig i Forbindelse med mig din Søster i det gamle og frie og elskede Fædreland, som du vel aldrig har glemt.

Din Søster Ellen.

Fru Ellen Johansen, født Hansen,
Victor Bendixgade 4 IIII th.,
København Ø, Danmark.

Newspapers are like women. Why? Because they have forms, backnumbers are not in demand, they always have the last word, they are worth looking over, they have a great deal of influence, you can't believe everything they say, there's small demand for the bold-faced type, they're much thinner than before, every man should have one and not borrow his neighbor's.—Winchell's Column.

RESOLUTIONS

HANS P. HANSEN, New Haven, Conn.

In sincerest memory of Brother Hans P. Hansen, who entered into eternal rest July 31, 1945, be it resolved that Haabet Lodge No. 32 deeply regrets his passing and we all extend our sincerest sympathy to his family. Furthermore, be it resolved that our charter shall be draped for thirty days in his memory and a copy of this resolution be inserted in the Brotherhood Magazine, a copy sent to his family and also entered in the minutes of the lodge.

In behalf of Haabet Lodge No. 32, D. B. S.

Jacob Holm, President.

Arthur E. Fredricksen, Secretary.

INGVARD A. JENSEN, Los Angeles, Calif.

I Anledning af Broder Ingvard A. Jensens Afgang ved Døden den 14 Juli, 1945, vedtog Loge Nr. 126 følgende Resolution:

At Logen dybt beklager Tabet af en mangleaarig agtet Broder, at vi hermed sender vor dybtffølte Sympati til afdødes Efterladte og at vi til Ære for ham Minde beklæder vort Charter med Sørgelof for et Tidstrum af 30 Dage, samt at en Kopi af denne Resolution tilsendes hans Hustru, Elsie S. Jensen, New York, indføres i Logens Protocol, og indrykkes i D. B. S. Maanedstidning.

Paa Los Angeles Loge Nr. 126 Vegne,

Carl E. Hansen, Præsident.

Thomas Jensen, Sekretær.

VALDEMAR NISSEN, Providence, R. I.

In memory of our departed brother, Valdemar Nissen, who passed away August 9, 1945, the following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the lodge August 15, 1945:

Resolved: That we deeply regret the loss of a good and true brother and hereby wish to express our sympathy to his family.

Be it further resolved that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that this resolution be printed in our monthly paper, that it be inscribed in our records and that a copy be sent to his family.

In behalf of Lodge No. 102.

Hugo Heineman, President.

George V. Petersen, Secretary.

Address Changes

New Secretary-Treasurers:

22—Alfred H. Madsen, P. O. Box 255, Sheffield, Ill.

53—George P. Jensen, 406 E. 5th Street, Atlantic, Ia.

Hubby: "I had an odd dream last night, my dear. I thought I saw another man running off with you."

Wifey: "What did you say to him?"

Hubby: "I asked him why he was running!"

"I know that soldier is the man for me, Mother. Every time he takes me in his arms I can hear his heart pounding."

"Better be careful, daughter! Your pa fooled me that way for almost a year with a dollar watch!"

NOTICE

To avoid confusion and delay, be sure to address all mail for the home office as follows:

**Danish Brotherhood in America
908 W. O. W. Bldg.,
Omaha 2, Nebr.**

It is vitally important that you have the address complete and be sure to include the postal zone right after Omaha as shown above.

Mail not properly addressed is delayed at least one day in most instances. It also causes a lot of extra work for the post office department.

The Boiling Pot

By
A. GRAVESEN

Aage Andersen, a member of D. B. S. lodge No. 318, Copenhagen, Denmark, visited with D. B. S. lodge No. 126, Los Angeles, California, at its meeting on July 19th. Andersen fled from Copenhagen after having lived for five months under the German rule and it so happened that he came to America on the same ship as Victor Borge. Andersen, who is a fluent speaker related a number of episodes from the time of the German occupation which made it plain to his listeners that living conditions in Copenhagen at the time were very unpleasant to say the least. He is at present at work decorating one of the large churches in Los Angeles. When that job is completed he intends to go East.

After the business meeting of lodge No. 126, Los Angeles, Axel Christensen, Hans M. Hansen, Sam Holmes, Eiler Johansen, Sigurd Vanborg, Alfred Krogh, Eigil Thiel and Hans Damm, whose birthdays had been in June and July, invited the lodge members to a jolly birthday party. Under the chairmanship of Axel Christensen the celebrants received many good wishes both in words and songs from the brethren.

Henry Dipo, 175 West Oakland Avenue, Salt Lake City, died at a city hospital on the 19th of July. Dipo was born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1878. Thirty-six years ago he landed in this country. He was well known and liked by his compatriots as well as by people in the building trades, being an able and expert cement contractor. Dipo was always in good humor and ready to extend a helping hand to anyone in need. He was a long time member of D. B. S. lodge No. 278, of the 100 Man's Society and of the Latter Day Saints.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Kummel, State Street, Racine, Wisconsin, celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary at a party in the Danish Brotherhood hall the latter part of July. They were joined by a large number of their many friends who wished them continued good luck, prosperity and happiness.

Theodore Hansen's the popular treasurer of D. B. S. lodge No. 321, W. Palm Beach, Florida, and Mrs. Hansen's silver wedding was celebrated by the lodge at a late meeting in July. Hansen has held the office of treasurer ever since the lodge was started in 1922 and has performed well and satisfactorily through the many years. After a bountiful lunch with all belongings had received due attention a number of congratulatory speeches were given upon call from the president who acted as chairman. It was noted that many of the speakers called forth memories of the days gone by when the lodge had its palmiest days. The honored couple was presented with a box containing silver dollars and greeting cards expressing the esteem in which they are held by their lodge members and their families.

M/S Angelica Jensen of the WAAC, formerly of 115 Madison Street, Franklin Square, New York, but now of Paris, France, has been awarded the Bronze Star by General Dwight D. Eisenhower for meritorious service in the performance of outstanding

duty as chief of administrative division theater manpower section, European theater of operation. Sergeant Jensen's mother, Mrs. Metta Jensen, formerly of 171 70th Street, Brooklyn, is past president of D. S. S. lodge No. 104 "Enigheden" of Brooklyn and vice-president of Danish Women Society "Stella". She has for many years been a diligent and enthusiastic worker in all affairs pertaining to the Danish colony.

Carl C. Strack, a member of D. B. S. No. 49, San Francisco, California, passed away on the 22nd of July after a protracted illness. Strack was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1857. While a young man he went to Australia as a ship-carpenter; there he was married to Harriet Coffin, a native of Australia. In 1901, he, his wife and son came to San Francisco, where he shortly after took out membership in the singing society "Lyren" and soon became one of its most active members.

The president of the General committee of the California lodges, Jim Andreasen, was in San Francisco the latter part of July to assist with the installation of the new board of directors of lodge No. 49. While there Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Jurvig gave a party in honor of him and his wife.

Mrs. Martha Bundegaard, widow of Peter Bundegaard, a former member of lodge "Modersmaalet," died July 14 at the Masonic hospital in Utica, N. Y. Martha Bundegaard in past years was very active in the affairs of the Danish Sisterhood lodge, especially in its younger years, always ready to serve and help whenever and wherever help was needed. She is survived by her son, Harald Bundegaard.

Lodge No. 29 of the D. B. S. in Seattle, Wash., added six new members to its roll during the month of July.

On Sunday, September 16, a summer festival is arranged at "Aldersly" and surrounding grounds. The same day the new building, having twelve apartments besides kitchen and dining room, will be dedicated. It will be a memorable day for the 70 denizens of the home. The California Danes should remember the date and make the day a real festive one, which no doubt they will do.

D. B. S. lodge "Fremad" No. 30, Kansas City, Mo. celebrated its golden anniversary at a banquet in the Continental Hotel Saturday, July 28 with a large attendance. The party of sisters and brothers was bid welcome by Mrs. Mamie Miller, president of lodge 30, and she named Mrs. Laura Sorensen, supreme trustee, master of ceremonies. There was a good program of entertainment consisting of music, singing, oratory and declamation. Rev. E. R. Andersen pronounced grace; Milan Mahale's orchestra furnished the music, Mrs. Margrethe Bork declaimed a poem; President H. S. Petersen of D. B. S. lodge No. 56 spoke and presented the sisters on behalf of lodge 56 with a dinner set for seventy-two persons; another gift to the sisters was a gavel presented by Niels Hansen, president of

lodge No. 173, donated by the brothers of his lodge. Principal speaker of the evening was Christine Miller, supreme vice-president of the D. S. S. lodges, who gave a very interesting synopsis of the aims and work of the Sisterhood through the many years past.

Peter Jensen, former manager of D. B. S. No. 4's hall in Racine, Wis., who is now employed by the Progressive Milk Co., was the victim of an accident recently while on his job. He was taken to a hospital for treatment. It is hoped that he may soon recover and be able again to attend to his daily routine.

Alfred Larsen, a member of lodge 4, Racine, Wis., died suddenly on July 30 at his home at the age of 51. He was born in Racine and was a member of several American societies and of the Church of Atonement, from where his funeral was conducted. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Alice, a son, Warren, who is serving in the U. S. army, also by his father, Louis Larsen and brother, Martin, both of Racine.

Mrs. Anne Marie Christensen, widow of Carl J. Christensen, Blue Hills Ave., Bloomfield, Conn., died the last week of July at her home. She had been an active member of D. S. S. lodge No. 153 for many years. Two sons, Serne and Frederick, and three daughters, Mrs. Frank E. Hann, Mrs. Stephen L. Francis, all of Bloomfield, and Mrs. Hannah Zack of Hartford, survive her.

Captain O. Thestrup and Mrs. Thestrup of Los Angeles have returned from their recent trip to Omaha where they attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Lawson. The Thestrups are former denizens of Omaha and enjoyed their tour very much especially meeting so many of their good old friends and renewing the fellowship of former days.

Anton Glenstrup was bid welcome by D. B. S. lodge 126, Los Angeles, at a late meeting in July, after having become a member of the lodge.

New employer: "Are you familiar with mules?"
Negro Stableman: "No sir; ah know 'em too well to get familiar."

Passenger (to driver of old horse): "Can't you go any faster?"

Driver: "I could, sir, but I wouldn't like to leave my horse behind!"

Mr. and Mrs. Marius Oredsen and their son, Melvin, have returned to Oakland, Calif., from their vacation at Clear Lake, Iowa, their former home, where they spent the time visiting with old friends and acquaintances and also took part in the festivities in connection with the forty-year celebration of D. B. S. lodge No. 219, of which Marius Oredsen is a charter member. Four other charter members are still living and all of them were present at the celebration. Marius Oredsen has three sons who are members of the D. B. S.: Melvin and Donald of lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., and Stanley of No. 219.

Quoted: There are two reasons why a person can't chart a course in life: 1. He doesn't know where he is; 2. He doesn't know where he wants to go.

Jacob Wendt, 830 William Street, Racine, Wis., a

member of long standing of D. B. S. lodge 4, died early in August at the age of 70. He was born in Aalborg, Denmark, and came to Racine 45 years ago where he was in the employ of the J. I. Case Co. He is survived by his wife, a son, Ernest, a daughter, Mrs. E. R. Frederiksen, and a brother, Peter Wendt. Jacob Wendt was a member of the Emaus Lutheran church. His funeral was conducted from Hanson's Funeral Home, Rev. O. V. Magnussen officiating.

Alexandra lodge No. 23 of the D. S. S., Minneapolis, Minn., will commemorate its founding on the 15th of September. A committee is hard at work making the necessary arrangements for the festivity.

James and Mary Christensen, 251 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York City, celebrated their golden wedding on the 11th of August with open house at their beautiful home. Both of them are widely known within Danish circles for their charitableness and their willing hands to aid any good cause where help is needed. Mary Christensen is a very active and eager worker in lodge "Dannebrog" No. 70 of the D. S. S., especially where the welfare of the Danish Old Peoples Homes is concerned. The following day, Sunday the 12th of August, a wedding dinner for the family and some close friends was given at the Carlyle Hotel, N. Y.

Mrs. Julie Sundell, Los Angeles, Calif., was the object of a great deal of attention on the 31st of July, the reason being that it was her 75th birthday. A large number of D. S. S. No. 68's members honored her with calls and showered her with presents and congratulations during the day, and she also received many cards from far away places wishing her continued good health and happiness in the days ahead.

Ingvard A. Jensen, one of D. B. S. lodge No. 126's old members, died in New York on the 14th of July after a lingering illness of many years duration. Jensen was born in Kolding, Denmark, in 1875; there he grew up and studied architecture which profession he followed after coming to the U. S. A., until 14 years ago when he suffered a stroke from which he

Dersom De ønsker at følge med

i hvad der foregaar blandt Danske i Amerika, hvad der sker i Danmark (saa vidt det er muligt at faa Oplysninger desangaaende), hvad der sker indenfor den dansk-amerikanske Kirkes Virkefelt, o. s. v., bør De holde det dansk-amerikanske Blad „Dannevirke“ (8 Sider — 6 Spalter pr. Side).

\$1.25 for et halvt Aar, \$2.50 for et Aar til ny Abonnenter. Ellers \$3.00 om Aaret i U. S. of \$3.50 til Canada og Danmark.

DANNEVIRKE

Box 126

Cedar Falls, Iowa

never fully recovered. Funeral services were held at the Swen Nelson Chapel conducted by Rev. Conrad Floreen who delivered a very consoling address. His wife, Elise C. Jensen, survives him.

Miss Betty Tofting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Tofting, 1728 Maple Street, Racine, Wis., and S/Sgt. Robert Ingrouille, son of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Ingrouille, Kenosha, were married early in August in Bethany Methodist church, Rev. Erickson officiating. A wedding dinner was served in the home of the bride for the family and close friends; later in the evening there was open house in the D. B. S. hall where about 250 friends and acquaintances of the newlyweds called to congratulate them and wish them Godspeed. After a short wedding trip they will locate at Amarilla, Texas, where the bridegroom is stationed with the air corps.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Petersen, 11440 S. Bell Avenue, Chicago, whose golden wedding anniversary occurred on the 17th of August, celebrated the occasion with open house at their home on the following Sunday. Mrs. Petersen came to America at the age of 14. In 1892 she founded "Det danske Hjem" on Lake Park Avenue, where many homeless Danish emigrants since then have found a home in which to spend their leisure hours and form lasting friendships. Three years later she and P. C. Petersen were married. P. C. Petersen came to this country at the age of 24. He was a carpenter by trade; but a few years later he established himself as a contractor. He built the old St. Stefans church and in his spare time at home in his cellar constructed the pulpit which later, when the new St. Stefans church was built and the old church sold, was removed to the new church for safe keeping. Petersen is an old member of D. B. S. lodge No. 107, and both of them are members of the St. Stefans congregation. They have a daughter, Mrs.

Ester Gibbs, and two sons, Walter and George, living near them, helping them to enjoy their fall days.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in the evening of August 6th when Dorothy Petersen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Svend Petersen of Askov, Minn. was given in marriage to S/Sgt. Harry Mortensen, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mortensen, Sr., also of Askov. The marriage vows were spoken in the Bethlehem Lutheran church at Askov. The double ring service was read by Rev. M. Mikkelsen. After the services a reception was held at the beautiful home of the bride's parents which was attended by over a hundred of the many friends, relatives and neighbors of the bride and groom, both from the vicinity and from places away. The newlyweds left the same evening for a wedding trip through northern Minnesota. The groom, who lately returned from war duties in Europe, will, after the expiration of his furlough, report at a California point for further assignment. We wish them a bright and prosperous future.

Our renown compatriot, Lieutenant General William Knudsen, who has served Uncle Sam so well during the war in charge of war production, arrived unexpectedly in Copenhagen, Denmark, the early part of August, where he was received in audience by the royal family. During the audience King Christian bestowed on him the Great Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, one of the highest orders in the power of the king to give.

SMILES

"Your wife used to be terribly nervous. Now she's as cool as a cucumber. What cured her?"
"The doctor did. He told her that kind of nervousness was the result of advancing age."

Mrs. Epstein was an overly conscientious person. Therefore when she engaged a new maid she asked as many questions as are asked in civil service examination.

Mrs. Epstein (severely): "Have you any religious views?"

Girl: "No, ma'am, I haven't, but I've got some dandy snapshots of Niagara Falls and the Washington Monument."

Lady: "Aren't you the same man I gave a piece of cake last week?"

Tramp (sadly): "No, ma'am, I am not. And what's more, the doctor says I never will be."

An Irish soldier on duty in Egypt received a letter from his wife saying there wasn't an able-bodied man left, and she was going to dig the garden herself.

Pat wrote at the beginning of his next letter: "Bridget, please don't dig the garden; that's where the guns are."

The letter was duly censored, and in a short time a lorry-load of men in khaki arrived at Pat's house and dug up the garden from end to end.

Bridget wrote to Pat in desperation, saying that she didn't know what to do, as the soldiers had got the garden dug up, every bit of it.

Pat's reply was short and to the point: "Put in the spuds."

NEW ADDRESS

If you move then write your name and new address in the space provided. Clip this out so that the old address is included and mail so

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
Askov, Minnesota
Also notify the secretary of your lodge of your new address.
(September, 1945)

My number

I belong to lodge No. ----- in the lodge is -----

Name -----

New address -----

City ----- State -----