

NASLOV—ADDRESS
Glasilo K. S. K. Jednote
6117 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio
Telephone: HENDERSON 3912

Naša narodna in verska
zavednost se kaže
v tem, da damo svoje
otroke zavarovati pri
K. S. K. Jednoti!

Mikluk Mary Topeka Ave.
Entered as Second Class Mail December 12th 1923, at the Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio. Under the Act of August 12th 1912. Accepted for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3rd 1917. Authorized on May 22nd 1918.

NO. 34 — ŠTEV. 34



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE GRAND CARNIOLIAN SLOVENIAN CATHOLIC UNION

CLEVELAND, O., 21. AVGUSTA (AUGUST), 1946

VOLUME XXXII—LETTO XXXII

OPA je ukazala podražiti električne in druge predmete

Washington. — OPA je zdaj prodajalcu dobe naznalo o novih cenah temu ali onemu predmetu. To zvišanje, sodijo ekonomisti, bo stalo Kakor poroča urad OPA se ameriški narod vse do \$150,- bodo cene zvišale takole: za 000,000 na leto. OPA je včasih električne radijske aparate in razdolila višje cene na radij-električnim fonografom za 3%, skih aparatu, pečeh, pralnih električnim pečem 9%, plipstojih, električnih čistilic, likalnikih, toasterjem in drugim manjšim električnim predmetom za 4%, aluminasti

OPA pravi, da je dovoluta te kuhinjski posodi za 5%, sprinvišje cene glasom postave, ki go za postelje 4%, čistilcem 7%, pralnikom 7%, zastorom za okna 10%.

Istočasno pa naznana OPA, da bo višje cene električnim letenico zdaj večje stroške s povečano mezo delavcem in dražje mu materialu, zato je bilo potrebno, pravi OPA, da se tudi lagi nove postave, ki prepozne izdelki dražje prodajajo. OPA duje OPA zmanjšati dobicek naznana, da se je cena gori izdelovalcem, prodajalcem na navedenim predmetom zvišala debelo in drobno pod onim, ki od 3% do 12%. To zvišanje bo so ga imeli za blago 31. marca stopilo takoj v veljavno, čim letos.

Jugoslovanski major pognan iz ameriške okupacijske cone

Rim. — Ameriške vojaške oblasti so pognane iz teritorija ameriške okupacijske armade, to je 88. divizije, v Julijski Krajin. Kot poroča zavezniško povestvo se je major obnašal "grožeče in nasilno" proti povejučemu generalu.

Ime pognanega majorja je Despot, ki je bil podeljen 13. zavezniškemu koru v coni "A," ki je pod ameriško zasedbo.

OPA je dvignila cene mehaničnim ledenicam in sadnim konzervam

Washington. — OPA je včeraj dovoluta višje cene za sadne konzerve, ki bodo prezervirane letos. Istočasno je dovoluta zvišati ceno vseh mehaničnim ledencam za okrog 6%.

Sadne konzerve bodo podražene vse od 2 do 7 centov, kakor je kakovost sadja za kante številke 2½. To zvišanje je bilo ukazano radi dražjega sladkorja in večjih mezd delavcem. Gospodinje bodo plačale višje cene, čim dobrogrovci prve pošljake v višji cenami.

Mehanične lednice so podražene za \$10 do \$12 pri eni. Odjemalec bodo plačali višje cene, čim trgovci dobe nove lednice z višjimi cenami.

VOJAK JE UMRL NA MORJU, DRUGE PREISKUJEJO

New York. — Neka ladja je pripeljala iz Italije 1,493 vojakov. Ko je bila ladja še kakih 400 milj od ameriškega obrežja, je nek vojak zbolel za neznano boleznjijo. Potom radija so poletali New York in neko letalo je nemudoma odploplalo z zdravili. Toda vsled viharnega morja ni moglo pristati ob ladji. Nato je zdravila poneslo drugo letalo, toda med tem je vojak, katerega ime še niso dali v javnost, umrl.

Vse one vojake, ki so bili z umrili tovarišem v istem oddelu, 421 po številu, so odpeljali v taborišče Kilmer, N. J., da jih tam preštejo za kakimi morebitnimi nalezljivimi boleznjimi.

Byrnes je spodil iz službe 40 uradnikov, menda komunistov

Washington. — V pismu, ki je bilo te dni dano v javnost, naznana državni tajnik Byrnes, da je bilo odslovljenih iz službe v državnem oddelu 40 oseb, ker so imele "preveč tesne zveze ali dogovore" s tujimi vladami, ali pa je iz njih prejšnjih rekordov razvidno, da je njih navzočnost v državnem oddelu nevarna vloge, da bi bili zadovoljni s to rešitvijo.

Jugosovanska vlada pravi, da ne bo opustila borbe za eventuelno posest Trsta, toda maršal Tito je vravno obljubil, da ne bo poslat svoje dežele na "tveganje" pohode.

Byrnes je dal to pismeno obvestilo poslancu Sabathu, ki se je prej pritožil na državni oddelki, da se splošno govorji, da je bi na stotine, če ne na tisoče uslužencev odslovljenih iz državnega oddelka radi njih komunistične aktivnosti.

Senator La Follete je bil poražen pri volitvah

Milwaukee, Wisc. — Senator Robert La Follete, ki je bil 21 let zastopnik države v senatu, je bil v torek poražen na republikanski listi kot kandidat. Poražil ga je 37 let star bivši marin Joseph R. McCarthy.

Včeraj zjutraj je imel La Follette še nekaj večine, popoldne došla poročila so pa pokazala, da je izgubil nominacijo za nekaj tisoč glasov. Na demokratski listi je bil nominiran brez opozicije Howard McMurray.

S tem je konec, vsaj zaenkrat, političnega delovanja družine La Follete. Skoro 50 let so bili v senatu, najprej oče, potem sin.

Robert La Follete je bil najprej republikanec, potem je vodil 12 let progresivno stranko, zdaj se je pa zopet povrnil k republikanski stranki, ki ga pa, kot je videti, ni več marala.

TORNADO V MINNESOTI JE UBIL 5 OSOB, VIHAR DIVJAL V OHIO

St. Paul, Minn. — Najmanj 5 oseb je bilo ubitih in nad 50 ranjenih, ko je tornado zadel in porušil turistovsko taborišče ob Minnesota reki, 3 milje zapadno od Mankato. Nekateri trdijo, da je bilo ubitih celo do 15 oseb. Občasno tornada je bilo registrirano v taborišču 40 oseb. Po bližnjih železniških progah je vihar razmetal 25 avtomov, ki so bili last izletnikov.

Canton, O. — V soboto večer je vihar zadel to mesto z veliko silo. Dve osebi sta bili ranjeni. Vihar je potrgal električne žice in podrl nad 100 dreves. V poluri je padlo poldrugi palec dežja.

NA TRG PRIDE LUPLJEN KROMPIR

Chicago. — Neka čikaška firma bo koncem septembra dajala na trg že kar olupljen krompir, ki bo imel izvrstan tudi že vse "oceša." Krompir bo v papirnarih vlažnih vrečah po 5 in 10 funtov. Gospodinje bodo plačale zmanj 10% več, toda prihranile si bodo do 25% na teži, ker ne bo lupkov.

IZDELVALCI MAKARO- NOV SO VESELI

Washington. — Pšenica "durham" vrste, ki raste večino v Severni Dakoti in iz katere delajo makarone, bo letos dobro obrodi. Vlada sudi, da jo bo nad 35 milijonov bušljev.

BOJE SE, DA BO POPRA PRIMANJKOVALO

Popr, ki ga prideluje večino v Vzhodni Indiji, tekom vojnega prihajal v Zed. države in še zdaj ga niso pričeli uvažati. Dočim je bilo 30. apr. 1939 v New Yorku v skladisih 673,000 vreč popra (vsaka po 140 funtov), ga je danes komaj še 9,400 vreč.

8 ANGLEŠKIH VOJAKOV ODPELJANIH

Trst. — V četrtek je izginilo v Julijski Benečiji 8 angleških vojakov. Na 3 trukih so peljali 7 nemških vojnih ujetnikov iz Trsta. Sodijo, da so zasiši v jugoslovansko cono, da so jih tam prijeti.

Vsi fašisti morajo iz Trsta, zahtevajo komunisti

Trst. — Komunistično vodstvo v Julijski Krajini je sprejelo predlog velikih starih, da postane Trst in nekaj okolice mednarodna država. Samo Italijani ne kažejo še nobene volje, da bi bili zadovoljni s to rešitvijo.

Jugosovanska vlada pravi, da ne bo opustila borbe za eventuelno posest Trsta, toda maršal Tito je vravno obljubil, da ne bo poslat svoje dežele na "tveganje" pohode.

Eden izmed voditeljev tržaških komunistov, Jože Gustinčič, je izjavil, da bo komunistična vlada v Julijski Krajini sodelovala z mednarodno vlado v Trstu in sicer pod enim pogojem, namreč, da se mesto temeljito počisti vseh fašistov.

Gustinčič je rekel, da bo njegova stranka zahtevala sledenje glavnih pogojev od zaveznikov:

Nobena oseba, ki so jih Italijani pripeljali v Trst, ne sme voliti pri mestni upravi, niti ne sme imeti s'uze pri administraciji.

Itali, ki so jih fašisti pregnali ali odslovlili iz služb, deportirali ali zaprli zaradi njih narodnosti ali političnega prepričanja, morajo dobiti nazaj svoje službe.

Pri mestni upravi morajo imeti enako besedo Slovani in Italijani.

Na podlagi prejšnjih aktivnosti se lahko pričakuje, da bodo delavske unije, ki so v komunističnih rokah, še naprej agitirale za Jugoslavijo, ki je tudi vladana od komunistov. Industrijci in večji posestniki bodo pa še naprej za Italijo, dokler bodo smatrali Italijo za najboljše jamstvo v njih težnjah.

Srednji sloji tržaškega prebivalstva so pa videti zadovoljni z novo mednarodno državo. Upajo, da bo pod mednarodno upravo v Trstu manj nerodnosti in nezadovoljnosti.

ODPELJAN OD INDIJAN- CEV, JE STAR ZDAJ 107 LET

Caribou, Me. — Jeremiah Campbellton je bil star 7 let, ko so ga ugrabili Indijanci, ki so mu umorili starše ter požgali njih dom. To je bilo natančno pred 100 leti. Te dni je praznovan 107. rojstni dan na domu svoje hčere.

Ker je bil vzgojen pri Indijancih, ne zna še danes ne pišati ne čitati. Toda v gozdu se pa sposna kot nihče drugi. Govori perfektne stiri jezike: indijansko, francosko, italijansko in angleško.

SIN DRŽAVNIKA BO ZA DUHOVNIKA

New York. — Avery Dulles, star 28 let, najmlajši sin John Dullesa, vladnega svetovalca na tujezemskih zadevah, se je vpisal v jezuitski red v St. Andrew-On-Hudson, kjer bo študiral za duhovnika. Pristopil je v katališko vero leta 1941. Graduiral je iz Harvard univerze ter je bil obnovil dva ameriška vojaka.

Trst. — Na morskem obrežju pri Barkovljah so eksplodirale mine, ki so jih tam nakupecili, da jih uničijo. Ubihit je bilo 45 oseb in 57 ranjenih, med temi 19 zelo opasno. Vzroka razstrelbe min še niso ugotovili. Komaj 30 čevljev od tega kraja se je kopalo v morju na stotine oseb.

OPA je dovolila višjo ceno za kavo, 10 do 13 centov pri funtu

Washington. — OPA je ukazalo zvišanje cene kavi v prodaji na drobno in sicer od 10 do 13 centov pri funtu. Višja cena je bila ukazana, ker je bila odvetna vladna podpora uvažalcem kave, ki bodo s tem dobili nekaj odškodnine. Kar bodo morali torej trgovci na debelo in drobno plačati za kavo več, bodo smeli glasom te odredbe OPA tudi več računati za kavo pri prodaji. Tako bo prišlo nazadnje vse breme na gospodinjo.

OPA naznana, da se bo v kratkem zvišala cena obleki in sicer od 5 do 7%.

OPA je tudi dovolila višje cene suhemu fižolu in sicer takozvanemu "kidney" fižolu okrog 2 centa pri funtu in "navy" fižolu za približno 1 cent.

Gospodinje bodo začele plačevati več za fižol, čim bodo gospodarji obvezčeni o ceni, ki jo bodo morali sami plačati.

Francija je poslala v ječo tri admirale

Pariz. — Francosko najvišje sodišče je obsodilo v zapor tri admirale, ki so v zadnjem vojni ukazali potopiti del francoskega brodovja. To so admirali: Marquis, Atrial in Auphan. Admirali so bili obtoženi sodelovanja z Nemci, ker so v novembra 1942 ukazali potopiti v Toulonu bojno brodovje. To je bilo kmalu zatem, ko je zavezniška armada in vodila Severno Afriko.

Admirali so bili tudi obtoženi, da so ukazali streličati na zavezniško brodovje, če bi se približalo Franciji. Vsi trije so bili degradirani ter poslani za več let v ječo.

Ze drugo ameriško letalno pogrešajo nad Jugoslavijo

Trst. — Neko ameriško prevozno letalo, ki je bilo na potu iz Dunaja do Udine, je poročalo, da je bilo v bližini jugoslovanske meje obstreljeno od protizračnih baterij. Z Dunaja je odletelo ob 7:30 zjutraj, nad Celovcem je letelo ob 8:50 in ob 9:07 je posadka po radiju naznila svojemu poveljstvu, da frče kroglo okrog letala. V Udine bi moral priti letalo ob 9:20 zjutraj, pa ni bilo zvečer še nobenega glasus o njem.

MINE UBILE 45 OSOB PRI TRSTU

Trst. — Na morskem obrežju pri Barkovljah so eksplodirale mine, ki so jih tam nakupecili, da jih uničijo. Ubihit je bilo 45 oseb in 57 ranjenih, med temi 19 zelo opasno. Vzroka razstrelbe min še niso ugotovili. Komaj 30 čevljev od tega kraja se je kopalo v morju na stotine oseb.

Vojak bo obešen radi uboja 2 vojakov

Nuernberg. — Zamorski vojak James Devone je bil obnovil dva ameriška vojaka, odkoder je bil častno odpuščen 10. maja, s katerima se je vrščen pred enim mesecem. Vojak bo obešen radi uboja 2 vojakov.

Cleveland, O.:

Zadnji teden se je mudil v Clevelandu na obisku pri priateljih Msgr. John L. Zaplotnik, župnik v Lindsay, Nebraska.

Te dni sta na obisku pri Juljet, III.: Tu je umrl te dni Frank J. Težak, star 54 let, Bival je na 467 State St. Zapušča ženo Ano, dva sinova in eno hčer, brata Antona ter pet sester: Mrs. Mary Mikluk in Mrs. Frances Lichtenauer iz Jolieti, Mrs. Anna Motz iz South Chicago, Mrs. Catherine Volk iz Springfielda, Ill. in Mrs. Margaret Volan iz Dulutha, Minn. Pogreb je bil zadnjo sredo iz cerkve sv. Jožefa. Naj počiva v miru, preostalom iskreno.

Duluth, Minn.: Redovnik John Perko, SM, je tudi obiskal svojo mamico, Mrs. Frances Perko, 3545 E. 81. St. predno je odpotoval v Kalifornijo.

Donald Perko iz 3553 E. 106. St. star 11 let, se je s svojim kolesom zaletel v avto in se nevarno poškodoval na glavi. Odpeljali so ga v bolnišnico.

Zveza Oltarnih društva slovenskih žup

Sredozemsko morje

Sredozemsko morje je srednji del ogromne prelomnice, ki loči severni del sveta od južnega. Zvezzo z Atlantskim oceanom tvori 13 km široki Gibraltarski preliv. Celotna površina meri 2,969,035 kv. km. Podmorski prag med Sicilijo in Tunizijom (z otoki Malto, Pantaljeria in dr.), ga deli v zapadni in vzhodni del. Zapadni del se deli v Tirenko in Balearsko morje, vzhodni pa v Jonsko, Egejsko in Levantsko morje, z največjimi globinami od 2000 do 4400 metrov, srednina globina znaša 1435 metrov. Globoke udrte doline so v najstarejših dobah zalila morja, stebri pogreznjenega ozemlja pa so ostali kot otoki in polotoki; zvezza med Atlosom, Apenini in južno španskimi gorskimi verigami, kakor tudi kopna zveza med Grčijo in Malo Azijo je bila prekinjena. Vzpostavljenata je bila zveza med Črnim in Egejskim morjem.

Topota vode s povprečno 24 stop. na površju, pada hitro do 4000 metrov pod gladino (pri Gibraltaru), globlje pa vlada v vseh globinah enaka temperatura vode 12.7 stopinj. Zaradi hitrega izhlapevanja in sorazmerno majhnega dotoka vode je morje zelo slano. (Več kot 37%). Slanost narašča proti vzhodu in znaša pri Kreti 39.5%, na sirijski obali pa 40%; nasprotno pa je Črno morje zaradi močnega dotoka sladkih voda dosti manj slan (15 do 18%).

V Sredozemsko morje se stekajo vode s področja 8.6 milij. kv. km in katerih odpade na Evropo 3.5, Azijo 0.7 in na Afriko 4.4 milij. kv. km. Tokovski skozi morske ožine Gibraltar, Bospor in Dardanele izravnavajo morsko gladino, poleg tega pa so še drugi precej stalni tokovi in sicer zapadni na južno-francoski in vzhodni tok na egiptski obali. Ti tokovi odnašajo bogato blato Rodano oz. Nila. Plima je slaba, ne doseže niti 1 m, le v Sirtah znaša 2 m.

Zivalstvo Sredozemskega morja je zelo bogato. Gospodarsko so najvažnejši tunji, sardine in sardeli pa tudi morski raki, sipe, ostrige in druge školjke; za prehrano prebivalstva so velikega pomena. Dostaviti je še žlahne korale in morske gobe. Z ribarstvom se pečajo vsi obalni narodi, predvsem Italijani, pa tudi delež ribičev iz naše dalmatinske obale je znaten.

Značilna je poletna suša, zato spada to ozemlje med najbolj vroča na zemlji (srednji maksimum v južni Španiji 45 stop., ki odnehuje v smeri proti severu, v Tripolisu traja 7 mesecev, v Siciliji 4, v srednji Italiji pa en mesec). Neprijetna značilnost za to ozemlje so mrzli vetrotvi (burja), ter vroči in vlažni vetrovi (široko).

Poseledica podnebjia ter skalnatega sveta je značilna golota, delno tudi zaradi slabega gospodarstva (izsekanje gozdov, koze). So pa zelo rodovitne doline, kamor je naplavljena prst. Medtem, ko predstavlja Sredozemsko morje za živalstvo več kot ostro mejo, se je ob njem razvilo svojevrstno rastlinstvo, ki je najbolj značilno v Južni Španiji, Južni Italiji in Grčiji. Rastlinstvo se omejuje skoro povsod na bližino morja in se v Notranji Španiji, Mali Aziji in Severni Afriki umakne stepnemu in na Balkansku polotoku s srednjeevropskemu gorskemu rastlinstvu.

Etnografsko je področje Sredozemskega morja sedež belle rase (zato tudi "sredozemski"), katere zastopniki (Indo-germani in Hamiti-Semiti) se po veri ostro razlikujejo (krisajčoče pregorvarjanja o tem stopnji (Okcident in Orient). Zaradi členovite površine je organizacija Public Affairs Commit-

tee v New Yorku izdala brošuro z naslovom "Your Stake in Collective Bargaining," v kateri je objasnjeno, kako deluje zakon kolektivnega pogajanja in kolike koristi je za povprečnega delavca. Knjižica podtrjuje konstruktivne vrednote procesa kolektivnega pogajanja ne samo za delavce, ampak tudi za delodajalce in splošno javnost.

Pisec brošure opisuje poravnjanje mezdnega vprašanja kot "trd oreh kolektivnega pogajanja kontrakta" ter izraža mnenje, da ima tako poravnjanje večji vpliv na javnost in na prosperitet podjetništva kot katerokoli drugo sporno vprašanje kolektivnega pogajanja. V knjižici je dalje rečeno, da "ni mogoče ravno trditi, da je uinečen kolektivnega pogajanja v vseh ozirih 'dober' ali pa do cela 'zanič', kot pravijo nekatere nasprotniki tega zakona. More se pa reči z gotovostjo, da je kolektivno pogajanje izpremenilo ekonomski vzorec Amerike."

Zaključuje, da ima stvar svojo "dobro" in "slabo" stran, brusurica navaja naslednje:

Kolektivno pogajanje je pospešilo povisek plač in mezd, s čemer je bilo doseženo zaustavljenje nižanja plač, obenem pa so bile za unijske člane izvozane mezde, ki so precej višje nego jih plačujejo delavcem za isto delo v neunijskih podjetjih in tovarnah. Delodajalec je bil prisilen, da je povabil plače svojim delavcem tudi, ako niso bili organizirani v uniju, pa tudi neizurjeni delavci so bili deležni boljših plač kot bili sicer prejemali. Pri tem je bilo pogosto treba znati druge stroške produkcije, kar je uvelio mnogokrat boljši nacin obratovanja in produkcije.

Izmed živali je za malega človeka velikega pomena osel, saj mu služi kot tovorna in jezdná žival, govedo pa kot vprežna živila za plug in voz. Za prehrano so važne ovce, koze in tudi perutnina. Povsod je razširjeno čebelarstvo in gojenje sviloprek. V starem veku je tu cvetelo ruderarstvo, ki je s pričetkom stoletja znova razcvetelo (Španija, Tirenki otoke, Grčija, Mala Azija); ker ni na razpolago premoga, se mnogo rud izvaja v topilnicach izven sredozemskega območja. Velikega pomena je pridobivanje morske soli, žvepla (Sicilija), morske peče (Liparski otočki) in posebno prvorstnega marmora (Italija, Grčija).

Od starih znamenitih obrti so se samo nekatere ohranile kot domača industrija: zlatarstvo, pletenje slame, izdelovanje "orientalskega blaga"; še z izrabo vodnih sil (namesto manjkujočega premoga), se je mogla začeti razvijati industrija (tekstilna in strojna v Sev. Italiji in Kataloniji). Kljub temu pa je Sredozemlje še vedno zelo pomembno proizvodno področje za izdelke severnih dežel, ki dobe v placičlo južnu sadje, vino, olje, svilo, volno, rude itd.

Promet se razvija v glavnem po morju zato pomen cest in železnic ni tak kot n. pr. v Srednjem Evropi.

V starem in srednjem veku je bilo Sredozemsko morje glavno področje svetovne trgovine, ki je pa počasi težila proti zapadu, dokler ni z odkritjem bilo njeno središče pomaknjeno na ozemlje Španije in Portugalske. Poleg novonastalega ogromnega prometa na Atlantskem oceanu, je ostala samo še levantska trgovina, ki so jo vodili Italijani, Francozi, Grki itd. Sele z otvoritvijo Sueškega prekopa je Sredozemsko morje zopet postal svetovna prometna cesta, najprej za Vzhodno Azijo in Avstralijo, potem pa tudi za Ameriko.

Za kaj gre pri kolektivnem pogajanju

Eden glavnih stebrov v moderni ameriški delavski zakonodaji je tako zvan National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act), uveljavljen leta 1935. — Nekatere dele tega zakona bi industrialni in podjetniški interesi radi izpremenili. Ta zakon zagotavlja delavcem pravico organiziranja in kolektivnega pogajanja. Spriča naraščajoče pregorvarjanja o tem federalnem zakonu je organizacija Public Affairs Commit-

tee v New Yorku izdala brošuro z naslovom "Your Stake in Collective Bargaining," št. 117 v seriji brošur, ki jih izdaja prej omenjena organizacija, se dobobi, ako pišete na: Public Affairs Committee, Inc., at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Common Council.

—
Vrzi tistega, ki ima srečo, v morje, pa se bo z ribo vrnil iz vode.

* * *

Če je ženska v hiši, so tla zgoraj, strop je pa spodaj.

FINANČNO POROČILO K. S. K. JEDNOTE — OD 1. JANUARJA DO 30. JUNIJA, 1946

Financial Report of Adult Department of KSKJ from January 1 to June 30, 1946

Stevilka, ime in kraj društva Number, name and location of society	DOHODKI--Income	IZPLAČILA--Disbursements							
		No. memb. 6-30-46 No. mem. 6-30-46	Shuplji assessment Total Assessment	Posmrtnina Death Benefit	Poškodovan Disability Benefit	Centralna bolnišnica Central Sick Benefit	Assessment za 70 let state član(ce) Old Members	Izredna podpora Special Benefit	70 let st. podpora Old Age Benefit
1 Sv. Stefana, Chicago, Ill.	687	\$ 6,346.80	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 168.84	\$ 362.18	\$ 109.66	\$ 94.10
2 Sv. Jožefa, Juliet, Ill.	731	8,333.65	4,000.00	1,025.00	221.29	84.18	40.60	65.93	
3 Vitez sv. Jurija, Juliet, Ill.	175	2,186.95	2,500.00	175.00	900.37	421.50	57.89	5.28	
4 Sv. Cirila in Metoda, Tower, Minn.	210	3,007.11	2,000.00	100.00	427.64	127.87			
5 Sv. Družine, La Salle, Ill.	172	2,196.67	2,000.00	100.00	325.00	131.70	10.00	278.50	
7 Sv. Jožefa, Pueblo, Colo.	775	8,734.89	1,000.00	50.00	232.00	83.28			
8 Sv. Cirila in Metoda, Joliet, Ill.	150	1,529.48	1,000.00	200.00	399.99	33.71	4.92		
11 Sv. Janeza Krstnika, Aurora, Ill.	142	1,823.77	1,000.00	200.00	392.26	148.10	47.46		
12 Sv. Jožefa, Forest City, Pa.	171	1,450.24	1,000.00	200.00	245.00	100.50	20.88		
13 Sv. Janeza Krstnika, Biwabik, Minn.	47	458.19	2,000.00	200.00	327.66	131.70	10.00	17.70	
14 Sv. Janeza Krstnika, Butte, Mont.	134	1,757.42	2,000.00	200.00	325.00	146.60			
15 Sv. Roka, Pittsburgh, Pa.	135	1,670.99	2,000.00	200.00	325.00	132.00	83.52		
16 Sv. Jožefa, Virginia, Minn.	45	589.62	1,000.00	100.00	309.99	40.60			
17 Marije Pomornice, Jenny Lind, Ark.	9	156.61	1,000.00	100.00	147.00	14.70	20.00	16.81	
20 Sv. Janeza Krstnika, Ironwood, Mich.	108	1,456.91	1,000.00	200.00	284.00	101.16			
21 Sv. Jožefa, Presto, Pa.	84	1,054.51	1,000.00	200.00	212.25	97.50			
23 Sv. Barbara, Bridgeport, O.	99	1,422.39	1,000.00	200.00	207.31	34.63			
25 Sv. Vida, Cleveland, O.	495	6,552.05	5,500.00	875.00	348.63				
29 Sv. Frančiška Saleskega, Joliet, Ill.	720	7,822.47	4,250.00	750.00	308.85				
30 Sv. Petra, Calumet, Mich.	200	2,758.80	750.00	75.00	514.60	318.56			
32 Jezus Dobri Pastir, Enclaw, Wash.	65	864.18	1,000.00	100.00	13.00	23.22			
38 Sv. Petra in Pavla, Kansas City, Kans.	149	1,448.70	1,000.00	100.00	94.14				
40 Sv. Barbara, Hibbing, Minn.	95	1,291.56	1,000.00	100.00	11.94				
41 Sv. Barbara, Bridgeport, O.	151	1,730.75	2,000.00	75.00	160.00	50.64			
42 Sv. Alojzija, Steelton, Pa.	216	2,250.59	2,000.00	200.00	212.25	20.88			
43 Sv. Jožefa, Anaconda, Mont.	77	843.16	4,000.00	100.00	40.60	4.98			
44 Vitez sv. Florijana, So. Chicago, Ill.	257	2,599.73	1,000.00	200.00	13.00	22.22			
45 Sv. Cirila in Metoda, East Helena, Mont.	73	1,049.61	1,000.00	100.00	94.14				
50 Marije Device, Pittsburgh, Pa.	622	6,407.85	500.00	175.00	1,605.55	63.18			
51 Sv. Petra in Pavla, Iron Mountain, Mich.	32	323.92	1,000.00	100.00	1,426.40	108.54			
52 Sv. Alojzija, Indianapolis, Ind.	267	4,788.59	1,000.00	550.00	1,426.40	43.14			
53 Sv. Jožefa, Waukegan, Ill.	384	4,494.81	2,500.00	350.00	207.31	11			

"GLASILLO K. S. K. JEDNOTE"

Slovensko Slovenske Katoličke Jednote v Združenih državah ameriških

URDNIŠTVO IN UPRAVNOSTO

6117 ST. CLAIR AVENUE

CLEVELAND 3, OHIO.

Vsi rokopisi in oglasi morajo biti v našem uradu najpozneje do sobote opoldine za priobčitev v številki nastopnega teden.

Naročnina:

Za člane na leto... \$0.84
Za nečlane za Ameriko... \$2.00
Za Kanade in inozemstvo... \$3.50OFFICIAL ORGAN OF AND PUBLISHED BY
THE GRAND CARNIOLIAN SLOVENIAN CATHOLIC UNION of the U.S.A.
In the interest of the Order

Issued every Wednesday

OFFICE: 6117 ST. CLAIR AVENUE CLEVELAND 3, OHIO
Phone: HEnderson 8812

Terms of subscription:

For members, yearly... \$0.84
For nonmembers in U. S. A... \$2.00
Foreign Countries... \$3.50

83

FINANČNO POROČILO MLADIN-
SKEGA ODDELEKA KSKJFinancial Report of K. S. K. J.
Juvenile Department
From Jan. 1, 1946 to June 30, 1946Dohodki Izplač.
Income Disb.St. dnuščiv
No. of SocietyClanštvo Membership
Skupni ases. Total Assess.Posmrtni Benefits
Death Benefits

1 262 \$ 505.91 \$ 50.00

2 347 635.25

3 38 49.62

4 132 556.59

5 57 123.24

6 201 797.79

7 33 45.03

8 54 212.22

9 11 42.80

10 15 17.10

11 23 44.88

12 29 56.16

13 9 7.50

14 1 90

15 13 25.80

16 25 22.95

17 20 21.00

18 115 240.84 37.50

19 231 383.91

20 41 71.01

21 31 78.60

22 8 10.05

23 51 50.25

24 40 80.30

25 64 66.19

26 15 18.90

27 38 47.25

28 66 94.41

29 183 348.59

30 51 4.50

31 144 466.55

32 203 497.25

33 116 363.34

34 209 596.67

35 31 122.97

36 1 90

37 188 368.73

38 9 25.89

39 2 2.70

40 201 329.28

41 69 138.69

42 143 795.70

43 17 15.75

44 72 207.66

45 141 404.33

46 74 5.25

47 13 14.70

48 13 17.35

49 253 350.95

50 89 154.75

51 55 81.42

52 300 996.37

53 10 47.52

54 13 23.70

55 91 182.19

56 60 105.64 240.00

57 87 48 78.12

58 1 90

59 96 12 20.70

60 54 94.20

61 5 5.10

62 31 106.67

63 34 70.16

64 95 4.36

65 97 3 6.65

66 26 44.73

67 59 114.14

68 40 103.34

69 113 135.72

70 15 123.44

71 275 637.02 50.00

72 25 31.77

73 63 106.71

74 160 331.43

75 33 39.60

76 139 197.70

77 15 27.69

78 87 94.90 50.00

79 10 10.05

80 31 82.35

81 94 154.46

82 3 3.00

83 73 107.58 200.00

84 137 295.97

85 225 338.09 240.00

86 4 12.60

87 28 109.20

88 96 132.12

89 19 21.30

90 115 145.65

91 165 154.40 240.00

92 34 43.61

93 28 26.95

94 53 287.11

95 9 7.20

96 271 231.38

97 242 817.75

98 92 341.55

99 238 548.31

100 21 24.60

101 6 6.30

102 29 150.93

103 370 1,076.03

104 66 97.42

105 23 29.97

sil Bradach.

163, Pittsburgh, Pa.: CC-49012 Edward Thomas, CC-49013 Thomas Robert,

171, Duluth, Minn.: CC-49014 Dorothy Vesel.

172, Cleveland, O.: CC-49015 Helen Intihar.

187, Johnstown, Pa.: CC-49016 Frank Samec.

188, Homer City, Pa.: HH-49084 Dorothy Zajec.

191, Cleveland, O.: CC-49080 Elizabeth Troba.

198, Aurora, Minn.: GG-49055 Anna Drobnič.

203, Ely, Minn.: CC-49017 Mary Dejak.

219, Euclid, O.: HH-48987 Lawrence Josany, HH-49020 Jennie Luzar.

250, Girard, O.: CC-49018 Anna Pogigar.

232, St. Clair Avenue, CLEVELAND 3, OHIO.

Phone: HEnderson 8812

Terms of subscription:

\$0.84

\$2.00

\$3.50

\$3.50

213 Sv. Martina, Colorado Springs, Colo.

214 Sv. Križa, Cleveland, O.

216 Sv. Antonia Padova, McKees Rocks, Pa.

217 Sv. Križa, Salida, Colo.

218 Sv. Ane, Calumet, Mich.

219 Sv. Kristjana, Euclid, O.

220 Sv. Jožefa, West Pullman, Ill.

221 Sv. Brigite, Greaney, Minn.

222 Sv. Antonije Padovanskega, Bessemer, Pa.

224 Sv. Stefana, Cleveland, O.

226 Sv. Terezije, So. Chicago, Ill.

228 Sv. Anete, Pittsburgh, Pa.

235 Materje Božje Sinjske, Portland, Ore.

236 St. Francis, San Francisco, Calif.

237 K. and L. of Baraga, Milwaukee, Wis.

238 Knights of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y.

241 Sv. Stefana, Steeltown, Pa.

242 Sv. Veronike, West Bridgewater, Pa.

243 Sv. Srca Jezusovega, Barberton, O.

246 Our Lady of Lourdes, Etna, Pa.

249 Sv. Jožefa, Detroit, Mich.

250 Sv. Patrika, Girard, O.

253 Sv. Jožefa, Fontana, Calif.

271 Cerar, Stanely Ur.

(Nadaljevanje s 3 strani)

35 451.12 391.22 4.92 6.85

47 644.43 211.00

56 762.44 125.00

43 490.09 1,000.00 80.00

71 843.95 500.00 99.00

252 3,143.36 275.00 823.65

14 173.63 111.31 20.40

23 326.58 366.00

25 365.40 119.00

54 968.98 200.00

63 697.23 125.00

90 1

K. S. K.



JEDNOTE

Ustanovljena v Jolletu, Ill., dne 2. aprila, 1894. Inkorporirana v Jolletu, dne 12. januarja, 1898.

GLAVNI URAD: 351-353 N. CHICAGO ST., JOLLET, ILL.

Telefon v glavnem uradu: Jollet 5448; stanovanje glavnega tajnika 0448.

Od ustanovitve do 30. aprila 1946, znaša skupno izplačana podpora \$10,205,75.

Solventnost: 129.02%

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

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

Prvi podpredsednik: JOHN ZEFARIN, 2723 W. 15th St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Treći podpredsednik: JOSEPH LEKSAN, 196-22nd St., N.W., Barberton, Ohio.

Cetrti podpredsednik: MIKE CERKOVNIK, P.O. Box 267, Ely, Minn.

Peta podpredsednica: JOHANA MOHAR, 1138 Dillingham Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

Sesti podpredsednik: GEORGE PAVLAKOVICH, 4574 Pearl St., Denver 16, Colo.

Glavni tajnik: JOSIP ZALAR, 351 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.

Pomožni tajnik: LOUIS ŽELEZNÍKAR, 351 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.

Glavni blagajnik: MATT F. SLANA, 351 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.

Duhovni vodja: REV. MATH BUTALA, 416 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.

Vrhovni zdravnik: DR. JOS. E. URSICH, 1901 W. Cermak 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 E. POLUTNIK, 1711 E. 39 St., Lorain, Ohio.

Drugi nadzornik: FRANK LOKAR, 14504 Pepper Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Treći nadzornik: JOHN PEZZIRTZ, 14504 Pepper Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cetrti nadzornica: MARY HOCHEVAR, 21241 Miller Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

F I N A N Č N I O D B O R

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

Tajnik: JOSIP ZALAR, 351 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

Predsednik: JOHN DECHMAN, 1102 Janey St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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

Treći porotnica: JOHN OBLAK, 215 W. Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cetrti porotnica: JOHN TERSELICH, 1847 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

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

Sesti porotnica: LUKE MATANICH, 2524 East 109th St., South Chicago, Ill.

UREDNIK IN UPRAVNIK GLASILA

JOSEPH ZORG, 1045 Wedsworth Ave., North Chicago, Ill.

N A C E L N I C A M L A D I N S K E I N Z E N S K E A K T I V N O S T I

JEAN M. TEZAK, 457 Indiana St., Jollet, Ill.

Vsa pisma in denarne zadeve, takojce se Jednote, naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika JOSIPA ZALARJA, 351 N. Chicago St., Jollet, Ill.; dopise, društvene vesti, razma naznana, oglase in narodino pa na GLASILLO K. S. K.

JEDNOTE, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Neplačane posmrtnine nedoletnih dedičev

June 30, 1946

Unpaid Death Benefit to Minor Beneficiaries

Dr. Št. Ime dediča Ime umrlega(e) Cert. št. Svota

Soc. No. Name of Beneficiary Name of deceased Cert. No. Amount

148 Adamic, John Adamic, Barbara 14437 \$ 150.61

162 Bartel, Arleen Drensek, Josephine 10555 25.00

172 Boltz, Joseph Bolta, Frances 10647 202.75

7 Bucar, Anna Novak, Anton 8360 311.11

11 Bartonecny, Frances Bartonecny, Jacob 20247 100.00

163 Bacurin, Barbara Bacurin, Nicholas 25018 350.00

163 Bacurin, Helen Bacurin, Nicholas 25018 350.00

57 Brkljac, Dragutin Barkljadić, Franjo FF-98 38.03

16 Badovinac, Nick Badovinac, John 13949 182.00

86 Bozmar, Cecelia Bozmar, Mary 5995 80.00

64 Bozmar, Mary Bozmar, Frank 19555 295.91

43 Certentich, Anna Kramaric, Mathias 1935 200.00

224 Cestarich, Stanley Cestarich, Stanley 23409 289.68

80 Chaps, Jim Chaps, Ursala 5917 100.00

14 Cvetkovich, Adolph Cvetkovic, Nicholas 976 300.00

2 Culik, Catherine Culik, Albert C-3503 240.00

2 Culik, Alberta Culik, Albert C-3503 240.00

170 Cuculich, Mary Horvat-Cuculich, Cath. D-5801 305.35

40 Drobnik, Edward Drobnik, Matt 22296 500.00

136 Djubinsky, Vladislav Djubinsky, Mike 29737 30.00

136 Djubinsky, Fannie Djubinsky, Mike 29737 30.00

136 Djubinsky, Andrew Djubinsky, Mike 29737 30.00

136 Djubinsky, Mary Djubinsky, Mike 29737 30.00

44 Fabian, Antonia Kapler, Frank 29755 124.00

108 Farenchack, Frank Farenchack, Frank 25515 124.00

108 Flajnik, Donald G. Flajnik, Mary 3114 127.07

157 Geidel, Marilyn Zunta, Agnes 8421 250.00

75 Gergovic, Anton Gergovic, Mary 2895 50.00

75 Gergovic, Anne Gergovic, Mary 2895 50.00

75 Gergovic, Frank Luzar, John 259 50.00

103 Gladek, Luke (Rev.) Gladek, Luka (Rev.) 21339 124.00

52 Gole, Alice Gole, Amalia D-3674 75.00

52 Gole, Joseph Gole, Amalia D-3674 75.00

16 Hagen, Bert W. Lakner, Peter 6102 100.00

16 Hagen, Robert J. Lakner, Peter 6102 100.00

16 Hagen, Beatrice Anne Lakner, Peter 6102 100.00

163 Habaje, Martin Habaje, Imbro D-4952 600.00

127 Hiti, Franc P. (Rev.) Hiti, Mary 5164 150.00

64 Iljas, Michael Iljas, Joseph 22315 747.84

169 Ivancic, Edward Ivancic, Joseph 2730 53.66

169 Ivancic, Rudolph Ivancic, Joseph 2730 53.66

169 Ivancic, Stanley Ivancic, Joseph 2730 48.67

169 Ivancic, William Ivancic, Joseph 2730 48.67

163 Jacmenovic, Dora Jacmenovic, John 26733 1,100.00

50 Jaketic, Josephine Jaketic, Nicholas D-1925 36.27

50 Jaketic, Edward Jaketic, Nicholas D-1925 36.27

3 Jaksa, Minie Jaksa, Anton 19488 550.00

59 Janesch, Jacqueline Janesch, Jakob 140.33

101 Juha, Frances Juha, Dorothy 5383 28.00

81 Jurgel, Alvin Jurgel, Mary 5575 28.00

81 Jurgel, Wilma Jurgel, Mary 5575 28.00

77 Kerzic, Anna Kerzic, Frank 20416 70.83

77 Kerzic, William Kerzic, Frank 20416 70.83

12 Kozlevcar, William Kozlevcar, Frank 26312 160.00

188 Kusic, Steve Kusic, Anton 28090 120.00

157 Kerzic, Joseph Kerzic, Elizabeth D-1891 18.92

157 Kerzic, Elizabeth Kerzic, Elizabeth D-1891 33.11

4 Krall, Chevalier Krall, Frank 5595 40.00

59 Kokalj, Fraljan, James Kokalj, Joseph 2426 500.00

47 Katic, Peter Katic, Peter 24819 235.85

44 Kapler, Joseph Kapler, Frank 12757 50.00

152 Krunic, Matija Krunic, Nickolaj 22174 190.00

152 Krunic, Ivan Krunic, Nickolaj 22174 190.00

152 Krunic, Martin Krunic, Nickolaj 22174 190.00

74 Klobucar, Peter Klobucar, Peter D-866 698.89

7 Kadunc, Ursula Kadunc, Frank 20943 515.84

152 Katic, Lucia Katic, Anton 28498 300.00

152 Katic, Ivan Katic, Anton 28498 300.00

246 Kuznik, Albina Kuznik, Frank 18166 88.88

246 Kružic, Ljubica Kuković, Anna 7764 200.00

72 Lunka, Joseph Lunka, Frances 9728 62.50

7 Lozar, Anton Lozar, Frank 619 10.00

7 Lozar, John Lozar, Frank 619 10.00

15 Luketic, John Luketic, Magdalena 11941 300.00

32 Lausin, Louis Lausin, Frances 1234 75.00

202 Maistrovich, Margaret Maistrovich, Mary 13843 71.42

202 Maistrovich, Angela Maistrovich, Mary 13843 71.43

202 Maistrovich, John Maistrovich, Mary 13843 71.43

152 Masic, Pauline Masic, Pauline 7583 48.63

50

**MAKE "OUR PAGE"
YOUR LODGE'S PAGE!**

OUR PAGE

"The Spirit of a Rejuvenated KSKJ"

**KEEP US POSTED ON
YOUR KSKJ ACTIVITIES!**

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP BOWLING TOURNAMENT PLANNED BY JOLIET KSKJ GROUP

Joliet, Ill. — Preliminary plans have been completed for the running off of the Mixed Doubles Handicap Bowling Tournament, to be sponsored by the Joliet KSKJ lodges.

The event is scheduled to take place on Saturday and Sunday, November 16th and 17th, at the Rivals' Alleys, and will be open to all KSKJ members.

Officers elected to have charge of the affair are as follows: President Frank Buchar, Secretary John A. Mutz, Treasurer Louis Zeleznikar and a committee of nine made up from the representatives of the local KSKJ lodges.

Committee.

The Atomic Bomb and the Magnificent

Washington, D. C. — "Humanism and Humility" was the subject of an article, written by Rev. Dr. William J. McDonald, assistant professor of philosophy of The Catholic University of America, and used as a special editorial page feature in the Washington Star, one of the leading secular newspapers of the East, published here. The text of Father McDonald's article follows:

The words of the beautiful song of Mary, the Magnificent, "He hath put down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted the humble" seem especially applicable in the atomic era when the men and nations who glorify physical power are precisely those who stand aghast at its possible consequences. By comparison it is the weak who enjoy security because of their very lack of the things that beget competition and warfare. Similarly in an age of widespread distrust we can more readily sympathize with the position of Christ who was constantly watched and questioned by supposedly righteous men, the Pharisees. To this

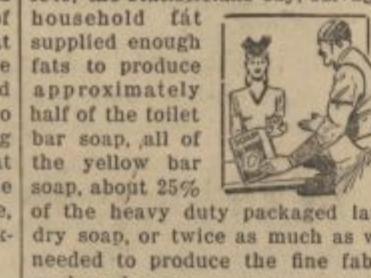
(Continued on Page 8)

USED FAT SALVAGE CHIEF HOPE FOR MORE SOAP AND SUPPLIES

World Scarcity of Fats and Oils Means That Kitchen Grease Saving Is Principal Source of Additional Supplies

Hundreds of letters are received every day by the Department of Agriculture and the American Fat Salvage Committee regarding the relation between fat salvage and soap. "It takes a week or even two to save a pound of used cooking grease," these letters say, "and that is a lot of work." "Where," the writers continue in the next line, "is the soap my used fat is making?"

When a housewife turns a pound of used cooking fat over to the meat dealer, she enables industry to make six bars of laundry soap that otherwise could not be made, according to the figures released by Washington experts.



By-Products Too

All this in addition to the by products of soap making, that help make paints, printing ink, fabrics, linoleum, and hundreds more everyday necessities.

These figures mean that while soap was one of the shortest commodities last year, it would have been practically extinct if it had not been for the used cooking fat salvaged by American housewives. Every time a woman fails to drain used fat from her frying pan, soap, render down table scraps and raw fat cut from meat before cooking, she is throwing hard-to-get soap out of the window.

"American women can help themselves get more soap, and help the famine areas of the world get more food fats and oils simply by conserving all fats and oils, turning every drop of used cooking fat over to the meat dealer for four cents a pound," The American Fat Salvage Committee says.

Increases Supply

On the basis of these figures, if a housewife turns over to the meat dealer one pound of used cooking fat, she makes for herself two weeks' supply of packaged soap, or five weeks' supply of toilet soap, or eight weeks' supply of laundry bar soap. It is pointed out by The American Fat Salvage Committee.

Further, if it had not been for fat salvage, consumers would either have gotten thirteen per cent less soap in 1945, or the government would have had to divert food fats to the manufacture of soap. During

What "Public Relations" Really Means

First, let us consider the term "public relations." It is self-expressive, but it goes far beyond assuming that it concerns only the attitude of an organization with, or toward, the public. The churches and our national government bureaus have, with few exceptions, always maintained the highest form of "public relations." Yet, few church members know of the many activities of their own church unless an effort is made to get that knowledge to them. So far as the citizens of this country are concerned, but a mere handful would know of the work, the accomplishments and the plans of the various departments and bureaus of our national government unless they were publicized. Today most of the bureaus have their own publicity agents.

In fact, "public relations" today goes beyond the activity itself. It also most emphatically means letting the public know all about it. In a word, the average director of public relations today is a "press agent." His work is little different from that of the men who travel weeks in advance, calling on the newspapers, to herald the coming of a circus. And don't look with contempt upon the circus press agent. First, he is an artist in writing attractive news and advertising copy; second, his copy must be concise and possess "reader interest" to a high degree and, third, he must possess the uncanny knowledge to get it past the lynx-eyed city editor's blighting, blue pencil. He is well paid for his public relations job, but he prefers to be known by the old monicker of "press agent" or "advance man."

What we are getting at is this: As Mr. Below comments, the fraternals did get a whale of a lot of publicity for their war work, and deserved it, but don't overlook the fact that the newspapers were just as patriotically interested in giving wide publicity to this support of the nation. Today the scene has changed. Several of the larger fraternal benefit societies are doing a splendid job in an attempt to curb Juvenile Delinquency. Their efforts are known—at least among fraternals. Other, smaller societies, are in their modest way also engaged in a variety of welfare work of which little is known by fraternalists outside their societies, or the public. It should be.

There have been some excellent papers read before the Press Section of the Congress from time to time on the general subject of "How To Obtain Publicity." We wonder if those papers are ever heard, or read when published, by those people who need the information and advice the most—the Publicity Chairmen of the lodge! We doubt it, especially in view of the type of copy which frequently flows across our desk. It certainly is not a credit to a person who is depended upon to prepare suitable copy for the public press.

Many times it has occurred to us that the publicity representative of a lodge should be, if possible, perpetuated in office in a way similar to many lodge secretaries. There is a very good reason for this proposal. No sooner does he or she learn to write good, acceptable copy, (from a newspaper standpoint) than the term of office

NATIONAL K. S. K. J. ATHLETIC BOARD

Chairman
Joseph Zorc, 1045 Wadsworth Ave., North Chicago, Ill.

District Directors
District No. 1—Frank P. Kosmach, 4112 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

District No. 2—John Mutz, 1017 Nicholson St., Joliet, Ill.

District No. 3—Walter Grom, 834 Wadsworth Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

District No. 4—Cleveland Area: Anthony Strisza, Jr., 867 E. 73rd St., Cleveland, Ohio; Outside Cleveland Area: William Cerne, 1737 E. 32 St., Lorain, O.

District No. 5—Milwaukee-West Allis Area: Victor Frangesch, 1701 So. 71 St., West Allis, Wis.; Sheboygan Area: Louis Francis, 1026 So. 8 St., Sheboygan, Wis.

District No. 6—Rudolph Gazvoda, Chisholm, Minn.

District No. 7—Pittsburgh Area: Martin Berdik, Jr., 207—57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Outside Pittsburgh Area: Frank Bevec, Straubane, Pa.

District No. 8—John Zakey, 1869 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 9—Nick Mikatich, Jr., 208 E. Mesa Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

District No. 10—Frank Velikan, 937 No. Ketcham St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Lodge Notices

NO. 29: ST. FRANCIS de SALES

Joliet, Ill. — Our monthly meeting which is usually held on the 1st Sunday of the month is postponed to the following Sunday, the 8th of September. This is for the month of September only.

For further information please watch the church announcement bulletin.

Michael Setina, Sec'y.
1015 Wilcox St.
Joliet, Ill.

SIMPLICITY

Bruce Barton, the author, was asked by a person to give his opinion regarding a book, which was just written. After turning the pages of the book, it took Mr. Barton just a few moments to assure his visitor that he would not even need to read the book to determine that it was a failure.

The person was disappointed, and accused Mr. Barton of having a closed mind. "Not at all," Barton replied. "I happen to know that simple words move the world, and this book is full of words and phrases which few persons could understand."

"Nobody is going to overturn the world," concluded Barton, "unless he is able to make his idea understandable even to a little child."

Mr. Barton's sound reasoning is of special value to life insurance representatives, who must rely upon the proper choice of words and phrases to produce the desired results. Lengthy, meaningless words and terms have no place in a presentation.

The cleaner and simpler the interview is kept, the better are the opportunities to close the sales.

It surely pays to concentrate upon simplicity.—A.A.L. Who's Who.

Reason, too late perhaps, may convince you of the folly of misspending time.

—George Washington.

expires and another writer has to be trained. A city editor can use every minute of his busy day. He will not be bothered too frequently to teach someone outside his own staff "how to write it." He has a capacity to write good, acceptable copy, (from a newspaper standpoint) than the term of office

How To Remove Those Spots and Stains

From Rayons

Home removal of spots and stains is not as simple a task as it used to be. Man-made fibers, new kinds of finishes—not to mention new kinds of stains—are some of the things you have to know how to handle.

In removing spots from rayons, remember this important rule:

Find out whether the rayon fabric is washable or non-washable, as methods of stain removal differ in each case. The best way to tell whether a fabric is washable is to consult an informative tag or label stating that the fabric has passed strict washing tests. If you have no such tag, we suggest you consider as washable only those garments that have already been washed successfully.

In all stain removal, speed is important. Try to remove stains while they are fresh. Old stains are difficult to remove.

Remember that the simplest methods are usually the best—Sponging, use of standard cleaning fluid, and absorbent powders. Always be sure to rinse well after sponging.

Here are some spot removal methods for rayons that are easy and safe for home use:

Lipstick Stains

If the stain is thick, use carbon tetrachloride, or any standard cleaning fluid, to remove the grease. When dry, sponge with lukewarm, soapy water. Finally rinse with clear water. If the fabric is labelled "washable", remove the grease with cleaning fluid, then simply wash the garment in soap and water.

Fruit Stains

Treat fruit and berry stains immediately, if possible, as they are hard to remove after they are dry. It is better not to use soap, as alkalis set some fruit and berry stains.

If the rayon fabric is washable, rinse thoroughly with warm water. Then launder in regular manner. On white materials only, if stain persists, use mild solution of 3 tablespoons of Javelle or chlorine water to 1 quart of cold water. Rinse thoroughly with a weak solution of vinegar and water (3 water to 1 vinegar). Non-washable rayon fabrics should be sponged with lukewarm water as soon as possible, diluting the stain as quickly as possible.

Gravy Stains

Never use hot water. It sets the stain. Launder washable fabrics in warm, soapy water to remove the stain.

If the fabric isn't washable, dust an absorbent powder over the stain, let stand until it absorbs the grease. Brush off, then sponge with carbon tetrachloride or any standard cleaning fluid.

The removal of certain types of spots and stains—especially old stains—should not be attempted at home. You may end up by removing the spot, but ruining the garment. It's usually safest to have stubborn stains removed by a reliable dry cleaner.

Two million women and girls in the United States have the consigns headaches he is not proud distinction of bearing the beautiful name of "Mary."

PITT ST. MARY'S KSKJ MIXED BOWLING LEAGUE PREPARING FOR BUSY SEASON

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Letters and submit your name for bowling.

We will commence bowling SUNDAY, SEPT. 8, 1946 at 7:00 P. M. It will take several weeks to get the teams in order, therefore attend the very first bowling session so that your average may be obtained for team placement.

Don't delay—have your name entered immediately, and I am sure you will enjoy a very enjoyable evening with the St. Mary's Pitt KSKJ Bowling League.

Frances Lokar,
Publicity Chairman.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION

Shortly after the war, a boy whose throat had been nearly shot away, mastered the art of making beaded bags in a convalescent hospital. One day, he made his first sale to a visitor. His face beamed with happiness as he told the nurse-mother of his good fortune. It was the first time he'd tried to speak since he was injured, and nothing but a series of horrible guttural noises were emitted.

Mrs. Zelda Paris, treasurer,

4825 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(SC 2172)

Miss Frances Lokar, Publicity Chairman, 4908 Hatfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (SC 1723)

It was also decided and agreed that the Captain of each team would be part of the regular Committee and would have a voice in all procedures, etc. These Captains will be selected from the group of bowlers, according to averages, etc. The bowling night selected is SUNDAY at 7:00 P. M. and the fee will be \$1.00 per person. This will include cost of bowling and balance to go into the treasury.

The alleys have been engaged at LAWRENCE RECREATION ALLEYS, 53rd and Butler St., Joseph Kobe, proprietor.

Now that all the particulars have been given you, we know that you will be anxious to join our bowling league. You can contact any member of the committee as given you above my nurse-mother.

That evening, the soldier wrote a letter home. "She thought she was fooling me, mother," he said, in telling of his experience, but I know she isn't deaf. I'm happy to know I was fighting for people so understanding and tender like my nurse-mother."

For Europe's Hungry People



The picture above shows the contents of a single food package which may be bought for delivery to the hungry in Europe's war ravaged countries, by their friends, relatives or interested organizations in the United States. This food package contains thirty pounds of solid meats, stews and hashes; cereals and biscuits; fruit jams and puddings; vegetables, cocoa, sugar, candy, coffee, etc. Several million of the packages shown above are being made available by C.R.E. (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), 150 Broad Street, New York, a non-profit organization formed by 24 religious, relief and labor organizations including the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., the leading Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish organizations, two chief groups of American Labor, 11 members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Relief, Inc. The President's War Relief Control Board has approved C.R.E. Local banks are cooperating in the C.R.E. project.

MY JAPANESE DIARY

by
Sgt. Frederick A. Orehek
Marine Correspondent

MODERN MADAME BUTTERFLY SIZED UP

Ships bulging with service men steam out of Japan—the Orient—with increasing frequency. Discharged, the re-born civilians fan out to their native bailiwicks and become the undisputed authorities on all facets of the Japanese enigma—particularly its women.

Fretting mothers will inquire about feminine morals in the Mikado's country. Harassed wives, fiancees and sundry girl friends will employ a more subtle form of cross examination, while civilian cronies will demand and get a direct "low-down" on the 20th Century post-war model of Madame Butterfly.

Unfortunately, correspondents seeking sensational stories and photographers hell bent on obtaining pictures with the "sex angle" have already polluted American newspapers with misleading material. The public believes that just about every Japanese girl either works in a geisha house or stalks GI's in the streets. But here are some frank facts.

An objective fair probe into the problem provides clearcut distinctions on the heretofore enslaved Japanese women. Although she had no control over her fate, a Japanese girl was relegated to one of the following four categories:

"Musume" — Least known or appreciated by the foreign public, nevertheless the stanchest bulwark to successful, lasting emancipation, is the regular Japanese girl—"musume" or "miss." Occupationers rarely have an opportunity to get more than a glance or a shy "Konnichiwa—good-day" from this type. A true musume remains in the home and on the farm, living out the time worn cycle of working and serving. Her father selects the future husband with the theory that "marriage comes first and love afterwards." Despite her role as a slave for countless centuries without a whimper, the musume has retained—perhaps developed—admirable traits of character which may well be the fundation to her newly acquired status with the selfish, domineering male.

Flappers—Ironically, Western influence has produced this breed of girl in Japan. After a fashion akin to "bobby soxers," the "machino ona—street girl" is a thrill seeking city or country maiden eager to doff her kimono and "get-a-clogs" for modern clothes; learn dancing and other fads. Unwittingly the occupation forces have multiplied these ranks. This questionable type is readily adapted to the "yen-dance" emporiums, dubbed cabarets. Their naiveness and superficial Westernization constitutes a dangerous element.

Prostitutes—Latest available figures for Japan lists 50,000 licensed and 80,000 free lance operators. Government (Japanese) recognized "jorō-prostitutes" masters recruit girls from impoverished fathers for a few hundred yen. Willing or un-willing, the "ojosans-daughters" must comply. Escape from this cruel pre-destiny is improbable for her.

Geishas—Better looking girls 9 to 10 years of age—are sold at higher prices. They are then sent to a school of dancing and singing. Ostensibly a mode of entertainment, the geishas system is in actuality a camouflage for high class bagnios frequented by rich "gentry" of Japan.

The Allied Occupation has

wisely placed all geisha houses off limits immediately. And laws have been enacted to abolish the system entirely. Japan's defeat brought victory to the woman.

Woman is now demanding more and more education, better wages and equal opportunities. She went all out in recent elections, demonstrating to the world at large that she wants freedom, and appreciates the democratic revolution.

From these signs we can safely conclude that the Japanese woman has the will.

Thank the powers that be for the first time in history she now has the way . . .

THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE MAGNIFICAT

which is rooted in pride. Sin first caused division even in heaven and in Eden; it continues to foment disorder in the world. Humanism, the attempt to deify man, underlies our present chaos. Culturally, it puts man at the summit of the universe; politically, it would remake society without reference to God. As a result the true order is subverted and until God is recognized as the center of His creation and our lives we shall not enjoy the blessing of love and lasting peace.

The second step in humility and in settling our present problems is to recognize and respect the divine in our fellowman. We submit to God directly and our neighbor because of God.

No loss of dignity is involved since submission is only to what is divine in our neighbor. Actually this consciousness of the divine presence gives us independence of man and a more perfect freedom. It induces order because there can be no conflict between what is divine and what is divine in others.

Rather the un-divine element is the cause of struggle, internal and external. Strife ceases within the soul only when there is perfect conformity to God. This is the supreme moment of the spiritual life; having learned to estimate all things in terms of God no longer can we be humiliated because we are really humble. The external struggle will end only when God holds undisputed sway in the world. As long as men deny His total reign human totalitarians in some form is inevitable.

"Learn of Me because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls." Humility brings peace. It has, also, an ennobling effect on character in eliminating vaulting ambition, overbearing manner, intolerance of person, race, or class. It stamps personality and action with true dignity and charity, with a wholesome simplicity. The really great are always simple—and humble. Compare the utterances of worldly potentates with those of the Father of Christendom who signs himself "the servant of the servants of God". Christ was humble, not merely because of the simple conditions surrounding His birth and life—one may be in humble circumstances without being in the least humble—but because He recognized the true position of the humanity He assumed and showed perfect conformity to the Will of His heavenly Father. Mary, also, ascribes her singular selection by God to this virtue; "He hath regarded the humility of His handmaid, for behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed."

So it must be with the followers of Christ, the children of God. A child is simple, utterly unconscious of itself; and unless we become as little children we shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. Humility, by wiping

By A. B. Eberhardt
Have you ever thought of a family vacation as a remedy for the youthful lawlessness which is now causing America such grave concern?

Perhaps you have not paid much attention to current magazine and newspaper articles dealing with the increasing lawlessness of growing boys and girls. Or, if you have read them, you may have dismissed them somewhat impatiently with the thought that too much emphasis is being placed upon youth by editors, and writers. And you may even have said to yourself: "My own children seldom get into mischief, so why should I bother about the conduct of other youngsters?"

Now, perhaps your own children haven't given you any trouble—so far. But let me tell you what happened last spring in a certain midwestern town. There had never been a youth problem in this locality—just as there had not been in thousands of other such towns in the United States. Then, quite without warning, a wave of vandalism, theft, property damage and mischief-making swept the town, leaving parents, educators and police aghast. Passengers in automobiles which had been ruthlessly stoned by gangs of boys, suffered painful injuries. Gardens and yards were stripped of flowers. Parks were devastated by children who tore out plants, broke down shrubbery and smashed playground equipment. Then there were a series of hold-ups and break-ins. Auto tires were slashed. Street lights were shot out nightly by gangs of boys and girls armed with air rifles. Cars were stolen.

Fortunately, after the first few days of inactive amazement, a number of parents took a hand in the matter. Following a city-wide "call to arms" by a prominent woman's organization whose members pleaded for parents to assume full responsibility

out inordinate self-love, makes us more efficient instruments in the service of God and country. Forgetting self we are inspired with boldness, enterprise, and courage. We become apostles of action and example. Regardless of the past or present failings, if we are but willing to make this surrender of self all will be well. "A contrite and humble heart, O, God, thou wilt not despise."

bility for the conduct of their event which was to be in August. A two week's stay at a good resort naturally would run into money. The mother suggested that the funds she and her husband usually spent on a trip to a great city would go into the vacation fund. The older children declared that they would get jobs during June and July and contribute their share toward the trip, the sports equipment and the new clothes they all would need. The younger children said they would help more in the house.

True to his word, the sixteen-year-old boy, a tall and husky lad, won a place on a railroad section crew, in company with other high school boys. The fourteen-year-old boy secured work in a grocery. The oldest girl helped a neighborhood mother take care of small children. The little boy and girl took over many duties in the home—dusting, washing and wiping dishes, and helping in the garden—leaving the mother and the maid more time to do home canning and preserving, as well as sewing.

As the weeks went by, the parents were amazed at the change in their somewhat irresponsible children. In previous years, the older boy spent whatever he happened to earn on shows, sweets and good times with a group of boys who were his boon companions. But, with the family vacation in the offing, and filled with a new and interesting sense of responsibility, he saved steadily. The antics of the gang—who considered it great fun to strip trees of green fruit and hurl it at passing cars—began to displease him. He had worked hard all day earning money. The fruit which was being so ruthlessly spoiled took on a new value when he learned the high price his motor had to pay for apples which went into his lunch box. He spoke out against such tactics and withdrew from the gang. His close friend did likewise.

Early in June, the father and mother called a family conference. The father told his boys, aged 7, 14 and 16, and the girls, aged 9 and 13, that a real surprise was in store for them—a family vacation at a lake. However, he told them that the vacation depended on the full cooperation of every member of the household.

The children were enthusiastic from the start. It was the first time there had ever been

any talk of the whole family going away on a vacation. In previous years the two older boys had gone to camp for several weeks, and so had the older girl. The younger children were left in the care of a maid while the parents took an extended trip.

The first result of the family conference was that the parents and children agreed to work and to save for the big

glected. There were trips to



COURTESY THE STANDARD OIL CO. (OHIO) NO. 4
The Ohio River has been called the Rhine of America because its scenic splendors rival those of the historic European river which has been so much in the news in recent times.

Along the winding and twisting shores of this great east-to-west water highway are roads from which the full beauty of this placid, broad stream can be enjoyed.

Of particular interest is that section between Marietta and Gallipolis. The road is flanked on one side by the beautiful Ohio and on the other by the mounting forest-covered hills that are the start of the "Switzerland of Ohio."

Pictureque villages which once

depended for their communication on river boats dot the drive along the shore. They bear such unusual names as Kanawha, Long Bottom, Antiquity, Belpre and Plants.

With the increasing traffic on the river itself, there are excellent possibilities of seeing powerful towboats pushing barges laden with coal, petroleum products and other bulk cargoes.

At Marietta, Ohio's oldest permanent white settlement, are relics of the early days in the Buckeye State. Here is the state's oldest building, the Land Office—and Campus Martius, state memorial museum, with its nationally famous River Room and its reconstructed pioneer home of General Putnam.

In Marietta, too, is Mound Cemetery, famous throughout the world for the work of the mound

builders—Ohio inhabitants of a prehistoric day.

West of Marietta is Blennerhassett Island, a long narrow strip of land, on which Aaron Burr, third vice-president of the United States, conspired with Harmon Blennerhassett to establish a Mexican empire.

At the western end of the drive is Gallipolis—early home of a group of French settlers. Still retaining its Gaelic atmosphere, the town is one of the most interesting in the state. "Our House," an old inn now transformed into a museum, sheltered Lafayette.

The Ohio River scenery between Marietta and Gallipolis is beautiful at any season of the year, whether early spring with its blossoming flowers and verduring trees, placid midsummer or fall with its brilliant color.

parks, picnics in the country, tennis matches between the children in the neighborhood, district ball games and other wholesome sports. And through it all, family spirit reached a new high as each child showed a desire to make personal sacrifices to help the whole group. Even the two younger children found ways to earn money, among them collecting scrap paper and selling it. They, too, placed their savings at the disposal of their parents so that they would have a real share in the vacation.

When the time arrived for the vacation, everyone was in the best of spirits. The drive to the lake was pleasant. The resort itself was better than the children were led to expect—for the father had purposely chosen a place where the cabins, boats and equipment were of the best.

During the two weeks at the lake the children enjoyed themselves to the utmost. They made new friends—and had the privilege of asking some of their classmates to come to the lake to spend a week-end. Delightful outings were the order of each day. In the evenings, the parents, working with the fathers and mothers of other youngsters, planned little parties, dances and even game fests when the weather grew somewhat chilly.

There was no trouble over money—for the simple reason that the family had saved more than enough to cover all expenses. Each boy and girl had his and her own allowance.

When the vacation ended, the children talked of it for weeks. During the fall, the youngsters in this family didn't go with the street gangs or get into trouble as did so many young people. They had experienced a taste of family fun—and they were eager to have their parents plan other things for them and their friends. Luckily they possessed a father and a mother who were young in spirit—and who knew that during the thrilling days of fall, growing boys and girls like bonfires, hikes out into the woods, wiener roasts, moonlight picnics in parks, Hallowe'en parties. The children enjoyed all of these things—and the parents enjoyed them too, for they learned the secret of family companionship during their vacation. Incidentally, this one family influenced its entire neighborhood to such an extent that their locality had little trouble with the juvenile vandalism outburst which terrified Americans last fall.

This year, several families in their block are considering summer vacations.

Family vacations will not, naturally, solve every youth problem in the land. However, they offer parents a wonderful opportunity to bind their children close to them during the trouble-some post-war days. Then, too, they give the children the feeling of security that every growing boy and girl needs—the genuine assurance that dads and mothers have the welfare of their youngsters so much at heart they will sacrifice their own pleasures to provide a period of fun for the entire family.

Nothing so helps family life—and keeps youth out of mischief—than the participation of parents and children alike in wholesome recreation.

ENTHUSIASM

The man who roars to success is one who is on fire with enthusiasm inside, but who appears calm and serene on the outside.

HAPPINESS
Happiness is like candy—if girl I ever loved and broke her you get all you wanted of it, it neck, I went back to Grape-nuts.—Selected.

In 2046 AD

every home may have a Robatine, the kitchen mechanic that shoots dirty dishes from the dining room table to the steam cabinet and back into the cupboard.



B ut in 1946, we still have to save used cooking fat to make soap for washing dishes. Use and re-use food fats and then turn them in to your meat dealer for four cents a pound to make soap and other household essentials. Fats and oils are short the world over. By conserving fats you help to feed the starving millions.

They Said . . .

Elmer Davis, former director of the OWI in an address to the graduating class of St. Lawrence U.:

"If we want to make effective in the world the principles that have been the essence of America's contribution to the world, we had better prove that a national society organized

and long operated on those principles can go on functioning in peace, as well as in war, instead of knocking itself out by well-aimed punches on its own chin. War has proven the simplest test of our patriotism, and it is these post-war days of peace which have found both great corporations and labor unions defying the Government which, however it may may have mishandled details is at least making a conscientious effort to stand for general interest as against interests of special groups."

STONES FOR ALL

For laundresses, the soapstone
For architects, the corner stone
For cooks, the puddingstone
For soldiers, the bloodstone
For politicians, the blarney stone
For borrowers, the touchstone
For policemen, the paving stone
For stock brokers, the curb stone
For shoemakers, the cobble stone
For burglars, the keystone
For tourists, the Yellowstone
For beauties, the peachstone
For editors, the grindstone
For motorists, the milestone
For pedestrians, the tombstone

Liberty has never come from the government; it has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it.

I used to eat Wheaties for breakfast every morning. I'd split open the top of the package with a bread knife, sprinkle a quantity of the cereal in an ordinary oatmeal dish, pour in just enough cream, and coat the mixture with some plain white sugar. It wasn't so bad when, grasping the edge of the bed to pull myself out mornings, I'd tear it to bits under me. I didn't mind particularly when the steering wheel of my car crumpled under my hands, and we turned over three times into a ditch. I thought it was a good joke when I banged the door of my fraternity house, and it fell to the ground. But when I tried to kiss the only girl I ever loved and broke her neck, I went back to Grape-nuts.—Selected.