



GLASILO K. S. K. JEDNOTE

DELO OFFICIAL ORGAN IZOBRAZA

OF THE GRAND CARNIOLIAN SLOVENIAN CATHOLIC UNION

Kranjsko - Slovenska
Katoliška Jednota

Je prva in najstarejša
slovenska bratska pod-
porna organizacija
v Ameriki

Posluje že 50. leto
KAMPANJA ZMAGE
naše Jednote je v teku.
Pridobivajte nove člane
mladinskega oddelka!

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PARTIZANI PROGLASILI ZEDINJENJE PRIMORSKE S SLOVENIJO

POROČILO SANS-a IZ DOMOVINE

Mr. Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik SANSa, nam poroča, da je na glavni urad organizacije v Chicagu dospelo naslednje poročilo:

"Ko je slovenska partizanska vojska osvobodila največji del Primorja, je Osvobodilna fronta v teh krajih izrekla zedinjenje Primorja s Slovenijo. Izvoljen je bil Narodni svet, kateremu načeljuje dr. Jože Vilfan ml.; podpredsednik je France Beck, tajnik pa dr. Alojzij Bebler.

"Red je vzpostavljen v vseh osvobojenih krajih. Prebivalstvo je z navdušenjem pozdravilo prihod osvobodilne vojske in je po vseh mestih in vaseh razobesilo zastave. Italijanski manjšini, katero zastopa Ferdinando Barega iz Trziča, je obljubljena kulturna avtonomija in enakopravnost.

"V Gorici so partizani dobili deset nepoškodovanih sovražnih letal, ki so že v službi naših letalcev. Prebivalstvo mobilizira vse sile proti nacistični vojski."

ZADNJE VESTI Z BOJNIH FRONT

Amerikanci in Angleži zasedli Neapelj

Dne 3. oktobra so ameriške in britske čete zasedle Neapelj in šle na delo, da upostavijo red v mestu, katerega so naciji pred umikom izropali in požgali. To je največje mesto, ki je v tej vojni padlo v roke zavezniških armad.

Prebivalci so ob prihodu Angležev in Amerikancev v trumah prišli iz kleti in navdušeno pozdravljali, objemali in poljubljali vstopajoče zavezniške vojake.

Napredek ameriške armade

Z glavnega stana zavezniških sil v Alžiru se poroča, da je peta ameriška armada, kateri poveljuje general Mark W. Clark zasedla mesto Benevento, 32 milj severno od Neaplja, medtem, ko je osma britska armada na jadranski strani italijanske celine odsekala večji kos teritorija in ga vzela pod svojo kontrolo.

Benevento se nahaja visoko v Apeninskem gorovju in od tam se dominira dolina reke Calore, ki se steka v reko Volturno. Domneva se, da se bodo naciji na tej liniji ustavili ter skušali ustaviti zavezniške sile na njihovem prodiranju proti Rimu.

Ameriški bombniki nad Monakom in Dunajem

Z zavezniškega stana v Afriki se poroča, da so ameriški bombniki od tam vprizorili napad na Monakovo in Dunajsko novo mesto. To je bil prvi napad na Nemčijo z zavezniških baz v Afriki. S tem se je odprla zavezniška zračna ofenziva na vojno industrijo v vzhodni in južni Nemčiji, ki je bila do sedaj primorema varna.

(Neko poročilo iz Švice javlja, da je bila sestreljena od švicarskega anti-letalskega topništva ena ameriška letelca trdnjava, ko je bila nad švicarskim teritorijem v boju z zasledujočimi nemškimi vojnimi letali).

Rusi so osvobodili nadaljnih 460 krajev
Armada Rdeče vojske so v nedeljo, 3. oktobra prodrle do reke Pronje v Beli Rusiji, 29

Novi davki

Washington.—Administracija je 4. t. m. v kongresu predložila svoj načrt za nove vojne davke, ki se bojo bolj nanašali na razkošje. Tako se bo povjšalo in naložilo izredno visoke davke na žganje, pivo, vino, pokalice, prežvekovalni gumij, tobak, cigarete, na vozovnice po železnici, telefonske klice, brzobjave itd. Zakladniški tajnik Morgenthau pravi, da bo pri vsakem glažku žganja v salunu 12½ centa tega davka. Na ta način želi vlada dobiti nekaj nad 10 bilijonov dolarjev dohodkov v vojne namene, pri zvišanju davka od dohodkov pa nadaljnih šest bilijonov.

Od gotovih plač se bo v bodoče jemalo 30%; poročeni bodo prosti davka od samo \$1,100 dohodkov, samci pa od \$500, za odvisne pa po \$300, korporacije bodo morale plačevati po 50% od dohodkov. Novi davek od žganja bo znašal \$10 pri galoni, pri pivu od sodčka enako, pri vinu 50 centov galna, od 1,000 cigaret \$5, tobak od 18 do 34 centov pri funtu, vstopnina v gledišča bo zvišana za 30%, pri prevoznih kartah na železnicah 30%, pri telefonskih klicih 15%, pri zlatini 30% itd.

Jugoslovanski gerilci so okupirali nadaljna štiri mesta

New York.—Radio iz Švice je včeraj poročal, da dobivajo jugoslovanski domoljubi vedno tesnejši oprijem na mestih Split in Sušak ter da so vzeli Nemcem v sridnem boju štiri nadaljna mesta v okolici Ljubljane.

Švicarski radio poroča, da se vrše med Jugoslovani in Nemci vroči boji za posest deželne ceste Trst-Pulj. Iz Črne gore se poroča, da so partizani očistili osvobodjene kraje ter razorozili večje število Italijanov.

Poroča se tudi o vročih bojih v Grčiji, katero so zasedli Bolgari. Iz Kaira se poroča, da so se grške čete izkrcale obnemem angliškimi na otoku Samos.

Angleški radio je pa poročal, da so Italijani napadli nemške komunikacije na prelazu Brenner.

Harriman novi poslanik za Rusijo

Washington.—Predsednik Roosevelt je imenoval ameriškim poslanikom za Rusijo Averell Harrimana. Star je 52 let in je dozdaj upravljaval ameriški posojilni sklad v Londonu. Harriman je sin železniškega milijonarja E. H. Harrimana.

VELIKODUŠNA PONUDBA

V Lakewood bolnišnici pri Clevelandu se nahaja že tri tedne 29-letni delavec Robert Holz, ki je bil zaposlen v Jones & Laughlin jeklarni. Samo tekom zadnjih 10 dni so zdravniki nad njim izvršili že 20 transfuzij krvi in sicer posebne vrste AB-1. Bolanemu delavcu na pomoč se je dosedaj priglasilo že 400 njegovih tovaršev za transfuzijo.



Okoli, ki vidi ponoči.—S takimi velikimi očmi stoje na straži naši vojaki na obrzju Nove Gvineje in pazijo, če bi se slučajno od kje pokazalo kako japonsko letalo. Mogočni žarki tega žarometla zasledijo letala in tudi omogočijo, da protizračne baterije pogodijo tarčo tudi ponoči.

Vesela vest ponosnega očeta

Od brata Dečmana, predsednika porotnega odbora, smo prejeli sledeče vrstice:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., 3. oktobra.—Danes sem prejel obvestilo, da je moj sin Robert E. graduiral kot pilot v armadnem zračnem koru s povišanjem poročnika drugega razreda. Gotovo, da sem zelo ponosen nanj.

"Robert spada k društvu Marine Device, št. 50, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solanje je dovršil v Dohnam, Ala., in sedaj misli, da bo vpoklican za službo na fronti.

"Drugi moj sin S/Sgt. George C., bo letos 8. decembra tudi dovršil svoje šolanje kot kadet zračne armade; tako bo postal tudi poročnik drugega razreda. Sedaj se nahaja v neki šoli v državi Kansas, ter spada tudi k društvu št. 50 naše Jednote.

"Moj prvi sin Lt. Robert je dve leti študiral na univerzi v Pittsburghu in je bil v "premedical" tečaju ali razredu armado je bil pozvan aprila, 1942. S/Sgt. George ima pa eno leto trgovske šole na univerzi v Scrantonu, Pa. George je prostovoljno stopil v službo Strica Sama v decembru, 1941.

"Ponosen sem na oba sina, in samo molim ter prosim Boga, da bi se srečno domov vrnila."

Novemu poročniku Robertu E. Dečmanu naj veljajo naše iskrene čestitke, tako pa tudi njegovemu ponosnemu očetu!

Nemci so izgubili že 7,300 letal

New York.—Angleški radio poroča, da so izgubili Nemci od bitke pri El Alameinu v Afriki 7,300 letal. Od teh so jih najmanj 3,000 pustili na letališčih, ki so jih dobili zavezniki v roke.

Harmonika in slovenska pesem v Avstraliji

V clevelandskem dnevniku "Press" od 28. septembra smo brali sledečo važno zgodbičko, ki bo gotovo ogrela vsa slovenska srca:

"Johnny Pecon, popularen voditelj orkestra, je znan vsakemu clevelandskemu Slovincu, zato si lahko predstavljate radost dveh ameriških vojakov-Slovencev, ki sta se povsem nepričakovano našla s Peconom v Avstraliji.

"Mornar Harry J. Vehar, 820 E. 222nd St., Euclid, O., je pisal svojim staršem, Mr. in Mrs. Anton Vehar sledeče:

"Veselo sem bil presenečen, ko sem se tukaj sestal z Eddyjem Ažmanom. Počutila sva se tako srečna, da nekaj časa nisva mogla niti govoriti. Kmalu nato pa sva zaslišala, kako igra nekdo v šotoru na harmoniko.

"Vstopila sva v šotor, in koga uzreva Johnny Pecona, ki je pri mornarici "carpenter's mate." On je zaigral nekaj polk in slovenskih pesmi, katere smo vsi trije v slovenščini zapeli."

Eddy Ažman je sin znanega mesarja Franka Ažmana, ki ima svojo trgovino poleg SND na St. Clairju. Poleg Eddyja sta še dva njegova brata v ameriški armadi.

VEST IZ HRVAŠKE

London.—(ONA).—Šest častnikov hrvaške armade, ki stoje kakor znano pod kontrolo nemške vrhovne komande, je bilo ustreljenih po sodnem zaslišanju, v teku katerega je bilo 17 častnikov obtoženih veleizdaje. Ta vest prihaja od predstavnika Hrvaške Kmečke Stranke, Juraja Krnjevića, prejšnjega podpredsednika jugoslovanske vlade v izgnanstvu.

Jugoslovanski partizani so s topovskim ognjem razdejali Gorico

London.—Nemško poročilo preko Španije javlja, da je bilo mesto Gorica popolnoma razdejano od topniškega ognja jugoslovanskih partizanov, ki že več časa oblegajo mesto.

Partizani so napadli mesto od severa in juga na 22. septembra. Partizanom so pomagali tudi Italijani. Kot trdijo Nemci, je došla pomoč pravčasno, da je mogla nemška garnizija vzdržati naval partizanov.

Radio iz Berlina je tudi javljalo, da vodi partizane nek angleški častnik, katerega nazivljejo Nemci "major William Jones."

Iz Madrida prihajajo poročila, da obvladujejo partizani vse ozemlje od Gorice pa do Ljubljane in da so uničili vse železniške zveze med tema mestoma.

Druga poročila trdijo, da se vrše boji pri Splitu, ob reki Neretvi in pri Sušaku, katerega obstreljujejo partizani s topniškim ognjem.

LIBERTY PARNIK "NIKOLA TESLA" SPLOVLJEN

Prezadajno soboto, 25. septembra je bil v Baltimore spušen v morje tovorni Liberty parnik, ki nosi ime "Nikola Tesla," po svetovno slavnem električnem geniju jugoslovanskega porekla.

Admiral Land je kot poveljnik vladne ladjedelnice v Baltimore povabil na slavnost hrvaškega bana dr. Ivana Šubašiča, Savo Kosanovića, bivšega jugoslovanskega ministra in nečaka pokojnega Tesle, Louisa Adamiča, pisatelja in predsednika Združenega odbora južno-slovenskih Amerikancev, ter Zlatka Balokovića, violinskega umetnika in predsednika Hrvatskega narodnega kongresa.

Po slavnostni splostitvi novega parnika se je vršila zakuska, na kateri so bili omenjeni gostje admirala Landa.

AMERISKE IZGUBE PRI SALERNU

Washington, D. C.—Vojni department Zedinjenih držav je te dni objavil številke glede ameriških izgub v bitki za posest Salerna, iz katerih je razvidno, da so izgube mnogo manjše, kot se je domnevalo na podlagi časnikarskih poročil o srditosti boja in trditvev berlinskega radia.

Glasom tega poročila znašajo do 15. sept. izgube 3,497, v kateri številki so vključeni ubiti, ranjeni in pogrešani. Naznailo izredno poudarja, da so vključene tudi izgube za 14. sept., na kateri dan so Nemci trdili, da je padlo od 8 do 10 tisoč Amerikancev.

JUGOSLOVANI V NEMCIJI

Preko 500,000 Jugoslovancev, piše Berg Holt, znani časnikar v Christian Science Monitor, se nahaja v Nemčiji, od katerih je 200,000 delavcev, večini mobiliziranih vojnih ujetnikov je 130,000. Približno 85,000 Nemcev, ki so bili del nemške manjšine v Jugoslaviji, je bilo preseljenih v Nemčijo.

Do 40,000 ubitih Rusov so našli v nekem rudniku blizu mesta Stalino

London, 3. okt.—Aleksij Tolstoj je govoril po radiu v angleščini iz Moskve ter zahteval maščevanje za smrt 40,000 Rusov, katerih trupla so našli zgnetena v nekem rudniku blizu mesta Stalino. Te masne morije so izvršili naciji.

Dalje je Tolstoj obdolžil Nemce, da so v decembru 1941 masakrirali v Harkovu 24,000 Judov, med temi tudi otroke.

V prodiranju proti Beli Rusiji naletijo Rusi na vedno večji odpor. V južni Rusiji so pričele ruske armade z močno ofenzivo v namenu, da počistijo polotok Krim Nemcev.

Partizani imajo v rokah velik del proge med Rakekom in Trstom

London.—Svobodna jugoslovanska radijska postaja poroča, da so partizanske čete okupirale črnogorsko mesto Kolasin, 75 milj v notranjosti od Dubrovnika. Dalje trdi poročilo, da so hrvaške uporniške čete zasedle železniško postajo Generalski stol, ki stoji ob progi med Zagrebom in Sušakom. Boji pri Splitu se še vedno vrše med partizani in Nemci, enako pri Klisu, Kninu in Drnišu.

Druge partizanske skupine, pravi poročilo, so prešle železniško progo med Rakekom in Trstom ter da imajo velike dele te proge zdaj v rokah.

NEMCI ZOPET IZSELJUJEJO NAŠE LJUDI IZ KRAJEV GORENJSKE

Na Gorenjskem so Nemci letos v juniju odselili 35 družin iz Bohinja in okolice ter 60 družin iz Stražišča pri Kranju in bližnje okolice. Te družine so preselili iz maščevanja, ker fantje iz teh vasi niso hoteli k vojakom pod kljukasto Hitlerjevo zastavo. Zbežali so v gozdove in žive kot "hostarji" v gošči, kjer čakajo prihoda osvobodilnih čet. Nemci ne love teh fantov, ampak se znašajo nad njihovimi družinami in družinami sosedov.

CERKEV JE SVOBODNA V RUSIJI, PRAVI NADŠKOF

Moskva, 27. sept.—Yorški nadškof, drugi prelat angličanske cerkve, je dejal, da se je popolnoma uveril, odkar se nahaja v Moskvi, da ruska pravoslavna cerkev uživa popolno svobodo. "Stalin je kot velik državnik priznal organizirano silo pravoslavne cerkve," je rekel nadškof. "V Moskvi je odprtih 40 do 50 cerkva in program določa zgradnjo novih."

ANGLEŠKI PREGOZNI PARNIK TORPEDIRAN

Capetown, Južna Afrika.—Šele sedaj se je doznalo, da je bil lansko leto v novembru torpediran angleški potniški parnik "Ceramic," ko je bil na poti semkaj; zasledovala in zadela ga je neka nemška podmornica. Ker je bila istočasno strašna nevihta na morju, se potniki niso mogli rešiti, valed česar jih je našlo smrt v valovih nekaj čez 500 s posadko vred.

IZ URADA

Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta
3935 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Važno prikazen s konvencije
Hrvatske bratske zajednice

Vsakdo ve, da je velika večina Hrvatov katoliška. Na konvenciji njihove Zajednice, ki je bila pravkar zaključena, se ni zgodilo nič, absolutno nič, kar bi dihalo po komunizmu. Zaradi tega je važno, da je ta konvencija poslala pozdrave ne le Mačku in Krnjeviću, ampak tudi drju. Ivanu Ribarju in Vladimirju Nazoru, znanemu pesniku, katerega je Pavelič na vso silo skušal pridobiti zase.

Oba pozdrava sta baš v sedanjem času, ko se sovražniki narodne svobode trudijo, da bi diskreditirali osvobodilni boj v domovini, značilna in vredna pažnje, tembolj, ker nimajo tisti, ki bi hoteli v bodoči Jugoslaviji ohraniti stari diktatorski režim, nobenega drugega orožja, kot da označujejo vsakega, ki se bori za svobodo in demokracijo, za komunista. Priznati ogromne žrtve, katere doprinašajo tisti Slovenci, Hrvači in Srbi, ki se z orožjem v roki in z večno nevarnostjo za svoje življenje bore za osvoboditev, jim je smrten greh. In med nami so ljudje, ki ne vidijo, da je kričanje o komunizmu brez vsake podlage in le cenena izmišljotina, da bi stari reacionarji lažje v kalnem ribarili.

Konvencija HBZ ni bila in ni mogla biti komunistična. Kako bi torej bilo mogoče, da pozdravlja Ivana Ribarja in Narodni antifašistični svet ter Nazorja in hrvaški antifašistični svet, če bi bila komunistična? Kaj je konvencija rekla v teh pozdravih?

Doktorju Ribarju to le: "Mi delegati šeste konvencije Hrvatske bratske zajednice, obdržane v hotelu Shermanu, Chicago, Ill., v imenu blizu sto tisoč svojih članov Vam pošiljamo tople pozdrave in po Vas vsem rodoljubom, ki se skupno bojujejo za osvoboditev svoje rodne grude izpod jarmia osvobodilcev in domačih izdajalcev.

"Kot Amerikanci hrvaškega porenja posebno pozdravljamo Narodno osvobodilno vojsko, v kateri se z brezprimernim junaštvom skupno bore—Hrvači, Srbi in Slovenci za svojo svobodo in za zmago Združenih narodov nad zverskimi fašisti. Najbolj obojamo izdajalca Paveliča in ostale sluge Hitlerja in se zavezujemo, da bomo moralno in materialno podprli borbo našega hrvaškega in ostalih narodov Jugoslavije, tako da bodo čim prej priborili svojo svobodo in ustanovili skupno državo, v kateri bodo vsi narodi imeli enake pravice in enake dolžnosti.

"Smrt fašizmu, svoboda narodu!"

Pozdrav pesniku Nazoru se pa glasi:

"Mi delegati (kakor v gornjem pozdravu) Vam pošiljamo tople pozdrave.

"Junaška borba hrvaškega naroda za narodno svobodo in socialno pravičnost je začudila nas in ves svobodoljubni svet. Iskreno Vas prosimo, da izročite naše bratske pozdrave vsem članom Hrvatskega antifašističnega sveta narodne osvoboditve, glavnemu poveljstvu Osvobodilne vojske in vsem narodnim borcem, ki doprinašajo nepopisne žrtve za osvoboditev našega hrvaškega in ostalih narodov Jugoslavije.

"Veslimo se ustanovitve Hrvatskega antifašističnega narodnega sveta, ker vidimo, da nam daje garancijo, da bodo hrvaški in ostali narodi imeli polno svobodo in narodno enakopravnost v bodoči Jugoslaviji, katero si bodo osvojeno narodi ustanovili v soglasju z Atlantskim čarterjem.

"V tej sveti osvobodilni borbi smo z vami. Zavezujemo se, da vam bomo moralno in materialno pomagali do končne zmage.

"Smrt fašizmu, svoboda narodu!"

Hrvatje smejo vedeti, kdo se resnično bori za svobodo in enakopravnost. Zakaj ne bi mi smeli vedeti tega? Oni borcem lahko obljubuje moralno in materialno pomoč. Zakaj jih mi niti priznati ne bi smeli?

Na konvenciji je govoril tudi ban Šubišić. Upajmo, da vsaj njega ne bodo označili za komunisto. Saj je bil član zamejne vlade, kjer ga gotovo ne bi bili sprejeli kot komunisto. Nemogoče je na tem mestu objaviti ves njegov govor, toda ker je bil v vladi, je imel najboljšo priliko zvedeti, kaj se res godi v stari domovini. In na podlagi tega znanja je govoril o boju Narodne osvobodilne fronte ter dejal:

"Ta boj postaja krepkejši od dne do dne, ker je naroden. Oslabiti ga ne morejo tendenciozne ali hudobne obtožbe zaradi komunizma pred velikimi zavezniki, kakor ga niso mogle in ga ne bodo strle številne sovražne divizije. Do danes je zaznamovanih pet osištinskih ofenziv proti tej osvobodilni fronti. Danes je dejstvo, da ni osupele. Danes je dejstvo, da je v zadnji ofenzivi sodelovalo pet nemških divizij, težko pa je dognati, koliko je bilo italijanskih. Te ofenzive so se pa končale z rezultatom, da je namesto poraza osvobodilna fronta danes v največjem zamahu osvoboditve Hrvaške, kakor tudi cele Jugoslavije.

"Priznanje temu boju daje glavni stan angleško-ameriške vojske na bližnjem vzhodu, ki je dne 22. julija 1943 ne le priznal, temveč tudi ustanovil zveze s poveljstvom osvobodilne vojske (to se pravi, s Titom)."

Šubišičev govor je bil zanimiv tudi v drugih ozirih. Toda gornji izrček je za nas važen zaradi tega, ker postavlja na laž obrekovanja Osvobodilne vojske, brez katere bi bili osvobodilci že davno dosegli v Jugoslaviji, zlasti pa v Sloveniji vse, kar so hoteli.

Ne, gospodje! Ne gre za komunizem, ne gre za katoličanstvo, ne gre za pravoslavlje.

Za svobodo gre in za resnično demokracijo. Za to gre, da poстане v bodoči Jugoslaviji vsaka diktatura nemogoča. Za to gre, da bodo po vojni južnoslovanski narodi lahko svobodno izrekli svojo besedo in da se bo izvršila njihova volja.

Za osvobodilno fronto je vprašanje: Ali se doseže taka svoboda, ali se vrnejo stari diktatorji, ki so vladali kakor fašisti in se pajdašili s Hitlerjem in Mussolinijem. To mora biti vprašanje tudi za nas.

Kdor ga razume, bo našel pravi odgovor.

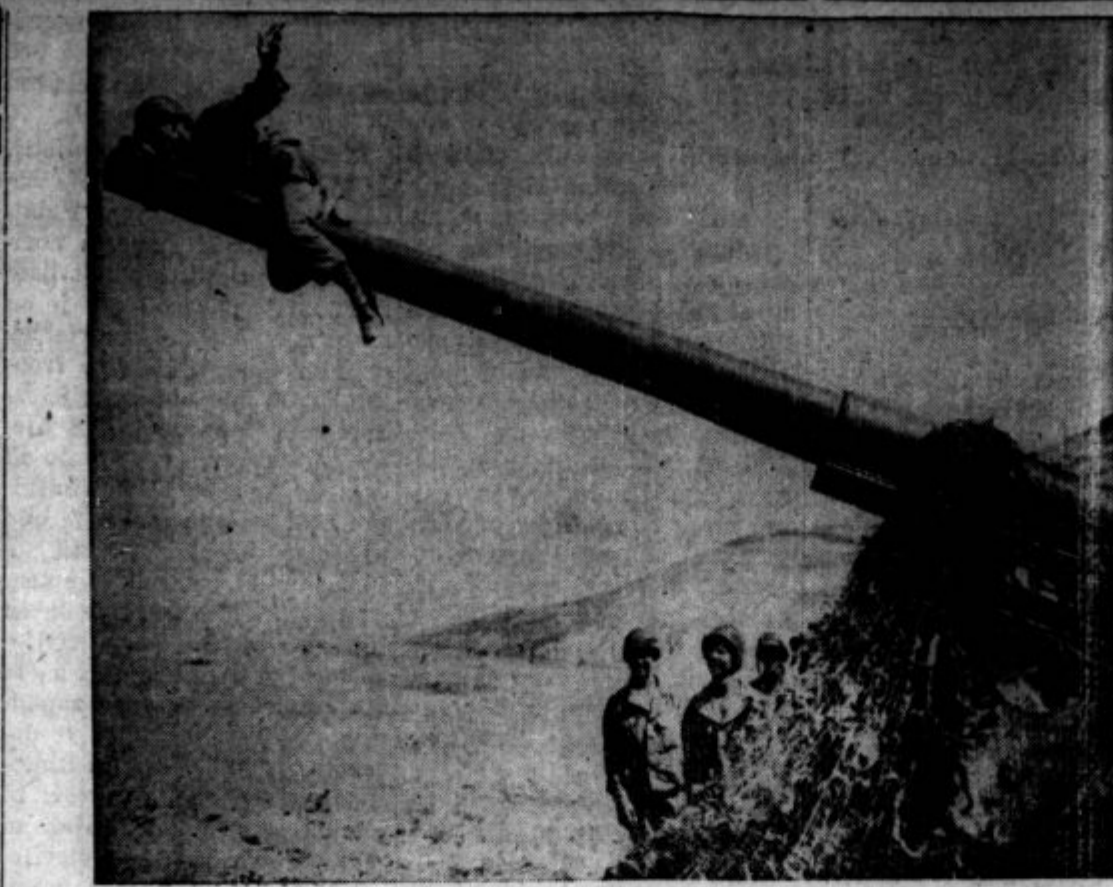
Etbin Kristan.

Pozdrav osvobodilni vojski

Z ozirom na skoraj neverjetne uspehe jugoslovanske osvobodilne vojske, zlasti na Primorskem in v Dalmaciji, je Združenim odbora južnoslovanskih Amerikancev poslal tem junakom sledeči brzojavni pozdrav:

"Osvobodilnim bojevcem Jugoslavije!

"Slovenski ameriški narodni svet, Srbski vidovdanski kongres, Hrvatsko-ameriški svet in Bolgarsko-macedonski kongres zmage, zedinjeni v Združenem odboru južnoslovanskih Amerikancev, srčno



Naši vojaki daleč proč od svojih sorodnikov in prijateljev večkrat postopajo s svojim orožjem kot s svojim najboljšim prijateljem. Na sliki vidimo ameriškega topničarja, ki je splezal na konec cevi 155 mm topa, ki je poznan pod imenom "Long Tom" in tam pritisnil poljub na cev predno je bila izstreljena prva granata iz tega topa v bojih na Siciliji.

žele izraziti svoje globoko občudovanje presenetljivih vojnih uspehov jugoslovanskih ljudskih osvobodilnih vojsk.

"V najtežavnih razmerah in brez ozira na osebno trpljenje in žrtve, osvobodujete svojo domovino korak za korakom. Vi odpirate pot invaziji Združenih narodov, katerih dragocen del ste sami. Vi pripravljate v veliki meri bližajočo se zmago nad nezaslišanim barbarstvom. Vi polagate temelje resnične demokracije s svobodo, pravičnostjo in varnostjo za vse.

"Vaše čudovite vojaške operacije dokazujejo, da ne potrebujete ohrabritve od nas, čutili smo pa v globini src potrebo zagotoviti vas, da smo z vami. Vse možnosti, ki so nam dosegljive, izrabljamo, da bi poučili veliko ameriškano javnost o vašem gibanju in njegovih uspehih, ki ga je tako dolgo blatila lažnjiva propaganda vaših in naših sovražnikov. Vršimo vse, kar je v naših močeh na mestih, ki jih morejo naši glasovi doseči.

"Naprej v boljše bodočnost za južnoslovanske narode in za ves svet! Vaše vojske drže do bodočnosti v rokah, ki drže tudi puške in mečejo grom in strele nad sovražnika. Vaše vojske so enake v duhu armadam Amerike, Anglije, Francije, ki se sedaj bojujejo ob Sredozemskem morju, in rdeči armadi, katere zmage napolnjujejo napredne moči in žene po vsem svetu z občudovanjem in navdušenjem.

"Sprejmite vsi našo bratsko ljubezen!

"Louis Adamič, Etbin Kristan, Zlatko Baloković, Peter Peff, Žarko Buncić, Smile Vojanov."

DOGODKI V JUGOSLAVIJI

London. — Jugoslovanski uporniki, ki so bili slabo oboroženi več nego dve leti, so se zdaj polastili vojaške opreme od več nego 15 italijanskih divizij. Najnovejša sporočila iz jugoslovanskih krogov zatrjujejo, da je ta oprema padla v roke Jugoslovancev po predaji Italije.

Italijanske čete v vseh krajih zapuščajo svoje postojanke, oddajajo orožje in na vse načine poskušajo oditi nazaj v Italijo. Ponekod so sile jugoslovanskih patriotov zahtevale od italijanskih čet, da predajo svoje orožje in vso svojo vojaško opremo in oskrbo. Italijani pa se raje ne upirajo.

Jugoslovani, ki so prepričani, da je konec Nemčije zdaj že blizu, se trumoma v širokih masah pridružujejo ljudski osvobodilni vojski, ki je vsled tega ogromno narasla in zadobil obseg zares mogočne vojaške sile. Nekatera poročila pravijo, da se nahaja v tej armadi zdaj že 5.000 častnikov

stare redne jugoslovanske armade. Med njimi se nahaja 11 častnikov z činom generala, od katerih je 7 Srbov, ostali pa Hrvatje in Slovenci. Precejšnje število bivših pristašev in sotrudnikov dr. Vladko Mačeka, priljubljenega hrvaškega kmečkega predstavnika, ki se zdaj nahaja v Avstriji kot politični ujetnik, se je tudi pridružil ljudski osvobodilni armadi.

Italijani tudi danes še vedno z vsemi sredstvi poskušajo uiti preko jadranskega morja, ter se poslužujejo v to svrhu kakršnih koli, tudi najmanjših bark in čolnov, katere morejo najti. Jugoslovani jim čisto pomagajo. Mnogo je sličnosti med razvojem dogodkov, o katerih čujemo iz Korzike in s položajem v Jugoslaviji. Mnogi opazovalci so mnenja, da ti dogodki prerokujejo, kaj se bo godilo širom vse Evrope, kadar bo udarila ura.

HUDA CERKVENA KAZEN ZA MIKUŽA

Ljubljanski Slovenec poroča 17. aprila 1943 sledeče:

"Najnovejša številka Škofijskega lista za ljubljansko škofijo prinaša v kroniki naslednji kazenski odlok škofa dr. Gregorija Rožmana:

"Duhovniku Metodu Mikužu je vzeta pravica opravljanja svetih obredov (a divinis suspensus est), dokler se ne vrne in ne javi škofu."

"S tem je tudi z najvišjega cerkvenega mesta uradno obsojen duhovnik, čigar dejanja so zadnje čase vzbujala toliko pohujšanja in ogorčenja med vernim slovanskim ljudstvom."

IZ GORICE

Novi grobovi. — Na Taboru v Motespino je zatimila svoje trudne oči 92-letna I. Kavčič iz ugledne tamkajšnje družine.

Razumna gospodinja in skrbna žena je vse svoje dolgo življenje neumorno delala za svojo družino in dom. — Na Lokvah nad Čepovanom je legla v prežgodnji grob 30 let stara Ivanka Vinkler, poročena Marega, iz znane Vinklerjeve družine. Zapuščila moža in dva otroka v nežni mladosti. — V Kanalu (Canal d'Isonzo) je umrl tamnojni lekarnar Štefan Sauli. Dosegel je lepo starost 71 let. Bil je dober in pošten mož ter obče spoštovan.

ITALIJANSKI GERILCI

Bern, Svica.—Iz Chiasso, na Italo-švicarski meji se poroča, da so zadnje dni italijanski gerilci prizadeli veliko škodo na železniških progah v Severni Italiji, vsled česar je promet ondi začasno ustavljen.

Pobiranje starega železa

Washington.—D. M. Nelson, načelnik WLB (odbora za vojno produkcijo) trdi, da je sedaj v deželi na razpolago samo 7.500.000 ton železa in starega jekla, kar bo zadostovalo samo še za dva meseca. Vsled tega bo vlada otvorila letos s 1. oktobrom zopetno kampanjo za poliranje starega železja, ki bo trajala šest tednov. V ta namen bodo širom dežele posebni nabiralni prostori ali skladišča ljudem na razpolago.

USMILI SE!

Ko je prišel Pavel do cerkve zavoda, kjer je bil Helge, njegov sin, so bila vrata pod zvonom odprta. Videti je bilo, ko da ni nikogar v cerkvi, ko je stopil vanjo. Tu je bilo prav temno, le visoko zgoraj v koroju je bila majhna, rdeča lučka.

Pavel je šel prav v ospredje in je stopil na stopnice pri obehajalni mizi in je pokleknil.

Iznenada je sam uvidel, kako se ni to prav nič skladalo: vso to grozno noč je mislil na to, da bo šel zjutraj, ko navadno, k obhajilu. Da bo šel ves mrk in upornega duha, tako se je bil nalašč namenil. V duši je občutil neko trmoglavost, ki se je bila započela vanj ko črepinje razbitega zrcala, in ki je ni mogel potegniti iz duše. Upal je, da bo Bog navzlic temu prišel k njemu. Naj se Bog stopi na te črepinje, naj se Bog skloni in jih naj namesto njega poberje iz duše!

Brez dvoma ni lahko biti Odršenik sveta, ko se že en sam človek tako šopiri in si toliko domišlja, da bi te oviral in kljub temu še zmeraj zahteva, da bi hodil s teboj! Moj Bog, če je vse v tvojih rokah, zakaj si se pa potem prostovoljno dal ljudem v roke?

Bog bi bil mogel prisiliti ljudi, da bi morali hoditi po določenih potih, tako poslušno kakor zvezde. A Bog je stopil v svet človeka, oblečen v staro opremo Adama, in je svojo vsemočnost odložil zunaj pred vrati. Ta misel je Pavlu vzela sapo. Bilo je ko nekaj, kar je videl: bilo je nasprotje med vsemirjem, ki se giblje po večno zasnovanih smernicah, in med vrtincem človeškega hotenja, ki je večno nezakonito. Bilo je ko pravilo, odsev vsemočnosti, ki vlada vsemirju in ki pros: miloščine za množico človeških duš, ko berač, ki pros: zato, da daje in da sme iz skrivnostnega bogastva svojega lastnega bistva deliti dobrote. Kakor iznenada prodre šop pramenov iz goste plasti oblakov in zane-ti dolgo progo lesketajočih se lučk na površini vode, tako je

videl večlovečenje Boga: Otrok je stal v naročju Matere in se je zrcalil v njenih očeh. To je bila neskončnost, ki se je pogrezala v človečnost, a ta človečnost je bila tako čista in brezmadežna, da ni ovirala Luči. Toda krog in krog obeh se je dvigala množica samih obrazov. Obrazi so imeli motne oči ko steklo, in oči, ki so bile trde in neprozorne ko majhni kamenčki, in oči, ki so se kresali plameni z njih in so se v srdu lesketale. — Otrok se je spremenil v postavo moža.

Toda stena obrazov z očmi se je večala krog in krog njega. Mož je ležal iztegnjen na tleh, čelo je pritisikal na zemljo, v neki polmračni deželi, in skalnate stene v votlini in oblaki nad njim so bili sami obrazi z očmi. Mož se je dvignil, za hip je klečal pokoncu in je premeril vse svoje sovražnike skozi dobe vseh časov. Nato je nastala popolna tema krog temnega križa, in tema je bila še bolj črna in v neki nepojmljivi temi je bil Bog skrit pred Bogom.

To je bila tema ko je Bog Boga zapustil. Ljudi pa ni zapustil.

Pavel je ves v dve gubi ždel pri obhajalni mizi. Iz kraljestev brezdanjih skrivnosti in iz resničnosti bližine, le za nekaj korakov od sebe, je občutil voljo, ki se je zgrinjala nad njegovo voljo. Kakor mogočna reka ga je potegnilo s seboj — in začutil je, kako ga je vtrskalo vase, tisto, kar je na tem svetu oženj njegova podoba. Njegovi duši je vzele luč tisto, kar je na zemlji luč njen znak. Bilo je, ko da goreči grm vleče nase, da se njegovo vejevje zgrinja nad njim, ga použije in navzlic temu je ostal Pavel še zmeraj Pavel. Potem ga je izpustilo, ničesar ni bilo več, ostal pa je občutek sreče, ki je ves izginil v njej.

Nepremično je ostal na kolnih, čutil je, kako je v njem do najglobljelega dna vse utihnilo. Nekaj se je sesulo v njem, na dnu njegove bitnosti so se odprle globine. V njih bo odslej zmeraj ta tišina, pa čeprav bi bila nevihta njegove čutnosti edino, kar bi mogel vedoma občutiti.

Mahoma se je posvetila električna luč po vsej cerkvi in opazil je, da so prišli ljudje. Zdal je moral oditi v svoj navadni prostor med klopi. A zdelo se je, ko da kar ne more oditi. Opazil je tudi, da se je jokal, čeprav ni vedel, kdaj.

Prišel je ministrant v rdeči obleki in beli srajci. V roki je držal dolgi kafež s svečico na koncu. Prav resnega obraza se je trudil, da bo prižgal sveče na oltarju, in Pavel je nape-to sledil njegovo prizadevanje — ena sveča ni in ni hotela začeti goreti.

Nato je prišlo več ministrantov, za njimi duhovnik, in Pavel je moral oditi. Njegov sin, Helge, je že klečal na svojem prostoru. Naglo je pogledal očeta, a potem je obraz spet obrnil k oltarju. Kmalu pa je, videč, da oče nima molitvenika, porinil svoj obrabljeni in umazani molitvenik:

"Vzemi mojega," je zasepeta, "če si svojega pozabil. Jaz znam vse na pamet."

Molitvenik je bil odprt pri psalmih, in orgle so zabučale. Seveda, bil je prvi petek v mesecu, se je spomnil Pavel, zato je bilo tudi šest sveč na oltarju in zato toliko ministrantov — pa petje pri maši. —

Vse, kar je bil doživel, ga je preveč prevzelo, da bi bil mogoč zbrano biti pri maši. O Bog, saj niti ne vem, kako bi to storil, da bi se ti za vse to zahvalil! To je bilo nekaj takega, česar ni niti mislil doseči, niti želel. Zdal, ko je že vse minilo, ga je bilo strah že kar pri zahvali za vse tisto. . . .

Moj Jezus, že sem bil priprav-ljen, da te izdam. Odpusti mi vendar, stri me, poruši me in

me spremeni tako, da bom mogel resnično biti to, kar ti hočeš, in se bom mogel mimo vseh drugih stvari povzpeti k tebi. Bila je skušnjava vseh skušnjav, skušnjava neresničnosti, ki je bolj vabila ko vse drugo na svetu —, a ti si mi dal tak odgovor na to, da se komaj upam pogledati k tebi, ker ne vem, kako bi se ti zahvalil. . . .

Ko je Helge vstal, da pristopi k sv. obhajilu, je Pavel ostal v klopi. Toliko ljudi je bilo — tri vrste klečečih — ko običajno ob prvih petkih.

Ko so ljudje vstali in stoje poslušali zadnji evangelij, je Pavel videl, da se je bil Helge jokal.

"Kaj pa je, Helge?" je v skrbeh vprašal sina, ko so se spet usedli. Se nikoli ni videl, da bi se bil fant jokal v cerkvi in hudo mu je bilo.

"Tako sem se veselil, da bova šla skupaj k obhajilu! A ti nisi šel."

"Moram iti še prej k spovedi. Pa saj veš, da se ti zaradi tega ni treba jokati! Kaj je to spričo tega, ko si sam sprejel. . . ."

"Res je. A tako se veselim tistih dni, ko greš tudi ti!"

Ljudje so odšli iz cerkve.

"Ali boš ostal tu, Helge, in boš molil zame, ko se bom jaz spovedoval?"

Helge je prikimal.

Pri spovednicah je bilo precej ljudi. Pavel je sklenil, da pojde v prvo spovednico, ki bo prosta in bo čakal, kdaj pride na vrsto. Kaj bo povedal pri spovedi, kako vse razložil, saj še vedel ni. . . .

Nehte je klečal v spovednici tako, da je mogel videti večno luč in pa vratico tabernaklja. Nepremično je zrl tja in ni vedel, kdo je za rešetko, da mu v imenu Boga odgovori, kar mu bo povedal.

Glas v spovednici je govoril: "Dobro veste, da je Bog dejal, da naj se s strahom in trepetom trudimo za svoje zveličanje. — To so njegove besede, kakor nam jih je sporočil sveti apostol Pavel. Kdor hoče zveličati svojo dušo, mora pač izpolniti vse pogoje za to. Niti reči ne smemo, da kaj storimo, dokler nam ni strah blizu ali dokler se nečemo sprizniti s tem, da spoznamo strah do dna. Tu na zemlji ne moremo doseči nobenega drugega zagotovila v svojem razmerju do Boga, ko tisto, ki sloni na bogaboječnosti. Veste pa, da nas Bog na vsak način hoče zveličati. — Do svoje poslednje ure pa si moramo venomer prizadevati in nikoli pozabiti na to: da si nismo sebe nikoli zadosti svesti.

"Tudi jaz lahko mislim, da morate biti Bogu neskončno hvaležni, da vas je z doživljenjem, ki je izven našega vsakdanjega življenja, poučil o vas; a prav tako mu morate biti hvaležni za priliko, da ste mogli spoznati, kako ste nezanesljivi — vi — kakor mi vsi. Vem, da ste bili v svojih delih zvesti našemu Gospodu. Mogoče bi se dali, če bi prilika tako nanesla, prav težko zavesti, da bi izdali Boga s pregrešnim dejanjem. Zatorej je brez dvoma dobro za vas, da ste smeli spoznati, kje tiči nevarnost za vas: namreč v vaši muhavosti, v svojevglavosti, ki nas zavaja v grehe razumarstva. — Z veseljem sprejmite Odršenika, ker ste se smeli malo več naučiti tega, kar je bogaboječnost in zaupanje. Pomislite, da je Cerkev na zemlji — vojskujoča se Cerkev. Odrasel človek zdravega razuma se mora zavedati: kjer je vojna, ondi je tudi nevarnost — in bojazni se ni moči izogniti. Ta bojazen ni isto ko strahopetnost ali malosrčnost. Za beg iz te vojne pa ni oproščanja. In saj veste: čujte in molite!"

Pavel je sklonil glavo in rezki, mladi, deški glas je začel: "Misereatur. . . . Usmili se. . . ." — (Iz: Sigrid Undset, "Goreči grm.")

BAJTARJI

Spisal JAN PLESTENJAK

Jaku se je neznansko dobro zdelo in kar hvaležen je bil starcu.

Opoldne so dobili hrano. V pločevinastih, že rjastih posodah je bilo za dobre tri prste neke zmesi iz krompirja in čebule. Čebula je bila prismojena, jesih pa je udarjal v nos in v oči.

Starikavi pritlikavec, ime mu je bilo Špine, je zajel le dvakrat in je bilo po južini. Že je gledal, da se ga kdo usmili. Močan, nekam zasanjani južnjak, Dalmatince, ki se je po pet in dvajsetih letih vrnil iz Amerike, je porinil predenj svojo skledo in se spet zagledal nekam v stene.

Siromak se je vrnil v domovino. Pet in dvajset let je ni videl. Žena ga čaka doma in sin ga čaka doma. Povsod je bil njegov potni list veljaven, na naši meji so pa odkrili napako. Povedal je, da je manjkal podpis nekega načelnika ali kaj in so ga vtaknili v zapor. Sedaj sedi že tri tedne, ker dalmatinske oblasti še niso poslale uradnih poizvedb, da je on to, kar je, in nič drugega.

Pozno popoldne je že moralo biti, ko so se odprla vrata in so v sobo potisnili še mladega, kuštravega fanta, ki pa je bil oblečen že v jetniško obleko; Jaku so že prej opisali, kakšna obleka ga morda čaka.

"Čuk, Čuk, Bog te živi, prijatelj! Kaj so te preustrojili? Pa nisi dal obleke čistit?" Tako je pozdravil Špine svojega starega zhanca.

"Špine, veš kaj, letos imam res smolo! V Dalmaciji se kmalu prične sezona, no, pa sem obno, šest mesecev mi pribijejo kot mi pribijejo kot nič!"

"Kaj si ga pa spet..." Špine mu je pomežiknil pa sta se razumela.

"I, kaj! Na letovišče moraš dostojno, nov. V gostilni sem si izposodil obleko, novo, elegantno, za Ljubljano sem se preoblekel, stare cape pa zmetal v strugo. Se za vlak mi je manjkalo, pa tudi za to me ni skrbelo, hop, pa me sname policaj," je razlagal Čuk, klel policaje, kapitaliste, sodnijo, sodnike in vse, kar mu je kdaj ovaralo svobodo in križalo njegove načrte.

"Zakaj so te pa pred tem zamrežili?" je poizvedoval Špine.

"Za malenkost. Stanoval sem v tistih samotnih barakah, saj jih poznaš; bilo nas je več, eden je bil bolj pretrganega želonca kot drug. Kadar si lačen, pa kraja ni greh. In sem šel na lov. V Trnovem sem iztaknil kokošnjak. Kure so dremale, jaz pa po njih. Vsaki sem zavil vrat in jo telebnil v vrečo. Dvanajst sem jih obrodil na smrt in določil za večerjo. Vrgel sem vrečo čez rame in korajžno korakal skozi mesto. Tam nekje na Poljanski cesti prav tik policaja se je pa v vreči prebudila kokoš in prav čudno zakokodakala. Vraga, sem si mislil, kaj hočeš. Uteči ne moreš, kar bo, pa bo. Hop! Policaj me je že držal! Kaj sem hotel, moral sem z njim. Na policiji je bila že rednica teh kokoši. Kako bi mogel utajiti tatvino? Kokoši sem stresel iz vreče, potem je policaj štel, komisar pa zapisoval.

"Devet mrtvih, tri žive... pardon, osem mrtvih, štiri žive... nak, sedem mrtvih, pet živih!"

"Hudiča, prestejte že vendar pravilno," je zarenčal komisar. "Šest mrtvih... ne, pet mrtvih, sedem živih..." Potem se ni nobena več prebudila.

"V zapor z njim!" je velel komisar, ko je napisal kratek zapisnik. Nazadnje se me je sodnik usmili za dva meseca."

"Koliko pa presediš na leto —?" se je oglašil mladenič, ki je bil zaprt tepeža.

"Posebej zapisnika o tem ne vodim, rečem pa lahko, da večinoma vse zime. Kaj pa bi drugega. Pozimi je prvič premraz drugič pa slab zaslužek. Tu si pa z vsem preskrbljen. Hudiča, kdo ima kako cigareto?"

"Kje naj jo vzamemo!" se jih je nekaj oglašilo.

"Se danes bomo kadili, fantje!" se je široko zasmejal Čuk, se zavrtel in obstal pred otroško nainym, mladim jetnikom, ki se ni ganil s slamnice.

"Veš, fant, ti se pa za mojim poklicem nikar ne pehaj. Tri kilograme premoga si ukradel, pa so te potisnili prav tja kot mene, ki kradem že deset let. In kadar jaz kradem, se pozna obema, lastniku in meni. Ti nisi za tako rabo, to ti povem," mu je razlagal.

Nekateri so se mu smejali, drugi so pomilovali uboga fanta, ki je ukradel tri kilograme premoga, da je z njim segrel peč svoji bolni materi.

V vratih so zarožljali ključji. "Čuk, v pisarno!"

"Bravo!" je siknil Čuk in z roko pokazal, da bo poskrbel za cigarete.

Ko se je vrnil, je bil umirjen, kot bi mu bili pravkar naložili bridko pokoro; ko pa so se vrata za njim zaprla, je pokazal zavitek cigaret.

"Vidite, to je pa za nas, gospode!" Delil je kar bratovsko. "Poskusimo, kako se kade komisarjeve cigarete," se je norčeval, ko je previdno prižgal vsem po vrsti.

Drugi dan je bil Jaka že zaslišan.

Dorčeta ni izdal. O letakih je povedal, da mu jih je vsilil neznanec in da jih prav zato ni hotel razdeliti.

Zaslišan je bil še tretji, četrti, peti dan, potem pa so spet dali mir. Življenje v zaporu ga je spremenilo. Postal je bled in je shušal.

Skoraj mesec dni tega enoličnega življenja je že minulo. Še upanje, da bo kdaj videl dom, mater in dekleta, je umrlo v njem; taval je po sobi kot mesečnik, jedel skoraj le kruh, posiliti se je moral s krompirjem, zabeljenim s čebulo.

Sojetniki so odhajali, prihajali novi, zločinci vseh vrst, od najkrvoločnejših pretapačev do najbolj nedolžnega tatu. Jaka se ni več zanimal zanje, otopel je za vse, zdelo se mu je le, da bo v zaporu umrl.

Ko je bila soba nekega dne najbolj natrpana, so ga poklicali. Klican je bil k razpravi. Jaka je bil oproščen.

XII.

V gostilni "Pri zadnjem grošu" je sedel Dorče in z njim troje neznanec. Liter vina je stal pred njimi; kakor je bilo videti, jim za vino ni bilo dosti. Imeli so važnejše stvari. Govoril je večinoma Dorče, neznanci so le poslušali in pritrjevali.

"Zmerom sem vas opozarjal, zbudajte med delavci stanovsko zavest, podžigajte njihovo nezadovoljnost, to je prva stopnja k odporu. Naš delavec je prepotpežljiv ali pa tako trd, da ne čuti biča; povedati mu je treba, da ga šibajo in bizajo, in ni vraga, da bo začutil bolečino. Da bo še bolj skelela, posujte jo s soljo! To se pravi ustvarjati proletarsko revolucijo."

"Ali se kaj pripravljate za štrajk?" je šepnil neznanec.

"Seveda! Ampak za to je treba mož in pa pameti, s pametjo opreznosti, pa nič omahovanja. Zasedi, bo treba tovarne, tovarniške pisarnice, knjige, če bi se pokazala potreba, no, ravnateljji se lahko vzamejo za talce. Vse

drugo je odvisno od trenutnega položaja. Morda podjetja takoj pristanejo na naše pogoje, morda bodo klicala oblasti na pomoč. Pripravljeni moramo biti na vse, tudi na žrtve. Zgodi se lahko, da bomo morali čepeti v tovarnah tri tedne, morda še več.

"Borbenega fonda nimamo!" je omenil neznanec.

"Kako naj ga pa izkujemo, ko s tem zaslužkom še živeti ne moremo. Vsa okolica je bogata, zdi se mi, da bo kmet toliko pamekten in nam bo priskočil na pomoč z živžem," je skoraj neslišno poudaril Dorče. Misli si je drugače, kot pa je povedal. Po njegovem bi morali kmetom zagroziti: če nočete zlepa, boste zgrda.

"Na zdravje vseh naših!" je nazdravil Dorče in namignil vsem trem, naj molče. V sobo so prihajali večerni gostje. Bili so tekstilni mojstri, skladiščniki, ki so se navadnih delavcev ogibali.

Dorče je zavil v klanec. Tovarna, kjer je delal že dva, tri mesece, je bila razsvetljena, stavbe so se pregibale in ob statvah so se zibala živa telesa po taktu strojev.

"Bog ve, ali so Jaka že izpuštili?" je jel premišljevat. "Nekaj takih fantov bi mi bilo treba, to bi bila sila," se je navduševal.

XIII.

Ko se je Jaka vračal, se je že povsod razkošatila pomlad.

Za mater je bil njegov prihod praznik. Vse, kar je le premo-

gla, je znosila na mizo.

"Da so te le oprostil! Hvala Bogu!" je vzdihovala mati in ni prezpla motnih senc na Jakovem obrazu; oči so se mu v tem času vdrle, kipeča mladost na licih se je postarala.

"Vzelo ga je," si je pritrjeval Jože.

"Jaj, joj, kako je shušal," sta tarnala Lojze in Jernač ter klicala maščevanje na Ceneta in žandarje.

Jože je že navsezgodaj moral v Loko. Klicali so ga, da premeri prostor in les ter začne delati novo opravilo. Zaslužek bo. Popoldne se je že vrnil, nekam dobre volje in kar nič utrujen.

"Jaka, tole pisanje sem dobil zate." Izročil mu je pismo in že na ovitku je bil naslov tovarne. Jaka je imela huda radovednost in s tresočo se roko je odprl pismo. Bral je in bral, v očeh mu je vzplamtel ogenj.

"Mati, v službo me kličejo!" Mati od samega veselja ni mogla do besede.

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"Živio!" sta kričala Jernač in Lojze.

"Sreča sem tudi Rezo. Proti večeru se oglašajo pri nas," je Jože nadaljeval, to pa šla važno, da je bil Jaka kar v zadregi.

Res je rea prikla, ko je bilo sonce še visoko.

"Bog bodi zahvaljen!" se je izvilo iz Reze, ko je zagledala Jaka. Stisnila mu je roko, na kateri so splanheli žulji in je bila sedaj gosposko voljna.

"Da si le prišel!" to je bilo vse, kar je mogla v prekipevajo-

či sreči spraviti iz sebe. "V službo me tudi kličejo!" je Jaka ponosno dodal in ji razgrnil pisanje.

Rezi je tedaj zagorelo neskaljeno upanje. Vse se obrača na boljše, nič več ni med nama zaprek, da bi se ne mogla vzeti.

V mraku jo je spremil prav do bajte. To je bil zanj eden najlepših večerov na svetu. In tisto noč je sanjal le o Rezi, o tovarni in o bajti, kjer bo gospodaril in užival blagoslov zemlje in blagoslov ljubezni.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

ZABAVNI KOTICEK

O MINNESOTSKIH MEDVEDIH

(Križkraž)

Stoji, stoji tam mestece, ki Gilbert imenuje se, po Rangu znano dobro vsem, čemu, naj to takoj povem.

Rojak saj naš je tam župan, Anthony Lopp, prav vnet Slovan; po sredi mesta cesta pa široka, glavna vam pelja.

Ker žejja vlada večkrat tam, na cesti tej, — to dobro znam salun, saluna se drži, 14 jih je, verujte mi!

Gostilničar in naš sobrat, Slovenec vrlo vsem poznat Semeja Mike je gospodar, ljudem postreže za denar.

Korajžen lovec, nikdar plah je Mike, zato pa velik strah vsa minnesotska ima zverjad pred njim, ker isto strelja rad.

Medvedov tam je mnogo zdaj od kraja vandrojo kar v kraj; ob cestah se ustavljajo in potnike pozdravljajo.

Nedavno z "lizo" peljal se je Mike v gozd nad jagode; lovit še ribe k jezeru zato saj žilca bije mu.

Ko pelje se tako naprej "O strah in groza tamkaj glej jo kosmatinec star raca! — a puška moja je doma!"

Kosmata črna grda zver je Majka spravila v nemir: "Kaj bo sedaj če medved me objame, živega požre?"

Pa kosmatinec bil čez vse prijazen vljuden ker se je umaknil "lizi" stopil stran pa rekel Majku: "Dober dan!"

Na zadnjih nogah glej stoji priklone Majku, nasmeji; mu s tacco salutiral je; kar Majku v glavo res ne gre—

Na "gas" pritisnil je vesel, da medved ga ni tam objel, in z "lizo" svojo odleti naprej, naprej, da se kadi!

Ta zgodba jagrom naj bo zgled, če gredo le kam na pregled: doma naj puške ne puste, kot storil Mike Semeja je.

Dobra glava

Kmetica: "Ali bi, prečastiti gospod župnik pomagali, da bi se moj France učil naprej, morebiti se bi za gospoda izučil?"

Župnik: "Ali ima fant dobro glavo?"

Kmetica: "Dobro glavo ima, čez tri stopnice je padel, pa si je ni razbil."

Zdravnik in stara devica

Stari gospodični je svetoval zdravnik, naj se omoži, potlej ne bode več tožila o malenkostnih boleznih. Gospica se mu na to kar hitro odreže: "Vzemite me kar vi, gospod zdravnik." Zdravnik pa tudi ni bil v zadregi z odgovorom, ter reče: "Zdravnik le zapiše zdravilo, zavžije ga pa ne."

V hotelski restavraciji

Gost: "Nesite to porcijo kokoši stran, trda je še kot kamen."

Strežaj: "Morda je Plymouth Rock vrste?"

Iz šole

Učitelj: "Če bi Shakespeare še danes živel, ali mislite, da bi bil še tako cenjen ali čislán?"

Dijak: "Gotovo da, saj bi bil že 379 let star."

Materino svarilo

Mati: "Ali te ni sram, da te moram zopet kaznovati, kar se vrši že vsak dan tega tedna?"

Sinko: "Vesel sem, da je danes že sobota."

V BLAG SPOMIN

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Agnes Gorišek

ki je preminula dne 7. oktobra 1942, še vedno obžalovana od podpisanih.

Mesec oktober je zopet v deželi, zgodnje jeseni razsiplje nam kras; mi pa ne moremo biti veseli, ker je najtužnejši mesec za nas.

V času tem smrt je nam teto odvzela, bila nam ljubljena, draga čez vse, kakor nam mati za nas je skrbela, vdano za nas je imela srce.

Hladna zdaj zemlja že leto dni krije draga vas teta, kjer truplo trohni; luč naj nebeška tam v raju Vam sije, dokler se ondi ne snidemo vsi!

Zalujoči ostali:

FRANK FERENTCHAK, nečak;

MRS. ANNA DUDAK in MARY RAČIČ, nečakinje.

Pittsburgh, Pa., 6. oktobra 1943.

Naročite si dnevnik!

V Clevelandu izhaja že nad 40 let slovenski list z imenom

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V teh časih, ko se vrste svetovni dogodki tako naglo mimo nas, bi moral biti v vsaki slovenski hiši vsaj en SLOVENSKI DNEVNIK

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nam sporočite in poslali vam jo bomo za en teden BREZPLAČNO na ogled. Izhaja vsak dan razen ob nedeljah in postavnih praznikih.

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AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA
6117 St. Clair Ave. Cleveland 3, Ohio



OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

REMEMBER THE BOYS IN SERVICE
They Are Counting On You!

RAISE BLISTERS ON THE AXIS

"Well, Sawdust Caesar Mussolini threw in the towel. Things look mighty bright. This is just one of the victories with more to follow. But you people at home, don't let yourself go! Keep those machines rolling! Buy those bonds and stamps. They help to raise blisters on the Axis. Excerpt from Pvt. Lou Verch's letter to the editor.

MONARCH BEERS, DAROVIC LAWYERS SWEEP CLEAN IN STEVE CIRCUIT

Chicago, Ill. — Mr. Zeleznikar, backer of the Zeleznikar Fuels, chose a bad night to watch his team — at the last session of the Chicago Steves league. The Fuels just could not get going, so the Monarch Beers took three from them with Edwin Zebuc, 502, and John Kochevar doing the heavy blasting for the Beers. Louie Rabetz, 517, and Frank Koporc, 458, tried to fire up for the Fuels, but the heat was off.

John Sluga's 551 and John Jeray's 546 helped the Darovic Lawyers serve a three-straight setback to the Tomazin Taverns. J. R. Tomazin and Frank Strupeck, 520 and 482, respectively, did best for the Taverns.

In the other matches of the evening the Kosmach Boosters, Fidelity Electrics, and Koren-

chan Grocers won two to one verdicts over the Park View Laundry, Gottlieb Florists, and Jerin Butchers, respectively. High men were Ralph Muha, 576, John Zefran, 518, Frank Banich, 507, Vincent Novak, 496, Hank Bascao, 564, John Kerzich, 486, George Husich, 566, Eddie Kerzicnik, 484, Stanley Wolscic, 518, Louie Kovacic, 456, Tony Rabetz, 448, Frank Bigek, 444.

Ralph Muha led the 200 scorers with a 207 and a 220. Other double-century markers were registered by Edwin Zebic, 229, John Jeray, 206, John Sluga, 213, J. R. Tomazin, 200, George Husich, 208, Stanley Wolscic.

The bowlers extend a cordial welcome to all backers to come out and watch the teams perform. Members, too, are asked to come out and root for the teams.

THEY SAID LAST WEEK

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

"Throughout our national history, our basic policy in dealing with foreign nations has rested upon certain beliefs which are widely and deeply rooted in the minds of our people. Outstanding among these are:

1. All peoples who, with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

2. Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

3. All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. Willingness to settle international disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of international law and observance of its principles are the bases of order among nations and of mankind's continuing search for enduring peace.

5. Non-discrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

6. Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations."

Elmer Davis, Director of OWI:

"There is no present reason to expect that victory will come either soon or cheaply. It is possible that the political disintegration of Hitler's ramshackle empire, already well begun, might bring a decision in Europe earlier than might

be expected on purely military grounds; but it would be far more difficult for those Germans who are sick of the war to translate their feelings into action than it was in 1918.

"We may very likely, before the war is over, see a phony revolution in Germany put over by a sham opposition, by Nazi leaders or by military leaders who would be willing to cut the throats of their associates if they could thereby save not only their own necks but the substance of German military or industrial power. The object of such a revolution would be a compromise peace, which would leave Germany still very strong among her shattered neighbors, a peace which would be only the beginning of German preparation for the next war."

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College:

"Whatever pattern the post-war organization of the world for peace may take, one thing about it we know positively—to be any good, it must have as a foundation understanding and co-operation between Britain and America."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas:

"Peace settlements should be prepared before hostilities cease, and in those cases in which that is impossible, the methods of solving them should be agreed upon. The United Nations should be organized as quickly as possible, so that when the war ends the universal structure of peace to promote economic justice and to prevent aggression, by whatever means or force necessary, will be ready for man's use."

NEW ADDRESS

Chicago, Ill. — Pvt. John A. A. Terselich is now stationed at Co. B, 6th Batt. Port. New Orleans 12, La. He is a member of St. Stephen's Society, No. 1.

TIME IS SHORT

When you're lying in a fox-hole with a rifle at your cheek. Then there ain't no time for thinking of a forty-four hour week.
For the tropic rains pour on you while your nose is in the mud
And your overtime is counted when they pay you off in blood.
You just grip your rifle tighter as you wade into the fight. And there's no time off for gassing 'bout the date you had last night.
For you know it would be foolish, and you save your precious breath.
For the only date you're keeping is a rendezvous with death. And you feel the fevered silence
As the sun begins to sink,
Time is short and growing shorter,
It is later than you think.
When you're home and working steady you have time to shoot the bull
For the boss ain't always looking and his hands are kinda' full.
You can grouse about your wages; you can sneak out for a smoke;
You can leave the drill press idle while you hear or tell a joke;
But the yap-off's coming later for the job you haven't done. When the fighting isn't over and the battle isn't won.
For the forge that's lying idle forges chains you cannot see
Till you find a stricken Nation in the bonds of slavery.
And eternity will damn you
As your soul begins to shrink.
Time is short and growing shorter,
It is later than you think.
Some are born to do the fighting, some must work and some must pray.
But there isn't one among us who can sit and rest today:
For the freedom that we cherish puts a levy on our soul,
And we may not shirk our duty 'till we reach that final goal.
For the time is growing shorter
As we hear destruction's brink,
And your job needs lots of doing
IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK!
(This poem, author unknown, was sent back by an Army Air Forces sergeant on foreign duty, explaining that it is a favorite of the men and that they would like to see it used in home publications. We think it's good too.)

DOC ZALAR, EAGLE STORE, AVSEC PRINTS SHINE IN JOLIET PIN LOOP

Joliet, Ill. — Doc Zalar's 626 series and the rolling of a 941 game by the Eagle Store team and a 930 game by the Avsec Printers were the features of the third bowling session of the Joliet KSKJ Men's Bowling League.

Avsecs ...795 930 748
Peerless ...796 759 778

The Peerless Printers copped the series from the Avsec Printers by coming up with strong tenth frame finishes in the first and last games. In the first game Tony Lilek's turkey and Paul Laurich's 10th frame strike gave the Peerless team the decision by one pin. The Avsecs second game score of 930 overwhelmed the Peerless 759 score, but the last fracas went to the Peerless team due to Paul Laurich's and Lou Zeleznikar's strong finishes. Frank Ramuta's 530 score was tops for the Peerless team while John Culik's 554 and Matt Slana's 528 series were high for the Avsecs.

White Fr. 803 862 757
Slovenics .807 780 887

The Slovenic Coals went into a first place tie by winning two games from the White Front Liquors. The first game was a battle to the pitch of the last ball, and the Slovenics came out on top by four pins due to Tony Golobits's double and Father Butala's turkey. The second and third games were runaway affairs, with each team taking a decision. Doc Zalar's 626 series topped the evening's scores of the league as well as the White Front Liquors, while Frank Gregory's 549 and John Churnovic's 515 topped the Slovenic scores.

Tezak867 722 842
The Eagle 777 941 744

The Tezak Florists took the odd game from the Eagle Store team. The Tezaks started off good with a nice 867 game, bogged down in the second game with a 722 score and finished the nite's chores with an 842 game to win the series from the Eagle Store team which could put up only one good game, and that a score of 941, which is high team game for the young season of three weeks. John Kren's 536 was tops for the Tezaks while Charley Gregory's 538 was high for the Eagles.

Ten Pin Flashes . . .

Frank Ramuta couldn't keep up his rolling of 600 or better series, so Doc Zalar took the series . . . on games of 225 series on games of 225 (high for the nite), 221 and 180 . . . Doc was tickled pink (so was Mrs. who watched him) . . . for it was his first 600 or better series in two years of trying . . . perseverance sure does pay . . . Andy Kludovich must have been practicing on shooting splits . . . he picked up two difficult ones . . . and drew a big hand from the bowlers and spectators . . . Tony Lilek's eyes must have almost popped out . . . trying to follow the course of Flash's special hook . . . which was running all over the alley . . . and by the pins . . . clean misses . . . Father Butala must live a charmed life . . . can call his shots . . . and it seems they come out as called . . . Supreme Secretary Zalar was missing . . . was attending the National Fraternal Congress Convention in Cleveland . . . I wonder if John Culk was practicing secretly . . . he sure is working his back-up for good scores . . . what happened to Will Kuhar in the third game? . . . it looked like it was too much Gene around . . . much to Will's sorrow . . . and a low score result . . . Paul Laurich's round-house was pecking at the pocket all nite . . . for good results . . . and two wins for his team . . . Jimmy McTee reminds me so much of Joey Horvath . . . for a little fellow . . . can throw a real "cannonball" . . . we now have a new good father-and-son combination . . . in the Lilek's . . . father Tony and son Bobby, a new-comer . . . both pretty fair bowlers . . . another father-and-son combination that has been bowling for the past few years, is Mr. Zalar and son Doc . . . John Azman must be training for something . . . plays golf all afternoon . . . then bowls in the league at nite . . . John Kren came up with a nice 586 series . . . pretty many 200 or better games . . . rolled by: Doc Zalar 225 and 221, Andy Kludovic 222, Frank Gregory 220, Matt Slana 219, John Culik 210, John Kren 205, and Will Kuhar 202 . . . Peerless Print-

ROBERT DECHMAN COMMISSIONED AS LIEUTENANT

Robert E. Dechman, member of KSKJ Society No. 50, was recently commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant, as an army air corps pilot, after having completed training at Dohnam, Ala. Prior to his enlistment in April 1942 he had completed two years of pre-medical studies at the University of Pittsburgh.

His brother George C., at present a Staff Sergeant, will complete his training as an Army Air Cadet Pilot Dec. 8. He volunteered Dec. 1941, after having completed one year of Business Administration at the University of Scranton. He is also a member of KSKJ Society No. 50.

Both officers are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dechman. Mr. Dechman is the president of the Supreme Board of Jurors of the KSKJ.

MEETING NOTICE

Johnstown, Pa. — Officials of St. Stephen's Society, No. 187, are anxious to have a larger attendance at monthly meetings.

It is also important that all members pay their dues on time.

The next meeting will be held Oct. 10, so members, please attend. While the boys are fighting for us all over the world, don't you members feel that it is not only proper, but also your duty to see that the society is kept on the march?!

Come to the next meeting and show your spirit!

Secretary.

ENGAGED

Cleveland, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kozel, 15219 Holmes Ave., announce the engagements of their two daughters recently.

Ann Marie is engaged to Mr. Vincent Champa, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Champa, 447 E. 156 St., and her sister Helen is engaged to Cpl. Louis W. Somrak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Somrak, 1201 E. 167 St. Cpl. Somrak returned to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., after a one-week furlough.

The two sisters are members of St. Joseph Society, No. 169.

An Accident Every 18 Minutes

There was an accidental death every six minutes and an injury every three and a half seconds during 1942, the National Safety Council reports in its 1943 edition of "Accident Facts."

Occupational deaths occurred in 1942 at the rate of one every 19 minutes, the Council said, and occupational accidents occurred every 31 seconds. Every 18 minutes someone suffered a fatal accident at home and every seven seconds there was a non-fatal accident in someone's home.

The largest single cause of home deaths was falls, which took a toll of 24,800 lives last year. Burns, drowning, railroad, firearms, poison gas and other poisons were the other major causes of death in 1942.

ers	810.7	and Slovenic Coals	810.3	averages are high for the league teams.
Slovenics	6	3	.667	
White Fronts	6	3	.667	
The Eagle	6	3	.667	
Peerless	5	4	.556	
Tezaks	3	6	.333	
Avsecs	1	8	.111	

ARE YOU PLANNING, TOO?

St. Ann's Society, No. 150, of Cleveland, (Newburgh), O., last week announced that it will give a series of card parties to build up a fund for a party to be given juvenile members at Christmas time.

We are now in the month of October and it would be well for lodges to make similar plans. There are a number of lodges that have a Christmas program for juveniles on their regular annual schedules—and all have met with success.

Will the lodges that intend to give a Christmas party of program for juveniles, please notify us, so we can publish the fact, and thereby perhaps encourage others to follow this worthwhile promotion.

It is not too early to start planning!

WAUKEGAN JOSEPHS HOSTS TO SERVICEMEN AT CHICAGO USO

Waukegan, Ill. — The St. Ikovich, Frank Ivanetich, Joseph's Society, No. 53, was host at a buffet supper for servicemen Sunday night, Sept. 26, at the Madison St. USO-NCCS. The lodge sponsored this affair in the interest of the young men who are giving their full share for America.

Several hundred servicemen visited the USO Club quarters during the day and a large number of them were in attendance at the buffet supper.

Ladies of the Mother of God parish who have been giving up a good deal of time and have done fine work for the USO during the past season and who served the tempting food, were: Mmes. John Repp, John Cepon, Lawrence Umek, Andrew Ogrin and Frank Poglajen.

The visiting committee from the St. Joes lodge included Frank Jerina, president of the lodge and Joseph Zorc, Louis Kosir, Martin Zupec and Math Slana, Sr. The members were escorted on a tour of inspection by Mr. Gable, director of the Catholic USO center in Waukegan.

The St. Joes lodge at present has 86 members called to the colors:

Raymond Carr, Joseph Cellesnik, Anton Barle, Albert Cepon, Joseph Cepon, Jacob Debevec, Frank Drasler, Thomas Drasler, Jerome Drobnick, Louis Geryol, Stanley Geryol, John Gostisha, John Grampo, Peter Grampo, Joseph Habyan, John Heraver, Michael Hodnik, Joseph

*Paul Ivanetich, *Joseph Ivanetich, Richard Jereb, William Jereb, William Jesenovc, Anthony Kerin, William Kolens, Edward Kovacek, Frank Kozi-na, Ignac Krizay, Edward Kut-zler, Joseph Leben, Anthony Lesnak, Frank Lesnak, John Marinsek, Stanley Mer- lock, Stanley Meznarsic, Victor Meznarsic, John Miholic, Mike Miholic, Joseph Miholic, Stan- ley Miholic, James Moore, Al Musich, August Musich, Frank Musich, Joseph Musich, Wil- liam Musich, Albin Ogrin, Wil- liam Ogrin, Anthony Opeka,

John Papesch, Michael Pen- ick, Joseph Petrovic, John Plut, Edw. Poglajen, Jos. Pu- staver, Frank Repp, Matt Sa- nica, Louis Serpe, Jos. Serti- c, Al Setnicar, Frank Setnicar, Paul Shebenik, Edw. Slana, Frank Stefanic, Peter Stefanic, Frank Stupar, Frank Suhadol- nik, Wm. Suhadolnik, Felix Svete,

Frank Terchek, Lawrence Terlap, Chas. Urh, Fred Urh, Rudolph Urh, Fred Zalaznik, Robert Zorc, Wm. Zorc, Aug- ust Zupec, John Zupec, Jos. Zupec, Victor Zupec, and An- ton Jaronik, Jr.

The families of Mr. and Mrs. Vinko Miholic and Mr. Frank Musich each have four sons in the service.

During the Third War Loan Drive St. Joseph's Lodge purchased \$1,500 worth of bonds as its contribution to the cause, in addition to the present hold- ing of \$10,000 on hand in war bonds.

Joseph Zorc, sec'y.

WILL SPONSOR ANNUAL YUGOSLAV HOUR

Chicago, Ill. — Palandech's that the dance will be given before other than a Czechoslovak audience.

Other members on the program will be Serbian Kolo dances by the Yugoslav Javor club; Rose Arbanas, the popular Yugoslav opera star; John Barich, the gifted stage and concert singer; Miss Helen Kovacic, the popular accordionist; Miss Maryanne Goykovich, the sensational baton twirler and the Popovich Bros. tamburitza orchestra. The newest Serbian kolo dance from Savine's great opera "The Girl from Sandjak," which was such a tremendous success at the Blackstone Theatre, will be given by the same group of artists who danced it in the opera which was conducted by Rudolph Ganz. The admission to the Yugoslav Music Festival, which is a yearly feature of the Yugoslav people in Chicago, is only 50 cents.

The Czechoslovak folk dance, which was brought over from Czechoslovakia in 1938, will be presented by the Czechoslovak Sokol Organization of Chicago, and it will be one of the many features on the program. Sixteen beautiful Bohemian girls will perform this dance. This is the Czech's national folk dance, made up from dances of the various national groups in Czechoslovakia. This dance made a sensation wherever it was presented, and this is the first time

For Victory, for our boys, for big returns on your investment — buy more War Bonds now!

OUR PAGE WAR KITCHEN

By
FRANCES
JANGAR
1110 Third St.
La Salle, Ill.

Just because there is a war on, and food is rationed, is no reason why tasty and nutritious desserts cannot be served. Dessert always rounds up a meal, and gives it a satisfactory ending. Here's a Lemon Cheese Cake that is delicious.

Lemon Cheese Cake

2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup zwieback crumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup confectioners sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, 1 cup granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 2 cups well-drained cottage cheese, 1 cup heavy cream, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, 4 well beaten eggs.

Spread 8 inch round pan with softened butter of margarine. Sprinkle with zwieback crumbs which have been mixed with confectioners sugar! reserve two tablespoons of this mixture for the top. Combine remaining ingredients; beat well. Pour into zwieback crust. Top with remaining crumbs. Bake in a slow oven 325 degrees 1 hour. Cool in pan. Serves 6 to 8.

Heavenly Hash

2 cups hot milk, 3 tablespoons rice, 2 eggs, few grains of salt, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup black walnut meats, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipping cream.

Put rice in double boiler with the milk and cook 1 hour. Mix together egg yolks, salt and sugar and add to rice stirring constantly, and cook until it thickens, stirring occasionally. Take from fire and fold in beaten egg whites, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup black walnut meats coarsely chopped. When cold pile lightly in dessert glasses and serve with whipped cream and a cherry.

Oatmeal Pudding

2 cups cooked oatmeal, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup evaporated milk diluted with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water and then scalded, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, 1 cup chopped raisins.

Cook oatmeal. When thick, add diluted milk, and stir until free from lumps. Add well beaten eggs, molasses, spices and raisins. Place in buttered casserole and bake in slow oven for 40 minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Peppermint Stick Cream

1 egg yolk, 4 cups milk, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup minute tapioca, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup crushed peppermint candy, and 1 egg white.

Mix egg yolk with small amount of milk in sauce pan. Add tapioca, salt, candy, and remaining milk. Bring mixture quickly to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, mixture will be thin (do not overcook). Beat egg white until just enough to hold shape. Fold hot tapioca mixture gradually into egg white. Cool — mixture thickens as it cools. Chill.

Whipped Fruit Dessert

Cut 18 marshmallows into bits, add 1 cup unsweetened pineapple juice, a small bottle of maraschino cherries, 1 cup canned peaches or apricots, cut fine. Let stand in refrigerator over night. Beat before serving.

Frozen Applesauce Pudding

3 cups canned applesauce, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint whipping cream, whipped, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup light brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Fold in stiffly whipped

HOW TO MEET FEAR AND COMPETITION IN JUVENILE DEPARTMENT FIELD WORK

Group strength is the most potent power in this country today. It is being exerted in many ways — not all of them for good. Fraternalism generally, is the best illustration for good. And the exercise thereof, particularly among our juniors, is more needed today, than ever, in the history of the world.

Children often have a better appreciation of what fraternalism signifies than do grown-ups. Certain it is that they manifest it in a higher degree toward those whom they contact, as a rule. They are less selfish.

Accustomed to look upon pretty much all people with whom they are brought in contact as worthy of confidence and as their friends, it is astonishing how seldom they are mistaken as to this in the results which follow such manifestation of good-will toward big and little folks alike.

Youth Brings Out Crowds

It is noticeable that those lodges which avail themselves most frequently and fully of the home talent among the children of the members when arranging an entertainment program are most successful in getting out the crowds — a highly essential factor in fraternal work. There are drill, degree and other teams to be organized or supported; musical clubs, booster clubs, girls' and boys' clubs, and at least a score of other desirable features, in every lodge, which appeal very strongly to persons of all ages.

A membership campaign which neglects the children and young people is not being conducted upon correct principles. A lodge can shift along without the older people, but it will be strongly supported if the interests of youth is enlisted. It will find it hard to do its full fraternal part and assist in keeping down the mortality rate unless it appeals strongly and continuously to the young people — and cultivate the good-will of the children, so that in the fullness of time the ranks may be recruited from them rather than from outsiders who know little — and often care less — about the society and the work the subordinate lodge is doing in the community.

Strange as it may seem, when the membership is persistently recruited from this never-failing source — and highly desirable one — there is often little occasion to go outside our ranks for new members. In other words, it is, in effect, an endless chain of prospects, most of whom do not need to be told or educated as to the desirability and advantage of membership in the society. They learn it young and when their minds were

cream into applesauce. Add brown sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, and lemon juice. Mix thoroughly and place in refrigerator tray to freeze. Serve in sherbet glasses, garnished with whipped cream.

Coconut Bread Pudding

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs slightly beaten, 2 cups scalded milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup coconut, 2 tablespoons butter, melted, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup stale bread cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cubes.

Combine sugar, salt and eggs. Add milk gradually, then coconut, butter and vanilla. Place bread in greased baking dish. Pour milk and egg mixture over it.

Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven 45 to 50 minutes or until pudding is firm. Chill. This dish will serve 6.

most plastic and retentive. It is well, therefore, to organize what might be characterized as a "cradle roll" and to keep close track of it as the years progress. In some societies this plan has been worked with a great deal of success. The children who are closely affiliated with the lodge in which one or more members of the family are members naturally hold it in that regard to which it is entitled by reason of its long and illustrious history, as also its assurance for the future. There are few lapses among such fraternal families, for they all work together for the common good.

Need New Blood, New Ideals

Where can we find a medium so well fitted to accomplish our up-building of membership generally, as concerted effort put forth to interest and enthuse our children? But this work cannot be accomplished with worn-out tools. Into our work must be put new blood, new ideals and new effort. Our lodge activities must be attuned to the tempo of today. If leadership is necessary, and we all know it is the paramount issue, then let us get together and solve this problem as society leaders. Find the ways and means to employ leaders for our junior departments locally, giving those leaders some remuneration which will engender enthusiasm and inspire them to further our cause and aim, and lead our juniors in the right direction. This cannot be properly or permanently accomplished, using the old method of volunteer services. The fraternal societies are leading the ranks and they visualize in no small measure the possibilities and potentialities for fraternal juvenile development. If our fraternal system permits the commercial institutions who have nothing to offer along educational lines, social and humanitarian lines to take youth into its hands, then a commercial product will be the result.

The urgent responsibility of our fraternal societies today is to create a source of supply that will compensate the demand for our maintenance in the future. The fraternal beneficiary system will not automatically perpetuate itself. If the future of our system cannot be obtained from the youth of today it is difficult to foretell what the future will be. Let us meet the changing times with new ideas and new ideals. Let us learn that youth cannot be linked to the past. It must reach out toward the future.

Look to our youth to carry on, but let us give them all we have to encourage, to inspire, and to help their vision in carrying out their dreamed of ideas in their primary grades, to greater accomplishments in maturity.—Fraternal Monitor.

MOTIVES FOR SAVING

Most salesmen make a living by inducing people to spend money. Life insurance men persuade people to save money.

People save for various reasons, but the chief objectives are to maintain and improve their accustomed standard of living and to enjoy financial independence in the sunset days of life.

Every time you induce a man to buy life insurance you must keep these motives for saving in mind, and you must be sure that your prospect realizes that only through life insurance can he guarantee financial protection for himself and family when either time or death puts an end to his income.

Every KSKJ lodge should be active in one field or the other.

WAR'S EFFECT ON THE FAMILY

By Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, C. S. B.

The September issue of the Annals of Political and Social Science is devoted entirely to the subject of "The American Family in World War II." And among special topics discussed are "Marriages, Births, and Divorces," "Changing Courtship and Marriage Customs," "Women in Industry," "The Child," "War and Family Solidarity and Stability," "The Family and Other Institutions," "War-time Housing," and "Child Delinquency." Some of the articles are simply factual and descriptive. Others are theoretical. The latter reflect the views of their writers. One who knows the authors, knows, for the most part, what their pieces will contain.

One article attempts to sum up the "partially predictable results" of what World War II will do to the American family. This is perhaps the most interesting and useful portion of the whole issue. Briefly, the conclusions drawn by the author are the following:

The Marriage Rate: In spite of the sharp rise in the marriage rate during the early part of the war, there will be enough postponed marriages by the time of the end of the conflict to cause a definite rise in the marriage rate within a year after the cessation of hostilities.

The Birth Rate: The rising birth rate of the early stages of the war will give way to a falling birth rate as the various branches of the armed services take millions of men from their homes for a prolonged period, only to pick up again after the war. The situation in this regard was the following after World War I: The rate rose in 1920 and 1921; declined sharply in 1922; remained at the level for two years, then started on a steady decline.

The Divorce Rate: This will show an increase. One of the reasons given for this prediction is the great number of hasty and ill-advised marriages that came with the war. The fact is, that marriage in this country has anything but an enviable record of stability and permanence even when begun under favorable auspices in normal times.

The Sex Ratio: If casualties are large there will be a dearth of men and a surplus of women after the war. Such was rather strikingly the case in Germany, France, and England after the last World War.

Changing Ethics: The shortage of husbands will result in various radical proposals on the part of some to remedy the unbalanced sex ratio. Among these proposals will be the legalizing of polygamy and the further rubbing out of the distinction between legitimacy and illegitimacy.

Parent-Child Relationships: The many absences of parents from the home during the war period has led children to assume a new independence that has changed the parent-child relationship. While the author of the article does not clearly make the point, there can be no doubt that this situation will

not easily be healed over after the war.

Moral Confusion and the Family: One need only hark back to the "wild twenties" and the "flaming youth" of that period to remember with what effort social controls were again in some reasonable measure established. The great amount of delinquency already brought on by the present war will hardly cease immediately following the end of the conflict.

There is no doubt that American family life, seriously hurt during the first World War, steadily declined down to the second World War. Unless some very unusual measures are taken, that decline will not only continue after World War II, but will even increase in tempo.

WHERE THE FUEL GOES



FARMERS in the Corn Belt used over one billion gallons of gasoline and kerosene in their tractors last year.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS ON YUGOSLAVIA

History of Serbia. By H. W. V. Temperley. London: Bell, 1917.
Sarajevo: A Study in the Origins of the Great War. By R. W. Seton-Watson. London: Hutchinson, 1926.
The Balkan Pivot: Yugoslavia. By C. A. Beard and George Radin. New York: Macmillan, 1929.
From Immigrant to Inventor. By M. I. Pupin. New York: Scribner's, 1929.
Yugoslavia Since 1918. By R. G. D. Laffan. London: Yugoslav Society, 1929.
Where the East Begins. By Hamilton Fish Armstrong. New York: Harper, 1929.
Marko—The King's son. By Clarence A. Manning. New York: Robert M. McBride, 1932.
Alexander of Yugoslavia. By Stephen Graham. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1930.
Free Yugoslavia Calling. By Svetislav Petrovich. New York: Greystone Press, 1941.
Black Lamb and Grey Falcon. By Rebecca West. New York: Viking, 1941.
The Untamed Balkans. By Frederic oKvacs. New York: Modern Age, 1941.
Peasant Life in Yugoslavia. By Olive Lodge. London: Seeley, 1942.
Flight in Winter. By John C. Adams. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1942.
Nor Any Victory. By Ray Brock. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1942.
From the Land of Silent People. By Robert St. John. New York: Doubleday, 1942.
Balkan Firebrand. By Kosta Todorov. Chicago: Ziff-Davis, 1943.
Wrath of the Eagles. By Frederick Heydenau. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1943.

WHY WORRY?

Aren't you tired of giving up such a large per cent of your precious energy to worrying? Aren't you about tired of wasting it in anxiety, which has never done anything for you except to keep you back, retard your progress? Aren't you tired of devitalizing yourself by lying awake nights thinking over your business cares, about the mistakes and blunders, the things which you could not help, and waking up the next morning feeling jaded and worn, lacking the brain energy and force which would enable you to overcome the very things which caused you insomnia?

Did you ever get any good out of worry? Did you ever know of anyone who was not injured by it, who was not made less capable of coping with the thing he was worrying about?

Worry always devitalizes, weakens, and demoralizes the mind. It destroys one's concentrating ability and makes the ambition sag. It puts one's mentality in a negative condition so that one cannot develop anything like one's maximum possibilities.

Worry is the great curse of the race, the greatest enemy of humanity.—Selected.

WHERE THE FUEL GOES



A PLANT manufacturing airplanes in New England burns 800,000 gallons of fuel oil a month.

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Ed. Note: This document is a revision of Document No. 219, of the House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, House Document No. 219 was a revision of House Document No. 152, of the same Congress. House Document No. 152 was a revision of 128 questions and answers that were inserted in the Congressional Record September 12, 1940.

More than one million copies of these publications have been printed and distributed. The House of Representatives has, on three different occasions, unanimously passed resolution requesting that these documents be reprinted.

The list of questions and answers was compiled by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas aided by Mr. C. W. Gilbert of the Legislature Reference Service of the Library of Congress. This series is taken from a booklet published by courtesy of former Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

Does the Government make a profit on other classes (than first class) of mail?

No, but the profit made on first class mail has been more than sufficient in the past to pay the losses on other classes of mail.

What other classes of mail does the Government lose on?

A newspaper is not required to pay postage on its papers distributed in the county of its publication. Different departments of the Government sent mail free of postage — penalty mail — amounting to \$16,986,112.02 for the year ending June 30, 1940, and the amount since that time has increased greatly.

Does the Post Office Department lose money on daily newspapers? If so, how much?

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, which is typical, daily newspapers paid the Post Office Department postage amounting to \$8,459,923. It cost the Government \$35,369,048 to deliver the newspapers, making a net loss to the Post Office Department of \$26,909,225 for that year.

What about newspapers other than dailies? Did the Post Office Department lose or gain on them?

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, newspapers other than dailies paid the Government in revenue \$4,005,966 as postage, but the Government expended to render the service necessary to make delivery of the newspapers \$16,898,182, making a net loss to the Government for that year \$12,892,216.

How much does it cost the Government to deliver newspapers free in the county of publication?

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, which is typical of other years it cost the Government \$7,020,974 to render this service free in the county and for this service the Post Office Department did not receive any postage or revenue whatsoever.

How much does the Government lose annually ordinarily on the second-class publications and free-in-county publications?

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, the loss to the Post Office Department on these publications was \$85,381,026.

Does the Government lose or gain on parcel post delivered through the Post Office Department?

For the year ending June 30, 1940, there was a loss in revenue to the Post Office Department on parcel post, amounting to \$21,809,869.

On what theory does our American Government permit newspapers to be sent through the mails free anywhere in the county where the newspaper is published?

On a theory that originated with George Washington, our first President, who said that it was in the public interest for newspapers to be distributed free through the mails in order that dissemination of knowledge to the people might be encouraged.

Who profits from the failure of the Government to col-

lect revenue from newspapers circulated free within the county from newspapers that are carried at a loss outside of the county of their publication?

There is a difference of opinion. Some people contend that it is a subsidy to the newspapers. Others contend that the people get the benefit of the low postage rate, and no postage, in low subscription prices for newspapers and magazines. In other words, it is insisted that if postage were charged, it would be passed on to the people in the form of subscription rates, which would retard the distribution of newspapers and the dissemination of knowledge; it is the personal opinion of the writer that it is in the public interest for newspapers and magazines to receive the rates and privileges they now enjoy on distribution of their publications through the mails.

Do the low rates, and no rates, amount to a subsidy in any case?

It is true that it amounts to a subsidy in some cases where the publishers make inordinate profits, but in most cases it is a subsidy to the people who obtain reading matter at such a low cost.

is a woman Member of Congress referred to as a "Congressman" or a "Congresswoman"?

She is referred to as "the Congresswoman from —."

Who is the only Speaker of the House to become President?

James K. Polk, Tennessee. He was Speaker from 1835 to 1839, and President from 1845 to 1849. Two Speakers later became Vice President: Schuyler Colfax and John N. Garner.

Could a person other than an elected representative in Congress serve as Speaker of the House?

Yes. There is no constitutional objection to such an arrangement. The House is empowered to "choose their Speaker and other officers," without restriction. But in fact, the Speaker has always been a Member of the House.

A TRUE FRIEND

Death may steal down upon me as a thief
And cut me off when I am least aware,
Without so much as leaving me a brief
Moment of recollection to prepare;

I cannot stay its march a single hour
Though I should offer it a nation's wealth,
It heeds not beggar's tears nor monarch's power,
It bargains not with sickness or with health.

Let me live my life from day to day
That I may welcome death as a true friend
Who comes to lead my weary heart away
Where it shall find contentment without end;

Death holds no terror for the faithful soul
That makes eternity its longed-for goal.—Selected.

Invest in War Bonds for a profitable payoff that can't miss!