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VELIKA JEDNOTINA
JUBILEJNA KAMPA-
NJA JE V TEKUI
ZA USPEH ISTE MO-
RAMO VSI SODE-
LOVATI



Kranjsko - Slovenska
Katoliška Jednota

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

Posluje že 46. leto

GESLO KSKJ. JE:

"Vse za vero, dom in
narod!"

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CLEVELAND, O., 13. SEPTEMBRA (SEPTEMBER), 1939

LETO (VOLUME) XXV.

NAD \$600,000 NOVE ZAVAROVALNINE DOSEŽENE

27 DRUŠTEV NAREDILO REKORD

TEKMA MED CHICAGOM IN JOLIETOM 17. KAMPANJSKO POROČILO

Kdor zasleduje potek naše jubilejne kampanje, se bo o dosedanjem uspehu iste gotovo pohvalno izrazil, kajti vedno bolj in bolj se bližamo cilju. Od začetka te kampanje do 6. septembra znaša celokupna svota nove zavarovalnine že vsoto \$600.400.00. Ker imamo do konca decembra še dobre tri in pol mesece, smemo z lahko vestjo pričakovati še razlike do celega milijona.

Glede tega ponovno apeliramo še na onih 49 naših krajevnih društev, ki so dosedaj lepo počivala, da naj se vendar že enkrat zganejo!

Med vsemi dosedanjimi tedenskimi poročili je dosegel ten den od 30. avgusta do 6. septembra svoj najvišji rekord. Kakor doli označeno, je v označenem tednu 27 društev pridobilo \$41.500.00 nove zavarovalnine; to je v resnici rekord vseh rekordov.

Dvoje prvo navedenih društev nam kaže, da je stopilo društvo sv. Štefana št. 1, v Chicagu, v hudo tekmo s svojim sosedom, društvom sv. Jožefa št. 2, Joliet, Ill. Precej lepe svote je vsako zopet ali na novo izkazalo. Prvo društvo ima dosedaj že \$33.250.00 nove zavarovalnine k dobrem, ali 55.41%, drugo društvo pa \$38.250.00, ali 54.64%. Kvota med obema tvori za \$10.000 razlike. Vsekakor lahko z mirno vestjo že danes računamo in trdimo, da bo vsako izmed teh vrlih društev do konca leta doseglo predpisano mu kvoto. Vprašanje nastane le, katero izmed teh bo prvo? Torej je nastala tudi med našimi Štefanovci v Chicagu in Jožefovci v Jolietu kampanjska vojna za prvenstvo!

Slednja društva so bila agilna v gori označenem tednu:			
Št. 1, sv. Štefana, Chicago, Ill.	8,500.00	Št. 195, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 2, sv. Jožefa, Joliet, Ill.	7,000.00	Št. 196, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 3, sv. Jurija, Joliet, Ill.	500.00	Št. 197, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 29, sv. Frančiška, Joliet, Ill.	3,000.00	Št. 202, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 41, sv. Jožefa, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000.00	Št. 203, sv. ...	1,175.00
Št. 42, sv. Alojzija, Steelton, Pa.	1,000.00	Št. 204, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 52, sv. Alojzija, Indianapolis, Ind.	500.00	Št. 206, sv. ...	12,000.00
Št. 61, sv. Mihaela, Youngstown, Pa.	500.00	Št. 208, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 70, sv. Srca Jezusovega, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000.00	Št. 209, sv. ...	2,000.00
Št. 72, sv. Antona Pad., Ely, Minn.	1,000.00	Št. 211, sv. ...	2,000.00
Št. 78, Marije Pomagaj, Chicago, Ill.	500.00	Št. 213, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 81, Marije Sedem Žalosti, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,000.00	Št. 214, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 119, Marije Pomagaj, Rockdale, Ill.	1,000.00	Št. 216, sv. ...	3,500.00
Št. 120, sv. Ane, Forest City, Pa.	2,000.00	Št. 217, sv. ...	1,250.00
Št. 123, sv. Ane, Bridgeport, O.	250.00	Št. 218, sv. ...	5,500.00
Št. 127, sv. Ane, Waukegan, Ill.	3,500.00	Št. 219, sv. ...	11,000.00
Št. 145, sv. Valentina, Beaver Falls, Pa.	500.00	Št. 220, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 152, sv. Mihaela, So. Chicago, Ill.	500.00	Št. 221, sv. ...	4,500.00
Št. 163, sv. Mihaela, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000.00	Št. 222, sv. ...	1,500.00
Št. 165, Marije Pomoč Kristjanov, West Allis, Wis.	500.00	Št. 224, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 169, sv. Jožefa, Cleveland, O.	1,000.00	Št. 225, sv. ...	1,000.00
Št. 173, sv. Ane, Milwaukee, Wis.	500.00	Št. 226, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 174, Marije Pomagaj, Willard, Wis.	500.00	Št. 227, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 219, sv. Kristine, Euclid, O.	1,000.00	Št. 228, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 222, sv. Antona, Bessemer, Pa.	250.00	Št. 229, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 226, Kristusa Kralja, Cleveland, O.	500.00	Št. 230, sv. ...	500.00
Št. 235, Matere Božje Sinjske, Portland, Ore.	1,000.00	Št. 231, sv. ...	500.00

Skupaj \$ 41,500.00
Seznam društev in njih dosežene zavarovalnine do 6. septembra t. l.:

Št. dr.	Zav.	Št. dr.	Zav.	Št. dr.	Zav.	Št. dr.	Zav.
1	33,250	78	5,000	146	3,500	195	500
2	38,250	79	5,000	147	1,000	196	500
3	2,500	80	3,000	148	10,000	197	1,000
4	4,500	81	14,500	150	5,000	202	1,000
5	500	85	2,250	152	2,500	203	11,750
7	19,800	86	500	153	2,750	204	500
14	1,000	87	3,000	156	3,750	206	12,000
15	500	91	3,500	157	5,500	208	1,000
23	4,000	93	500	158	500	211	2,000
25	5,000	94	3,400	160	1,000	213	1,000
29	18,000	95	500	162	11,000	214	500
30	2,500	96	1,250	163	19,500	216	3,500
32	1,750	101	1,250	164	2,000	217	1,250
38	500	103	4,250	165	10,500	218	5,500
40	500	104	5,500	166	3,000	219	11,000
41	5,000	106	7,750	168	1,000	220	500
42	2,500	109	2,000	169	25,250	221	4,500
45	2,500	110	4,500	170	750	222	1,500
46	1,500	111	5,750	171	500	224	1,000
47	1,250	112	4,750	172	1,000	225	1,000
50	4,000	113	6,500	173	750	226	500
52	3,500	114	1,000	174	3,000	228	1,000
53	17,100	115	4,000	175	1,500	229	2,000
55	2,500	119	6,250	176	1,500	237	1,500
56	15,750	120	9,000	180	1,500	241	5,000
57	750	123	1,250	181	500	242	1,500
59	11,250	127	6,500	183	3,250	243	1,000
61	1,500	131	750	184	500	245	500
63	7,500	132	1,000	185	1,250	246	500
64	1,000	134	750	187	750	249	500
65	19,000	136	1,250	189	2,000	250	2,500
69	500	139	2,000	190	5,000		
70	7,500	143	5,000	191	1,000		
72	11,000	144	5,000	193	5,750		
75	1,000	145	2,250	194	2,000		

NAGROBNI SPOMENIK POKOJNEMU REV. J. PLEVNIKU

Joliet, Ill. — Farani cerkve sv. Jožefa so se zadnje nedeljo, 10. septembra popoldne zbrali na svojem starem pokopališču ob priliki blagoslovljenja novopostavljenega spomenika na grobu blagopokojnega župnika Rev. Johna Plevnika.

Program se je začel s petjem, ko je domači cerkveni zbor zapel dve žalostinki: "Jamica tiha" in "Ob grobu." Zatem je naš domači župnik Father Butala govoril o pokojniku kot gorečemu duhovniku in zaslužnemu Slovincu, ki je žrtvoval samega sebe za dušni in narodni blagor svojih faranov. Za njim sta govorila še čč. gg. Hiti in Kuzma, v imenu KSKJ. je pa govoril glavni tajnik Josip Zalar in ob zaključku govora v imenu Jednote položil lep venec na grob kot dar Jednote svojemu bivšemu večletnemu duhovnemu vodji.

Tem kratkim govorom je sledilo blagoslovljenje spomenika in pevski zbor je zaključil program z žalostinko "Blagor mu, ki se spočije."

S tem dostojnim in ganljivim programom so farani še enkrat skupno počastili spomin svojega pokojnega župnika.

Veličasten spomenik je bil postavljen vsled sklepa minule konvencije KSKJ., ki je določila primerno svotno v ta namen; potem iz prostovoljnih darov faranov in prijateljev, ki spoštujejo spomin svojega dušnega pastirja. Spomenik,



ki je bil postavljen dober teden nazaj, je izklesan iz sivogranita najboljšje vrste; visok je 7 čevljev in pol. Izdelal ga je znani kamnoseški mojster Josip Slapničar.

BESEDILO SPORAZUMA S HRVATI

Belgrad, 26. avg. — Smatrajoč, da je Jugoslavija najboljši porok neodvisnosti in napredka Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovincov in z namenom, da se čim bolj zanesljivo in popolno obvarujejo javne koristi, sta se predsednik kr. vlade Dragiša Cvetković ter predsednik HSS in KDK dr. Vladko Maček vložila reševanja hrvatskega vprašanja ter se po daljših posvetih sporazumela v sledečem:

1. Treba je sestaviti skupno vlado. Ta vlada bo po pristanku merodajnih činilcev in na podlagi čl. 116 ustave izvršila ustanovitev hrvatske banovine, prenesla od države najo odgovarjajočo pristojnost in izdala politične zakone. Vlada bo v soglasju z merodajnimi činilci pripravila vse, kar je potrebno za preureditev državne zasednice.

2. Savska banovina in primorska banovina kakor tudi okraj Dubrovnik, Sid, Ilok, Brčko, Gradačac, Derventa, Travnik in Fojnica se bodo spojili v eno enoto, ki se bo imenovala Hrvatska banovina. Dokončni obseg hrvatske banovine se bo določil o priliki preureditve države. Pri tem se bodo upoštevale gospodarske, socialne, zemljepisne in politične

okolnosti. Pri tej priliki se bodo izločile iz gori imenovanih okrajev, ki so pripojeni hrvatski banovini, občine in vasi, ki nimajo hrvatske večine.

3. Z novimi enotami, kakor tudi v državi bo zagotovljena enakopravnost Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovincov, kakor tudi enak postopek glede njihove udeležbe pri izvrševanju javne službe. Prav tako bo zagotovljena enakopravnost sprejetih in priznanih veroizpovedi. Z ustavo se bodo zajamčile enake osnovne državljanske in politične pravice.

4. V pristojnost hrvatske banovine se bodo prenesli posli kmetijstva, trgovine in industrije, gozdov in rudnikov, gradb, socialne politike in narodnega zdravja, telesne vzgoje, pravosodja, prosvete in notranje uprave. Vsi ostali posli ostanejo v pristojnosti organov državne oblasti na vsem državnem ozemlju. Prav tako ostanejo v pristojnosti državne oblasti tudi posli, ki so posebnega pomena za splošne interese države, kakor n. pr. skrb za državno varnost, pobijanje protidržavne in rusilne propagande, izvrševanje policijske poročevalske službe, osiguranje javnega reda in

miru. Za izdajanje državljanstva je pristojna banovina razen za izdajanje državljanstva v izjemnih primerih ter za odvzemanje državljanstva. — Rudarska zakonodaja in rudarska podjetja. Pri izdajanju rudarskih koncesij, ki zanimajo tudi narodno obrambo, bo postopala banovina v sporazumu z vojaško upravo. Če ne bi prišlo do sporazuma, odloča ministrski svet. — Gradnja in vzdrževanje državnih prometnih sredstev in ostalih državnih objektov. — Verske zadeve. — Mednarodni pravni promet. S tem, da se uravna pomoč v izvenspornih stvareh vrši direktno preko sodišč; zunanja trgovina kakor tudi trgovina med banovinami in ostalimi deli države (edinstvo carinskega in trgovinskega področja); zakonodaja o mearah in utežih, o zaščiti industrijske lastnine, o poslih zasebnega zavarovanja in zavarovanja z zavarovalnimi družbami; menično pravo, čekovno pravo, trgovsko pravo, konkurzno pravo, obligacijsko pravo, pomorsko pravo in avtorsko pravo — predpisovanje kazni za prestopke proti predpisom o predmetih državne lastnine — postavljanje na

(Dolje na 2. strani)

POLJAKI ODBIJAJO NAPADE NEMCEV

BOJI NA ZAPADNI FRONTI

TEŽAVNA ODLOČITEV AMERIKE

London, 12. septembra. — Iz Varšave prihaja semkaj po radio poročilo, da so se včeraj vsi poskusi nemških čet zavzeti to mesto, tako tudi obrežje reke Nareve in Bug izjalovili. Poljaki so uspešno ustavili prodiranje nemških motorjev in tankov. Včeraj se je vršila vsled tega najbolj ljuta bitka v nekem zaledju, kakih 50 milj severno oddaljeno od glavnega mesta Poljske; nad 50,000 vojakov močna poljska armada je ustavila in pognala nazaj za več milj 30,000 Nemcev. Tako so poljske čete tudi hrabro odbile napad sovražnika, ki se nahaja že v bližini tega mesta.

Nemci so napadali mesto brez prestanka polnih 19 ur in metali bombe iz zraka, karteče pa iz topov. Dosedaj imajo Nemci v svojih rokah že tudi znano poljsko mesto Krakov.

Neki poljski kapitan je po radio naznanil, kako prestrašeno je civilno prebivalstvo Varšave. Ljudstvo je zabarikadiralo glavne ceste in vhode v mesto s kamenjem in tramovjem. Žene pomagajo vojakom kopati rove in strelske jarke, otroci pa nosijo vodo, da pomagajo gasiti požar.

K sreči je začelo včeraj močno deževati, kar bo namški artileriji onemogočilo prodreti čez močvirnate kraje v bližini mesta. Mnogo Poljakov je iz strahu pred vojno zbežalo čez mejo na Romunsko.

Pariz, 10. septembra. — Nemški težki topovi in bojna letala so pričela bruhati krogle in bombe v protinapadu na Francoze na zapadni fronti; tudi francoski topovi in bombniki sipajo bombe na glavne utrdbe nemške Siegfriedove trdnjavske črte pri Wissembourgu, kakih 100 milj severno od švicarskega mesta Basel. Tako prodirajo francoske čete tudi pri Posarju in Palatinatu. Dosedaj so Francozi zasedli že okrog 200 kvadratnih milj nemškega ozemlja v saarski kotlini, kjer se nahajajo največji rudniki.

Washington, D. C., 10. septembra. — Predsednik Roosevelt se je odločil v kratkem sklicati posebno zasedanje kongresa, na katerem naj se reši pereče vprašanje položaja Amerike v sedanjih evropskih vojni. Na istem se bo skušalo premeniti sedanjo postavbo ameriške nevtralnosti, da bi se prekalalo prepoved (embargo) izvoza municije v države, ki so sedaj v vojni. Vsaka taka država bi pa morala blago takoj ali naprej plačati in priti ponj. Izredno zasedanje namerava predsednik Roosevelt sklicati začetkom oktobra v prvi vrsti vsled tega, ker je zadnje dni tudi Kanada napovedala Nemčiji vojno.

NEZADOVOLJNOST V NEMŠKIH MESTIH

Pariz, 7. sept. — Neki radio poročevalni urad omenja, da se vršijo med ljudstvom v mestu Cologne, Duesseldorf in Essen veliki nemiri in sabotaža med delavstvom. Istotako je tudi na Češkem in Moravskem ljudstvo ogorčeno vsled zopetne vojne, osobito v mestih Praga, Brno in Pilsen. Da se ta nemir zaduši, je bilo poslanega več nemškega vojaštva na Češko in v Moravijo.

NEMŠKO DELAVSTVO GRAJA HITLERJA

Kakor se poroča, so angleški letalci prve dni po Hitlerjevem vpadu v Poljsko širom Nemčije razmetali 9 milijonov malih letakov v nemškem jeziku, s katerimi se ostro obsoja nazije, ke r so zanetili zopetno krvavo vojno.

Takoj drugi dan je neka radio postaja v Londonu prejela iz Nemčije nastopno anonimno naznanilo: "To ni naša vojna. Mi, nemški delavci nimamo nič skupnega s sedanjim režimom. Mi in naši kmetje ne maramo vojne, zato nismo nič v zvezi z nazijskim režimom. Hitler je začel vojno s Poljsko proti volji nemškega naroda. Mi sicer lju-

bimo Nemčijo in našo rojstno domovino, toda s sedanjega režima Hitlerja ne odobravamo!" Kakor se sodi, je to izjavo dala v javnost neodvisna socialistična stranka v Nemčiji.

IZJAVA IZDAJALCA SLOVAŠKE

Iz Bratislave na Slovaškem prihaja poročilo, da je te dni izdal njen ministrski predsednik dr. Jos. Tiso na ljudstvo sledečo proklamacijo:

"Zveza z Nemčijo bo najboljši način, da se ohrani integriteto Slovaške. Naša vlada se bo strogo držala tega načela."

Ker je Slovaška, katero je prodal in izdal Nemcem njen sedanji ministrski predsednik Tiso, zaveznica Nemčije, je morala tudi ona kot taka stopiti v ofenzivo s svojimi obmejnimi sosedi in narodnimi sobratji, Poljaki. Pač žalostno!

AMERIŠKA POŠTA BO REDNO POSLOVALA

Vrhovni poštni urad v Washingtonu, D. C. naznanja, da vsled zopetnih nemirov v Evropi poslovanje naše pošte ne bo nič omejeno in se bo isto vršilo vse po starem.

Kako se je nekdanja nemška mornarica uničila

(Po "This Week Magazine")

Po sklenjenem premirju zadnje svetovne vojne je bilo okrog 70 nemških bojnih ladij interniranih pri Scapa zalivu v Severnem morju; med tem časom so pa zavezniki v Versailles določevali, kaj naj se izvrši s to ogromno sovražno mornarico, kateri je svoječasno poveljeval nemški podadmiral von Reuter. Premagani, oziroma ujeti poveljnik ni bil nikakor pri volji izročiti tega bogatega plena v roke zaveznikom, ampak se je odločil, raje vse svoje bojne ladje potopiti.

Dne 17. junija 1919 je izdal svojim častnikom sledeče tajno navodilo in ukaz: "Pripravite se na moj tajen ukaz 'Paragraph 11' na takojšen potop vseh naših ladij, ako bi jih hoteli Angleži nepričakovano zavzeti in odvesti."

Še pred tem ukazom je podadmiral Reuter znižal število moštva in častnikov, obdržal pač samo najbolj pogumne in zveste.

Štiri dni zatem, 21. junija, se je angleški admiral Sydney Freemantle s svojo floto podal na odprto morje na torpedne vaje; v bližini interniranih nemških bojnih ladij pri Scapa Flow je pustil samo 7 vlačilcev in dve torpedovnici za stražo nad zajetim nemškim brodom. Dotično jutro je nemški podadmiral Reuter slučajno zvedel, da je mirna konferenca v Versailles zavrgla vse nemške pogoje, to ga je tako razkačilo in ujezilo, da je izdal poveljniki vseh 70 zajetih bojnih ladij ukaz: "Paragraph 11," kar je pomenilo zamenjati za potop.

Ko so ob svitu dopoldanskega solca in malem vetriču številne male zastave na teh ladijah vihrale, so poveljniki ladij naročili strojniki, da naj odprejo dolenje zaklopnice ladje, nakar so pričeli častniki in moštvo zapuščati uničenju določene bojne ladje. Istočasno je mimo tega nemškega brodovja plul nek izletniški parnik s šolsko mladino. Na nekem angleškem vlačilcu se je istočasno mudil tudi neki slikar iz Londona, ki je slikal nemško bojno ladjo "Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse." Tedaj je navedenec zapazil, kako se je ta ladja vedno bolj in bolj pogrezala v morje, kako se je njeno moštvo spuščalo v svojih čolnih da se reši. O tem je bila po brezžičnem radio obveščena vsa bližnja angleška mornarica, nakar je nekaj mož vlačilca na straži z orožjem hotelo prisiliti ubegle nemške mornarje, naj se vrnejo nazaj; zaeno so hoteli zapreti zaklopnice že omenjene nemške ladje, toda se jim to ni posrečilo. Med tem streljanjem je bilo 13 nemških mornarjev ubitih in več ranjenih. Angleškim pomorščakom se je sicer posrečilo zapreti zaklopnice na več nemških rušilih, toda nikakor pa ne na velikih bojnih ladijah.

Ogromni nemški morski orjak "Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse" se je kmalu po 12. uri opoldne začel nagibati na eno stran, potem se je pa pogreznil na dno morja. Ko se je admiral Freemantle s svojo mornarico vrnil na lice mesta ob 2:30 popoldne, se je dočel 15 nemških bojnih ladij potopilo; tem so sledile še druge z izjemo štirih. V dolednem času je ležal na dnu morja skoro ves kras in ponos nekdanje nemške mornarice, ki je veljal nekaj nad tristo milijonov dolarjev.

Cez 5 let zatem, 1. 1924, je dobila neka londonska trdka s starim železjem dovoljenje, da sme začeti z dviganjem številnih nemških potopljenih ladij. Do leta 1926 so spravili

na površje vse nemške rušilce in do današnjega dneva tudi ostale z izjemo osem večjih nemških bojnih ladij, katerih ne morejo spraviti na površje. Kose starega železja teh nemških dvignjenih bojnih ladij se je rabilo pri gradnji današnjega modernega potniškega parnika Cunardove parobrodne družbe "Queen Mary" in še v gradnji se nahajajočega parnika "Queen Elizabeth," nekaj tega železja se je porabilo tudi za izdelovanje angleških topov, nekaj istega se je pa celo prodalo Nemčiji.

O voditelju ameriških komunistov

Kakoršna je družba, tak je tudi njen voditelj. — Tako bi človek lahko rekel, če bi bil dne 5. septembra t. l. v Washingtonu, D. C., ko je stal pred Diesovim preiskovalnem odborom Earl Browder, glavni tajnik komunistične stranke v Ameriki in večkratni predsedniški kandidat označene stranke.

Tako je temu odboru priznal, da je pred leti nazaj živel pod drugimi, ali izmišljenimi imeni kot Mr. "Ward" in Mr. "Dickson." Kot Dickson je leta 1920 večkrat odpoval na Rusko, kjer je imel neko govor na nekem zborovanju komunistov.

Tekom minule svetovne vojne leta 1917 je ameriške nabornike silil in odvrčal, da se niso registrirali, zato je bil kot zaročnik naborne postave obsojen na dveletni zapor v federalni kaznilnici v Leavenworth, Kans., kjer je moral kazen odslužiti. Ker se ni registriral za nabor, je bil tudi obsojen na enoletni zapor.

Dalje je Browder priznal, da so ga nekoč v Chicagu aretirali vsled državnega kriminalnega sindikalizma; toda po preteku desetlet let mu je bila kazen odpuščena.

Kar se tiče političnega delovanja njegove stranke je Earl Browder izpovedal, da je bilo tej stranki od nekaterih bogatih republikancev ponujeno \$250.000, če bi proglasili predsednika Roosevelta za kandidata komunistične stranke samo zato, da bi s tem Roosevelt izgubil na svojem ugledu in popularnosti.

Dalje je Browder omenil, da živi danes v naši deželi okrog 100.000 organiziranih komunistov. Redne tedenske plače je dobival \$40.00, toda z raznimi predavanji in shodi in s priobčevanjem svojih člankov si je lani prislužil \$4.000.00.

J. Jenko:

Ko se nam je bližala železnica

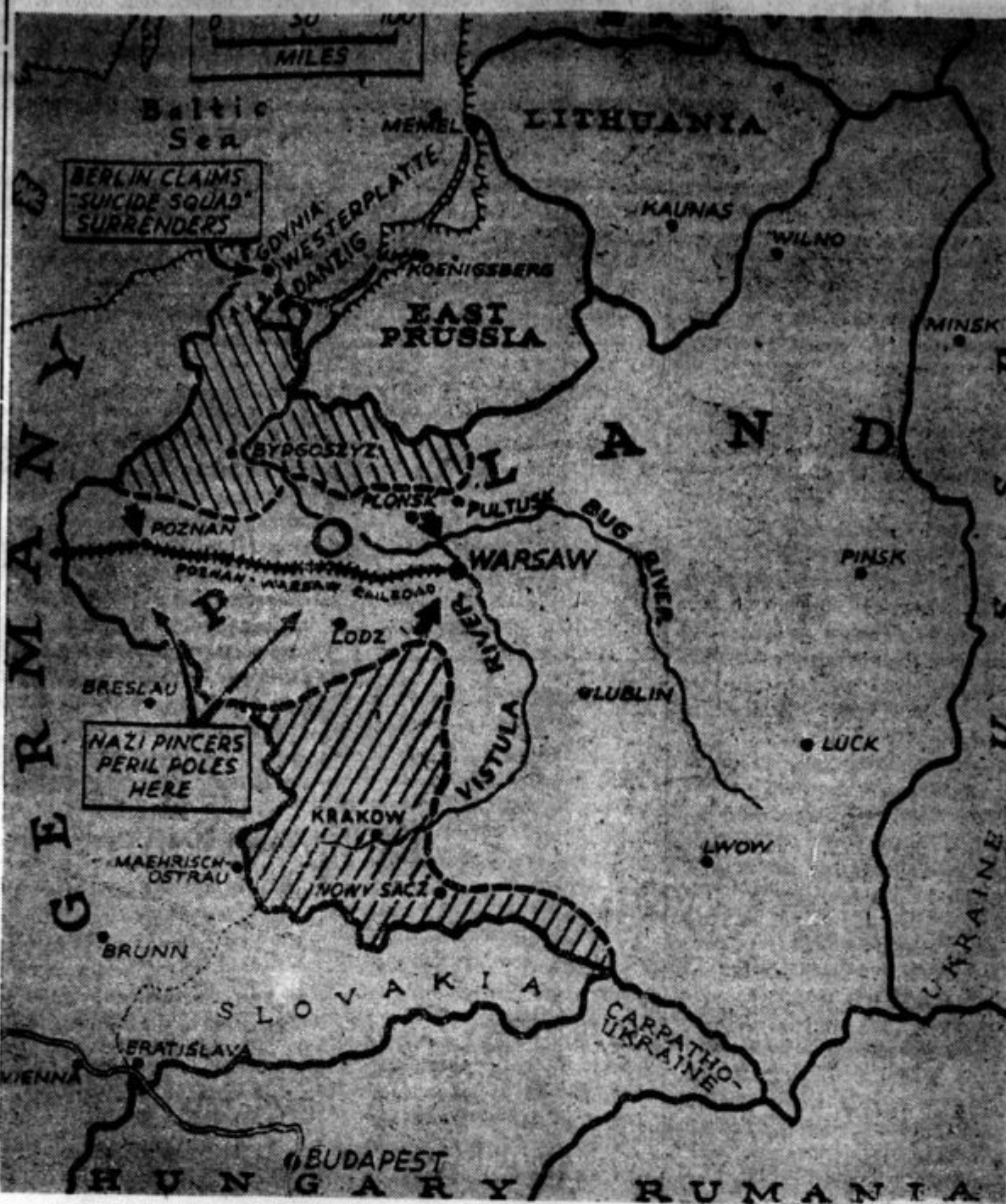
Bliža se železna cesta nje se, ljubca veselja. Iz Ljubljane v druga mesta kakor ptiček poletim.

Prešeren.

Ljubljana. Letos v septembru obhajamo devetdesetletnico, odkar je dobila naša Ljubljana železniško zvezo z ostalim svetom. Ne morda iz ljubezni do Slovenije je gradila država to železniško progo. Temveč so jo prisilile k temu gospodarski interesi, predvsem za velik napredek tega prvega prometnega sredstva v sosedni Nemčiji. Obstojala je nevarnost, da se usmeri vsa trgovina, uvoz in izvoz iz slovenskih pokrajin, to je iz Češke, Moravske, Poljske kakor tudi iz vzhodno in južno ležečih trgovskih središč proti lukam Severnega morja, zato je izdala avstro-ogrška monarhija že v letu 1836 zakon, po katerem je bila odredjena zveza nekdanje prestolnice s Trstom preko bivše štajerske in Kranjske do Jadranskega morja.

Veliko truda, prerekanja in intervencij je bilo treba, preden je bila končno veljavno določena

ZEMLJEVID NESREČNE POLJSKE V SEDANJI VOJNI



Odkar je tekom zadnjih dni nemška armada vpadla na poljsko ozemlje, je dosegla že dobi uspeha. Poročila se namreč glasi, da je že ena tretjina Poljske podjarmljena. Na tej sliki s črtami označeni kraji so že v nemških rokah. Tudi glavno mesto Poljske, Varšavo, bodo morda Nemci imeli kmalu v svojih rokah in važno industrijsko mesto Lodz.

Poljaki se sicer hrabro borijo, toda Nemci so jim v veliki premoči, Angleži in Francozi jim pa ne morejo pomagati s svojim vojaštvom, ker se borijo na zapadni fronti ob nemški meji.

definitivna trasa. Takrat je bila železniška tehnika še v povoljih ter je bilo v prvem severnem delu proge Dunaj — Glognitz — Murzuschlag Madžarom lahko napeljevati vodo na svoj mlin s tem, da se jim je skoraj posrečilo zvabiti odločilne činitele za zgradbo najtežjega dela proge preko zapadne Ogrske namesto preko grebena Semmeringa. Toda vpliv odločujočih mož je zmagal z načrtom, da je stekla proga v sedaj obstoječi trasi.

Delu proge Murzuschlag — Gradec, ki je začel obratovati že 21. oktobra 1844, se je priključila 2. junija 1846 proga Gradec — Celje, ki je na sedanjem teritoriju Jugoslavije prva zgrajena proga na jugoslovanskem ozemlju. Takoj naslednje leto se je pričela graditi tudi proga Celje — Ljubljana. Toda ta del je bil tedanjim tehnikom že skoraj trd v oreh ter sta obstojale dve nevarnosti: Celje — Zidani most — Ljubljana in Celje — Tuhinja dolina — Kamnik v smeri proti Ljubljani. Ta varianta je določala gradbo železnice tako, da bi pustila slovensko prestolnico ob strani ter bi tekla vzdolž brega Save proti Medvodam in dalje skozi Poljansko dolino proti morju. Toda z definitivno odločitvijo za ta projekt je bilo sklenjeno, da se zgradi proga ob Savinji in Savi do Ljubljane. Pri dobitni krogi deželnega mesta bil je v tistem času vladar, ki je bil v Ljubljani zbranega še nikoli toliko ljudstva. Današnja Masarykova in Tyršova ulica je valovala v veselju in narodnem navdušenju. Posebno svečan je bil sprejem na Ajdovščini. Godba je neprestano udarjala poskočne kročnice po ulicah, kjer se je premikal sprevod tja do Kongresnega trga. Ob prvem mraku so zažarele po ljubljanskih ulicah neštene lučice ter je odjeknila navdušeno slovenska pesem. Z zadovoljstvom in pono-

som ugotavlja "Slovenija" da so vohrle skoraj povsod le slovenske zastave in da so pričali mnogi napisi le v domačem jeziku narodno zavednost.

Slavje je minilo tuji so se vrnili v svoje domove. Ljubljana je oživila. Posebno pestro in živo je bilo življenje okoli kolodvo- ra. Kajti vse blago, ki so ga prevažali doslej po prašnih in blatnih cestah bahati vozniki iz Trsta proti notranosti države in narobe, je ostalo v Ljubljani, odkoder je odšlo odnosno prišlo do sem z vlaki. Izginila je idila in pestra slika prevoznikov na cesarski cesti, nehali so pokati biči. Stisnjena skladišča, tirne naprave ljubljanskega kolodvo- ra ter pomanjkanje železniških prevoznih sredstev je zadrževalo odpravo blaga. Nepregledna vrsta cestnih vozil je oblegala prostor pred kolodvorom. Iz tedanjih poročil preračunamo, da so čakali vozniki tudi po cel teden na prevzem pošilk za prevoz po železnici. Takrat so vozili dne- vno le trije pari vlakov, a od teh sta prevažala tovarno robo samo en mešan in en tovarni vlak. Zato se ne smemo čuditi tolike- mu zaostanku.

Konec železniških tirov je bil na prehodu današnje Tyrševe ulice. Treba je bilo misliti na nadaljevanje proge proti Trstu. Ljubljanskim meščanom ni bilo dovolj trasa dveh tirov skozi Tivoli. Ugovarjala je mestna občina, da preseka železniška proga sprehajališče v Tivoliju, da vodi preko cvetličnih rondojev in zahteva delno posekanje Lat- turmanovega drevoreda. Za takrat naj bi se zgradila proga v trasi sedanje gorenjske železnice in prešla v sedaj obstoječo smer nekje nad Vičem. Podaljšek dvotirne proge preko Krasa je bil definitivno zasnovan.

Končno je padla definitivna odločitev železne poti od Ljubljane do Trsta med trasama v smeri Idrije v dolino Soče ter preko Postojne in Divače v prvih dneh oktobra leta 1849. Pred-

MIHAJLO PUPIN

PROFESOR ZA ELEKTROMECHANIKO NA COLUMBIA UNIVERZI V NEW YORKU

OD PASTIRJA DO IZUMITELJA

PREVEL PAVEL BREZNIK

Uničenje zračnega odpora pri električnem oscilatorju in temu sledeče prenehanje delovanja električnega kolovrata je podobno prenehanju pritiska prstov na kraka glasbenih vilic. Električna naboja krogel s svojimi silnicami, ki so radi pritiska visoko nape- te, se oprostita in udarita drug v drugega skozi zračni jez, ki je v tem trenutku postal pre- voden. Prav tako kot ne mo- reta kraka glasbenih vilic, ko so ju izpustili prsti, ostati v napetem položaju, v katerega so bili pritisnjeni, tudi elek- trične silnice po premaganju izolujočega zračnega odpora in prenehanju delovanja elek- tričnega kolovrata ne morejo ostati v položaju, v katerega so bile nape- te; stisnejo se in njih pozitivni deli na eni kro- gli in negativni deli na dru- gi krogli se premikajo drug proti drugemu. Premikanje teh napetih silnic s svojimi končnimi točkami na kroglih, ki tvorijo naboje, ima neko jakost. Maxwell je prvi po- kazal, da je jakost teh premi- kajočih se električnih silnic enake številu magnetnih sil- nic, ki jih po Oerstedtovem odkritju proizvaja premikanje električnih silnic.

Toda v premikanju elektri- čnih silnic ni samo jakosti, temveč je tudi latentna ener- gija. Če se poslužujemo Far- adayevega načina izražanja, moremo reči, da se električna energija napetih električnih silnic pretvarja v energijo električnega premikanja. To popolnoma sliči pretvarjanju prožnostne energije upognje- nih krakov glasbenih vilic v energijo premikanja mase teh krakov. In enako, kot upogiba delujoča sila premikajoče se mase glasbenih vilic krake v nasprotno smer in nadaljuje to upogibanje, dokler se ener- gija premikanja na izrabi, na- penja tudi zamah premikajo- čih se električnih silnic znova te silnice, in sicer toliko časa, dokler ni energija premikanja izrabljena, takoj, ko sta obe krogli znova nabiti, a v na- sprotnem smislu. Nato se za- čenja novo kroženje elektri- čnih premikanj na napetosti e- lektričnih silnic ter se ponav- lja v oscilatorni obliki, dokler ne izgine prvotna električna energija, ki jo izdeluje napa- jalni električni kolovrat.

Toda kam je prešla energija? To vprašanje je v tem primeru prav tako važno ka- kor v primeru glasbenih vilic. Stare električne teorije so od- govarjale na to vprašanje na en način, Maxwell, navdahnjen s Faradayevim duhom, pa na drug način. Stare teo- rije so trdile, da ne obstoji nobeno drugo električno giba- nje, razen gibanja nabojev na površini prevodnikov, krogel in palčic. Niso se ozirale na gi-

nost zadnje imenovane trase je bila določena gradbe in stroški. Gradbeno dobo za prvo traso so izračunali na 6 let, za drugo pa le samo polovico prve. Toda bo- dočnost je pokazala, da je bila kalkulacija površna in slaba. Kritika poznejših let in nasprot- nikov obstoječe proge trdi, da je zahtevala krasna proga skoraj dvojne izdatke, gradbena doba pa je bila tudi prekoračena za več kakor še enkrat ter je dobila Ljubljana zvezo z Jadranskim morjem in ostalimi kontinenti po morskem poti šele 28. julija 1857, ko je bila dvotirna proga preda- na v javno uporabo in korist.

banje silnic, ker so jim bile neznane. Takratne oči niso videle teh črt, temveč samo njih konce, naboje. Te stare teorije torej menijo, da se vsa energija, ki jo proizvaja električni kolovrat, spreminja v toploto na prevodnih delih oscilatorja.

Hertz je prvi dokazal, da se del energije izžareva v prostor na podoben način, kakor se energija glasbenih vilic izža- reva v obliki zvočnih valov. V prostoru, ki obdaja oscilator, deli dolžin vala s period in tako dobi hitrost razširjanja. Ze pri njegovih prvih posku- sih se je pokazalo, da je ta hitrost približno enaka hitro- sti svetlobe, kakor je to pre- rokovala Faraday-Maxwellova teorija. Izolatorji, gostejši od zraka, so lomili in odbijali va- love, in Hertz je dokazal, da se vsi ti in drugi učinki ravna- jo po zakonih, ki veljajo za svet- lobo in ki čudovito govore v prilog Maxwellovi teoriji, da je svetloba elektromagnetno spreminjanje. Celo začasno poročilo, ki ga je bil Hertz po- slal Helmholtzu, je vsakogar prepričalo, da je Faraday- Maxwellova elektromagnetna teorija zmagala in da se je na čudovit način obogatilo na- še znanje elektromagnetnih pojavov. Poznejši poskusi Hertza in drugih so dodali no- ve lovorike tej prvi zmagi.

Tisti sestanek Fizikalnega društva v Berlinu sem vedno smatral za dan, katerega se je zmagoslavni pohod nove e- lektromagnetne teorije. Sicer je obstajala že pred tem dnem v vsej svoji lepi popolnosti, toda pravila je v nebeskih vi- šinah Faradayeva in Max- wellovega duha. Evropskim fi- zikom je bil potreben Helm- holtz, da jih je povedel v te višine. Po tem dnevu pa je prišla ta teorija na zemljo in bivala med smrtniki ter postala del njih misljenja. To je bil nebeski dar, ki ga je pri- nesel Hertz na zemljo. Vsako- do je bil prepričan, da je nauk o svetlobi postal sestavni del nauka o elektriki.

To novo znanje je bilo dru- go veliko odkritje devetnajste- ga stoletja. Kako veličansko je bilo to odkritje, o tem pri- čajo vse tiste čudovite stvari, ki so iz njega sledile, še pre- den se je končal devetnajsti vek.

Večkrat sem si stavil vpra- šanje, zakaj ni Američan Jo- seph Henry, ki je prvi odkril električno osciliranje in delal s čisto podobnim aparatom, kot ga je uporabljal Hertz, nadaljeval svojih studij še po letu 1842. In zakaj ni Maxwell, ki je ustanovil moderno elek- tromagnetno vedo, napravil ti- stih idealno preprostih po- kusov, ki jih je delal Hertz? Električni oscilator so prav tako poznali leta 1865. kot le- ta 1887; in Maxwell ga je brez dvoma tudi poznal. Zgo- dovina nam daje odgovor na te dve vprašanji in ta odgo- vor sijajno razsvetljuje zna- čaja obeh velikih znanstveni- kov.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

Skušajte ustanoviti kako no- vo društvo za našo Jednoto; s ustanovnih članov zadostuje.

**THE CAMPAIGN
IS ON!**

OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

—Campaign Is On—

—Campaign Is On—

**THE CAMPAIGN
IS ON!**

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN NOW NETS \$600,000

FROM THE SUPREME OFFICE OF KSKJ REFERENDUM

It is hereby officially announced that voting on the Resolution to amend Section 26 of the Constitution and By-Laws as adopted by the Supreme Committee on July 25th, 1939 begins with September 1st, 1939 and closes with November 29th, 1939.

All ballots voted must be returned to the Home Office on or before December 13th, 1939. Ballots received by the Home Office after December 13th, 1939 will not be counted.

All necessary ballots were mailed to the societies. If for any reason these ballots are not received by the society, the secretaries are requested to notify the Home Office so that a new set of ballots can be furnished.

Fraternalty yours,

Joseph Zalar, Supreme Secretary.

Joliet, Illinois, August 25, 1939.

REFERENDUM

RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME COMMITTEE TO AMEND SECTION 26 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

BE IT RESOLVED that Section 26 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union as adopted by and at the XIX. General Convention held at the City of Eveleth, Minnesota between August 15th and August 20th, 1938 be amended to read as follows:

- (a) **GENERAL FUND:** This fund is established to consolidate all funds previously employed, except the Sick Benefit and Juvenile Mortuary Funds, which shall continue to be maintained separately. Out of this fund shall be paid the life insurance benefits promised under benefit certificates of the Union, all permanent disability and operation benefits, in these By-Laws provided, all operating and maintenance expenses of the Union, as well as the cost of publishing the Official Organ. This fund shall be maintained by placing therein the net mortuary payments received from all members in accordance with rates required on their respective certificates, together with all accretions of said fund; also, by placing therein the payments received from all members collected, in accordance with the permanent disability and operation benefit rates or dues fixed by the Supreme Committee; also, by placing therein the expense loadings in the several rate schedules, the rates or dues required for expense purposes as fixed by the Supreme Convention, and all other income not specifically allocated to other funds of the Union.
- The technically required reserve to provide for the aforesaid mortuary benefits and such additional contingency reserves as are considered necessary by the Supreme Committee of the Union shall be maintained in this fund at all times.
- (b) **SICK BENEFIT FUND:** This fund is established for the purpose of providing the sickness benefits provided for in these by-laws and for defraying the expenses of the Sick Benefit Department of the Union. It shall be maintained by placing therein the payments received from members insured for sick benefit in accordance with the rates fixed therefore by the Executive Board of the Sick Benefit Department and also of payments received from the Subordinate Societies upon affiliating with the Sick Benefit Department of the Union.

In accordance with Section 10, Subsection "h," Page 27 of the Society's by-laws, the foregoing resolution was duly presented to the members of the Supreme Committee on July 25, 1939.

WHEREAS, the said resolution was approved by the Supreme Committee in accordance with the by-laws it is therefore submitted to the membership on referendum.

Balloting on said referendum begins Sept. 1 1939 and closes Nov. 29, 1939.

All ballots must be forwarded to the home office (351-353 N. Chicago Street, Joliet, Illinois) on or before December 13th, 1939.

Joseph Zalar, Supreme Secretary.

Joliet, Illinois, August 25, 1939.

BALLOT

I cast my vote for the Resolution.... **FOR**

I cast my vote against the Resolution.... **AGAINST**

Signature of Member, Society No.....

Date.....

P.S. Indicate your vote by placing an "X" in the square above designated. No other marks will be considered valid.

Members may cast their vote at the Society's meetings or at their homes.

CHANGE MEETING DATE

Girard, O.—Members of St. Patrick's Society are hereby informed of the postponement of our regular monthly meeting to Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 7:30 p. m. Please come as several issues of importance to everyone will be discussed.

The first of these is our annual fall dance, to be held on Saturday, Oct. 14. Ray Juvancic, who is chairman, will appoint his committees at that time. Tony Gabrovsek is co-

chairman. They will need all the co-operation any of us can give them.

Now the bowling season is here again. For several years we have had a St. Patrick's league and will have one again this year. We'll choose teams and captains at this meeting, so if you're going to bowl with the Pats, be sure to attend, so there will be no misunderstanding as to on whose team you'll be.



—Post-Gazette Photo.

For eight months John Bukovinski, of 1613 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been spending virtually every minute of his spare time at a hobby which produced this intricately inlaid checker-board made of 12 kinds of wood, in 10,000 pieces, from all parts of the world. Born 52 years ago in Slovenia, where his artistic learnings were swallowed up in farm work. Bukovinski is a janitor at Mercy Hospital. He made the checkerboard for one of the hospital's staff physicians, Dr. Philip Faix.

CHICAGO STEVES READY TO SET PIN LEAGUE IN MOTION; 8 QUINTS ROLL

Chicago, Ill.—The 1939-'40 bowling season of the St. Stephen's Bowling League will start Tuesday, September 19. Bowlers are urged to be at the Southwest Alleys, 1659 Blue Island Avenue, at 8 p. m. in order to discuss any ideas that confront them or the committee. There is also some unfinished business to discuss from the last meeting.

The Steves' eight-team loop is scheduled to get underway at about 8:30 p. m. The committee has requested Mr. John Zefran, Sr., first supreme vice-president of the KSKJ, to roll the first ball for the keggers. It will indeed be a pleasure to have Mr. Zefran open the season for all the St. Stephen's members. The Society committee will also be present at the first night of bowling.

The eight teams that will participate in the circuit are: Parkview Laundry, last year's champs; Tomazin Tavern, Monarch Beer, Perko's Inn, Korenchan Grocers, Zefran Tavern, Kosmach Boosters, and Fidelity Electric. Many thanks to our Slovenian business men who year after year sponsor teams in the league.

A huge crowd is expected to be on hand for the opening night, as well as every Tuesday thereafter. So don't forget, you local bowling fans, this coming Tuesday!

ACTORS' GUILD ELECTS OFFICIALS

Waukegan, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Mother of God Actors' Guild will be held on Monday, Sept. 17, at 7:30 p. m. Election of officers for the 1939-40 term will be held. The present officers are: Ed Svete, president; John Grom, vice president; Jake Repp, treasurer; Mary Gosar, secretary.

The board of directors consists of Ann Cankar, Joseph Miholic and Marge Papesh. Final plans will be drawn up for the play, "The Absent-Minded Bridegroom," to be given by the group on Oct. 1.

After the August meeting a skit, "The Ugly Duckling," was presented as an initiation to the club by five new members. This clever comedy was written by Frank L. Mansur and centers around a small country doctor, who falls in love with the school teacher of this small community. His sister and a neighbor gossip try to tear down this romance, as they feel that the position of school teacher was not rightly given

to this newcomer. Their feelings go out to the doctor's niece, who was also in the field for this appointment.

Dr. Jim Derry was very well played by Bill Ogrin and the sweet school teacher was portrayed by Marge Grom. Marie Drassler was the bossy doctor's sister and her daughter Emmy, Angela Terchek. Mrs. Clump, the meddlesome neighbor, was well done by Ann Kovacek. The playlet was well performed and enjoyed by the members. Following the skit an ice cream social was held. Miss Julie Zelenik headed the committee. Miss Marie Grom and Miss Sylvia Bertic assisted her.

AMBRIDGE, PA. JAYS INVITE FRIENDS

Don't forget the dance Sept. 23. Dancing from 8 p. m. till 7. Come early and stay late.

The Slovenian Home annual harvest dance will be held on Oct. 7.

PITT LODGE TO HOLD CARD PARTY

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mary of Seven Sorrows Society No. 81 will sponsor a card party October 29th in the Church Hall, 57th St. It cordially invites all KSKJ members and friends to attend.

The profits made at said party will go to our lodge treasury. The admission is twenty-five cents.

Members are asked to donate prizes or cakes to make our affair a success.

The Etna Furniture Co., whose owners are Mr. John Klobucar and Mr. John Rogina donated us a beautiful End Table. We thank you, Etna Furniture Co. and members are asked to show the Etna Furniture Co. our appreciation by visiting their different business places.

All members who are in arrears with their dues are requested to try to pay as much as possible on their dues.

The campaign for new members is on. Let each one of us try and have at least one new member during this campaign. Our society always went over the top in the other campaigns; let's win again.

Anna Solomon, Pres.

COMMITTEE FOR JUBILEE PROGRAM

Waukegan, Ill.—The following members are to serve on the various committees at the 35th anniversary of the Saint Mary's Society, No. 79, KSKJ. Program: John Hladnik (chairman), Ignac Grom, John A. Cankar, Miss Mary Gosar, Miss Marge Papesh.

Tickets: Frank Petric, Sr., Anton Mozina (chairman), John Grom.

Waitresses: Miss Mary Gosar, Mrs. Josephine Cankar, Miss Marge Papesh.

Music: John A. Cankar, John Grom, John Hladnik.

Publicity: Mrs. Jennie Keber, John A. Cankar, John Gerchar, Jr., Frank Hladnik.

Kitchen: Co-chairmen Mrs. Mary Zalar and Mrs. Mary Marinic, Mrs. Mary Jeffers, Mrs. Jennie Keber; Mrs. Jennie Gregorka, Mrs. Frances Jesenovec and Mrs. Gertrude Repp.

Invitation and General: Officers of the Society John Cankar, Sr., president; Frank Petric, vice president; John Hladnik, secretary; Anton Mozina, treasurer.

Members are asked to work hand in hand with this committee.

John A. Cankar

EXHIBIT PHOTOS ON MOVIE PRODUCTION

A pictorial exhibit of 99 photographs showing how 276 professions and crafts unite in the making of one motion picture will be shown on the third floor corridor of the Main Library of the Cleveland Public Library beginning Monday, September 11th.

Chi Steves, Joliet Josephs Lead Lodges; Set Record for Week

A big surprise was thrown into the membership campaign last week when 27 lodges, spirited and contributed \$41,500 new insurance to set a new record for a week's period and at the same time augmented the total to \$600,400. This commendable total now sets on the books, and there are three and a half months left to the drive. A continuance of the fine work, officials feel, will surely result in a successful close.

This new activity is raising the hopes of all. However, there are 49 lodges not yet heard from, but they are expected to fall in line shortly.

Outstanding in the sprint to set a new record were two neighboring lodges, St. Stephen's, No. 1, Chicago, Ill., and St. Joseph's, No. 2, Joliet, Ill., the former signing \$8,500 and the latter \$7,000. In the total standing the Steves have \$33,250 new insurance, representing 55.41 per cent of their quota, while the Joliet lodge wrote \$38,250 or 54.64 per cent of its goal. These lodges, unless other groups decide otherwise, will be among the first to go over the top if they continue their fine work.

WAUKEGAN LODGE ANNOUNCES DATE FOR 35TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Waukegan, Ill.—St. Mary's Society, No. 79, will celebrate its 35th anniversary on Sunday, October 22 at the Mother of God Hall.

Members and guests will gather at the school hall not later than 10 a. m. whence they will march in a body to the church. High Mass will be read at 10:30 a. m.

Following the Mass the banquet will take place. The committee in charge promises one of the best programs ever to be presented at a banquet. Several surprises will be sprung by the program committee. In the evening there will be dancing in both the small and large halls. In the large hall Vince Hellmar and his nine-piece orchestra and singers will entertain. Mr. Hellmar is a member of the St. Mary Society, No. 79.

The committee wishes to extend its invitations to all K. S. K. J. lodges from Joliet, Chicago, South Chicago, Milwaukee, West Allis and Sheboygan. Several lodges have promised to come by bus. Remember the date, October 22, the day of a celebration you'll not forget! —J.A.C.

AMBRIDGE KAY JAYS WIN CITY TITLE; FIGURE IN KSKJ CIRCUIT

Ambridge, Pa.—Local Kay Jays' mushball team had a successful season winning the local city league title. They won the first and second half, thus eliminating a play-off. Manager Andy Clay and Captain Rudy Rosenberger were in full charge of the team. The KSKJ softball league standings are: Ambridge 9-3, Canonsburg 8-3, Pittsburgh 5-6 and Bridgeport 2-10. One game yet to be played between Canonsburg and Pittsburgh will end the regular schedule. If Canonsburg should win a play-off will be necessary to decide the KSKJ championship with Ambridge.

All bowlers who wish to bowl this season are requested to be at the next meeting. If you cannot be present submit your name to one of your lodge officers if you want to bowl. This year's bowling league will be a combined Kay Jays-Reveliers league, the same as we had two years ago.

The Ambridge Kay Jays' Booster Club is sponsoring a dance on Saturday, Sept. 23, at the Russian Hall, 306 Maplewood Ave. Music will be furnished by Jack Persin and his orchestra from Warren, O. The committee in charge of this affair is composed of the following: Ed Rosenberger, Marge Peltz, Rudy Kosela, Mr. Flajnik, Mr. Svegel, Mrs. Smrzlich, Joe Hochevar and Joe Kerzan.

All neighboring KSKJ lodges in this vicinity are invited to attend this dance.

All members of Society No. 183 are urged to attend this month's regular meeting Sunday, Sept. 17, at 2 p. m., in the Slovenian Hall, 127 Merchant St. There will be many important discussions. Workers for the dance, formation of a bowling league, voting on the resolution to amend Section 26 of the Constitution and bylaws, etc.

The Singing Club Rožmarin is sponsoring its first concert on Sunday, Oct. 15, at the Croatian Hall.

ANN BOWLERETS NAME OFFICERS

Cleveland, O.—The annual meeting of the St. Ann's Bowlerets of Society No. 150 was held last Thursday evening. Rules and regulations for the coming year were discussed and completed, after which elections were held.

The following were elected: President Jean Godec, Secretary Frances Miklavcic, Treasurer Fran Globokar, Theresa Ferfolia, reporter. It is requested that the bowlerets be present at the Spear's Alleys, corner East 93rd Street and Kinsman Avenue next Monday evening September 18, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. Your co-operation and promptness will be appreciated.

FOR GOD, HOME AND COUNTRY.

By FATHER KAPISTRAN

Dear Father Kapistran:

I read your article concerning the "unfair trial" of Harry Bridges. I can't see why a Catholic priest, as you are, will take sides for a Communist. He doesn't belong in this country and SHOULD be deported.

You also wrote about the capitalistic government. If it wasn't for the capitalist, where would the poor working man be? The Catholic Church preaches that everyone is equal. Why is it that you condemn the capitalist?

You think the C. I. O. is a good organization, but it is nothing more than a Communist organization, of the first degree, which will do all it can to stop production and throw men out of work. I imagine that you think John L. Lewis is the right man for the presidency in 1940.

I am a devout Catholic and have been all my life, but I can't see your point of view. A Catholic priest should take care of people's souls and not interfere or take sides in politics or working conditions.

I am getting to think the Catholic Church is getting too commercialized. It's pay and pay for that. Maybe they didn't hear of the virtue of charity. I mention this because of an incident in which a man died and left his wife penniless, but she had a hard time getting her husband buried in the church, because she didn't have the \$30. That's nice, isn't it? I've talked to different Catholic people about these things and they agree with me.

Please print and answer this letter in your column of Our Page. I want to hear your side of the story.

An Our Page Reader.

(Unsigned.)

Contrary to policy, we print this letter, even though it is unsigned.

The trial of Harry Bridges is conceded by ALL Catholic papers to be unfair. Witnesses have confessed, even according to the secular press, to have been paid to give false testimony.

You say he is a Communist. The prosecutors are having a hard time trying to prove it.

Msgr. Haas, leading labor authority, tells us that reason for attacking Bridges is this: He is the best labor man in the country.

The Church doesn't condemn capitalism. Neither does Father Kapistran. The Church does not condemn capitalists. Neither does Father Kapistran. The examiners of Bridges wished to insist that ours is a capitalistic government. It is not. It is a political democracy. Its economic system is capitalistic. These are two different things. In theory our Constitution forbids capital to run the country. In practice there is a danger it will do so, unless we build strong labor unions based on justice, charity and the encyclicals of the Popes.

The encyclicals say that priests must take an active interest in bettering labor conditions. Father Kapistran is a priest.

If you say a priest may NEVER take sides in politics, how can he go to the polls? I think they give only one ballot.

We do not seek to destroy the capitalistic form of economics in our land. But there must be a better adjustment between capital and labor. Churches are groaning under interest burdens, which are unfair. Yet, if anyone can't afford a funeral, the Church will bury them out of charity. If you don't believe it, ask your bishop.

TRAVEL IN REVERSE

You'd think reverse travel would make a man doubly careful. But it doesn't seem to work that way. Far too many accidents are caused by backing into trouble.

There's one common-sense rule to follow always: "Use your head and your eyes and back slowly."

Here are a couple of easy suggestions for the expert driver: Keep your rear window clean at all times. Also have your rear view mirror always polished and properly adjusted. That'll help make backing easier and safer. And notice that many an expert driver lowers the window beside him, when he's backing, and sticks his head out like a railroad engineer in his locomotive cab. You'd be surprised how that helps.

If you have to back out over a sidewalk, come to a stop just before you reach the sidewalk. Then look carefully on both sides. If your vision is obstructed, sound your horn.

Backing into any street—busy or otherwise—can't be done safely, in a hurry. When you're sure the sidewalk is clear, move on across it. But before you actually back into the street, stop again and make certain no traffic is coming.

So much for getting a car onto the highway. Now, if you're ever out on the street and find that you need to back up a long distance—don't do it. Go around the block instead. The man or woman driver who zooms backwards for hundreds of feet attracts plenty of attention, all right—but the wrong kind of attention. That business is the sure mark of an incompetent driver... and it's against the law in many localities.

As a matter of fact, the expert driver backs only when necessary. He won't overdo it. A good driver, for example, never backs around a corner. He'd rather turn in the street.

Ability to back a car neatly is one distinguishing mark of an expert driver. Take your time, go easy on the gas, and keep the other fellow in mind. That way you get back where you're going. That way you're head man when it comes to driving.

Patrolman James Nation,
No. 274, C. P. D.

FOREST CITY GIRLS ISSUE CALL FOR BOWLERETS

Forest City, Pa.—Members of St. Ann's Boosters, No. 120, are requested to attend the regular meeting which will be held on Sept. 17 after the regular society meeting. Members of the society who do not belong to the boosters are also invited to attend. As the summer vacations are drawing to a close, it is time we decide on a program for the fall and winter activities, of which bowling is of greatest interest to the boosters.

The bowling alleys have been repaired and are in perfect shape. The bowling fee will be the same as last season, so, girls, get yourselves some practice. It is true we didn't do so well last season, but since it was our first attempt at bowling, I know that we all got a lot of fun and exercise, not to mention experience in bowling. I'm sure we can do better this season than we did last, so all you girls and women who are the least bit interested attend the next regular meeting and let's talk it over, and start the ball rolling.

I would like nothing better than to form a team of St. Ann's Boosters, but that will be entirely up to you.

Mary Maleckar, Captain.

A VISIT TO F. K. FINŽGAR

TRANSLATION by Dr. J. W. Mally, 6411 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, of Izidor Cankar's "A Visit to Fr. S. Finžgar."

When I boarded the train—it was in the latter part of November—it just wouldn't clear up in Ljubljana. Only occasionally the curtain of the winter's fog lifted momentarily from over the city, to display the blueness of the sky for an instant, then it would fold down again over everything. Those of us remaining in Ljubljana, had, during the rainy week, hoped for the sun and light, but in vain.

The train had scarcely pulled beyond Vižmarija when the sunlight leaped through the fog, and dark brown shadows of the cars, and the blueish exhaust of the steam appeared along the tracks; the snows of the Karavanks shimmered, and the Gorenjsko (Uplands) came into full view. The morning was like a gorgeous crystal.

At Medvoda I stepped off the train to continue the journey along a path that led towards Sora, where Fr. S. Finžgar pastores, thinks and writes. I sincerely hoped, since I was visiting him for literary discourse, that I would find him in a happy frame of mind. A half hour's brisk walk, and ahead of me on a pleasant hill, rose the parish church of Soršek, looking with a watchful eye, over the lovely parish house, the town and the surrounding level plain. I continued along a gentle slope, but ere I came to the foot of the hill, I spied Finžgar in the center of the road, standing firmly, feet apart, before a workman who was digging a new well. He was spiritedly telling the workman something, whilst with the index finger of his right hand he was expressively tapping his forehead, apparently to the great delight of the workman. I walked closer, greeted Finžgar and shook hands, and then with a resigned patience listened to a lecture on wells. As the dissertation ended, a caretaker came to tell that a pipe had burst in the school. We immediately repaired that way; and then, with anewed resigned patience, I listened to a treatise on water pipes. This afforded entertainment for Finžgar.

Being at home, and it being a week day, his always elegant figure was dressed somewhat informally. His face, I noticed, was as alert and alive as I remembered it, as on those occasions when he had so glowingly and with firm conviction, taken part in heated debates in Ljubljana. His high forehead, wrinkled into many lines, moved sprightly, and changed with the changing of his thought. His eyes, deep and brooding, lighted up occasionally in a subdued flame. The face, practically billowed in lines of care, comes to life when he talks, the facial muscles working with great expression—which reminds me of the departed Medved.

When the matter of the water pipe was attended to in a manner, my host and I entered his home. He took me into his workroom, a large room that seemed a sort of combined studio and office. There was a huge writing desk with an appropriate chair before it; along the wall was a carefully arranged archive, and two original Dostal paintings. On the left, a door opened into a small parlor which was furnished in good taste;

in a place of honor in a cabinet, I noticed a mask of Gregorčič, above it a silver laurel wreath resting on a red plushing. In the corner near the door, was an antique chest made of brown wood, with a silver painted lock. On the wall above hung an original portrait of Finžgar's father, and a number of artistic knickknacks.

The view through the two windows, towards the Karavanks, is majestic. In the adjoining registry room hangs a beautiful sketch by Vavpotič and a portrait of Medved. From the studio another door opens into a small, quiet bedroom. There, on the walls, hang two of Miss Anica Zupanec's originals.

We sat down in the large office-studio and began our conversation. The room was invitingly warm, which was good, as the day was a bit chilly. I lit a cigarette. Finžgar refused, but later, when he warmed up to the talking, he unconsciously reached for one. He speaks with a deep voice, which always comes from a full chest. He has a way of gesturing with his hands, which in the heat of debate becomes quite forceful; often he pounds upon the table, and occasionally even jumps from his chair. As the conversation went on, he grew increasingly candid and intimate.

"How do you work?" I asked him.

"How do I write? Before I start, I must have the idea completely clear, and outlined

AWARDED FULL SCHOLARSHIP



ELIZABETH RUDMAN

Wilkesburg, Pa.—Elizabeth Rudman, daughter of R. G. Rudman, member of the Supreme Finance Committee of KSKJ, has just been awarded a full scholarship by the Buhl Foundation to the Pennsylvania College for Women, an outstanding school of higher learning.

Miss Rudman is a recent honor graduate of Edgewood High School, where she compiled a most enviable record. During her four years of high school she was consistently an honor student; she was a member of the Art Club, secretary of the Debating Society, member of the Dramatic Society, also having the leading role in her senior class play, a member of the staff of the school paper, member of the Scholarship Society, member of the Science Club and member of the Student Council. In addition to this, she was elected to the National Honor Society. The student body of the entire school in a "Who's Who" poll selected her as the girl student "most studious and most likely to succeed."

Betty is a member of SS. Peter and Paul's Society, No. 91, Rankin, Pa., and has been a very active worker for the KSKJ for several years.

before me. The entire plan of action from beginning to end, excluding the small incidents and details, of course. All the heroes, every character I have ever written of, actually exists. I can oblige you with photographs. 'Irene' from the novel 'Pod svobodnim solncem' (Under the Free Sun) I hunted three times at concerts in Ljubljana. Once it happened at a concert of the 'Glasbeni matiča' that a young lady in a period dress sat in front of me. On that occasion I did not hear the singers at all. My companion noticed that I was disturbed, and he remarked, 'You are hunting for something!' I answered, 'No, I have found something, thank God!' That evening the spirit of 'Irene' became a living, breathing woman in the flesh."

We were interrupted at this point of the conversation by someone knocking heavily on the door. "Come in," called out Finžgar. And, as the door was pushed open by a thirteen-year-old boy, my host exclaimed, "Glory be to Jesus Christ, forever, amen! Now what?"

The boy advanced into the room awkwardly and asked, "Please, would you loan an historical book?"

"To whom?"

"To Ferjan, so he can read it. A history book, with the things that happened a long time ago," the child said.

"Wait. I'll find some books. ... See, take these, and when you finish reading them, come again."

The lad tucked the books under his arms and hastened away.

Finžgar continued. "Yes, I must have everything, every detail vivid before me, otherwise I cannot write. When I came to a duel scene in my novel, I couldn't proceed. As a young student I had studied fighting, and I had also read much of it from books; but actually describing a duel was rather difficult. Then I started dueling all by myself. I plunged, I parried, I lost, I won; I inflicted wounds, I received wounds, and expired. I tried myself out, but after that I wrote the page in five minutes."

"What hours of the day or night do you prefer to work?" I inquired of him.

"I always write in the forenoons, from eight to twelve; and only occasionally do I work towards the evening. I usually work quite rapidly, because everything is already prepared before I sit down to my desk. I meditate only during my long walks. I cannot write out in the open, but I can there best think things out. At the time I was writing my larger works, I lived only with my plans and with beautiful words; I practically ate and drank words. That is why the writing went along by itself, quite speedily."

"When did you begin your literary work?" was my next question.

He replied, "At first as a student in Aloysius 'Domače Vaje' (Home Exercises) which I value highly, because of their unusual qualities, for which our language is enriched, and for which we should be thankful. Later in the society 'Academia Operosorum' (Academy of Labor.) This was a secret society which came into existence on the hundredth anniversary of the old 'Academiae Operosorum.' In it co-operated priests and seminarians, and its soul was the departed Benkovič. It had the motto: 'A.O.' This meant 'Alpha, Omega.'—Apogee

FATHER FLANNIGAN SAYS

Writing in a current issue of a penal publication, one of the inmates expresses some thoughts that are worth earnest consideration. "The nation seems to be slowly awakening to a sense of boy consciousness," he writes, "but thus far it does not appear to be generally known outside of prison that nine out of ten of all Big House and Poor House and Death House inmates have never been members of the Scouts, or any other similar organization devoted exclusively to the interest of growing boys. To us on the inside, this has been known for years."

Now, the cost of supporting the criminal army in the United States amounts to between 15 and 18 billion dollars each year. A portion of this tribute is paid, in some manner, by every man, woman and child within our borders. Ninety per cent of that debt is caused, according to the record, by men who have never had contact with youth organizations.

Stressing the need for youth organizations and for the participation of our youngsters in their activities does not imply any attempt to minimize the importance of the home as an agency for child guidance. The home exists for that specific purpose, and was divinely appointed to fulfill that mission.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the home, as it is presently constituted, is not in a position to fulfill many of the normal needs of youth. The tenement child, the apartment child, or any child in the dense residential section, is not in much of a position, for instance, to gratify his natural bent for adventure and new experience. Yet that urge, like several others, is as natural and normal as the child's physical needs. Social recognition and acceptance, too, are difficult of fulfillment in dense centers of population.

There is a very definite need for youth organizations, for the extension of their activities, and a more widespread participation in them on the part of youth. They have something to offer which neither home, nor school, nor church are in a very strategic position to supply. They offer an acceptable medium for the social fulfillment of natural and normal childhood urges, and thus they train for citizenship and character.

The liquidation of the entire crime bill is a hope too fanciful to be seriously entertained. There will always be a certain number of people who are not amenable to social control. In the stress and strain of modern life we can be almost certain that the number will be proportionately large. Yet the conspicuous success of youth organizations and recreational centers force the conclusion that there is much that can be done, just as the staggering proportions of our crime bill indicate that something must be done.

Youth organizations have proved their worth. They can no longer be regarded as a dilettante's hobby for adults or a relatively expensive luxury for youth. The annual crime bill is merely one indication that we pay for services to youth whether we supply them or not.

Every active lodge should have an active reporter to Our Page. Is your lodge active? Has it a reporter? If not, why not?—and when?

otium! (Be off, idleness.)—'Apis Operosa'—Bee of Industry. Avete Omnes! (Hail everything.) and Academia Operosorum.

(To be continued.)

OUR PAGE COOKING SCHOOL

By FRANCES JANCER

Properly prepared vegetables retain their food value. Here are the principal rules for plain cooking them. First, pare or scrape thinly. Second, do not soak vegetables in cold water. Third, start to cook them in enough boiling water to a little more than half cover them. Season with one teaspoon each salt and sugar to a quart of water. Fourth, cook closely covered to keep in the steam. Fifth, vegetables are done when barely tender when pierced with a fork. Season further with a dash of pepper, and one tablespoon butter or margarine to a pint of vegetables and liquid. Or pour off the liquid and serve hot separately in small cups. Do not waste it.

Savory Carrots

8 small carrots, 1 green pepper, minced, 1 onion, minced, 3 tablespoons butter, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon sugar.

Wash the carrots, but do not peel. Place in a kettle with a teaspoon each of sugar and salt; cover with boiling water; and boil until tender, about thirty-five minutes. Put through a potato ricer. In the meantime fry the green pepper and onion till soft in the butter; add to the riced carrots; and beat in the remaining seasonings.

Vegetable Hash

2½ cups chopped cooked potato, 1 cup chopped cooked turnip or carrots, 1 cup chopped cooked beets, 1 cup chopped cooked celery or cabbage, 1 onion, grated, salt and pepper, milk to moisten as needed.

Combine the vegetables. Season to taste with salt and pepper; and moisten with milk until they barely stick together. Melt three tablespoons fat in a medium-sized frying pan; pack in the hash mixture; and cook very slowly until browned on the bottom. Fold over, omelet style; and serve with plain boiled eggs, tomato sauce or mushrooms.

Creamed Kohlrabi

6 kohlrabi, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, 1 egg yolk, salt and paprika.

Wash and pare kohlrabi. Cut in half-inch cubes, drop into boiling water to cover and cook until tender. Just before cooking is completed, add salt, then drain and shake over the fire to dry slightly. Make a white sauce from the flour, fat, milk and seasonings, adding the egg-yolk last, and pour it over the vegetable.

Country Boiled Dinner

6 pounds corned-beef brisket, 1 cabbage, 3 white turnips, 4 carrots, 6 potatoes, 6 beets, vinegar.

Put the meat into the pot over a brisk fire with enough cold water to cover it. Bring it rapidly just to the boiling point, then remove the scum, reduce the heat and simmer until tender, three to four hours. About three fourths of an hour before it is to be served, skim the liquid free from fat. Put a portion of the liquid into another kettle with the cabbage which has been cleaned and cut into sections, the turnips carrots, potatoes and beets prepared and cut into uniform pieces, and boil until tender.