

Repek

Leta 1931 sem se seznanila z dečkom s priimkom Repek; tako imenujejo tudi hudiča, ki ga, kakor veste, predstavljajo z repkom, zavitim nekoliko pod hrbtom. Repek je bil v resnici skrateljske barve čeprav so bili na njegovem obrazu vidni znaki vseh človeških plemen; imel je topi nos Etiopca, poševne oči Japonca, fina, zbadljiva usta severnega Amerikanca ter razumni izraz sardskega dečka in celo pristnega Njujorčana. Stanoval je nedaleč od naše hiše in pogosto smo mu zaupali kak majhen opravke. Tedaj je tekkel, po opravljeni dolžnosti pa je sedel na tla in ostal ure in ure negiben, nebrizen; če pa ga je kdo kaj vprašal, je začel klepetati in ni nehal. Neko jutro sem ga našla sedečega na našem vrtu; sedel je z nogami navkriž, nepremičen kakor Arabček v palmovi senci; ogromna bosa stopala so mu prebadali nešteti trni in koščki stekla; kodraste lase je imel pokrite s prahom in slamicami.

"Hodiš v šolo?" sem ga vprašala.

"Da," je odgovoril in dvignil prebrisane oči k meni. "Prvi sem v razredu, pridem v tretje-ga in dobim tudi nagrado."

"Lepo! To se pravi, da se rad učiš."

"Ne, rajši sem pastir, ker pastir spijo podnevi, ko je vroče, in bdijo ponoči, ko je hladno."

"Ha, pa pozimi?"

"Pozimi zanetijo velik ogenj, sprečejo celo ovce in jo pojedjo!"

"In ti, kaj ješ?"

"Ječmenov kruh."

"Vedno?"

"Vedno kruh."

"Tvoja mati ne kuha?"

"Moja mati je služkinja in se vrača domov šele ponoči."

"In tvoj oče?"

"Moj oče jo je pobrisal; šel je v Ameriko in naju je pustil na cedilu."

Krepki in razumni fant tam na tleh je bil v tem trenutku podoben ravnokar izruvani rastlini.

"Ali vendar piše včasih in ti mu odgovoriš?"

"Jaz?" je rekel ponosno.

"Nikoli! Jaz njega ne bom potreboval. Pastir bom in našel bom zaklad med skalami, da, enega tistih zakladov, ki so jih skrili veliki in jih čuva hudič. Da, jaz poznam mesta, ker hodim pogosto na Goro nabirat drva, ki jih nato nosim k Mlinu. Celo za dve liri drv nesem, vse hkrati. Močan sem: da le stresem drevo, že ga poderem. Sokole ujamev in letu. Znam posnemati vrano, lisico, vse živali. Ali naj pokažem? Nekega dne sem udaril s sekuro po skali in slišal sem žvenket noveev: Drin, drin, drin, drin. To je znamenje, da je notri zaklad. Tudi moj stric Mavro, ki je pastir, ve, kje je ta zaklad, ali jaz ne povem nikomur točno kraja, ki mi ga je označil. Ne, ne bom povedal, nisem vohun, jaz ..."

"Vohuni," je nadaljeval, "so vedno kaznovani. Če kdo ve za skrivnost, mora molčati. Drugi dečki, moji tovariši, niso kos varovati tajnosti in če koga vidijo, ko stori kaj zlega, ga takoj zatožijo. Jaz ne; nisem vohun ne tat. Ali ste me morda kdaj zalotili pri kraji marelic ali smokev na vašem vrtu?"

"Kdo ve, kdo ve? ..."

"Ne, prisegam, nikoli!" je zakričal, "in prekrizal roke na prsih v znak prisege. "Drugi kradejo. Kaj mi daš, če ti povem ime?"

"Kako, ko pa ne tožiš?"

Pogledal me je v obraz, ne da bi se vznemiril, ali ni odgovoril. Isti dan sem imela priložnost videti njegovo mater, ubogo ženo, suho in rumeno, in sem jo vprašala, kako je z njenim sinom.

"Ne govorite mi o njem, go-spa Gracija; hudoben ni, ali ta-ko nagajiv da mu je obupani

učitelj hotel dati eno liro, da bi se več ne povrnil v šolo. Jaz ga pošljem nabirat drva, on pa vrže vrv na vejo in se guga. Pisala sem očetu, da bi ga vzel s seboj in ga naučil delati."

Ko je zvedel, da ga hoče ma-ti poslati v Ameriko, je postal Repek še bolj plah in nezaup-ljiv. Nič ni hotel vedeti o omi-ki; ni hotel potovati, zadostoval je raziskovanju na Go-ri, kjer je vedno upal, da naj-de zaklad. Kar mu je mati po-kazala nekega jutra v začetku avgusta pismo in mu rekla:

"Fant, pazi, tvoj oče piše iz Amerike, da te hoče vzeti k se-bi. Kakor hitro bo zbral denar za pot, mi ga bo poslal ..."

Repek se je začel jokati, vr-gel se je na tla in je kričal:

"Da recite mu, naj le pošlje denar: kupil bom ovce in jih bom pasel. Delal bom, da de-lal bom. Dajte mi vrvice; od-slej bom prinesel vsak dan zve-žanj drv k Mlinu ..."

Mater je ganilo, dala mu je vrvice in še kos črnega kruha, ali on je hotel pogače in ker je doma ni bilo, si jo je uboga že-na morala iti k sosedu izposo-dit.

In deček je šel, odločen za vse, da mu le ne bi bilo treba iti v Ameriko; spotoma pa je dohitel dva beačka, ki sta se vsako jutro vzpela na Goro, da sta prosila ubogajme letovišča-rje, utaborjene okrog cerkvice Matere božje na Gori; slišal je, ko je eden rekel:

"Danes bova gotovo jedla makarone, zabeljene s piščan-čevom omako."

In drugi si je lizal umazane ustnice ter emokoval z jezikom.

"Danes bova gotovo jedla hruške, tiste rumene, mokaste kakor krompir."

Sprva se jima je Repek ro-gal; potem je zamišljen vprašal:

"Kdo vama daje te dobre re-či?"

"Dekle, tam gori. Midva jim nosiva drva in v zameno dobi-va toliko dobrih reči."

Cesta je bila strma, prašna; ali zgoraj so zagledali dečki morje, vse zlato, z modrim hribočkom spredaj, in začutili so hlad, kakor da je obala tam blizu. Okrog cerkvice so se dvi-gali šotori in kočje; rumeno in modro oblečene deklice so se lovile po gozdu kakor pisani metulji, majhne pod stoletni-mi gradovi in ogromnimi skala-mi.

Zgodilo se je, da so tudi Rep-ka imeli za beača in neka rja-va dekla z olivnim obrazom in z očmi kakor med, lepa ko Sa-marijanka, mu je naročila, naj gre nabirat drv v gozd, da bo kuhala makarone; potem mu jih je dala. Pozabila je, da bi moral nesti drva k Mlinu in se je pomudil ter gledal igre le-toviščarskih otrok, ki so iskali lačje gnezdo. Slišati je bilo tožbo gosti in zdelo se je, da drevesa mrmrajo, da bi sprem-ljala tisti zvok, ki je bil podoben človeškemu glasu; še dekle, sključene med nizkimi kočami, so pripravljale kavo, pojoč žalostno uspanko.

Repek ni več mislil na Ame-riko, niti na zaklad, ko je ne-nadoma zagledal visokega mo-ža s temnim obrazom, obrob-ljenim z gosto, rdečkasto bra-do, stopajočega po rebri s čr-nim jagnjetom in z belo psico za seboj.

"Stric Mavro! Ali ste vi?" je kričal in mu tekkel naproti.

Da, bil je prav njegov stric, ki je imel ovčji stan nedaleč od cerkvice in je prinašal mleko letoviščarjem. Stric Mavro je bil preprost človek: zato je bil pri petdesetih letih še vedno hlapec; zato je tudi, ne da bi nečaka pokaral, začel z njim klepetati kot z resnim možem in mu je dal prav, v kolikor je tikalo potovanje v Ameriko. Tudi on ni bil nikoli izven nu-orskega okraja. — Repek ga je spremil do ovčjega stana, ne-kakšne kočje iz vej, in zagledal je med drevjem nekaj kakor

bel in črn zid; kar se zid odpre, razširi, spremeni lego; bile so ovce, ki so spale na kupu, a so se zbudile v večernem hladu in lotevale paše druga za drugo.

Repek je sedel očaran pred kočo, medtem ko je črno jag-nje sesalo mleko iz psice in je stric Mavro pripovedoval zgod-bo o izgnancu, ki je vedno nosil okrog vratu novce iz časov Iz-raelcev, novce, ki ga je bil Je-zus potrošil; zato moža nikoli ni zadela sovražna krogla in se ga ni lotila ne mrzlca ne tvo-ri.

Tolik je bil čas, ki ga je ob-čutil Repek, da je zaspal; pa še v spanju je videl padati na obzorje luno, rdečo kakor ko-ralni rog, in slišal je gosli da-leč kot vlinji glas ter razloče-val muljenje ovac in prasketan-je stebel zlatega korenčka, lo-mečih se pod njihovimi zobmi; predvsem pa je slišal sladki, enoglasni zvok njihovih zvon-čkov, podoben zvenku kristal-nih kozarcev, ob katere kdo z nožem potrkava.

Beračka, ki sta se bila vrnila prejšnji večer v Nuoro, sta mu drugi dan rekla:

"Tvoja mati je besna ko ve-per; ko se vrneš, te hitro pošlje v Ameriko."

"Jaz pa ostanem tu gori!" je odgovoril. Dekla Samarijanka ga je pošljala po mleko, vodo, drva, ona pa se je medtem po-govarjala z nekim dijakom: za plačilo je dobival Repek veli-kanske kročnike makaronov, riža ostanke jerebic, repe in glave postevi, hruške, ki jih je načenjale gniloba, kumare in paradiznike, zabeljene z oljem, s kisom, poprom in soljo.

Nekega večera je občutil mo-čne bolečine v trebuhu in sa-njal je, da mu pes žre drob-je. Ni vedel, kakaj je žalosten: mala berača sta imela posebno veselje s tem, da sta mu sporo-čala strašne stvari o materi; da bi pomiril ubogo ženo, je resno mislil na to, da bi iskal zaklad.

Nekega jutra torej je vzel sekuro strica Mavra in zablo-dil v gozd, ustavlja se zdaj pa zdaj, da bi pobrskal med vi-sokimi, samotnimi skalami, ali pa je udaril z železom po gra-nitu, ki je včasih zazvenel ko kristal. Tako je dospel v sa-moten in strahoten kraj, kjer so imele skale čudne oblike, bi-le so ko konji s človeško glavo, žabe, ribe, kače; in tišina vse-naokrog je njihovo tajinstvenost še poglobila. Da bi se opo-gumil, je zaman posnemal vra-nji krik in tudi udarce peroti: kaka resnična vrana mu je od-govarjala, ali ne da bi ga to po-živilo, je skrivnostni strah v njem še naraščal. Vendar je nadaljeval pot, kajti spoznal je kraj, kjer je po pripovedova-nju strica Mavra neki star pas-tir bil našel zaklad, in sicer kup zlatih novcev, ki jih je sre-čni mož hotel spravljati v svoj robec, kričeč blazen od veselja:

"Hudič, tokrat sem bogat!"

Toda takoj so se novci v robcu spremenili v oglje!

Repek pa je bil odločen, da ne bo zinil in predvsem, da ne bo imenoval hudiča; zato se je pokimal naprej ostro pazeč in tih, tudi zato, ker se je bal kač, ki imajo srebrn rep in bičajo in režejo obraz tistim, ki jih nadlegujejo. —

Skale in vedno skale: a za skrotovičenimi drevesi, podob-nimi storokim pošastim, je bi-lo morje in so bili hribi, ki so se videli kakor iz modrikastega snega; hipoma pa se je obzorje zaprilo in deček se je znašel na nekakšnem dvorišču, obdanem

V LOGE

v tej posojilnici

marvovane do \$5,000.00 po Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Sprejemamo osebne in družbene vloge.

LIBERALNE OBRHETI

St. Clair Savings & Loan Co.

6235 St. Clair Avenue - REd. 4870 CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Leta so minila Repek je na-šel zaklad, ne da bi ga dalje iskal, kajti njegov oče mu je poslal 300 lir iz Amerike; ku-pil je štirideset ovac in psa; zdaj mu je 15 let in bolj ko kdaj želi, da ne bi nikoli zapu-stil rojstne gore, ker je prepri-čan, da je videl to, česar ne vi-diš, če obletiš ves svet: velika-ne.

Videla sem ga spet te dni: sedel je na kamenitem pragu ograde, jedel svoj ječmenov kruh in gledal pasoe se, ovce. Mir svetega, blaženega več-

ra se je zrcalil v njegovih očeh; zobje so se mu svetili in njego-va postavica, siva in črna, se je stapljala z ozadjem pokrajine, z granitnimi skalami in s tem-nimi drevesnimi debli. Tako je bil tudi sam del samotnega in veličastnega kraja; ko mi je pripovedal svojo prigodo, bi mu bila skoraj verjela. Kdo

ve? Morda res bivajo veliki in skrivnostnem svetu gora; skale kopičijo in gojijo večno čvrsto in sveže hkratu. Toda mi, prebivalci mest, jih ne vidi-mo, ker se skrijejo, ko se pri-kažemo. Boje se nas, kakor se mi njih bojimo.

Grazia Deledda.

(Prevedla P. Š.)

KUHARSKA KNJIGA RECIPES OF ALL NATIONS

RECEPITI VSEH NARODOV

NOVA IZDAJA STANE SEDAJ \$3.00

Knjiga je trdo vezana in ima 821 strani. Recepti so napisani v angleškem jeziku; ponekod pa so tudi v jeziku naroda, ki mu je kaka jed posebno v navadi. Ta knjiga je nekaj posebnega za one, ki se zanimajo za kuhanje in se hočejo v tem čimbolj izvežbati in izpopolniti.

Knjigarna Slovenic Publishing Company

216 West 18th Street

New York 11, N. Y.

Naročite si dnevnik!

V Clevelandu izhaja že nad 40 let slovenski list z imenom

"AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA"

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

Ako še niste naročeni na

"AMERIŠKO DOMOVINO"

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

"AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA"

je primeroma zelo poceni. Za vse leto vas stane samo \$6.50; za pol leta \$3.50, za četrt leta \$2.

Naročite si jo na ogled. Prepričani smo, da se vam bo list dopadel.

AMERIŠKA DOMOVINA

6117 St. Clair Ave.

Cleveland 3, Ohio

NAROČITE IN ČITAJTE

priznано najboljšo slovensko družinsko revijo

"Novi Svet"

★ ★ ★

Prinaša zbrane članke, črtice in najlepše zanimive povesti. Posebno je zanimiv "SLOVENSKI PIONIR," ki prinaša zgodovinske podatke slovenskih naselbin in slovenskih družin v Ameriki. Nobena slovenska hiša naj bi ne bila brez tega zanimivega in pomenljivega slovenskega mesečnika.

Stane letno za Ameriko \$2; za Kanado \$3.

Naročnino sprejema:

★ ★ ★

"NOVI SVET"

1849 W. Cermak Rd.

Chicago, Ill.

Kadar so linije na daljavo obremenjene

"PROSIMO, OMEJITE
SVOJ KLIC
NA 5 MINUT"

"IT'S AS IMPORTANT AS EVER"



Kupujte več vojnih bondov
za zmago!

● V času vojne dežela kar naprej potrebuje klice na daljavo ... Na sto, tisoče jih preide skozi redno vsak dan. Toda včasih je drenj na gotovih linijah in mor-da boste slišali operatorico: "Prosim, omejite svoj klic na 5 minut." To vam naj znači, da so linije obremenjene.

THE OHIO BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY





OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

REMEMBER THE BOYS IN SERVICE
They Are Counting On You!

THIRD CAMPAIGN REPORT

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME SECRETARY

The third campaign period of the Officers' Membership Drive which ended June 30, produced the following winners:

FIRST GROUP:	
Lodge No.	Award
206	\$25.00
40	20.00
235	15.00
185	5.00
224	5.00
SECOND GROUP:	
3	\$14.00
123	14.00
136	14.00
168	14.00
190	14.00
THIRD GROUP:	
165	\$25.00
111	17.50
115	17.50
144	10.00
FOURTH GROUP:	
52	\$25.00
127	17.50
153	17.50
148	5.00
157	5.00
FIFTH GROUP:	
63	\$22.50
169	22.50
59	15.00
25	10.00

In instances where more than one society wrote identical amounts, prizes were duplicated.

Meriting highest honor for the third period was Mary Help of Christians Society, No. 165, West Allis, Wis., which wrote \$7,500.00 in new insurance.

Second honors went to St. Lawrence Society, No. 63, Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Joseph Society, No. 169, also of Cleveland. Each contributed \$7,000.00 in new insurance for the period.

St. Agnes Society, No. 206, South Chicago, Ill., placed third with \$3,750.00 in new insurance.

Many thanks to the prize-winning societies. Thanks also to all the officers of subsidiaries who are working so diligently in the campaign.

To date, the drive has resulted in \$475,500.00 in new insurance, \$144,750.00 for the Adult Department, \$330,750.00 for the Juvenile Department.

Figures show that during the first half of the current year, close to a half million dollars in new insurance was written. The figure is commendable, however, it is hoped that during the next half of the drive the figure will be duplicated or surpassed.

Brothers and sisters! Remember that the Union is the property of the membership. Each member is a stockholder of this great and strong fraternal organization. Each member should be mindful of the aforementioned fact. Each member should also remember that any and every thing that he does for the organization is a benefit to himself and his beneficiaries for whom he is insured. It is the duty of every member at all times to work for the benefit of the Union by enlisting new members.

Let's continue with our work! Let our motto be: Sign up as many new members during the remaining period of the drive as were enlisted during the first half of the year.

Wishing you success, and extending you fraternal greetings,

JOSEPH ZALAR, Supreme Secretary.

GET AUTO USE TAX STAMPS NOW

Cleveland, O. — Thomas M. Carey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio, today appeals to all owners of automobiles and trucks, who have not as yet purchased their 5-dollar Automobile Use Tax stamp to do so at once. As this is a war-time tax, Collector Carey appeals to all owners of automobiles and trucks to comply with this law.

As it is Collector Carey's duty to enforce this law, he believes that a thorough enforcement is particularly necessary and desirable as a matter of justice and fairness to the many law-abiding citizens who voluntarily purchased their stamps and posted them on their vehicles.

The law provides both cash and jail penalties for failure to pay this tax, and by making this appeal, Collector Carey hopes to avoid the embarrassment and inconvenience of apprehending violators of this law.

Collector Carey states that an intensive drive to enforce this tax in his district will be started at once and asks all owners of automobiles and trucks to assist him in compliance.

Killed in Germany

Cleveland, O. — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miklich, 18509 Shawnee Ave., learned that their son, Corp. Louis Miklich, 33, was killed May 27 in Germany, their second son to give his life in the European War. Memorial Mass was offered for him in St. Mary's Church, Collinwood.

He had been wounded last November 20 in Germany. In uniform since Dec. 1942 he had been overseas since last July.

His brother, Lt. Ivan J., was killed last July 27 in France. He also leaves four brothers, Pvt. August in Alabama, Carpenter's Mate 2-c Frank in the Pacific, Sgt. Edward in France and Anthony, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Zager and Rose.

The family attends St. Paul Church, Euclid.

MORE ACCIDENTS AHEAD!

Automobile accidents are on the increase. Each year the traffic toll — in injuries and death — rises during the 4th of July week and the following week-ends.

Even with restricted travel conditions and fewer cars on the road, the arrival of the holiday and vacation season will be the signal for increased accidents. Drivers will carry the free-from-work and care attitude into their driving. They will feel that holidays should be free from restrictions of safe driving rules. The speed limits will be relaxed in their minds. Hand signals will be forgotten. Rights of way be forced — whether safe or not. All in all, general abandon will be noticed in the way automobiles are handled. You can find these drivers who are devoid of care and caution by following the fatalities they leave in their wake.

Be a safe driver . . . after all that's the best protection you and your car can have in the way of safety equipment. Careful driving — that's your best insurance from accidents.

★ ★
K. S. K. J.
Members Serving
Our Country



3,913

★ ★



Lt. Robert Mohar who was awarded the Oak Leaf cluster to his air medals.

AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Elizabeth, N. J. — Sgt. Frank E. Loush has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in France, Germany and Austria. Sgt. Loush's duty was the control and regulation of traffic in the forward areas.

Sgt. Loush is a member of the Military Police attached to the 44th division.

He has been in the Army since June 1941. He is the son of Mrs. Mary Loush and the late Frank Loush of Forest City, Pa. Before going into the Army he worked for General Motors in Linden, N. J.

Sgt. Loush and all his family are members of KSKJ. He also has a brother in the army Air Forces, Pvt. Henry Loush, stationed at Kessler Field, Miss.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE Sacred Heart

May the grace and blessing of the Sacred Heart be with you; the peace of the Sacred Heart encompass you; the merits of the Sacred Heart plead for you; the love of the Sacred Heart inflame you; the sorrows of the Sacred Heart console you; the zeal of the Sacred Heart animate you; the virtues of the Sacred Heart shine forth in every word and work; and may the joy of the Beatific Vision be your eternal recompense.

Amen.

NINE PAPAL POINTS INCLUDED IN CHARTER

By Rev. E. A. Conway, S.J. San Francisco — (NC) —

To what extent was the United Nations Conference influenced by the Papal peace program as applied by the American bishops in their widely publicized commentaries on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals?

The question is difficult to answer. The charter has resulted from the confluence of many streams of thought. The truth is that credit must be apportioned among many nations and groups represented at San Francisco.

However, when the score is tallied, the fact remains that nine of the 10 major points made by the American bishops — points which mirror the thought of the Holy Father — have been wholly or partly satisfied in the finished charter. This fact is established and on record. On such questions as need of organization, membership, international law, assembly powers, peaceful change, economic co-operation, trusteeship system, human rights and the world court the charter meets or approaches the recommendations of the bishops; it is, however, unsatisfactory on the question of the veto power.

Catholic thinking was brought to bear upon the problem of organizing the peace shortly after the publication of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, when the American bishops issued their statement "On International Order." Ten days before the opening of the conference they issued a second statement, "On Organizing World Peace."

The two statements were

later published in a leaflet, "The Bishops Speak Out On World Peace," which received nation-wide circulation and was distributed among the delegates and their advisers at San Francisco.

It was generally recognized at the time that the two statements applied to the concrete Dumbarton proposals those general principles of a just world order which the Holy Father had elaborated in six Christmas allocutions and other messages into a complete blue print for the future. That program became several years ago the basis for a nation-wide educational campaign conducted by the Bishops' committee on the Pope's peace plan, of which Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch, of Chicago, is chairman, assisted by Bishop James H. Ryan of Omaha, and Bishop Aloisius J. Muench, of Fargo.

While the Dumbarton Oaks conference was still in session, His Holiness recalled his 1939 appeal for the formation of a world organization, but repeated his warning that the new league should be based on the lessons learned from past failures. This new league, the Pope reminded, must recognize the right of all nations, to life and independence. It must also recognize the real needs and just demands of nations and populations and of racial minorities. It must liberate the nations from the slavery of armaments.

The Holy Father called especially for that spirit which alone can give life, authority and binding force to the dead

(Continued on Page 8)

OFFICIAL NOTICE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUPREME COMMITTEE

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Committee will begin Wednesday morning, July 25th, 1945 at nine o'clock. The meeting will be held at the home office, 351-353 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Illinois.

Schedule of the meeting will be as follows:

Wednesday, July 25th—Meeting of the Auditing Committee.

Thursday, July 26th—Finance Committee Meeting.

Friday, July 27th—General Meeting.

Societies having any complaints or other matters to be presented to the Supreme Committee are requested to mail the same to the Home Office not later than July 25th, 1945.

Fraternalty yours,

JOSEPH ZALAR, Supreme Secretary.

SET DATE FOR GOLF TOURNAMENT IN MIDWEST; URGE EARLY ENTRIES

Something new has been added in the line of sports in the Midwest. An American Slovene Golf Tournament. A tournament in which all Slovenes can participate. This tourney is not restricted to Slovenian residents of Waukegan and North Chicago, but is open to all Slovenians residing in Chicago, South Chicago, Joliet, Milwaukee, West Allis, Indianapolis and other cities.

Eligibility: Participants must be of Slovene extraction, or in the case of husband and wife, at least one must be a Slovene.

This tournament is open to all men and women. Entry fee is \$2.00, which includes green fees, prizes and for refreshments on the course.

The course selected is the Suburban Country Club, Green Bay Rd., Waukegan, Ill. Date, July 29, 1945.

If golfers plan to stay all day, a chicken dinner can be had. No dinner will be served.

PITT LODGE, TWICE WINNER, WORKS FOR MORE AWARDS IN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Pittsburgh, Pa. — It is not too happy a thought to figure on spending time in a meeting room on a Sunday afternoon in this season of the year. But since the members of the board of trustees of Mother Mary of Seven Sorrows Society, No. 81, will give their report this month, we are asking you to attend. I can assure you that the meeting will be very short, and only the important matters will be discussed. At the most the meeting will not last more than one-half hour.

As you have no doubt read in the previous issues of the Glasilo, our lodge has won the first prizes in the Lodge Officers Campaign for membership two months in succession, and now we are working toward the third. This means that our lodge treasury is richer for \$50.00. Since we are very presumptuous, we have added the difference which we anticipate winning in the next months, and purchased another \$100.00 war bond which is a great asset to our lodge.

We have not let a War Bond Campaign go by without purchasing a bond for the lodge, and in this way proved our patriotism and loyalty to our members in the service. This is the least we can do, and I'm sure you all feel proud of the fact. Since it is possible for us to win these prizes during

without a reservation. So if you desire a dinner, be sure you send your reservation to Frank J. Ogrin, Jr., 1039 Park Ave., N. Chicago, Ill.

The committee has also decided that all Class A" golfers (70 to 83) will be paired in foursomes, and will be given a starting time. Out-of-town golfers are asked to include handicaps on the Entry blank. Class A" golfers will be notified of their starting time by mail.

The committee is working hard to line up a fine array of prizes. So golfers do not hesitate! Make up your foursomes now and enjoy a day of fun and frolic at the Suburban Country Club.

The tournament committee consists of: Chairman, Frank J. Ogrin, Jr., Co-chairman, Frank Grum, Miss Edith Dobnikar, Miss Marge Gerzel, Math Kirh, Joseph Zorc, Eddie Slobe, Loy Zupansic and Ignatz Gerzel.

all the members to help. If each member would secure at least one new member during this campaign, it would help immensely.

Mrs. Regina, our secretary, works very diligently at securing new members, and Mrs. Solomon deserves a vote of thanks for her help even though her health does not always permit it. Our committee in general deserves thanks for their very cooperative work, and the results are gratifying.

Each member of our committee has promised me to secure at least one new member during the campaign, and some of them have already fulfilled their promise with not only one but more members, and I wish to thank them. We have a very grand committee and membership, and I am very proud to be among them; I am sure I can vouch for them in this respect also. In the past campaigns we have always been on top of the list, but this time let's go over the top.

During the past months we have had quite a few members on the sick list. We wish them all a speedy recovery. Since we pay our sick benefits out of our own treasury, it is very good business, to try to avail

(Continued on Page 8)

ANY BONDS TODAY? By Gracie Allen and George Burns
Illustrated by Ed Reed



"This haunting business is all shot—you can't scare folks who buy War Bonds."

OUR PAGE WAR KITCHEN

By
FRANCIS JANCER
1110 Third St.
La Salle, Ill.

A few main dishes in these trying times should come in handy — with the relative food shortage all over the country the housewife must make use of all plentiful foods.

Egg and Potato Casserole

3 cooked large white potatoes, 6 shelled hard-cooked eggs, sliced, 1 No. 2 can of peas, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine, 3 tablespoons flour, milk, 1½ teaspoons salt, speck of pepper, ½ cup soft bread crumbs.

Arrange the sliced potatoes, eggs, and the peas, from which the liquid has been drained and reserved, in alternate layers in a greased or oiled 2 qt. casserole. Simmer the onion until tender in 2 tablespoons of the butter in the top of a double boiler over direct heat. Add the flour and blend. Add the drained vegetable liquor with enough milk to make 2 cups liquid, and cook over boiling water until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add the salt and pepper, and pour into the casserole. Top with the bread crumbs mixed with the remaining 1 tablespoon butter, melted. Bake in a moderately hot oven of 400 degrees for 30 minutes. Will serve 6.

Corn a la King

Place in a double boiler and cook 20 minutes: 2½ cups canned corn kernels, 1 green pepper, shredded, 1 pimiento, chopped. Combine and beat 1 egg, ½ cup milk, 1 tablespoon soft butter, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika.

Add these ingredients together and cook and stir them over a low fire until they are slightly thickened. Serve them on rounds of hot buttered toast or use as a filling for green peppers.

Egg Croquettes

Chop until fine 7 hard cooked eggs. Melt and cook until brown 1½ tablespoons butter with 2 tablespoons flour, stir in slowly 1 cup cream. When smooth add the chopped eggs and 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley, ½ teaspoon salt, pepper or paprika. Permit these ingredients to cool. Shape them into 6 croquettes. Roll them in dry bread crumbs. Permit them to dry for 1 hour. Fry the croquettes in deep fat and serve on platter.

Crumb Pudding

1 cup dry cake or cookie crumbs, ½ cup milk, 4 beaten egg yolks, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, creamed, 1 cup peach preserves, 1 cup chopped nuts, ½ cup heavy cream whipped.

Soak cake crumbs in enough milk to moisten. Mix egg yolks, sugar and butter; add

NINE PAPAL POINTS INCLUDED IN CHARTER

(Continued from page 7)
letter of international agreements; the spirit of justice that measures human statutes according to the law of God, and the spirit of universal love which is the compendium of the Christian ideal.

The Holy Father asked for a juridical world order, based on recognition of the natural law and of man's inalienable rights.

That the American bishops faithfully interpreted the mind of the Church in their pronouncements is evident from the high praise bestowed on "On Organizing World Peace," by L'Osservatore Romano, semi-official Vatican organ, that termed the statement a document of enlightened coherence "which cleaves to Papal teachings and the principles of democracy."

In the following summary, recommendations of the American bishops are those contained in their statements "On International Order," issued on Nov. 16, 1944, and "On Organizing World Peace," issued on April 15, 1945.

Need of organization — "An international institution, based on the recognition of an objective moral obligation and not on the binding force of covenant alone, is needed. The common good of every nation is inseparably connected with the common good of the international community."

The adoption of the Charter by 50 nations represented at San Francisco is another step towards that objective.

Membership. — "The international institution must be universal. It must seek to include, with due regard to basic equality of rights, all the nations, large and small, strong and weak" (Nov. 16, 1944).

The membership clause of this charter has been amended by the addition of this clause, "which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations." Chapter one now includes the new clause, "based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples."

International Law. — The bishops strongly urged the proper development and codification of international law.

In the new charter the Assembly has been empowered "to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of . . . encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification." (art. 13.)

Assembly Powers. — In their April 15 statement the bishops called for the expansion of the Assembly's powers.

Dozens of amendments designed to bring this objective nearer have been adopted, and the middle powers have been given the right to participate in the Security Council's discussion in questions involving use of their own armed contingents. The Assembly will be able to call to the attention of world opinion any situation which may endanger the common good.

Peaceful Change. — Among the chief points made by the bishops was that concerning the so-called "peaceful change." In their Nov. 16 statement they said that the organization must frankly recognize "that for nations as well as individuals life is not static. It must therefore provide in its charter for the revision of treaties in the interest of justice and the common good of the international community."

The so-called Vandenberg Amendment, the entirely new Article 14, will answer these demands if the Senator's interpretation of the word "situations" stands up in future meetings of the Assembly against the Russian claim made here that treaties do not fall within the scope of this provision.

Economic Co-operation. — In line with the emphasis placed upon the need for economic co-operation by Pope Pius XII the bishops devoted an entire section to this question. They declared that in fostering and promoting international co-operation, the organization "must seek to guarantee to the weak and poor nations economic opportunities necessary for reasonable standards of living, and it must seek to prevent monopolistic control of raw materials."

The greatly expanded Chapter IX on international economic and social council, offer hope that the new organization will seriously set itself to carry on the positive work of building a peaceful world by eliminating the basic causes of war.

Trusteeship System. — The bishops demand that the charter "provide for the recognition of a people's coming of age in the family of nations," and that "favored nations must remember that ownership of property never dispenses from the social obligations of stewardship."

Institution of the trusteeship system and of the trusteeship council, give promise that these objectives, too, will receive adequate consideration.

Human Rights. — On no question did the bishops express themselves more forcefully than on the question of human rights. In their November statement they declared: "We hold that if there is to be a genuine and lasting world peace, the international organization should demand as a condition of membership that every nation guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate rights of men, families and minority groups in their civil and religious rights."

In place of the vague reference to the "promotion of respect for human rights," contained in the Dumbarton proposals, there is now a clear definition of strong purpose in Chapter I of the new charter, and the promotion and encouragement of such respect and observance of human rights is also made the specific responsibility of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social

Council and the Trusteeship Council. Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council is directed to set up a commission for the promotion of human rights.

World Court. — The bishops asked "a world court to which disputes among nations must be submitted. Its authority should not be merely advisory but strictly judicial . . . It must have authority to refer its decisions to the international organization for execution. It would be useless," they declared, "to set up a world court and either deny it the right to demand the execution of its decisions or make the execution of them subject to the discretion of the international organization."

This requirement of compulsory jurisdiction has not been met, nor is it entirely clear that action against recalcitrant defendants is not left to the discretion of the Security Council.

Veto Power. — Opposition of the American Bishops to the voting procedure in the Security Council, agreed upon at Yalta, is well known. "Whatever concessions," they said, may, under existing conditions, have to be made to certain nations in view of their power and corresponding responsibility, it seems inequitable and dangerous to give any nation in perpetuity a virtual veto on parity of treatment for all . . . And the concession in question is not even limited to cases directly involving the nation to which it is made. This makes the charter give a preferred status not only to the powerful aggressor, but even to any aggressor with powerful patron."

These arguments were never answered by the Big Five. Russia stood like a rock on the principle of "unanimity," and the American delegation feared Senate rejection of a Charter that did not concede to the U.S.A. an unlimited veto. In view of Senator Tom Connally's ultimatum to the "Little 45," that it was a question of having an international organization with the veto or else having none at all, there seems little they could have done at the time.

It's to be noted that the bishops opposed giving any nation "in perpetuity a virtual veto on parity of treatment for all." There are able debaters among representatives of the small nations who will begin to work as soon as the organization is set up to liberalize this veto power of the Big Five. Already they have drawn from both the Soviets and the U. S. promises that they will not abuse the privilege which they have forced from the other nations, promises which are part of the conference record.—Catholic U. Bulletin.

TRUMAN LAUNCHES CHARTER UNDER GOD'S GUIDANCE

The peace-loving nations of the world have completed their work in San Francisco in the interests of universal peace. Their duly accredited representatives have affixed their signatures to a charter that sets up an international organization to be known as the United Nations. The charter pledges the signers to many things that, if carried out in a spirit of fraternal charity, will contribute greatly to human welfare. It is not a perfect document but it is a long step in the right direction. As the need arises it can be amended as is the case with our own Constitution.

The signatory powers reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of all peoples and of all nations, both large and small. It is unfortunate that the assembled diplomats did not specify more closely the nature of these human rights. Among them most certainly is the right to religious freedom. Man must be free to serve his God as his conscience dictates. An organic charter should leave no loopholes for injustice to enter in. Since we are not living in Utopia, though we may be striving toward that end, it is only fair to state that intolerance has not disappeared from the face of the earth. We have no assurance that the Church is not being persecuted in Soviet Russia and especially in the lands that the Soviets have grabbed as result of the European phase of the war. In fact there is evidence to the contrary. We see very little of religious freedom in conquered Poland and other subjugated territories. We think this point should be cleared up by early amendments to the charter.

The reference to the dignity and worth of the human person could have been taken bodily from many of the recent Papal pronouncements. Leo XIII insisted on this principle when he drew up his immortal labor encyclical. Pope Pius XI and Pope Pius XII have stressed this same principle in their scathing denunciations of communism, nazism, and fascism. Because of his innate human dignity man cannot be the slave of the employer in the industrial world nor of the state in the political world. Man cannot remain free and live under any dictator save his conscience.

It is refreshing to find the pledge to live together as good neighbors. This frames in international law the parable of the Good Samaritan. The closer we live to the New Testament in our lives the better the world will be.

The plenipotentiaries passed over God in their charter preamble. We are happy to note that President Truman supplied this omission when he addressed them on the day they concluded their labors. He exhorted all to do their utmost to create enduring peace throughout all the world under the guidance of God. With God's help we can do this noble thing; without His help we shall fail. It is well that the president of the United States notes this fact in this solemn hour.—Catholic U. Bulletin.

EDITOR CLEM
By Ralph Kemp

There's the proof. Danged if we ain't gotta go the limit to back the boys who's sufferin' and cryin' over there, with BONDS, BONDS, BONDS.

ANY BONDS TODAY?

By Gracie Allen and George Burns

Illustrated by Jeff Keate



"Heave me into the sixth row, killer—I want to ask my wife if she bought a War Bond today."

PITT LODGE PLANS TO WIN MORE AWARDS

(Continued from page 7)
assessment and they will be glad to serve you.
Frances Lokar, pres.

Every man's affairs, however little, are important to himself.



SALVAGE TIP: One way to get your tin cans flattened. Make your husband mad enough and he'll do it for you.

ST. PAUL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

After the close of business June 30, 1945

ASSETS:	
First Mortgage Loans	\$5,006,370.58
Loans on Passbooks and Certificates	5,140.78
Properties Sold on Contract	37,335.20
Real Estate in Judgment	9,217.51
Investments and Securities, Federal Home Loan Bank and U. S. Government Bonds	\$691,700.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	477,373.39
Office Building and Equipment, less depreciation	19,149.51
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	6,854.19
	\$6,253,141.16
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES:	
Members' Share Accounts	\$4,921,390.45
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	291,835.00
Borrowed Money	200,000.00
Loans in Process	314,627.29
Other Liabilities	80,289.41
Specific Reserves	\$ 43,822.98
General Reserves	357,032.47
Undivided Profits	44,143.56
Total Reserves and Undivided Profits	444,999.01
	\$6,253,141.16

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Frank P. Kosmach, President
Peter J. Wilkin, Vice President
William Weimer, Treasurer; George J. Weinrich, Secretary;
Stanley Borkowski, Frances Lah, Tellers; Dorothy O'Brien, Bookkeeper; Edna Bender, Ass't Bookkeeper;
Anna Sansome, Loan Officer; Theresa Kenny, Stenographer;
John B. Borden, Attorney, Margaret R. Arp, Insurance

DIRECTORS

Georg M. Becker, Max F. Fischer, Henry Heep,
Phillip C. Nilles, J. R. Osterberg, George J. Weinrich,
Peter J. Wilkin, William Weimer, Frank P. Kosmach

1st ANNUAL AMERICAN SLOVENE GOLF TOURNAMENT

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1945

SUBURBAN COUNTRY CLUB
Green Bay Road, Waukegan, Ill.

Entry Fee \$2.00

Name.....Hdcp.....

Mail Entry To

Chairman Frank J. Ogrin Jr.
1039 Park Ave.
North Chicago, Ill.