

DRUŠTVO SV. STEFANA, ST. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Čeprav je našo društvo vladno vabim na prihodnjo redno mesečno sejo, katera se bo vrnila v soboto zvezdar, 1. julija, točno ob osmi uri v cerkveni dvorani. Asesment bom začel pobirati od pol sedme ure naprej. Prosim vse tiste člane in članice, kateri ste zaostali s svojimi mesečnimi prispevki, da bi skušali dolgoravnati na tej seji.

Na zadnji seji bi moral dobiti nagrado sobrat Frank Gerdovich, toda ker ga ni bilo na seji, se nagrada ni izplačala, za to sejo bo torej nagrada \$6 v War Saving znankah.

Na naši zadnji mesečni seji smo dobili povabilo od kluba "Kastrola," za veliki piknik, katerega priredijo v nedeljo, 2. julija v Kegel's Grove, Willow Springs, Ill. Članstvo je sklenjeno, da se tega piknika udeležimo v velikem številu. Glede transportacije boste izvedeli več podrobnosti potom radio na George Marchanovem programu.

Poslužitev njegov program za nadaljnjo pojasnilo. Vstopnina za piknik bo prosta. Godba za ples bo izvrstna. Prepričan sem, da ne bo nobenemu žal, ki se bo tega piknika udeležil.

Klub "Kastrola" je sklenil izročiti čisti dobitek tega piknika za American Slovene Service Men's Aid. Gotovo je vsakemu znano, kaj ta organizacija dela za naše fante in dekleta, kateri služijo v armadi Združenih držav. Ko bo sedajna vojna končana, bo ta organizacija gotovo imela veliko odgovorno delo, zato je sedaj čas, da pomagamo tej organizaciji stvari, kolikor je nam največ mogoče.

Ker ima sedaj naše društvo že 131 članov, ki služijo v armadi Združenih držav, mislim, da ne bi bilo več kot prav, da se naši člani udeležijo tega piknika v velikem številu. Mogoče bo kateri izmed naših članov eden potreboval kaj pomoč od te organizacije, torej sedaj je čas, da pomagamo tej organizaciji do velikega finančnega napredka.

Torej še enkrat: Ne pozabi te prihodnje seje v soboto zvezdar, 1. julija ob osmi uri, in v nedeljo, 2. julija pa piknika v Willow Springs, Ill. Na svidenje!

Sobrati pozdrav,
John Prah, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO SV. JOŽEFA, ŠT. 57, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Vabilo na sejo. — Smrtna koza. — Naši bolniki

Tem potom vabilo naše članstvo na prihodnjo sejo, vršečo se ob 8:30 zvezdar v soboto, 1. julija v nadavnini zborovalni dvorani. Na tej seji bo prečitan polletni račun, tako bo tudi več vašnih točk na dnevnem redu v korist društva.

Umrla nam je zopet ena članica, sestra Mary Tomec, stara 75 let, ki je bila v bolniški postelji nad pet let. Preminula je dne 9. junija v bolnišnicu; pogreb se je vršil 12. junija na pokopališču sv. Trojice. Naše sožalje prizadetim sorodnikom, pokojnici pa večni mir!

Bolnike imamo sedaj sledeče: Mary Legija je bila odpeljana v Long Island bolnišnico dne 24. maja; operiran je bil naši bivši tajnik Joseph J. Klun nahaja se na svojem domu pod zdravniško oskrbo; zdravim se je po naznani Valentin Peterka. Ostalima dvema želimo, da bi kmalu okrevata.

Še enkrat vas opozarjam na polletno sejo 1. julija.

Sobrati pozdrav,
Valentine Capuder, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO SV. PETRA I PAVLA, BRO 64, ETNA, PA.

Poziv na slednico. — Slučaj smrti.

Poziva se naše članstvo na

DRUŠTVO SV. BRUNOVE,

ŠT. 1M, WILLARD, WIS.

Naše društvo priredi svoj letni piknik v nedeljo, 2. junija popoldne na prostem pred cerkvijo dvoranu, na katerem bo tudi lep kopok naši mati KSKJ k njenemu zlatemu jubiliju.

Sobrati pozdrav,
Agnes Gergich, predsednica.

DRUŠTVO PRESVETEGA SRCA JERUSOVEGA, ŠT. 243, BARBERTON, O.

S tem prijazno vabim vse naše članstvo na prihodnjo polletno sejo, ki se vrši v cerkevnih klubovih prostorih v četrtek, 6. julija ob 7:30 zvezdar. Na tej seji bo treba kaj skleniti v korist društvene blagajne. Ni prav, da so vedno eni in isti člani in članice na sejah. Pridite torej vsej vsaj enkrat in tam povejte, kar mislite, da ne bo potem godrnjanje vsled kakke morske naklade. Torej ne pozabite seje dne 6. julija!

Poročati moram zaeno, da je prestal Mr. Mike Kotcon neko operacijo v Eau Claire bolnišnici; zdravje se mu že bolja. Bolan je še Mr. Valentine Jeras Sr. Obema želimo, da bi kmalu okrevata.

Na domu družine Art Novaka se je nedavno pripetila velika nesreča. Neki dan sta bila Novakova sinova, Ronald in Donald sama doma. Ronald je po naključju iztaknil v hiši puško, niti slabega slute pomeril isto na svojega štiri leta starega bratca Donalda, ki se je smrtno zadet zvrnil na tla. Puška je bila namreč nabasana. Oče teh dečkov dela v sijarni.

V resnici žalosteni slučaj, zaeno pa svarilo, da je treba nabasano orožje strogo skrivati pred otroci. Naše sožalje prizadetim staršem.

Tudi v naši veliki farmarski naselbini je veliko zanimanje za peto vojno posojilo, kakor se kaže, bomo šli kmalu "Over the Top." Le kupujte tudi te bonde, kar bo ameriški armadi pripomoglo do bolj hitre zmage!

K sklepnu vas še enkrat prijazno vabim na naš piknik, vršeč se prihodnjo nedeljo. Na svidenje! S pozdravom,
John Champa, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO KRALJICA MAJNIKA, ŠT. 157, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Zahvala

Imela sem večkrat namen tekom te kampanje kaj pisati v naše priljubljeno Glasilo, a verjemete mi, da sem bila tako zaposlena, da mi je bilo skoraj nemogoče.

Zato bom danes, čeprav vem, da ko boste ta dopis čitali, bo naša zlatojubljena kampanja skoraj že zaključena.

Zato si štejem v dolžnost, da se zahvalim tistim članicam, ki so tako neumorno delale v teku te kampanje, da smo dosegle tako lep uspeh. Dobro vem, ako bi ne bilo toliko požrtvalnosti od strani naše sestre Johanne Mohar, tajnice našega društva, da bi bilo skoraj nemogoče doseči našo kvotno in se celo isto prekositi.

Enako priznanje zasluži tudi sestra blagajničarka Frances Ribich. Moje vrstice ne bi bile popolne, če se ne bi zahvalila tudi Mr. Carl Moharju, soprogu naše tajnice, ki nas je vozil okoli in tako potrežljivo čkal, če smo se kje malo dalj zamudile. Upam, da ne bo treba sedaj, njemu pa hodiči, ker je pri naši agitaciji toliko gasolina porabil. Ta bi bila posega!

Hvala vsem članicam za spodbujevalne besede, katere so tudi nekaj pripomogle, da smo šle "Over the Top." Hvala vsem tistim materam, katere so vpisale svoje otroke v naše društvo te kampanje.

Enako se zahvalim tudi tistim, kateri so zvišale zavarovalničke sožalje.

Vam pa, novoprstople članice kličem: Dobro došle! Vam podajam mojo srčno željo, da ostanete zveste članice našega društva, ki je pod okriljem največje in najboljše slo-

venske katoličke organizacije K. S. K. Jednot. Izrazit v spomin to, da ste več tiste, ki sta pripomogla, da smo lahko posdarile tako lep kopok naši materi KSKJ k njenemu zlatemu jubiliju.

Sobrati pozdrav,
Agnes Gergich, predsednica.

DRUŠTVO PRESVETEGA SRCA JERUSOVEGA, ŠT. 243, BARBERTON, O.

S tem prijazno vabim vse naše članstvo na prihodnjo polletno sejo, ki se vrši v cerkevnih klubovih prostorih v četrtek, 6. julija ob 7:30 zvezdar.

Ni prav, da so vedno eni in isti člani in članice na sejah. Pridite torej vsej vsaj enkrat in tam povejte, kar mislite, da ne bo potem godrnjanje vsled kakke morske naklade. Torej ne pozabite seje dne 6. julija!

Dalje prosim gotovo naše zaostankarje, da bi bili točni z asesmenti; vsaj do 25. v mesecu izvolite poravnati.

Naše članica Ana Kezman je za vedno izgubila svojo mater, ki je umrla dne 21. maja, v starosti 74 let.

Izrekam uji in njeni družini v imenu društva naše iskreno sožalje, pokojnici pa naj bo večni mir!

Frances Grodisher, tajnica.

DOPISI

SMRTNA KOSA

La Salle, Ill. — Tu živečo družino, Mr. in Mrs. Anton Oklešen Sr., je dne 17. junija zadel hud udarec, ker je njih starejši sin Anton v najlepši dobi svojega življenja, 34 let, umrl v bolnišnici. Tam se je zdravil cel mesec, toda vsa zdravniška pomoč je bila zmanj, moral se je kloniti volji božjega Stvarnika.

Tudi v naši veliki farmarski naselbini je veliko zanimanje za peto vojno posojilo, kakor se kaže, bomo šli kmalu "Over the Top." Le kupujte tudi te bonde, kar bo ameriški armadi pripomoglo do bolj hitre zmage!

K sklepnu vas še enkrat prijazno vabim na naš piknik, vršeč se prihodnjo nedeljo. Na svidenje! S pozdravom,
John Champa, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO SV. CIRILA IN METODA, ŠT. 101, LORAIN, OHIO

Ustanovnik in bivši tajnik društva umrl

Tem potom naznjam javnosti žalostno vest, da smo izgubili iz naše sredne vrlega in aktivnega ustanovnika, bivšega tajnika in uradnika našega društva John Juha-ta, v 65 letu svoje starosti.

Zatisnil je za vedno svoje oči dne 12. junija po dolgi triletni bolezni. Pristopil je k društvu in Jednote v družbi John Piskurja, Frank Ambrožiča Sr. in Frank Zaletel Sr., ki so še med nami in pokojnim Anton Kerhinom ter Andrej Tomazina, ki že počivata v miru, je pokojnik pomagal ustanoviti naše društvo, za kar jim gre vsem čast in priznanje.

Pogreb pokojnika se je vršil dne 15. junija ob pol desetih iz farne cerkve sv. Cirila in Metoda, kjer je bil dober faran in tudi deloval kot večletni cerkveni odbornik. Položili smo ga k večnemu počitku na Calvary pokopališče. Za vse, kar je pokojnik dobrega storil in naselbini, se je pokazalo od strani ljudstva, ko je ležal na mrtyvaškem odu in z udeležbo pri pogrebu in tudi ko je ležal na bolniški postelji.

Tukaj zapušča žaluočo soproga Frances ter hčerkoto Dorothy in sestro Agnes Ambrožič ter več drugih sorodnikov. V imenu društva, kakor v menjem imenu, izrekam prizadetim naše iskreno sožalje, pokojnika pa ohranimo v blagom spominu. Kar je naredil za napredok društva in Jednote, je že sedaj rodilo obilega sadu. Upam, da bi moje delo kot tajnik društva, katero mesti sem prevzel od pokojnika leta na začet, vsaj v nekoli meri bilo tako uspešno kot je bilo njegovo. Njegovo delo, njegovo ime bo zabeleženo v zgodovini našega društva kot član prve vrste.

Naj počiva v miru božjem! Bratskim pozdravom,
Michael Cerne, tajnik.

DRUŠTVO SV. PETRA I PAVLA, BRO 64, ETNA, PA.

Poziv na slednico. — Slučaj smrti.

Poziva se naše članstvo na

VELIKO RAZDEJANJE V ČERNETOVI TRGOVINI

Cleveland, O. — Minuli četrtek, 22. junija zvezdar se je v Carnetovi zlatarski trgovini, ki se nahaja v SND na vogalu 64. osate, nenašoma vdri strop in odpadli omet je napravil silno škodo na zlatnini, na razstavnih omara in na vsem, kar je bilo v trgovini. Trgovina izgleda, kot bi udaril vanjo pravcati tornado.

Kampanja za peto vojno posojilo je v toku. Vsak je naprošen, da prinese, polje ali podpisano sporoti po telefonu MA-dison 2884 številke kupljenih bondov, da bodo štetni Jugoslovom v kredit. Dokážimo, da se zavedamo kot dobrí državljanji svojih dolžnosti in kupimo kar največ mogoče, da bo končana čim preje ta strašna svetovna tragedija. Vojni bondi Strica Sama nam bodo zelo prav prišli po premirju, ker marsikdo med nami, ki smo že stari za ameriško industrijo, ne bo več deležen zasluga.

Jugoslovanski center na 2539 Woodward Ave. nasproti Detroitter Hotel, Hofman Building, soba 305 pridno zbirka poslošeno oblike. Hrvatje in Srbi so že precej storili, treba je, da tudi Slovenci doprinesemo svoj delež. Umesto bi bilo tudi, da prispevamo za najemino prostorov, za kritje stroškov zbiranja, pakiranje in pošiljanje oblike. Vsaj 10 centov mesečno naj vsak prispeva v ta namen, pa bomo skupno lahko krili vse stroške dostave najpotrebnnejšega, mučenemu ljudstvu v stari domovini.

Kot sodijo je vzrok, da je strop odstopil in padel na tla razbijanje v bližnji kladivarni, kjer orjaška kladiva razbijajo noč in dan, da se pozna to že na vseh okoliških hišah. Posestniki so skušali že na sodniji napraviti konec temu, pa je bilo dozaj vse zastonj. Morda bo zdaj kaj pomagalo, ko trpi stavba narodnega doma takoj ogromno škodo.

Združeni odbor južnoslovenskih Amerikancev upa, da se mu bo kmalu posrečilo izposlati mogočnost odpremne naše pomoči potrebnim v Jugoslaviji. Dolžnost nas vseh je, da vsi zbiramo, ne samo med našim narodom, ampak tudi med drugimi narodi. Vsak ima dobro kakega znanca ali priatelja, kateremu lahko z ponosom raztolmači potrebo svojega takoj junaškega naroda in sigurno bo pridobil simpatije vsakega poštenega človeka.

Za podružnico št. 1 SANSA,
Lia Menton,
1205 Pallister, Detroit 2, Mich.

DAROVI ZA JPO-SS

Iz urada podružnice št. 28 JPO, SS v East Helena, Mont.

Ze precej časa nismo nič poslali naše sestri na vojne osirotele v stari domovini, da pa ne bodo rojaki po širni Ameriki misili, da smo tukaj dokraj zaspali ali da smo docela pozabili na našo staro domovino, na narod, kateri si ne more sam pomagati, se zopet oglašam z malo vstopa, katero smo nabrali pri tukajnjih usmiljenih rojakinjih in rojakinjah. Ni sicer velika vstopa, lahko bi bila večja, tiste, kateri niste sedaj prispevali, prosim, da v bodoče podvojite, kadar bomo vas zopet obiskali.

Vsota je bila odpolana blagajniku Leo Jurjevcu v Chicago, Ill. Prispevali so slednji rojaki in rojakinje, tako tudi društva:

Društvo Slovenski Lovci, št. 143 SNPJ.....\$ 7.00

Društvo sv. Cirila in Metoda, št. 45 KSKJ.....5.00

Društvo sv. Alojzija, št. 43, ABZ.....5.00

Mr. Anton Mihelčič.....6.00

Po \$5: Mr. John Smith, Mr. Frank Hrella in Mr

K & L

JEDNOTE

Ustanovljena v Jolietu, III., dne 2. aprila, 1944. Inkorporirana v Jolietu, državi Illinois, dne 12. januarja, 1944.

GLAVNI URAD: 351-353 N. CHICAGO ST., JOLIET, ILL.
Telefon v glavnem uradu: Joliet 5446; stanovanje glavnega tajnika \$448.
Od ustanovitve do 30. aprila, 1944, mala skupina izplačana podpora \$9,148,946.

Solenitvenost 128,45%.

Častni predsednik: FRANK OPREA, North Chicago, Ill.

G L A V N I O D B O R N I C I

JOHN GERM, 817 East "C" St., Pueblo, Colo.

Prvi podpredsednik: JOHN ZEPHAN, 2723 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Drugi podpredsednik: MATH PAVLAKOVICH, 4715 Battlefield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tretji podpredsednik: JOSEPH LEKSEN, 186-2nd St., N. W. Barberon, O.

Četrti podpredsednik: MIKE GROVKOVNIK, P. O. Box 267, Ely, Minn.

Peti podpredsednik: JOHANA MOHAR, 1138 Dillingham Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

Šesti podpredsednik: GEORGE PAVLAKOVICH, 4573 Pearl St., Denver 16, Colo.

Glavni tajnik: JOSEPH ZALAR, 351 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.

Glavni blagajnik: MATT P. SLANA, 351 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.

Dobrovoljni vodja: REV. MATHEW BUTALA, 416 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.

Vrhovni zdravnik: DR. JOSEPH URSICH, 1901 W. Germak Rd., Chicago 8, Ill.

N A D Z O R N I O D B O R

Predsednik: GEORGE J. BRINCE, 512 Adams Ave., Eveleth, Minn.

Prva nadzornica: MARY R. POLUTNIK, 1711 E. 30th St., Lorain, O.

Drugi nadzornik: FRANK LOKAR, 1252 Hawthorne St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tretji nadzornik: JOHN PEZZORTI, 14904 Pepper Ave., Cleveland, O.

Četrti nadzornik: MARY HOCHWEIR, 21241 Miller Ave., Cleveland, O.

FINANČNI O D B O R

Predsednik: JOHN GERM, 817 East "C" St., Pueblo, Colo.

Tajnik: JOSEPH ZALAR, 351 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.

Prvi odbornik: FRANK J. GOSPODARIC, 300 Ruby St., Joliet, Ill.

Drugi odbornik: MARTIN SHUKLE, 811 Avenue "A", Eveleth, Minn.

Tretji odbornik: RUDOLPH G. RUDMAN, 400 Burlington Rd., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Četrti odbornik: GEORGE J. BRINCE, 512 Adams Ave., Eveleth, Minn.

P O R O T N I O D B O R

Predsednik: JOHN DECHMAN, 1103 Jancey St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prva porotnica: MARY KOSMERL, 117-5th St., S. W., Chisholm, Minn.

Drugi porotnik: JOSEPH RUSS, 1101 E. 8th St., Pueblo, Colo.

Tretji porotnik: JOHN OBLAK, 215 W. Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Četrti porotnik: JOHN TERSELICH, 1847 W. Germak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Peti porotnik: JOHN BEVEC, Alexander Ave., Strabane, Pa.

Šesti porotnik: LUKA MATANICH, 2524 E. 109th St., South Chicago, Ill.

UREDNIK IN UPRAVNIK GLASILA

IVAN ZUPAN, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

VODJA ATLETIKE

JOSEPH ZORC, 1045 Wadsworth Ave., North Chicago, Ill.

NAČELNIČKA MLADINSKE IN ŽENSKE AKTIVNOSTI

JEAN M. TEZAK, 57 Indiana St., Joliet, Ill.

Vsa pisma in denarne zadave, takojce se Jednote, naje se pošljajo na glavnega tajnika JOSIPA ZALARJA, 351 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill.; dopise, društvene vesti, razma naznamka, oglasi in naročnine pa na GLASILLO K. S. K. JEDNOTE, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

IZ GLAVNEGA URADA K. S. K. JEDNOTE

NOVO DRUŠTVO

Društvo sv. Jožefa št. 253, Fontana, California, sprejetno v Jednote 22. maja 1944. Imena članov in članic so:

Frank Horzen, Cecelia Horzen, John Rupert, Gertrude Rupert, Frank Sterbenc, Frank Strnad, John Zdravje, aktivni oddelek in Francis Horzen, mladinski oddelek.

Ustanovitelj društva Mr. Frank Horzen.

JOSIP ZALAR, glavni tajnik.

POLLETNO ZBOROVANJE GLAVNEGA ODBORA

Prihodnje polletno zborovanje glavnega odbora se bo pricelo v sredo, dne 26. julija 1944 ob deveti uri dopoldne v prostorih glavnega urada 351-353 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Illinois.

Zborovanje se bo vršilo po naslednjem sporedu:

V sredo, 26. julija, pričetek pregledovanja knjig in računov po nadzornikih.

V četrtek, 27. julija, seja finančnega odbora.

V petek, 28. julija, pričetek zborovanja celokupnega odbora.

Pri tej sebi bodo prisotni tudi zmagovalci (alke) zlatojubilejne kampanje kot čestni gostje galavnega odbora.

V nedeljo, 30. julija, ob enajsti uri dopoldne pričetek slavnosti Jednote 50 letnice.

Društva, ki želijo kako pritožbo ali kaj drugega odboru v rešitev predložiti, naj pošljejo tozadovno stvar na glavni urad najkasneje do 24. julija 1944. JOSIP ZALAR, glavni tajnik.

OPUSTITEV PLAČEVANJA ASESMENTOV

70 LET STARIH

Pri letni seji glavnega odbora, vršči se dni 25. januarja, 1944, je bila soglasno sprejeta sledenca resolucija:

Ker se je v smislu Jednotnih pravil člen 22-a, dejansko opuščalo mesečne asesmente za vse članstvo po dovršeni starosti 70 let; in

Ker je v ta namen določen le posebni sklad, ki donaša Jednote v svrhu omenjenih podpor za 70 let ali več stare člane in članice le 4 cente mesečnega asesmenta od vsakega člana in članice; in

Ker v ta namen predpisani asesment ni in ne zadostuje za kritje podpor 70 let starim članom in članicam, kar je razvidno iz poročila državnih nadzornikov, ki so pred kratkim izvršili preglevanje Jednotinega poslovanja, da je v skladu izrednih podpor z dnem 30. junija, 1943 znašal primanjkljaj v znesku \$58,220.07, ki je nastal vsled omenjenih izplačil; in

Ker Jednotin aktuar odločno svetuje, da se z obstoječim poslovanjem takoj prekine, da se finančno stanje Jednote vzdrži na trdni podlagi; in

Ker je odgovornost in dolžnost glavnega odbora skrbeti za to, da se Jednote vzdržuje na močni in trdni finančni podlagi,

Zato bodi sklenjeno, da z ozirom na gori navedeno dejstva, in soglasom Jednotnih pravil, člen 22-a, glavni odbor osvoji sledeči predlog. "IZPLACILA ALI OPUSTITEV MESECNIH ASESMENTOV 70 LET STARIH ČLANOV IN ČLANICE SE POPOLNOMA PRENEHA. TA SKLEP STOPI V VELJAVO 30. JUNIJA, 1944 IN VELJA VZVE ONE ČLANE IN ČLANICE, KI BODO DOPOLNILI STAROST 70 LET PO 30. JUNIJU, 1944."

JOSIP ZALAR, glavni tajnik.

SPREMEMBE V ČLANSTVU ZA MESEC MAJ, 1944

ODRASLI ODDELEK

NOVI ČLANI IN ČLANICE

Društvo št. 1, Chicago, Ill. — GG-

45827 Joseph Ferencak, R. 18 \$1000.

Društvo št. 2, Joliet, Ill. — CC-45772

Richard Zaletel, R. 16 \$1000.

Društvo št. 7, Pueblo, Colo. — HH-

45834 Jennie Kadunc, R. 18 \$500; GG-

45833 Anthony Horvat, R. 37 \$1000.

Društvo št. 11, Aurora, Ill. — CC-

45773 Dolores Zagorac, R. 16 \$500.

Društvo št. 16, Virginia, Minn. —

CC-45774 Frances Novak, R. 20 \$1000.

Društvo št. 23, Bridgeport, O. — HH-

45744 Anthony Longer, R. 16 \$500.

Društvo št. 29, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45755 Margaret Pasdert, R. 18 \$1000; CC-

45823 Loretta Vichic, R. 18 \$1000; CC-

45775 Margaret Pasdert, R. 18 \$500;

Društvo št. 61, Youngstown, O.

CC-45780 Elizabeth Mraz, R. 44 \$1000.

Društvo št. 28, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45747 Max Ivanicic, R. 18 \$500.

Društvo št. 30, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45756 Margaret Pasdert, R. 18 \$500;

Društvo št. 31, Youngstown, O.

CC-45780 Elizabeth Mraz, R. 44 \$1000.

Društvo št. 32, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45757 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 35, Leadville, Colo. — HH-

45746 Victoria Ponikvar, R. 16 \$1000.

Društvo št. 36, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45758 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 37, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45759 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 38, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45760 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 39, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45761 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 40, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45762 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 41, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45763 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 42, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45764 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 43, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45765 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 44, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45766 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 45, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45767 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 46, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45768 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 47, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45769 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 48, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45770 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 49, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45771 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 50, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45772 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 51, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45773 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 52, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45774 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 53, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45775 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 54, Joliet, Ill. — EE-

45776 Frances Cerny, R. 17 \$500.

Društvo št. 55, Joliet, Ill. — EE-</

Bodak Martin

Spiral KSAVER MEŠKO

(Nadaljevanje)

Na srajec mu je nasipal še peščico suhih kraljev, lepo rumenih jabolčnih in dehtičnih hrušk.

"Včasih daleč naokoli ni hiše, ali ljudi ni doma, pa si lačen. Bog ti blagoslovi!"

Res, dogodilo se je kdaj, da je Martin čez kak dan, čez te deni opazil, da mu je tega, onega zmanjkal. Prosjak je vzel s seboj, a je pozabil vpravati, če sme.

"Bog mu blagoslovi, siromašku. Je potreben."

Takšen je bil tale Martin. Pa naj presodi vsa sam, je bil li modrijan ali bedak.

Neko poletje je pritisnila neusmiljena vročina. Sonce je gorelo na nebuh dan na dan, kakor bi se hotelo raztopiti v lastni vročini. V žgočih curkih je curljala in tekla njegova žerjavica na zemljo, ki se je sušila, vzdihovala od bolečin, pokala, kakor bi hotela z zevajočimi rannimi geniti nebo, preprositi ga da ji prizanese, se je usmili, ji da požirek vode, jo oškropi in osveži vsaj z eno kapljico, z eno škopilnico dežja. Pa ni bilo usmiljenja na nebuh. Kakor razparjeno na starajoče se ljubico zemljo je viselo sonce, razbeljena jeklena obla, od juha do večer na visokem nebu, čistem in brezoblačnem, kakor da ga je obrisala roka čez vse značne in natančne gospodinje.

Vse je trpelo: zemlja, vsa utrujena, izmučena, vsa ranjena; trava, ki je rjavela v tej razbeljeni peči in se je dan na dan bolj sušila, bolj lezla nazaj v zemljo, kakor bi se hotela tam skriti pred temi neznošnimi žarki; drevje, ki se mu je listje v pekoči bolečini zvijalo; živina, ki je pogrešala tečne paše in je trehla žejo ter v stajah zamolklo in proseče mukala; ljudje, ki so v gorečem ozračju komaj komaj dihal in so bili povsem obupani, ker so videli vse svoj trud izgubljen, vse upe na bogato žetev neusmiljeno uničene.

"Kaj bomo jedli, kaj pili, s čim se bomo oblačili?" je trkalo dan za dan na srce tesno, težko vprašanje. Klicali so usmiljenje b ožje, priporočali se vsem 14 pomočnikom v sili in svetim patronom za dež, mognemu gromovniku sv. Eliju in dobri sveti Sholastiki, ki je nekoč s kratko molitvo izprosila mogočen nalin. A zdaj ni nihče nešes izprosil.

Tedaj so se napravili vaški možje veljaki k staremu župniku in so mu reki: "Gospod, ko bi šli s procesijo na Sv. Goro! Morda zadobimo tam milost, in se nas Bog usmili."

"Pa pojdim!" je radevolje pristal župnik na njih prošnjo.

Zivel pa je ob tistem času v širnih lesih za vaso star, svet puščavnik. Kar pomni sedanji rod, je živel tam. Devetdeset let najmanj mu je moralno biti, če ne bližu sto, je šla govorica mde ljudmi.

Nihče ni vedel ničesar natančnejšega, kdo da je, odkod da je prišel v te kraje, v tiste širne, mračne gozde. Drvarji so ga izsledili nekoč tam. Pred votlino v skalovju, obrasel z mahom, je sedel, mirno kakor podoba iz kamena, in je zakrival lice z rokami, ves potopljen v premišljevanju. Ni se zmenil za drvarje, ki so ga začuden ogledovali, morda jih niti videl ni.

Vprašali so ga: "Kdo? Od-kod?" Pa jim je odgovoril le besedo: "Grešnik." Molče in dostojanstveno kakor velik gospod jim je pokimal v slovo in je izginil v duplino.

Sčasoma so se širile govorice: "Menih na Sv. Gori vedo, kdo da je. Oče gvardijan zahaja k puščavniku, tudi jedi mu pošljajo iz samostana." Da je mogoven gospod, ki je ubil v srd

poročeno mu nevesto Beno in dela zdaj pokoro za gruh svoje neukročene jese, je bajalo ljudstvo. Povprašal je kdo, kdaj menihe na Sv. Gori, kdo da je tuječ, upajoč, da mu razjasnijo temno skrivnost. A ti so odgovarjali na takva-vprašanja kratek: "Svetnik."

Pa so vaščani v bridki sednji stiski zaprosili domačega duhovnika: "Ko bi mogli pregovoriti puščavnika-svetnika, da gre z nam! Morda bi nas Bog prej uslušal!"

Dušnemu pastirju v prvem hipu ta želja ni bila baš posveč. Rekel si je: "Kaj pa jaz? Ali sem mar jaz nič? Jam li nisem več dovolj dober?"

A kmalu je premagal v sebi satana napuha. In je privolil in pritrdiril v vsem arcem.

"Dobro, poprosimo ga! Ne meša se sicer med svet, nikoli nì storil ničesar sličnega. A v tej vseobčini nadlogi se nas morda usmili in nam pomore s svojo priporočno. Pojdem ga prisot in dvoje najveljavnejših mož iz fare."

Res so šli in ga prosili za božjo voljo in v božje ime.

Svetec je izpočetka poslušal ves začuden. Ko so mu vse raztomačili in potožili, je dolgo molčal in razmišljal. Hipoma so mu pa stare oči zablestele. Strmele so mu nepregibno in kakor v velikem začudenju v praznino tik ob možeh, kakor da gledajo tam nenavadno prikazan. Lice, velo, vse gubasto od starosti kakor skorja starega doba, se mu je pomladilo, se mu razjasnilo in se mu svetilo, kakor da ga ožarja s svojo toploto in lepoto veliko notranje veselje.

In naenkrat je odločil: "Primdem."

Napočilo je jutro, določeno za spokorno in prošnjo procesijo.

(Daleje prihodnjic.)

OBVEZNA VOJAŠKA SLUŽBA ŽENSKE

Washington, D. C.—Kongresnik Emanuel Celler iz New Yorka je stavil v zbornici predlog, da naj se vse neporočene ženske v starosti od 20 do 35 let, ki ne delajo, registrira in prideli v vojaško službo. Do tega predloga je prišel navezeni kongresnik iz razloga, ker se premalo žensk javi za pristovljeno službo v raznih armadnih oddelkih; vseh takih žensk je v deželi približno 600,000. O tej zadevi se bo v kongresu še razpravljalo.

PROSTOZIDARSKE LOŽE

Londonski večerni list "Saint James Evening Post" je prinesel 7. septembra 1734 vest, da je zborovala v palači vojvodinja Portsmouth v Parizu "loža svobodnih zidarjev." Temu sestanku so prisotvovali med drugimi tudi vojvoda Richmond, sin kralja Karla II., angleški poslanik v Parizu in grof Saint-Florentin, državni sekretar francoskega kralja. Ta dan je važen zato, ker so na ta dan prvič javno nastopili prostozidari na evropski celini in ker se je o njih zdaj prvič javno govorilo. Tajno pa so že prej obstajali.

Na Angleškem je nastala prva prostozidarska loža malo pred tem, namreč leta 1717; izvor lož pa sega daleč nazaj, čeprav še tekrat niso imele tega imena.

Srednjeveški cehi so imeli stroge, samo članom poznana pravila in obrede. Drug od druga je podedovali tudi poklicne skrivnosti, ki niso smeles prodrieti med ostali svet. Držanje teh skrivnosti je bilo posebno strogo pri zidarjih, graditeljih veličastnih gotskih katedral in renesančnih cerkva. Njihove umetnosti in poklicne skrivnosti so bile važnejše in številnejše kot pri krojačih, mesarjih ali mizarjih.

Kot graditelji cerkva so bili zidarji obdani še z nekim posebnim pajčlanom. Ko so cehi pozneje že davno razpadli, je zidarska skupnost še vedno obsto-

jala, ne kjer več kot stroga polklena skupnost, nego kot neki priateljski krog s strnjeni priateljskimi in družbenimi vezmi. Od teh skupin do prvih prostozidarskih lož je bil le še en korak. Prve so nastale na Angleškem v začetku 18. stoletja. Seveda še takrat niso imeli tega značaja kot ga imajo danes.

Uepelj lož je bil kmalu neverjetno velik. Angleški dvor, visoki uradniki, sodniki, oficirji so se družili v "Great Loge of England." Kakor smo videli, so jih začeli na evropski celini kmalu posnemati. Petdeset let pozneje se je vse razumništvo, velenje, članstvo, plemljstvo, deloma celo duhovništvo, kar pa nas ne čudi, ker takrat masonstvo se ni bilo to, kar je danes, skratka vsa elita tedanje družbe je bila "pobrata." Najprej lože niso imeli političnega obličja, ampak so negovale družabnost med bratji; kmalu je iz tega nastala tesnejša povezanost, pomoč v nesrečah in bolezni, zavzemanje važnejših služb in položajev.

V tako imenovanem prosvitljeni dobi so dobili močan vpliv v ložah filozofii, na Francoskem n. pr. Montesquieu in Voltaire. Lože so se pod njihovim vplivom opredelite za francosko revolucijo, začele borbo proti katoliški Cerkvi, pozneje tudi proti avstrogrški habšurški dinastiji.

S tem so stopile lože odkrito in jasno na politično polje. Njihova moč in vpliv v času največjega procvita se da komaj oceniti. Treba je samo pomisliti, da je bila več kot eno stoletje v njihovih vrstah vsa evropska elita. Razen Montesquieua, Voltairea, Diderota, Napoleona, njegovih bratov, maršalov in ministrov so bili v Franciji veliki masoni tudi Talleyrand in Fouche; Pitt, Shaftesbury in Dickens v Angliji, Friderik Veliki, Goethe, Schiller in velik krog vojvod iz Weimarja v Nemčiji, češki, poljski, grški in italijanski nacionalisti, lord Byron, Adam Mickiewicz, Garibaldi, Napoleon III., kralj Oto Bavarški, Gambetta, angleška državnika Gadston in lord Palmerston,

Prav ti skrivnostni obredi, začeni z posebnega stiskanja rok, po katerem se "bratje" med seboj spoznajo, razčlenitev v lože, v višje in nižje lože, v krogu in stopnje, ki jih je 33, razdelitev v učencev, pomočnikov, mojstre in velike mojstre, ti skrivnostni, skrbno preračunani obredi, ki se jim mora pameten človek, stopeč izven masonske vrst, le smejeti, vse to je pridobil tam prostoradno novo polje za udejstvovanje. V Ameriki, kjer je veselje do sektarstva in tajnih družb tako veliko, da so si celo pivske družbe in športne klube (seveda ne vse) tajno organizirali, so zadobili masoni velik vpliv, zlasti na političnem polju. Njihov številna moč gre v Ameriki na več deset tisočev, toliko, kot so imeli v Evropi za časa največjega procvitanja.

NEMCI JEMLJEJO IZ GROBOV UBITE POLJAKE

London.—Poročila iz Evrope trdijo, da Nemci jemljejo iz masnih grobov v Pomeraniji ubite Poljake in tripla sežigajo, da bi s tem zakrili zločine nad poljskim narodom. Tako poroča poljska katoliška časnikarska agencija tukaj.

Taka masna grobišča, kjer so zakopani ubiti poljski profesor-

ji, doktorji, odvetniki in drugi profesionisti, se nahajajo v gozdovih pri Katarzynki. V bližini mesta Bydgoszcz se pa nahaja grobišče, kjer je zakopanih do 8,000 poljskih žrtv.

Nemci bodo vsa ta grobišča odprli, trupla sežgali in tako skušali zbristiti vsako sled za svojimi brutalnimi zločini.

RANJENCE BODO PREPELAVALI Z AEROPLANI

Washington.—Poveljstvo armadnega zračnega prevoza je naznanilo, da bodo prvi ranjenci prepeljani tekom enega tedna na La Guardia in Floyd Bennett letališča. Nekateri bodo prepeljani naravnost z letališč v Normandiji, drugi pa iz Anglije.

Ranjence bodo prevažali v velikih stirimotornih tovornih aeroplani, katerih vsak ima prostora za kakih 24 ranjencev. Kadar bodo aeroplani prileteli na letališča, jih bodo čakale ambulance, ki jih bodo odpeljale v vojaške bolnišnice. Ko se bodo nekoliko pozdravili, bodo ranjenci prestavljeni v vojaške bolnišnice v notranjost dežele, kjer bodo najbliže svojem domu.

CENA KNJIGE "RECIPES OF ALL NATIONS" POVIŠANA

Cetudi je bila že pred kratkim cena angleške kuharske knjige "Recipes of All Nations" povisana, smo obdržali ceno \$2.50, dokler nam je zaloga potekla. Novo zalogu smo moralni nabaviti po povisani ceni in zaradi tega bo cena te knjige veljala od danes naprej \$3. komad. Toliko v naznane. Knjigarni Slovensic Publishing Co. New York City

IZPLAČANA REZERVA

(Nadaljevanje s 5 strani)

IZ NACRTA "BB" IZPLAČANA REZERVA

Dosežena starost 18 let
Dr. Cert. Ime Znesek
1 3045 Joseph Ferencak \$ 1.52
2 32117 Richard Zaletel 1.30
7 25984 Johanna Kadunc 2.19
29 31598 Loretta Vičič49
29 18120 Margaret Pazderz 4.24
43 19864 Mary Kriskovich 3.76
50 20047 Edward Dolmovich 10.50
50 18502 William Pavlesich 4.24
50 17596 Frances Staresinic 4.24
52 18341 Frances Cerne 7.38
56 19172 Victoria Pohnikar 10.41
59 18476 Max Ivancich 4.24
63 28759 Henry Prevance 2.13
63 24692 Joseph Russ 5.32
63 23798 Rose Levak 5.09
65 33409 Frances Mae Jenich78
72 30271 John Zupancich 1.52
78 33147 Angelina Lesza26
88 17554 Josephine Ravnikar 4.24
101 30650 Pauline Serazin49
101 22103 Robert Klinar 3.03
108 21369 Dorothy Klemencic 1.51
111 23627 Anna Zagari 3.19
113 23736 Robert Trontel 3.19
115 29159 Theresa Derchar 3.62
134 33744 Martin Lambert53
145 21445 John Radatovic 1.51
150 23934 Bertha Kastelic 5.32
152 27845 Louis Steve Prpic 6.99
152 19695 Lucia Perkovich 5.25
153 20660 Frank Kirn 2.68
153 20422 John Tomsic 10.50

VLOGE

v tej posojilnici
zavarovane do \$5,000.00 po Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C.
Sprejemamo osebne in družinske vloge.

LIBERALNE OBRESTI
St. Clair Savings & Loan Co.
6235 St. Clair Avenue - Hrad. 6570
CLEVELAND 2. OHIO

Angleški Molitveniki

V krasni vezavi, najfinješega izdelka.

"KEY OF HEAVEN"

v finem usnju \$1.50

"KEY OF HEAVEN"

v imitiranem usnju \$1.00

Naročite pri:

SLOVENIC PUBL. CO.
216 West 18th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

153 18778 Jane Bevec	4.24	176 34273 William Zeitz	50
103 22804 Mildred Dimitrovich	4.33	183 19455 Louis Rosenberger	10.41
163 26816 Steve Capan	2.19	188 25254 Louise Skoff	2.19
153 35299 Albert Robas50	193 32659 James Pugel	1.20
109 2			



"AXIS DAYS ARE NUMBER 43"



Leslie Carrill—King Features, Inc.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The next regular semi-annual convention of the Supreme Committee will begin Wednesday morning, July 26th, 1944, at nine o'clock. The convention will be held at the home office, 351—353 North Chicago St., Joliet, Illinois.

The order of the convention will be as follows:

Wednesday, July 26th — Auditing of books and records by the members of the Auditing Committee.

Thursday, July 27th — Meeting of the Finance Committee.

Friday, July 28th — First general meeting of the entire Supreme Committee. The winners of the "Golden Jubilee Campaign" will be honored guests at this meeting.

Sunday, July 30th at eleven o'clock — Beginning of the Golden Jubilee Celebration.

All 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 24th, 1944.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH ZALAR, Supreme Secretary.
Joliet, Illinois, June 20, 1944.

CHI STEVES URGED TO ATTEND MEETING, PICNIC FOR SERVICEMEN'S AID

Chicago, Ill. — All members of St. Stephen's Society, No. 1, are urged to attend the regular monthly meeting to be held July 1, at the regular meeting place. Assessments will be collected from 6:30 on.

Members are invited to attend a picnic given by the club Kastrola July 2nd at Kegi's Grove, Willow Springs, Ill. Listen to George Marchan's program for information regarding transportation. Music will be furnished by a well known orchestra. Admission to the picnic is free.

The Club Kastrola decided to turn over the proceeds of this picnic to Solvane Service Men's Aid. I am sure all know about this organization, and the wonderful work it is doing for our boys and girls in the armed forces. After the termination of this war this organization will have a tremendous amount of work on its hands, therefore we should financially help them now as much as possible.

We have from our society 131 members in the armed forces, probably some day one will be in need of help, therefore we should help and try to make a success of this picnic.

Again do not forget our meeting Saturday, July 1, and the picnic on Sunday, July 2. John Prah, sec'y.

Where Your Bond Dollars Go

This is how our Bond Dollars are used:

10c for aircraft
12c for ordnance and signal equipment

10c Navy and Army vessels
4c merchant ships
11c miscellaneous munitions

14c war construction
25c other war items (pay subsistence, travel, export commodities, etc.)
5c non-war uses

NOW'S THE TIME, FOLKS,
DON'T DELAY--
BUY THAT EXTRA BOND
TODAY!

I'M BUYING
A BOND!
ME TOO!

5
W
AR
LOAN

OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

REMEMBER THE BOYS IN SERVICE
They Are Counting On You!

GERMAN PRISONER

Cleveland, O. — A veteran of 26 bombing missions over Europe, S/Sgt. Leonard J. Sterle, 22, son of John Sterle, 6713 Edna Ave., is a German prisoner, his father learned this week.

The youthful flyer, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and an Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, had previously been missing since a flight over Germany April 22. Going overseas last September, he has at least one Focke-Wulf fighter to his credit.

Two brothers are in service: John, machinist mate, 1/c, U. S. N. R., 24, who is with the Pacific fleet, and Pfc. Richard, 19, of the Army in India. The three are former members of St. Vitus Parish.

FIFTH WAR LOAN

Back the Attack!
Buy 5% WAR BONDS

Slogan: Back the Attack — Buy More than Before.

The sales period opened on June 12 and closes on July 8.

The overall quota is \$16 billion, higher than the goal for any previous drive.

The quota of sales to individuals is \$6 billion, again higher than any previous goal.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will win this war are the fighting men, in the air and in the mud. Those are the men we serve. They will triumph in the end. It is our sacred duty and our high privilege to serve them. No matter what we give, no matter how we labor, we cannot approach their sacrifice. Their valor is a blazing torch to light our way."

— Lieutenant General Breton Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

"We are fighting for Liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man . . . The men who will

OUR PAGE WAR KITCHEN

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



Make use of your victory garden vegetables again this season. Many tasty and delectable dishes can be mastered through the different vegetables that can be raised in the ordinary back yard.

Scalloped Cabbage and Celery

3 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raw celery, 3 cups chopped raw cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 1 cup medium white sauce, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fine bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon chopped pimento.

Melt butter in frying pan, add celery, cover and cook slowly over a low flame 10 minutes, stirring frequently; add cabbage and cook 10 minutes longer. Turn into greased baking dish, add salt, pepper and 'not white sauce, top with buttered crumbs and bake in moderate oven for 15 minutes. Makes 6 portions.

French Fried Eggplant

1 large eggplant, salt and pepper, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons milk or water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fine, dry bread crumbs.

Pare eggplant and cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slices crosswise. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour, then dip in egg which has been combined with milk and water. Roll in crumbs until completely covered, then fry in hot deep fat for 2 to 4 minutes, or until a golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with salt. Makes 6 portions.

Beet Relish

2 cups chopped, peeled beets, 2 cups chopped celery, 1 cup chopped onion, 1 cup chopped sweet red pepper, 2 cups chopped cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 cups vinegar, 2 tablespoons salt, 3 tablespoons mustard seed, 1 tablespoon celery seed.

Mix ingredients and cook until vegetables are tender. Pour into clean hot jars and seal at once. Makes 3 quarts of relish.

Asparagus Salad

2 cups cooked asparagus (one inch pieces), 6 peeled, sliced radishes, 4 scallions, sliced, 4 tablespoons chopped lettuce or watercress, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup French dressing, lettuce, green pepper, mayonnaise, 18 cooked asparagus tips.

Mix together cooked asparagus, radishes, scallions and watercress; moisten with French dressing. Arrange nests of lettuce leaves on individual salad plates and heat with vegetable mixture. Cap the mound of salad with rings of green pepper and add a tablespoon of mayonnaise and place upstanding 3 asparagus tips. Makes 6 portions.

WILL HOLD PICNIC

(Continued from page 7) over there and have victory sooner.

Once more I want to remind you all to come to the Catholic Hall Sunday, July 2 and help us make the picnic and dance a success.

John Champa, sec'y.

FATS' FLY HIGH



Frank Hoss, left, and Arthur Albee, right, are filling the speed reducer of a propeller power unit with low temperature lubricating oil at the Propeller Plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corp., in Cicero, N. J. This oil contains stearic acid, which is derived from invisible kitchen fats.

VACATION

Everyone needs a change. An uninterrupted routine eventually becomes monotonous. Monotony is fatiguing. It unbalances our sense of proportion. Mole hills become mountains and mountains become mole hills. Little things are invested with importance and important things devested of their value. Much time is wasted on affairs that should receive a passing notice. Affairs that involve the most sacred relations in life are neglected.

In order to restore our sense of proportion and our sense of humor, which is another victim of monotony, plan a trip that will be inexpensive and in accord with the regulations of the O.D.T. There is a charming place within walking distance. Plenty of shade, a cool and refreshing pool and wholesome meals, delightful nooks for rest, a devotional chapel, and standard equipment.

GIFTS TO CATHOLIC U

(Continued from page 7)

value the sum of \$253,372 to bring the total donations to \$822,249. Among the larger bequests for general purposes of the University was \$100,000 from the estate of the late Roger O'Hanlon of Washington, D. C. Funds placed at the disposal of the University's rector included \$3,500 from Joseph P. Kennedy, of Boston, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, and \$1,000 from Colonel John B. Saul of Washington.

For specific work at the University, the Rockefeller Foundation donated \$7,500 for the Child Center, maintained by the Department of Psychology and Psychiatry, and the Society for Crippled Children supplied \$5,000 to the School of Nursing Education for the purpose of establishing an orthopedic nursing course. Another source of revenue for the University was royalties from books and other publications from members of the teaching staff amounting to \$24,672.

BACK THE ATTACK!

(Continued from page 7)

Bond above your regular buying.

Keep these facts in mind about Series "E" Bonds.

They come in \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations. They sell for 75 per cent of their maturity value. They pay \$4 for every \$3 invested if held to maturity, which is ten years from the month in which they were issued. You may redeem them at any time 60 days after issue without notice at stated redemption values. Every bond carries this redemption table.

Bonds or bondage? Buy U. S. Savings Bonds!

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, and was signed by John Hancock as President and by Charles Thomson as Secretary. It was published first on July 6 in the Pennsylvania Evening Post. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after Aug. 2, 1776. The declaration follows:

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evidence a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places, unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation; For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States; For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world; For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury; For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses; For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies; For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments; For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravished our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the

merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind. Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The Declaration, drawn by Jefferson, and slightly amended by Adams and Franklin, had been presented to Congress (June 28, 1776). Prior to that (June 7) Richard Henry Lee had introduced in the Congress a resolution declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The resolution, seconded by John Adams on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, came up again (June 10) when a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was appointed with instructions to embody the spirit and purpose of the resolution in a declaration of independence. The others on the committee were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

The Declaration was adopted substantially as prepared by Jefferson, the two most significant and important changes being the elimination of Jefferson's arraignment of the British people and of King George in his encouraging and fostering the slave trade which Jefferson called "An Execrable Commerce."

McKean voted for the resolution of independence but was with Washington's Army when it was engrossed and was not a member of Congress from Dec. 1776 to Jan. 30, 1778. He signed, he said later, in 1781. Wythe signed about Aug. 27; R. H. Lee, Elbridge Gerry, and Oliver Wolcott, in Sept. Thornton first attended Congress on Nov. 4.

Five Pennsylvanian signers of the engrossed Declaration—Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross—were not appointed to Congress until July 20, when they succeeded three Pennsylvania members who were in Congress on July 4 but did not support the Declaration.

Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, William Williams of Connecticut, and Samuel Chase of Maryland were absent on July 4, but signed the engrossed Declaration on August 2.

Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, and George Wythe and Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, were absent on July 4 and August 2.

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was also absent on August 2, and likewise signed on return to Congress.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed a Delegate by Maryland (July 4, 1776), presented his credentials on July 18, and signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration on August 2.

The New York State convention did not, until July 9, authorize its Delegates to approve the Declaration, and Congress was so notified on July 15. Four of the New York members who refrained from voting for lack of authority on July 4 signed the engrossed Declaration on August 2.

Congress (Jan. 18, 1777) ordered that an authenticated copy of the Declaration and signers, attested by Hancock and Thompson, be sent to "each of the United States" for them to put on record. This was printed, broadside, by Mary K. Goddard, in Baltimore, where Congress was then in session. A copy of the broadside, authenticated (Jan. 31, 1777), was distributed to the States.

The Declaration of Independence is silent on the right to own property, although the majority of the signers of the document were men of substance in real and personal property, and at least half a dozen were slave owners.

Nancy
By
Ernie Bushmiller



CONVALESCING

Cleveland, O.—After serving 24 months overseas, Lt. John C. Zupan returned to his home, 493 E. 120th St., June 19 and a few days later was confined to Crile Hospital in Parma, O., where it was disclosed that he was afflicted with pneumonia and malaria.

At present he is convalescing and expects to be released soon.

His brother Pvt. Vincent, wounded in May in action in Italy is also reported convalescing.

The brothers, sons of Ivan Zupan, editor of Glasilo, have four brothers in the service, two in England and two in the States.