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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1892.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT MODEL CONTEST TO BE ANNOUNCED IN LWOW

Plans for the Kosciuszko Monument Model Contest, sponsored by the Kosciuszko Monument Fund Committee, have advanced another step toward realization. Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, who was appointed by the Committee to represent it in Europe, has finally returned to his native land. He arranged to have the Lwow Fine Arts Society announce the contest, and called a meeting of leading Polish artists. At the close of the conference it was decided that the awards stipulated by the Committee of Chicago were too low. Dr. Dunikowski sent the results of the deliberations to Chicago.

The proposal of increasing awards was discussed Monday evening, December 12, by the Kosciuszko Monument Fund Committee. The Committee, realizing that the Lwow Fine Arts Society is an outstanding institution of its kind and a good judge of the standards of awards, agreed to increase the prizes as follows:

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First prize 1000 Austrian Crowns

Second prize. 750 Austrian Crowns

Third prize 500 Austrian Crowns

[Translator's note: An Austrian Crown was equivalent to a little over 42 cents in American money.]

The sum necessary for these awards amounts to \$950, which sum was sent out to Lwow yesterday. The contest will be announced by the Lwow Fine Arts Society upon receipt of this money.

The prize-winning models will be on exhibit on Polish-occupied territory and in Chicago. From them the Kosciuszko Monument Fund Committee will choose the one to be erected as a memorial in Chicago.

The project is developing according to plans. What is most necessary at present is more contributions. With good support the monument should be erected in a short while. Its completion will stand as a symbol of our patriotic feeling and work on American soil.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1892.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT FUND GETS SUPPORT

The Polish women's society Gwiazda Zwyciestwa (Star of Victory), No. 1, the president of which is Mrs. Dorszynska [no first name given], recently contributed twenty-five dollars to the Kosciuszko Monument Fund.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1892.

PULASKI HALL TO BE OFFICIALLY
OPENED JANUARY 1, 1893.

(A Letter)

Dear friends! After several months of laborious work, the Pulaski Hall Building Society has finally completed its task. The society invites the Polish people to attend the opening ceremonies of the Hall, 796-800 South Ashland Avenue, on January 1, 1893, at 2:00 P. M.

To us Poles the opening of this building, bearing the name of our immortal hero of two countries [Poland and America], Casimir Pulaski, will be proof of our spirit, our progress and our unity in the presence of other nationalities, especially the American people. This event will be conclusive proof that the Polish people in America have not forgotten their heroes, who lost their lives fighting for the freedom of the people. It will also be further evidence that the Polish people, who have been forced to leave their native land and adopt a new one, want, and know how, to erect monuments to those who defended freedom with the might of the Polish sword. Because of this, the undersigned hope

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that the Polish people will accept this invitation and attend the gala dedication services New Year's Day.

Casimir Zychlinski, president;
W. Mankowski, secretary;
Francis Smietanka, Bernard L. Majewski, Joseph Napieralski,
Adam Blaszczyński, Joseph Rozanski, John Czaja, Francis Marcinkowski,
Anthony Polenz, administration

P. S. The Polish societies which intend to take part in the ceremonies are requested to notify the secretary, W. Mankowski, 688 Van Horn Street, not later than December 20, in order that tickets may be issued to them.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

During the November Insurrection exercises at Bridgeport, in Leon Czeslawski's Hall, a collection for the Kosciuszko Monument Fund was made; \$25.60 was collected.

A local Polish society, Gwiazda (Star), also contributed forty dollars towards the monument.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1892.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND GROWS

To date \$3,324.32 has been collected for the proposed Kosciusko monument, which is to be erected in Chicago.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETY MAKES DONATION FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

The Polish Society Gmina Polska Number 1, of Chicago has contributed **twenty-five dollars** toward the Kosciusko Monument Fund.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES TOWARD KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

The St. Joseph Mutual Aid Society Number 1, of Chicago has contributed fifty dollars toward the Kosciusko Monument Fund.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

FROM THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

The following announcement has been received from the Kosciusko Monument Fund Society, which is contemplating building a monument in honor of the Polish hero Thaddeus Kosciusko. The Society has recently announced a contest for a model of the monument, offering awards to the winners; it also has announced that the contest will take place on Polish soil, and that the monument will be made in the United States.

The announcement reads as follows:

"The Kosciusko monument contest, which has been authorized and supported by our organization, will be announced in our native country by one of its outstanding institutions of art. This institution will be fully authorized to pass judgment on the models sent in by the contestants. The three most outstanding entries will be chosen for awards; the winners will receive the prize money accordingly. After the judges' announcements, the prize models

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

will be brought to Chicago and appraised for their artistic value. The committee, which will be appointed from competent judges of art, reserves the right to choose the one best suited to the proposed plans, regardless of priority in awards. This is the plan and method of carrying out our proposed contest.

"After careful deliberation as to what part of occupied Poland and what great institution of art will be chosen to announce this contest, it was decided that Galicia was the most advantageous, for its political and cultural setup fosters the fine arts. This province has two institutions that not only support but have advanced plastic art.

"It was also agreed, in order to facilitate and simplify the work involved in this contest, to have Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, now in America as a delegate of Poland, act as our representative. He has a permanent residence in Lwow, one of the educational centers of Galicia. We were bold enough to ask him to be our agent and to select the art institution that will conduct the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

contest in Galicia. He graciously accepted this post and will act upon the choice of institution.

"The undersigned wish to announce formally the procedure of the contest for a model of our immortal hero Thaddeus Kosciusko, which will be permanently placed in Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. The regulations are as follows:

"1. Awards for the three best entries will be distributed in the following way:

First prize.....	1,000	francs
Second prize.....	600	"
Third prize.....	400	"

Besides these awards, the judges of the contest may name a few for honorable mention.

"2. The announcement of the details of the contest, method of choosing

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

entries, decision of awards by the judges, and all other matters pertinent to the contest, will lie solely in the hands of the institution announcing the contest. The Kosciusko Monument Fund Society reserves the right to add three outstanding artists, residing in the city where the contest is to be announced, to the committee of judges appointed by the institution conducting the contest. These appointments will specifically be made by the Society sponsoring this enterprise.

"3. The prize money will be assigned to the institution conducting the contest prior to the closing date.

"4. The Kosciusko Monument Fund Society is under obligation to cover the cost of the contest.

"5. The fundamental conditions of the contest are as follows:

"(a) The contestants' plastic models should comply with the specifications

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

announced by the institution conducting the contest.

"(b) The plastic models should be sent anonymously, but numbered, and this number must correspond to the number sent in a separate envelope containing the true name of the author. Along with this, an estimate of the cost of the monument, without the foundation and wall, according to rates prevailing in Poland or Italy, should be included.

"(c) The contest will be open until May 1, 1893. The judges' announcements will be made not later than May 15, 1893.

"(d) The Statue is to consist of a life-size figure of Kosciusko astride a horse.....

"(e) The recognition or award of first prize does not necessarily mean that a monument patterned after the winner's entry will be erected.

"(f) The realization of the project will be possible only after a consultation with an artist of the Kosciusko Monument Fund Society of Chicago.

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"(g) The prize-winning models will become the property of the Society sponsoring the contest.

"(h) The contest will be announced in Europe and America. All other details will be left with the institution announcing the contest.

"6. The European representative of the Kosciusko Monument Fund Society of Chicago, sponsor of the model contest, will be Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, who has absolute authority to deal with any matters pertaining to the contest, to make changes in the above five rules, etc.

"These are the stipulations of the contest which have been agreed upon by the undersigned.

"By announcing this contest the undersigned feel that a step forward has been made. The ultimate aim is the realization of this project. Once again the undersigned feel it their duty to appeal to the Polish public at large

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

to help in this noble and patriotic cause, for only through the united efforts of the Polish people will it be possible to build the proposed statue. The widow's mite spurs others to contribute--this is what we want. Offer pennies for the statue, and with them we will prove that there are millions of us. In this way we will not humble ourselves among our kind or among strangers. Let us fulfill our duty and with its fulfillment will rise a beautiful bronze statue of our hero Thaddeus Kosciusko, on free soil on the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Raclawice. [Translator's note: This battle took place on April 29, 1794, when Kosciusko called the Polish nation to arms after the second partition of Poland in 1793.]

"Chicago, Illinois, September 1892; members of the Kosciusko Monument Association, incorporated in Springfield, Illinois, February 1892.

"Edmund Zbigniew Brodowski, president;

"Dr. Casimir Midowicz, secretary;

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

"Paul O. Stensland, treasurer;

"Leon Szopinski, financial secretary,
559 Noble Street, Chicago;

"Walter Smulski;

"M. A. La Buy;

"Max A. Drzymala;

"John F. Smulski;

"Michael Majewski"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1892.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT



At the time when the collection of contributions for the monument of Thaddeus Kosciusko was started, it seemed as though the monument would be completed before the opening of the Fair. Liberal donations flowed in from all parts of the city, and no one surmised that a few months later a chill would visit the initiators, dampening their enthusiasm to such an extent as to render them powerless to warm the spirits of their neighbors. It seemed then that collecting a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in our Polonia was a question of a month's time, but experience has taught us differently.

Nearly half a year has passed since the collection was started among the Poles in the United States, yet the total collected amounts to less than three thousand dollars.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1892.



Are we really so poor or is it that we cannot bury the hatchet even for the sake of co-operation? Or, could it be possible that our patriotism is in reality nothing but an empty and meaningless recitation? Anyone can show his patriotism with words. I have never met a Pole in Chicago indifferent to matters of general interest to our people.

Should not a monument to Kosciusko, a hero of the nation, this apostle of Christianity and martyr to liberty, be a matter concerning us all? Could we find many as great as he in the histories of nations? No. Many are the magnificent monuments we could point out that were erected to perpetuate the memory of men who only brought sorrow to their people. Among them, to mention only a few, we have Napoleon I; Frederick the Great; Catherine, the famous courtesan; and the renegades Rodecki and Paszkiewicz.

They have magnificent monuments, erected by their victims, the people they once harmed, who were forced to shed their blood and be covered with mourning, all for their leaders' own fame and gratification of desires.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1892.



They have monuments that testify to their greatness and surround them with a halo of fame.

These monuments were erected by the same people who had been wronged through their deeds--the deeds of the despotic governments of Europe.

We have in America many monuments of heroes and men of distinction--monuments dedicated to them out of gratitude and respect, not because the people were forced to do it.

These monuments in Chicago should serve as an example to us, as a stimulus for solidarity. They are a goal toward which we must strive in order to keep pace with other nations.

Unfortunately, as is the case in most matters of vital concern to us, we are again divided into two groups--one in favor of the monument and the other

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1892.



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against it. Those in favor announce that this monument--erected through the efforts of the Poles--will elevate them morally in the eyes of their compatriots. Those against it claim that we have many other matters more important than the monument to attend to--for instance, the hospital, the immigration house, and the hall--and that until they are taken care of it would be unwise to think of a monument. We cannot gainsay this. Yet, if we take into consideration that the monument idea started first, that many citizens have already made donations of \$100, \$50, \$25, etc., and that no one can deny the moral benefits to be derived from it, we cannot but reach the conclusion that the starting of new projects and new collection lists is unreasonable at this time, since it crumbles our forces.

We are sufficiently well off and, with good will and unity, we could in a few years build the monument, the hospital, the immigration house, and the hall. There would be enough money, if only there were harmony. There would be no need of appealing to the Poles outside of Chicago, if only the ones here were willing to start the work in earnest, laying the foundation of a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1892.

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monument that will contribute to the welfare and fame of all the Poles. Is this so difficult? No. With the number of Poles we have in Chicago, each doing his part, no one need be afraid of not being a Croesus. What we really need is unity and order. By this we mean that, since many Poles are in favor of the monument, those who think that the monument is not a bad idea but as yet untimely should admit their mistake in not hitherto proposing something of greater importance, and co-operate with the initiators. After the monument is erected, there will still be enough money to afford a hospital, or an immigration house. So far as the hall is concerned, well, we need not burden Polish generosity, since this hall is a self-paying proposition.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.

It is not exaggeration if we say that there are one hundred thousand Poles in Chicago. If all family heads and single individuals would feel themselves morally obligated to co-operate, each contributing twenty-five cents,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.

we would have within a week twenty-five thousand dollars--just the sum we need to erect the monument. We do not think that this small amount would throw the budgets of our compatriots out of balance. Week in and week out we spend more than a quarter a week for things that are of little benefit to us. If only for one week we would do without some things that are hardly necessary, we would raise sufficient funds for the monument. After raising this fund, we could raise others for the hospital or for other purposes. We know that there are many Poles among us who merely earn nine dollars a week, and who are burdened with large families. For them it would be rather difficult to donate twenty-five cents for each member of the family without some deprivation. Of course, at a quarter each their donations would amount to more than two dollars, which is rather more than they can afford. However, they could contribute a dime apiece. Others who own property, receive bigger salaries, and have small families ought to give at least a dollar or two apiece, according to their ability and will. As long as each of us is willing to do his share, success will crown our efforts. This will be our best testimony of national



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1892.

co-operation and political maturity. It will gain for us the sympathy and respect of the Americans, as well as the satisfaction of having fulfilled our duty.

Yes, duty. There across the ocean, in our motherland, the people are compelled to contribute for monuments to perpetuate the memory of our tyrants. Our noblemen there have erected monuments of our kings and our learned men. We the public, the peasants--as some people call us with contempt--should dedicate a magnificent monument to the memory of the man who was first to take up arms in our defense.

Kosciusko fought not only for the independence of Poland, but also for the independence of all nations. He made no distinction between landlord and tenant, between nobility and the man in the city, because he considered all equal and saw in them his fellow men--all heated by one sun at the same time.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.



When, in spite of Poland's fall, the nobility and the landowners considered themselves creatures molded of better clay, Kosciusko was the first one to throw off the noble kontusz (an upper garment, formerly worn by the Poles) and to don a peasant szermioga (peasant coat made of coarse cloth), thereby expressing equality. When the constitution of May 3 limited its privileges to the landowners, Kosciusko, on the strength of the power vested upon him by the people, proclaimed in his manifesto liberty, equality, and freedom.

When the German troops hired themselves to England to slaughter the freedom-seeking Americans, Kosciusko took sides with the oppressed and fought to the last.

If anybody, it is we who should consider it our duty to dedicate this monument, which will testify to our ancestors that we know how to be grateful to the one who sacrificed himself in our cause.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.

Those who have no love in their hearts for their poor motherland and thereby are cold toward her heroes, should be instrumental in Kosciusko's glory from an American point of view. There are two reasons why we should erect the monument: first, Kosciusko fought for the liberty we all enjoy today; second, a monument will beautify the city, a task toward which every decent citizen is expected to do his part, regardless of personal beliefs.

Let us, then, sacrifice our factionalism on the altar of general welfare; let us not be alarmed because others think of monuments instead of other things we need. Rather, let us consider how much we can donate now--be it much or little--and the Lord will help us get the other things we need.

The present list of contributions indicates that some Poles have already donated more than once while others remain indifferent. Not all read the newspapers and not all are interested in public life. Some have no knowledge of this project, and some dislike to be inconvenienced by the delivery or mailing of their contributions. These people should be enlightened and encouraged by their friends and acquaintances.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 7, 1892.

DEDICATION OF PULASKI HALL AND PARADE



The editorial department is cordially requested to place into the columns of its paper the program of the parade and exercises for the dedication of the cornerstone under the building of Pulaski Hall.

On July 10, 1892, at 1:00 P. M., the associations taking part in the parade are requested to arrive at the point of assembly at Ashland Avenue, at the corner of 19th and 20th Streets. The associations are divided into divisions. The first division is composed of uniformed organizations and will occupy 19th Street, from Ashland Avenue to Wood Street. The associations are: 1. The Knights of St. Casimir; 2. The Cracovites; 3. The Ulans; 4. The Falcons.

The second division is composed of civilian associations organized before the year 1885, and will meet at Ashland Avenue, from 19th to 20th Streets and beyond. These associations are: 1. The Polish Community; 2. St. Adalbert's Society; 3. The Sacred Heart of Mary Society; 4. The Harmony

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 7, 1892.

Society; 5. The Commerce Association; 6. The Holy Name Society; 7. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Society; 8. St. Dominick's Society.

The third division constitutes the associations formed after the year 1884, and will meet at 19th Street, from Ashland Avenue to Wood Street. The associations are: 1. The Associations at St. Adalbert's Church; 2. John Sobieski Society; 3. The Batory Society; 4. The Kraszewski Society; 5. The Foresters Society; 6. St. Casimer's Society; 7. St. Joseph's Society; 8. The Pole Abroad.

Those associations which have not announced themselves but will arrive will occupy a place in order of the age of the societies. The societies thus formed will parade from Wood Street to 17th Street; from 17th Street to Laflin; from Laflin to Van Horn; from Van Horn to Paulina; from Paulina to 18th Street; from 18th Street to Ashland Avenue and then to the hall, where the directors and administrators will admit the societies which will form in the same order as in the parade. The military will lead



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 7, 1892.

the parade and the other societies will follow. The presidents of the societies will come upon the stage, where speeches in the Polish and English languages will be delivered, after which the exercises will come to a close. A request is hereby made to comply with this program.



W. Laskowski, Chief Marshal

S. Strawinski, Secretary of
Pulaski Building

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1892.

THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT FUND

(Summarized)

Contributions for the Kosciuszko Monument Fund are continuing to come in from many parts of the country. The donations show that Polish blood is found all over American soil. Societies, clubs, and individuals have generously responded to the appeal. To date 906 persons have contributed \$1,059.73.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1892.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT AND THE RUSSIAN CATHOLICS

(Editorial)

The measure of goodness or usefulness of any project, or any kind of future welfare work, depends upon the contributions from the people.

Not clamor with its noisy, but empty patriotic phrases, not the puffing advertisements of the press confirms the goodness, or the welfare of any project, but letters of the contributors and the quotas deposited for this purpose.

Two major causes have for sometime occupied the attention of the people: The project of building a monument to Thaddeus Kosciuszko in Chicago, and



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1892.

the collection of funds for the starving Russian Poles, who for their religious beliefs, have been exiled on the snowbound Siberian frontiers.

Although the proposal of building a monument of our beloved hero was the creation of a young Polish poet, who has a tendency towards anarchism and atheism, it was discovered that it was not his overflowing patriotism that prompted him in this direction, but pure business. He conceived this plan in order to promote the sale of his tainted poetical works for the cause of the monument, half of the net contributions to be applied to future poetical creations. A group of Polish citizens of Chicago, without political affiliations, formulated a committee to promote the plan, and made a public appeal for contributions to this patriotic cause.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1892.

Two months have elapsed since subscriptions were opened in national organs and single donations accepted.

Meanwhile, in spite of the flow of turgid articles of patriotism, in spite of the reprimanding of those individuals who have responded negatively to this noble cause, and suggested another plan, in spite of the staunch support of the daily press, etc., only eight hundred dollars has been collected in the two months.

Several Polish editors took up the plea of the Russian Relief Society to help the poverty-stricken Russians. This plea was spread throughout the many Polish papers of America through the influence of this small group.



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A movement was created to inform all of the Polish people that the aim of this plea was primarily for the assistance of the poor Polish exiles, who have been thrown upon the Siberian steppes by the same Tsar who has, and still is trying to stamp out the flow of Polish blood on his domain.

The appeal was short and to the point. Only the warm respect for fellowman was sounded in all the Polish Catholic periodicals [Polak W. Americe (The Pole in America) did not publish this appeal, nor is it collecting any offerings.] This simple approach bore unexpected results. The generous hearts of our people were greatly touched. Donations began to flow into the offices of the Catholic periodicals, and are continuing to increase in number. Two series of two hundred dollars each were already dispatched to



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1892.

Father Doctor Chotkowski. A third series is well underway. This amount, plus the three hundred dollars collected by the Milwaukee Courier and Wiarus of Winona, Wisconsin, and other Catholic periodicals, adds to a total sum of fifteen hundred dollars. Twice as much was collected for the poverty-stricken Russian Poles than for the Kosciuszko monument.

Is further proof necessary? The above figures speak for themselves. The monument fund is for a noble cause. It honors the memory of the dead. Alms for those exiled in Siberia is a far nobler cause, for our starving people are brought back to life, and their tears of misfortune are wiped away. Our people have recognized this fact. And from the far flung corners of America, contributions are flowing to the offices of the Catholic Gazette



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 12, 1892.

in Chicago. Everyone admits this simple truth: that a shirt is closer to the flesh than a coat, that it is far nobler to rescue the dying from death than to honor the dead, who have already become immortal by their deeds, by erecting bronze statues.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1892.

ST. CASIMIR'S SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES FIFTEEN DOLLARS
TOWARDS KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

St. Casimir's society of the same parish, located on Chicago's west side, near 22nd and Whipple Streets, has consented to donate fifteen dollars towards the Kosciuszko Monument Fund at its quarterly meeting held March 27. The organization as a whole is small in membership, however, when the question of the Monument Fund was brought up, every member strongly favored its support. "Although the contribution is not large", stated Joseph Grzegorzewski, secretary, "the feeling in which it was given is great. We wish that the proponents of this patriotic project succeed.

With the energy expanded by the directors of the association, early completion of the drive is imminent. The Polish patriotic spirit in America will show other nationalities that they, too, honor their great heroes. Every true Pole should not veer an inch from this course," concluded the secretary.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT PROJECT

The following persons have agreed to become members of the office of the controller of the Kosciusko Monument Fund.

1. Father Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish;
2. Peter Kiolbassa, City Treasurer;
3. Theodor Wikaryasz;
4. Anthony Sowinski;
5. Mr. Potanski, lumber dealer.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

The first three named officers have full charge of all the financial transactions. The duties of the latter two have not been decided. It is believed that for the present they will take care of the publicity work.

All the members will be placed under bond of two thousand dollars each, with the exception of the cashier who will carry a \$20,000 bond.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1892.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

(Summary of Report by Secretary Leon Szopinski)

The Kosciusko Monument Fund movement is spreading throughout the United States and Canada. Statistics from the secretary's office reveal that 232 people have made contributions totaling \$523.96. Only recently, eighty-five donors gave \$102.55. A five-dollar offering came from Canada. Forty-seven members of the Thomas Zana Society gave a total of \$47. The Polish Harmonia Society of New York gave \$5.

Three persons from Galicia gave eighty-five cents. One person from Vienna gave fifty cents. These donations give definite proof that the movement has spread to Europe.

The following letter came to the monument headquarters from Mr. Terski, secretary of the Polish Sons Society, of Detroit, dated March 4, 1892:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1892.

"To the Honorable Committee of the Kosciusko Monument Association: I wish to enclose the following reaction to your recent letter asking support for your Fund. When the letter was read, at our regular monthly meeting on March 2, the members all began to applaud. A motion to support the Fund was unanimously accepted. A committee of five was then chosen to lay plans for securing contributions in our area.

"The Polish Sons Society heartily wishes the Association success in its endeavor to build a statue to our patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko.

"Fraternally yours,

"L. Terski, secretary,
"Polish Sons Society,
"Branch 28,
Polish National Alliance."



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1892.

St. Joseph's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish has donated the sum of \$50. Reports have been received that 230 members of the Kosciusko Society of Chicago have agreed to contribute a dollar each.....

Favorable reports have been received from other societies in the Chicago area.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1892.

DONATIONS FOR KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT CONTINUE TO POUR IN

Sixty-nine persons have contributed a total of \$62.95 towards the erection of the Kosciuszko monument. This brought the grand total to \$421.41. One hundred and forty four persons have made this total possible.

Thirty members of the Polish Carpenters and Cabinet-makers swelled the funds by contributing one dollar each after a joint resolution was passed at the quarterly meeting held March 3. Donations from out of the State have also been received.

Contributions, no matter how small, are always welcome.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT ASSOCIATION



Members of the Kosciuszko Monument Association have adopted a resolution to send out an appeal to all Polish newspapers, societies, organizations, and groups, including business men and corporations, asking them to support the Association. Polish groups abroad will also be contacted.

In every letter, a questionnaire and a self-addressed envelope will be included. The list of names is now almost complete, and by the end of this week the letters will be in the mail.

In addition to its mail campaign, the Association is organizing a group of house-to-house solicitors. This has been done in order to intensify the campaign and at the same time get new members, since every member

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.



of the group must belong to the Association. At present we need five new members for the Revision Commission. Candidates for this commission cannot qualify unless they are well known in Chicago.

In order to increase the funds of the organization, the directors are planning to publish a memorial book, in which all prominent Poles will be listed. The book will also contain short biographies of artists, poets, musicians, heroes, and men of letters, as well as a historical sketch of Polish tradition and aphorisms. It will be illustrated with many pictures and artistic sketches. The Poles of America and Europe will be represented in this book, a reason why many prominent Poles are enthusiastic about it.

"We hope that every Pole will support this cause and do his best to make

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

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the ideals of this organization possible," stated Dr. Casimir Midowicz, secretary of the Kosciuszko Monument Association.

According to the secretary's report, forty nine persons have already contributed \$132.91. Peter Kiolbassa, city treasurer, and Walter Nowaczewski contributed twenty five dollars each.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1892.

DONATIONS FOR KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT BEGIN TO FLOW

Since the incorporation of the Kosciuszko Monument Association early this month, contributions have been slowly coming to the office of the secretary, Leon Szopinski, 559 Noble Street. Paul O. Stensland, director of the organization, was the largest contributor. His fifty dollars swelled the donation of twenty-four other persons to \$225.55.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

Brotherly help, the preservation of native traditions, the everyday use of their mother tongue, and the elevation of their people to a parity in world affairs are unquestionably the highest ideals of any nationality group and of any patriotic person.

The recognition of those men who have done outstanding work in their respective fields follows in the footsteps of tradition. Accomplishments of benefit to mankind, such as those in religion, militarism, medicine, and literature, should be remembered. Those who worked for the betterment of mankind should be treated with the greatest respect. They deserve to be immortalized because by so doing the result of their efforts will continue to be alive before the eyes of the people. Those who have regard for their own people and their freedom, will not only worship these great men, but will also try to emulate them. They will not only preserve the memory of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.



the great, but also spread their good will [toward them] to others, thereby helping to bring men closer together.

The outstanding events of history are the deeds of noble persons who have sacrificed their lives for their people and humanity. It is these deeds that awaken in the individual the desire to do great things. No project, no matter how large its capital or how great its benefit to mankind, can compare with a great man. It is true that capital draws interest and some projects are beneficial, but all this is not as important as the moral lesson the people get from the example of the great. Their work, even after death, remains immortal in the minds of posterity. The striving of the people to better the mental horizons of mankind spreads through and grows richer with the ages. The elevation of a nation from the quagmire of life to the field of action and recognition, is also a feat of inestimable value to its people. The instilling of hope, knowledge, and patriotism, coupled with the enrichment of tradition, tends to bring to the forefront not only the people, but also the country. The greater the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

accomplishments in this direction, the richer the people become in spiritual, moral and patriotic values. All this helps to promote a better living standard, a better outlook on life, and a desire to do creative work. Each individual effort, each individual accomplishment, is another stone to the pillar of national fame. The quality of material used in building this tower reflects the accomplishments of a people. It shows how the people live and think, what they want, and how they expect to get it.

Among the men recorded in our history, we find those who have done a great deal helping to promote patriotism by offering their lives to free the people and their country. Through their efforts, the people were brought closer together and helped to improve living conditions. Polish great men have shown their people that a son of Poland is as fit to take part in the affairs of the world as the son of any other nationality.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was such a great man. He has not only become a brilliant figure in his native country, but also abroad. Through his military endeavors, he has won the hearts of his people and of others.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

As the years pass, his noble and heroic endeavors become more famous and his desire to create a democracy for his country becomes stronger than ever. In the hearts of our younger generation, his memory is becoming more respected each day. Who among us does not want to see the realization of his dreams? Who does not care to see our people free again and on equal standing with others? Who does not want to see the defeat of despotism? The answer to these questions is gaining momentum every hour.

The oppressed are not able to stand any longer the barbaric [treatment to which they are being subjected] and have left their shackles behind to search for a more pleasant place in which to live. Most of them went far beyond the borders of their country, across the vast expanse of the ocean, to seek a better livelihood. Many sought the protective shores of America, made free by George Washington. It was here that Washington and Kosciuszko fought hand in hand to make America what it is today. Kosciuszko's heart must have foreseen that his participation in helping a country free itself

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

POLISH



would someday benefit his own people. His accomplishments have actually helped Poland and her people to be regarded as great lovers of freedom.

It is here that most of our people have emigrated. At the present time, there are over half a million Poles in the United States. Most of them, if not all, ought to take part in a cause [the object of which is] to perpetuate the name of a native son [of Poland]. They ought to show Kosciuszko their kindness, just as Kosciuszko showed his for them.

Since the dawn of civilization, man has always built memorials for his outstanding sons. Why should we not follow this age-old example?

We can show to other nationality groups how much we love and respect the memory of the man who, in addition to defending his own native country, was instrumental [to the success of] the American forces. Let us erect him a monument, but let us all share in its cost. Let every Pole, regardless of social standing, do his part by signing his name to the list which are listed the names of those wishing to

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

One can do its part by taking part in a wholesale demonstration, by making a cash contribution, and by signing his or her name on the proposal. In this manner we will build a pedestal for posterity. To the world at large, it will show that we all love, honor, and desire liberty just as much as the great leaders. We can also show that we can progress as a solid group; that we know how to stand for our rights and how to voice our opinion in protest against any violence; and that there is a great number here ready to defend the right of religious expression and liberty.

The Kosciuszko Monument Association embodies all these principles and tries to build a monument in honor of Kosciuszko in one of the parks of Chicago. The board of directors urges all Polish societies, clubs, and groups to take part in this honorable cause. All liberty-loving individuals can play an important role by giving [this movement] their wholehearted support. If all of us take part in this movement, we can make it a reality in a short while.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1892.

Paul O. Stensland, a prominent banker of Chicago and a director of the Columbian Exposition, has furnished a twenty-thousand-dollar bond for the association. Mr. Stensland is a member of the association's board of directors.

All contributions are welcome. Send them to Mr. Szopinski's office, 559 Noble street, Chicago.

Meetings are held every week, and the progress of this organization will be periodically announced to the public.

The following are members of the board of directors: E. Z. Brodowski, Michael Majewski, Wladyslaw Smulski, John F. Smulski, Dr. Casimir Midowicz, Michael La Buy, Paul O. Stensland, Max Dzemala, and Leon Szopinski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1892.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED UNDER STATE LAWS

Yesterday, the Secretary of State issued a charter of incorporation to the Kosciuszko Monument Association, which has as its aim the erection of a memorial statue to the great Polish and American hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The following are the founders and directors of this corporation:

Max A. Drezmal

Casimir Midowicz

W. Smulski

E. Z. Brodowski

M. A. LaBuy

Paul O. Stensland

Leon Szopinski

Michael Majewski

and John F. Smulski.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1892.

For the present time, John F. Smulski will be retained as secretary. Mr. Smulski stated to the American press that "this organization has been trying for four years to get permission from the park board to exhibit the statue at one of the better sites in Humboldt Park. This has finally been granted. We propose to collect \$25,000 for this memorial through subscriptions, and by giving special programs. We are going to make an effort to have this statue exhibited at the Columbian Exposition," he concluded.

The editors of the Dziennik Chicagoski, wish this organization all the success in the world, however, they are doubtful of its materialization in time for the Fair, because there is so little time.



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ZGODA-POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE, Vol. IX, No. 18, April 30, 1890.

SOCIETY TO BUILD A HALL FOR PULASKI



The Builders Society is planning a picnic in Kuhn's Park, near Milwaukee Avenue May the 18th; tickets are 25¢ per couple.

Thousands of Polish people living in the city of Chicago, have been aware of the need for this Polish hall, where our Polish people will be represented thus making a good impression on the people of other nationalities, but because of numerous obstacles this dream never came to reality.

Last year Polish societies from the west section of our city, planned and finally organized a society called Pulaski Hall Society as a memorial to heroic deeds performed for this country, the United States of America.

The funds collected to date are enough to cover the expense for this hall, that is why this picnic is being planned, to raise enough money to start work on this beautiful hall, and the committee is cordially inviting all Polish citizens to support this picnic by being present.

We haven't any slackers among us. At last we can see this dream come to reality, which is what we have been waiting and working for.



Zgoda, Vol. IX, No. 18, April 30, 1890.

Other nationalities have halls where they can gather in groups to enjoy themselves, why can't the Poles? That is why, my dear comrades, I ask you, forget your political party, and unite as one body, to work and support the building of this hall. We hope that the Poles will put their heart and soul into this work in the name of Society to build this Pulaski Hall.

Committee

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

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II D 2
II D 4
II D 5
II D 8
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POLISH

FATHER NOJTALEWICZ , 88TH & EXCHANGE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview: 12-9-36.

Benevolent and Protective Institution.

The Poles have at least 500 benevolent societies and the addresses can be found in the Polish telephone directory in the library located at Augusta Blvd. and Milwaukee Avenue.

An orphanage is located in Niles, Illinois, where there are 700 inmates; the St. Joseph Home for the Aged is located in the northwest side of Chicago; the St. Mary Nazareth Hospital is at 1120 Leavett Street; clinics are at 40th and Gross, 17th and Paulina, Ashland near Blackhawk, and several others.

Several employment agencies are located in the northwest side.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF FREEDOM

IV Last Sunday afternoon, the installation of officers of the Cory Wolnosci (Daughters of Freedom), Group 2448, of the Polish National Alliance, took place at Julius Slowacki's hall, 48th and Paulina Streets. Incidentally, the Daughters of Freedom is the only women's group on the South Side affiliated with the Polish National Alliance. By the close of the year, this organization had already accomplished a great deal.

The installation of officers, which was preceded by an afternoon repast, was in charge of Mrs. Wanda Makowan, president of the Society. Mrs. Makowan called upon Mrs. Obarska, one of the directors of the Polish National Alliance, to act as chairman of the meeting and as toastmaster, despite the fact that Mrs. Obarska could only stay for a short while, as she had to be present at another installation in South Chicago. Mrs. Obarska, in her address, explained



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

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III G the purpose of women's groups in the Polish National Alliance.

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I K "For Lindbergh's mother," said Mrs. Obarska, "the past year was
IV one of great joy and honor, which we women as mothers share. Proud,
indeed, is America to have such a distinguished son. For the miners,
to whom you have so kindly contributed ten dollars, the past year has been
one of sadness, need, and struggle against exploitation."

The oath of the newly elected officers followed. In this ceremony the following members took part: Wanda Makowan, president; R. Gonerka, vice-president; Sophia Mytych, financial secretary; B. Dusik, cashier; Miss Olga Oblaza, secretary. W. Oblaza, L. Budz, and K. Wanat, members of the Management Council; and Mrs. Wanda Makowan, delegate to Group 39.

Francis Synowiec, vice president of the Polish National Alliance, was next to speak. He stressed the importance of the work done by the Alliance, which



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

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III G has been and is a harbor for all immigrant Poles.

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I K Louis Lesnicki, a journalist, spoke on the need for solidarity
IV within the organization, emphasizing the fact that the Polish
National Alliance is not only a protective organization but also,
in a great measure, an organization of ideals which has served thousands of
Polish people. During the past fifteen years, the Alliance has also been
of assistance to Americans of Polish descent. It protects the ideals of the
Poles, ideals which are so closely related to those of the country in which
we live. It has, besides, played an important part in the political and
economic structure of our resurrected homeland.

"People in every walk of life may belong to the Polish National Alliance, be they rich or poor," Mr. Lesnicki said in conclusion.

Mr. Alex Hinkielman, delegate of Group 15 of the Polish National Alliance,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

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was called to the speaker's stand by Mr. Synowiec, who had taken over Mrs. Obarska's place when she left. Hinkielman spoke about the work of the Polish National Alliance, pointing out the things that have been done for the Polish people. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that the members of this organization, being well organized, were among the first to offer their lives for Poland during the World War.

"Poland knows of our organization, and Joseph Pilsudski, the leader of immortal fame, has praised our members for offering their sincere aid to Poland. I have hopes that this organization will continue its work at the present rate, and that it will become one of the largest groups in the Polish National Alliance," said Mr. Hinkielman.

A program of music and song, presented by members of the Daughters of Freedom, followed. Outstanding performances were given by the Misses Alice Bloch



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

and Irene Makowski, who played violin solos, and by Olga Oblaza, who sang several solo numbers. The monologue delivered by John Oblaza was superb.

George Piatowski gave the closing speech.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1928.

ATTENTION, VETERANS OF THE POLISH ARMY

Perhaps the most opportune time to join the organization known as the "Polish Army Veterans Alliance of America" is the present, for the central body is holding a membership contest.

Many of our comrades of the last war are under the impression that they can do more for themselves alone, and for that reason are not taking active part in social affairs--but they err. Life in America has definitely shown that belonging to an organization helps those who are seeking aid. Membership in such organization shows that one cultivates an interest in the affairs of society.

Our organization was founded, after the return of the soldiers from the Polish armies, for the purpose of preserving military tradition, to promote self-help, and to assist the injured along the road to recovery, so that they may become self-supporting. The society publishes an illustrated monthly magazine which is filled with many interesting articles on military life, as well as with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1928.

items of educational import. The members sought are those who have a close and proud attachment to their late army services, for they are the ones who will work energetically to uphold the principles upon which this society was established.

The membership fees are so nominal that there is no excuse for not joining.... Therefore, in order to create a desire to join this organization, our friends are given herewith the day and place of meeting of the various posts, where application blanks for membership may be obtained:

Post 2: First Wednesday of every month at 8 P. M., Slowacki's Hall, 48th and Paulina Streets.

Post 5: Third Friday of every month at 8 P. M., K. Lacha's Hall, 1125 Noble Street.

Post 9: Second Thursday of every month at 8 P. M., 2959 West 40th Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1928.

Post 10: Third Sunday of every month, Sokolnia Hall, 48th Court and 29th Street, Cicero, Illinois.

Post 14: Second Sunday of every month, K. Marciniec' Hall, 2859 West 25th Street.

Post 15: Third Sunday of every month, the Clubhouse, 1701 Massachusetts Street, Gary, Indiana.

Post 28: Second Friday of every month, Hall 205, 115th Street, Kensington.

Post 39: First Wednesday of every month, the Parish Hall, Lorel and Fullerton Avenues.

Post 56: Second Friday of every month, Pulaski's Hall, Ashland Avenue and 18th Street.

Post 90: Second Wednesday of every month, Sokolonia Hall, 1062 North Ashland Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1928.

Time and place of meetings of Post 40, in Hammond, will be given at a later date.

You will benefit by joining the organization. It is well organized, and has been operating for more than seven years. It has always extended assistance to its members.

Post 1 of the Polish Army Veterans' Alliance of America

J. S. Cwik, president

W. Kaczmarski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

BENEFIT BALL FOR POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION PLANNED

Half-tone--one column--eighth of a page, profile of August Kowalski, treasurer

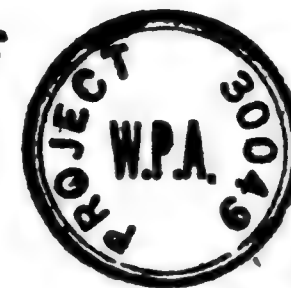
Half-tone-one column-eighth of a page, profile of Mrs. C. L. Grabbot

Our life is a combination of happy and sad moments, peace and storms, cloudy and sunny days.....

Following these steps our Polonia is making an effort to remedy the sad and needy circumstances of life in a more pleasant and diplomatic way.

In this city of ours it is concerned about the tens of thousands of under privileged Polish children and youths, many of whom get their training in the streets without guidance.

Because of this, not one or two, but hundreds, and at times thousands, of our youth stray from the path of righteousness to pursue the road of evil; as a



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

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result, they find themselves before the juvenile tribunal.

It is at that crucial moment that the Polish Welfare Association steps forward like a guardian angel before the face of justice, to protect our youth from the bad effects of law transgression.

After all this youth is innocent. Such transgressors have had very little training to distinguish good from bad, and when they break a law it is because of the bare necessity of satisfying a necessary and natural want, or because of ignorance. The punishment of such children by incarceration in detention homes means only a training for professional lawbreakers.

Therefore, the Polish Welfare Association takes the place of the home which is negligent in taking care of the children.

This work is unusually noble and the more funds are gathered the better will be the care extended to our neglected and abandoned boys and girls, [who are left to their fate.]



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

Because of the nature of this work we are certain that all the Polish men and women will greatly support the Polish Welfare Association ball on Wednesday, January 18, at the Stevens Hotel, 8.30 P. M.

At this ball one can easily find entertainment to his heart's content and mix with people from whom much can be learned. Mrs. Mary Paczynska, who is at the head of this organization, is president; Anna Chrzanowska acts as secretary; August Kowalski, treasurer of the Northwestern Bank, largest Polish bank, is treasurer. Mrs. Pearl Dyniewicz is chairwoman of the entertainment committee, while Mrs. C. L. Grabbot is chairwoman of the ball. The following will act as assistants: ~~Mmes.~~ Mmes. H. Bieszke, F. Brandt, M. J. Peska, J. Kowalska, secretary.

Vocal music will be part of the entertainment. Sylvester Klosowski's orchestra will play for the dancers.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

FROM THE GOOD SHEPHERD PARISH

Last Sunday, a special Christmas night was tendered the children of the Good Shepherd Parish by the men's Freedom of the Fatherland Society, group 1574, and Women's Star of Freedom Society, group 2340, P.N.A. The program was as follows:

S. Peszynski, chairman of the committee, opened the event with an introductory speech. He called on Mary Majka, president of the women's group and Secretary Sierocinski to take a bow. Then the orchestra composed of young men of the men's group, began to play. An American and Polish hymn was played. This was followed by a classical dance, rendered by Miss Elizabeth Jerz; she was accompanied on the piano by Miss L. Mikrut.

John Mikrut, president of the Freedom of the Fatherland Society, gave an historical sketch of his organization. A speech based on the theme that the Polish youth should foster its mother tongue was given by F. L. Majka, well-known real estate man.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

The monologue executed by the students of the Alliance College, Alex Kutta and John Baran, was well received by the audience. This was followed by a talk by Alexander Kutta. A puppet show, based on the Bethlehem scene, was staged by P.N.A. group 2448, under the direction of Mr. Makowan.

The role of Santa Claus was portrayed by Joseph August. Children belonging to the minor groups of the P.N.A. were called from a list by the secretary. A long line of these was formed and each received a gift from smiling Santa. Over 220 gifts were given out. Not one child left the hall without a gift.

The seventy-five children that were associated with the minor groups received the following gifts: Boys' watches; girls' watches, handbags and accessories. Some of them also received letters from several building loan banks.

The committee was composed of the following members:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1928.

S. Perzynski (sic) Albert Palucki, A. Michalski, A. Plotkowski, ~~Mmes.~~
Martha Salamowicz, Mary Majka, and Sophia Kutta.





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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 20, 1927.

BOARD MEETING OF THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The name of the Polish organization until recently known as the Polish Welfare Association has been changed to the Polish Child Welfare Association. The board of this our most important welfare organization, met yesterday, at the Morrison Hotel at 1 P.M. The work of this organization, touches upon, and affects all Polish social and community life.

The committee to investigate all court cases involving Polish children, is composed of the following members: M. Szymczak, Kvolik, Fr. Tomczak, M. Midura. The chairman of this committee in his report, stated that at the present time, there are many Polish children involved in court cases in which our aid is very necessary, he also asked how many of these cases are we willing to assist. The board ordered the committee, to take charge of all children's cases.

The changing of the name of this association, and widening of the scope of its activities were also thoroughly discussed. It was pointed out that the present name was not fully significant of the work the association was doing. The name, Polish Child Welfare Association, and Polish Juvenile Welfare Association, were suggested; the former title was favored, but it was decided to discuss the matter more thoroughly, at another meeting, today at the Morrison Hotel.

It was also decided, that all other Polish and American organizations, interested in child welfare, be invited to participate, and co-operate with us.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 20, 1927.

The following members were present: J. Smietanka, M. Paczynska, H. Chrzanowska, A. Danisch, Aug. Kowalski, Rev. Wm. Pasehke, W. Chodzinska, M. Sakowska, M. Gorski, Fr. Tomczak, M. Zacharjasz, M. Grabbott, A. Wlodarska, K. Urbanska, J. Gogolinska, M. Kalleta, A. Jozwiakowska, E. Nowakowska, A. Zigler, B. Z. Urbanski, M. Midura, A. Makowska, M. Cherpeck, B. Dyniewicz, L. Borejszo, J. Wiewiora, E. Kolakowski.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 8, 1927.



**RAISING A \$100,000 FIXED FUND FOR
THE POLISH WELFARE AND AID ASSOCIATION**

A committee was appointed to form a corporation. A meeting of the Polish Alliance Welfare and Aid Association, was held this week, at their main headquarters. Many important matters were decided upon. Other subjects brought up for consideration were: The discontinuance of the teaching of the Polish language and literature, at Loyola University; the contacting of the special committee at Warsaw; the immigration question, and the necessity for a second convention including all the Polish element in the United States; and in conclusion, a discussion on ways and means of raising a permanent fund of \$100,000,000., to be used by the Polish Welfare and Aid Association.

The committee appointed to start this drive are: The Rev. L. Grudzinski, President, F. Danisch, Secretary, and Z. Stefandwicz, Editor. Officers who took an active part in all matters discussed at this meeting are: Miss Emilsa Napieralska, President of the board of directors; Rev. L. Grudzinski, commander; Mr. F. Danisch, secretary; of the Alliance of the Polish Welfare and Aid Association; Mr. Z. Stefandwicz, editor; Mr. Grabowski, attorney from Gary, Indiana; Kalisz; Capitan Hawasz; alderman Adamkiewicz and Mr. Sajewski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 12, 1927.

THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

We have often repeated, that we will continue the appeal to the hearts of the Poles, by speaking through the voices of the **unfortunate** Polish children from all spheres of Polish life; that the Polish people take on humanitarian obligations, and, as good citizens, join the Polish Welfare Association. The **Polish Welfare Association** was not **disappointed in its effort**, because as a result the Young Ladies Mayflower Society, organized a Polish alliance group, **who**, by unanimous vote accepted membership in the Polish Welfare Association, and volunteered to donate their services and help clothe many of the unfortunate Polish children who are annually, under the supervision of the welfare association.

What could be a more splendid and noble example, than the action taken by this Young Ladies' Society? The Polish Welfare Association, is hoping that many other clubs and organizations, will follow the precedence taken by these young ladies. On March 17, 1927, a meeting will be held at the Guardian Angel Home, 4800 Gross Avenue. Meetings are usually held at the Morrison Hotel, but the change was made to encourage the young people of the South Side to join our Polish Welfare Association.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

POLISH ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT
AMERICAN RED CROSS DRIVE

The following Polish organizations and individuals have made contributions toward the present national drive of the American Red Cross:

Holy Trinity parish.	\$289.37
Sherman State Bank.	84.00
Mrs. Sakowska.	20.00
B. Czuwara.	12.00
Mrs. Naumann.	12.00
S. Wisniewski.	20.00
M. Swiatkowski.	10.00
W. Rupinski.	3.00
S. Slawinski.	1.00
Total	<u>\$451.37</u>



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1921.

This amount brings the total donations contributed by Polish people in Chicago up to \$1,930.

The present drive is coming to an end. Those committees that have not sent in their receipts are requested to do so immediately. Only a few more days are left.

Thanks are extended the Polish press for supporting this drive and also many thanks to the kind contributors..

S. Wisniewski



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

QUEEN HEDWIG'S SOCIETY MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO
ST. HEDWIG'S ORPHANAGE

At the regular monthly meeting of the Queen Hedwig's Society, held at the home of Joseph Pawelczyk, 2300 South Whipple Street, on November 26, a collection was made for the St. Hedwig's Orphanage, located in Niles, Illinois.

[The names of the donors, all officers of the Society, are listed, along with the donation of each. The total collection came to ten dollars.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

POLISH ALMA MATER
A Fraternal Aid Society

The Fraternal Aid Society can be considered a corporation or an organization that was founded to assist its members and beneficiaries.

This aim was also adopted by the Polish Alma Mater, for it brings the Polish men and women of the Roman Catholic faith closer together. But this alone was not enough; therefore, this society has fostered from its inception the uplifting of the soul and of christian morals, and the betterment of citizenship.

It also has adopted the following principles:

Better cultivation of culture and patriotism, rendering assistance to members



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

in their various shortcomings, and death benefits.

Meetings are held in order that the members may acquaint themselves with each other, and promote better friendship and **co-operation**. Every member, both male and female, is urged to take part in the administration of the organization. It is not enough for the same officers to hold office time and again. Competition for the various positions is **always** welcomed with good **spirit**. This gives others an opportunity to show what they can do to help the society expand.

Fraternal aid societies have been in existence since the days of Solomon. In their earlier forms they were secret clubs; membership in them was forbidden



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

under the threat of death. Today anyone can freely belong to a society of this kind or any other without any fear of punishment, and it is considered a crime, so to speak, not to belong to one. At the present time there are various kinds of cliques and groups, many of which are considered bad, immoral, and culpable. These will exist as long as we have people living in this world who are of a disreputable character, and they will always try to harm the work of good organizations.

In the United States there are over sixty well-known organizations that have been founded on the principles of administering brotherly assistance. These societies represent a membership of sixteen million. How many more there are of this nature that are not affiliated with these groups is hard to



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

determine. A majority of the members are insured so that the heads of their families or beneficiaries are left with some means to cover their funeral expenses.

These brotherly organizations not only teach us to visit the sick, but to render assistance to those who have been left without means because of a death in the family. If a word of consolation helps an ill person on the road to recovery, it must be remembered that a few kindly words will steer a stray person back to the road to Christianity. To compute the figures of kindness extended by these fraternal societies would take a score of mathematicians.

Attention is called to the fact that young men and women members are urged to



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1921.

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participate in the many debates and discussion groups. They should take care not to bring any disgrace to the society by any immoral actions. Their clubs should always be regarded with the greatest respect and should be defended whenever occasion calls for it.

Therefore, let every Polish fraternity and sorority continue to exist and prosper. Let both continue to expand. Long live the Polish Alma Mater!



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

A DINNER FROLIC

A special dinner frolic was held at Pulaski's Hall, Sunday, November 20, by the Welfare Society of St. Albert's Parish. The affair as a whole turned out to be a success. A large number of parishioners and friends attended the affair. The net proceeds were given toward the support of The Holy Family Orphanage. Several church societies have promised to give contributions. Those that have given donations are as follows: John Sobieski's Society, Polish Union, Industrialists' Society, The Foresters Organization, St. Michael's Society, Christian Mothers' Society, St. Ann's Society, St. Mary's of Perpetual Help Society.

Mr. Szlak and Mr. Rutkowski, together with Rev. Casimir Gronkowski, pastor, also made offerings. The Welfare Society will hold a meeting next Tuesday at the Holy Family Orphanage. A new administration will go into office at this meeting.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 28, 1918.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL AID SOCIETY

It is of great importance to all societies in and about Holy Trinity parish to send their representatives to the meeting of the Educational Aid Society. The meeting will be held on Sunday, September 29, 1918, in the Holy Trinity school auditorium. Matters of vast importance are to be settled, and especially the matter of accepting applicants to the Holy Trinity High School at the expense of the Educational Aid Society.

In view of the fact that there still are many societies affiliated with the Educational Aid Society which are in arrears in their dues of last year, some of them owing for the last two and even three years, an appeal is made to the representatives of such societies to be present at this meeting and to bring the money to pay these dues. Every one knows that without money

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 28, 1918.

it is impossible to conduct so important a matter as giving secondary education to our financially embarrassed Polish youth.

The Educational Society also wishes to take this opportunity to inform every one that the postponed sale of a lot, donated by Mr. T. Majewski for the benefit of the Educational Aid Society and the new school, will definitely take place on November 10, 1918. This affair will also present a varied entertainment program. Every one who has purchased his raffle ticket for the lot may have free admission by merely exhibiting the ticket. Whoever has not as yet purchased a ticket may still get one for twenty-five cents at the rectory or of the students or the members of the Educational Aid Society. It is hoped that no Pole will be absent on Sunday, November 10, 1918. The cause is worthy of the support of every right-minded Pole, since the proceeds of the raffle will benefit many Polish boys who might otherwise

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 28, 1918.

be deprived of a better education.

Sincerely yours,
T. M. Helinski, president
Adalbert J. Danisch, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

TRIUMPH OF THE SOCIETY
SONS OF FREEDOM, GROUP 694,
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

[Report by M. Turbak]

On January 6, the auditing commission completed its work and prepared a very commendatory report on the fruitful work of the Sons of Freedom, and acknowledged as honest, conscientious, and harmonious, the work of the entire administration [for 1917]. It is no small triumph to gather five hundred sons of Poland to the Polish National Alliance standard--it is a great deed, a dream that even the boldest did not believe would materialize. Yet, it is now an accomplished fact. No wonder, then, that every member is filled with joy; it is in itself a stimulus to further effort.

We have confidence in our hearts and hope shines on our horizon, but we are not resting on our laurels; we continue to increase our efforts.....For we cannot sleep now, we cannot hesitate in our organizational work; the greater

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

the glory, the greater our joy, but our duties and responsibilities increase also. Today, we are a large group, and it is easier to recruit members, easier to convince those who are as yet unattached. To action, then!

The growth of our society and the state of its treasury for the year 1917 are revealed in the following data:

Number of members at the close of the year 1916.....398.

Number of members at the close of 1917.....501.

Funds in treasury at the conclusion of 1916.....\$4,440.95.

Funds in treasury at the conclusion of 1917.....\$5,090.48.

These figures speak for themselves on whether a society can become stronger or more firmly established, and whether a member can expect aid when necessary. Do not delay, then, countrymen, but join as soon as possible.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1918.

The next annual meeting will be held on January 12 in the hall on the corner of Wade and Crittenden Streets. The new administration will be installed at this meeting, after which there will be a great many pleasant surprises. The administration for the year 1918 consists of the following: M. Turbak, president; J. Madaj, vice-president; A. Guzik, recording secretary; J. Czekaj, financial secretary; S. Wojcik and K. Kowalczyk, auditing committee; and J. Zajdel, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

THE COURT ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY
THE POLISH ROMAN
CATHOLIC UNION

A new decree was issued recently by Mr. Humphrey, master of chancery, in the court action undertaken by the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The suit was filed some time ago against Messrs. Szopinski and Krolik, former officials of that organization. They are charged with embezzlement of the organization's funds.

As members of the Union know the misappropriations amounted to some ninety thousand dollars. Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, former attorney of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, succeeded in recovering about fifty thousand dollars from the estate of ~~the~~ former treasurer, the late Mr. Ostrowski. Since Mr. Ostrowski, the former treasurer, did not have a larger estate, Mr. Piotrowski, wishing to regain the entire amount of the defalcations, brought legal action against Messrs. Leon Szopinski, former president, and Thomas Krolik, former secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

It was shown by the examination of records and the investigation of checks that both these officials had received various amounts of money from the former treasurer in the course of eight years. The aggregate sum thus obtained was said to be approximately fifty thousand dollars. These amounts were not entered in the records, and neither Mr. Szopinski nor Mr. Krolik has given any explanation thus far concerning the purpose for which they received these sums or the use which they made of the money. In addition to this as the second point of the charge, Attorney Piotrowski held that both these former officials of the Polish Roman Catholic Union are responsible to the organization for the defalcations. They not only failed in the fulfillment of their duty according to the rules prescribed by the constitution, but they have also, for a period of eight years, concealed the true status of the Union's treasury and presented false reports at the organization's conventions.

After lengthy and bitter court proceedings, in which the defense attorneys frequently attempted to throw the case out of court, on technical grounds, the matter was finally referred to the master in chancery. After several sessions,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

the depositions of numerous witnesses, and the examination of huge volumes of records and documents, the chancery issued a decree in May, 1915, declaring that Mr. Szopinski owes to the Polish Roman Catholic Union the sum of \$15,849.30, and that Mr. Krolik owes \$10,642.47. The master in chancery held them liable only for the amount of the money which they had obtained from the Polish Roman Catholic Union and could not account for as used for organization purposes.

The master in chancery, failed to take into consideration Mr. Piotrowski's second charge; namely, that the accused had failed in the fulfillment of their obligations and had concealed the true financial status of the organization. The chancery did, however, recommend that the court settle that question.

When Judge Foell was prepared to listen to the arguments and to issue his decree, the defense requested the court again to refer the case to the master in chancery. The reason for this was that new witnesses have been found who can

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

prove that the money in question was spent for organization purposes. The court allowed the petition and returned the matter to the master in chancery for further consideration. This matter was in progress for nearly the whole summer of the year preceding this. More than fifty witnesses were heard, and numerous checks and documents were examined. The accused by the testimony of these witnesses and by these documents attempted to prove that the money received by them was used for the Union's purposes. According to the recent decree of the master in chancery Mr. Szopinski accounted for various sums amounting in all to 6,760.30 and considered this accounting sufficient. Mr. Krolik succeeded in accounting for only two sums; the total of these two was \$1,402.30.

And so, according to the new decree, if the statute of limitations, submitted by the accused as their defense, should be found valid [in this case], Mr. Szopinski will have to pay to the Polish Roman Catholic Union the sum of \$11,684, and Mr. Krolik will have to pay \$9,240.09, a total of \$20,929.09 [sic].

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

The master in chancery's report will be presented to the judge, before whom the arguments will be heard concerning the legal points. Following this a decree will be issued.

Attorney Piotrowski, asked for his opinion on the new order of the master in chancery, replied:

"I should be pleased if the two defendants would give an adequate explanation of the funds which they received from the organization. Neither one of them has offered to give any explanation before the time of the court hearing. In my opinion the presentation of the statute of limitations is not the proper defense in this instance, and I expect that the judge will recognize my arguments on that point as well founded.

"The defendants, in my opinion, should be held liable not only for the money which they received of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and did not use for organization purposes, but also for all funds of which by their negligence the organization was defrauded. By such negligence they failed to fulfill the

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 26, 1916.

obligations constitutionally imposed upon them as officials, especially when they concealed the true financial status of the Polish Roman Catholic Union."

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 30, July 28, 1915.

CONSECRATION OF THE 'GUARDIAN ANGEL' SHELTER



Every appearance of social work in our society deserves the greatest praise. It proves indeed that we are pushing ourselves forward beyond the sphere of the necessities of home, that we are stepping into a field of work into which we are directed by our duties of Christian love. There has been very little of this sort of endeavor among our society until now because the financial indigence of our emigration seemed to have prevented us from carrying out this duty of ours.

Did our financial conditions undergo a change in this regard, or has the dawn of a long awaited moment arrived when the stronger in spirit and feeling will fulfill our duty and give a helping hand to the weaker and poorer? We do not intend going into this, but nevertheless we state the fact that a great deed has been accomplished when the Home for Girls was opened under the auspices of the Holy Guardian Angel, at the corner of Gross Avenue and 46th Street, Chicago. This home was consecrated with great celebration on July 5. The consecration was performed in the absence of the Rev. Bishop, by Rev. F. M. Wojtalewicz, accompanied by the following priests: Reverends L. Grudzinski, F. Karabasz, S. Cholewinski, J. Grzesinski, S. Nawrocki, F. Rusch, A. Jung, B. Czajkowski, T. Langfort, and J. Gawrych.

Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 30, July 28, 1915.



After the consecration a solemn high mass was said in the new chapel of the institution by the Rev. S. Nawrocki, the first outstanding benefactor of the first shelter for girls in Chicago. This new Polish outpost is a quite stately building, built upon spacious grounds with burnt brick. It is composed of three floors and a basement, accommodating easily 300 Polish girls, two beautiful chapels, dining room, kitchen, work room, sleeping rooms and the office of the institution. The Associated Polish Charitable Societies have their headquarters here, at the head of which stands the worthy and energetic priest Rev. Thomas Bona.

There has been established there a suitable headquarters for girls, that branch of our society which is exposed to all kinds of exploitation, but up until now were left without any protection and care to the destiny of fortune or misfortune. The institution costs, together with the land, about \$70,000, and undoubtedly brings honor upon those who were instrumental in its establishment.

In a separate part of this building is a nursery for small children whose mothers are forced to go to work during the day. There is also an absolutely free health clinic for the poor Polish people of this city. Upon viewing this magnificent accomplishment, so useful, involuntarily the question forces itself upon one's lips: To whom are the Poles obligated for this beautiful monument of Christian mercy? Who is putting out the money for all of this?



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 30, July 28, 1915.

Here are our Polish priests, the pastors of local parishes: Rev. S. Cholewinski, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church; Rev. L. Grudzinski, Pastor of St. of God Church, and F. J. Krabasz, Pastor of Sacred Heart Church.

Honor to you, benefactors! May God bless you for this; let your example find as many emulators as possible among our emigration! let it be a stimulus, encouragement and example to others who up to this time looked at this indifferently and were slow with help and offerings for a charitable cause.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

THE CASE OF MR. MERMEL

This Polish newspaper, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, in another column has touched upon the resignation of Mr. S. Mermel, erstwhile vice-president of the Polish National Alliance. Although the resignation was forwarded before it was demanded, such a demand would have been the inevitable result if Mr. Mermel had waited until the charges against him were thoroughly investigated before the central administration of the Polish National Alliance. One of the many transgressions of which Mr. Mermel was accused was his lack of keeping in confidence certain organization transactions which were of importance, and which required the utmost secrecy. Mr. Mermel abused this trust and moreover conveyed confidential information to the enemies of the Polish National Alliance. Mr. J. Borkowski and Dr. W. Bochenek, both of whom are hostile to the Alliance and therefore not prejudiced against Mr. Mermel, have in a sworn written statement given evidence against Mr. Mermel. The affidavit in question is as follows:

"Because suspicion had again been cast upon members of the central administration

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

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"Because suspicion had again been cast upon members of the central administration

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

of the Polish National Alliance, I was asked how many reports I had prepared in the entire year, to which I replied [that I had made] only twenty, and not more.

"Learning that the report book had been seen upon Mr. Debski's desk, [I knew that] suspicion also attached to me. Saying nothing to any one, I requested Mr. Borkowski to be kind enough to do me the favor to communicate with Mr. Debski and find out from whom he had received this book.

"Mr. Borkowski saw Mr. Debski on February 3, 1915, and in my name asked Mr. Debski for the book. Mr. Debski had it on hand and stated that he had received it from Mr. Mermel, and that Mr. Mermel was going to obtain another book for Mr. Debski. Mr. Debski in the presence of immediate witnesses [then] picked up the telephone. This telephone call was made on February 3, 1915, between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M., from the office of the Committee on National Defense to the vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. Mermel. The telephone call was made to the office of the Alliance, and it was made in the presence of witnesses.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

"' Mr. Mermel, you gave me a book and promised me another, which you have not as yet brought over.'

"Reply: 'I'll bring it this evening.'

"'Yes, but you delivered a book and threw suspicion on others; you said that you had seen the book on a desk.'

"Reply: 'It was not I who said that. I'll see you at nine o'clock this evening and tell you who it was.'

"The Conversation between Messrs. Olszowy and Debski

"It was the first time that I had been in the offices of the Committee on National Defense and had talked with Mr. Debski.

"'Mr. Debski, I have a request to make of you. Did you ever have in your

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

possession the year book of the meetings of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance? I ask this because I have frequently been unjustly accused.'

"Mr. Debski replied: 'Mr. Olszowy, I received this book from Mr. Mermel, the vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, and he promised to bring me another [book] because I should like to give it to a museum in Europe.'

"' Mr. Debski, Mr. Mermel said that I was here on the third of February, and that I caused a disturbance.'

"Every one declared, including Mr. Debski, that this was the first time that I had ever entered the premises of the Committee on National Defense.

"Private

"Mr. Debski said to me: 'Mr. Olszowy, since the time when I arrived from Europe,

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

Mr. Mermel has often visited me. If I should want the books, I know, as a member of the Polish National Alliance, where to go to get them. But it is not fitting that people should issue books themselves and then accuse others of doing so. Only a person of no principle would be capable of conduct so ignominious.'

"I asked Mr. Debski whether he would be kind enough to put that in writing. Mr. Debski then called upon all those who were present in the offices of the Committee on National Defense, and who had heard Mr. Debski telephone to Mr. Mermel and my entire conversation, to give their word of honor that what I had said about the book was the truth.

"I have asked all the gentlemen who were present to be my witnesses. They promised me that they would report what Mr. Debski had said to me, and what he had said to Mr. Mermel over the telephone.

"Signed: Carl Olszowy

"Director of the Polish National Alliance

"J. Borkowski, Dr. W. Bochenek

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

"I hereby testify that Dr. W. Bochenek signed this affidavit in my presence on the thirteenth day of February, 1915.

"Signed: Dr. J. J. Jankowski

"State of Illinois)

"County of Cook)

"SS.

"I, Frank A. Osuch, Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the attached instrument was signed by J. Borkowski, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of Notary Public of Cook County and State of Illinois.

"Signed: Frank A. Osuch,
"Notary Public."

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

THE CASE OF MR. STANLEY MERMEL

Two Chicago Polish newspapers, Dziennik Chicagoski and Dziennik Ludowy, in their editions of February 17, 1915, published a statement forwarded to them by Mr. Stanley Mermel, whose resignation was requested and received by the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance. Mr. Mermel had formerly acted in the capacity of vice-president of the organization. In his public statement Mr. Mermel, in a sly manner, before judgment could be passed at a certain meeting on his unbecoming behavior, attempted to cast aspersions on the whole central administration of the Polish National Alliance. He attempted to accuse every one of the knavery which he himself has practiced for several months. He finally resigned, taking with him, at 7 A.M., secretly and illegally, as one of the directors correctly remarked, important documents belonging to the organization.

Before this newspaper, the Dziennik Zwiaskowy, discusses the case of Mr. Mermel more thoroughly, it wishes to make an immediate reply [to Mr. Mermel's letter],

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

a reply which will explain why Mr. Mermel was not punished, and why he fled from the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance before his term had expired. He even lacked the courage to be present at the meeting of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance at which his actions were to be judged. The best document [in evidence] is the sworn testimony of Mr. J. Borkowski and Dr. W. Bochenek, members of the Committee on National Defense. In their testimony against Mr. Mermel they let it be known that he has exposed all the secrets and confidential matters of the Polish National Alliance to the worst enemies of the Alliance. This document, which has been in the hands of Mr. K. Olszowy for the last few weeks, was to have been taken under advisement at the board of directors' meeting. It was to have exposed Mr. Mermel as a traitor to the Polish National Alliance, which it did, and which it is considered to have done in the reports of the central administration of the Polish National Alliance. Another column of today's issue of the Dziennik Zwiaskowy contains the sworn statement of the aforesaid Mr. J. Borkowski and Dr. W. Bochenek.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1915.

And a man like this, to whom many other unsavory dealings are attributed, has the audacity today to say that he is acting for the welfare of the Polish National Alliance, announcing to the whole world his resignation from the position that he has shamefully abused! Let the members of the Polish National Alliance judge for themselves and be convinced that every cad shields himself behind the name and the good reputation of the Polish National Alliance when he is about to be exposed for his knavery and degraded activities! So much for today. This matter will receive further consideration in the very near future.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The society Star of Victory, Group 46 of the Polish Women's Alliance, celebrated its tenth anniversary on November 15, at J. Slowacki Hall. The celebration was a great success. The committee composed of Mrs. B. Malkiewicz, Mrs. M. Hojnacki, Mrs. A. Jankowski, Mrs. M. Szymanski, Mrs. S. Bosek, Mrs. F. Pawlak, and Mrs. L. Bradel showed that it knew how to work. Proof of this was in evidence last Sunday. The stage of Slowacki Hall had been turned into a magnificent garden of fresh flowers and palms. The program opened with a short and concise address by the president of the society, Mrs. K. Kwiatkowski, who invited the founders of the Star of Victory, Mrs. E. Budzinski, Mrs. E. Gurniak and Mrs. A. Wolgemuth, to come up on the stage. She also invited Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, to be chairman of the program.

Program of the Celebration

- (1) Music by Mr. W. Lagocki's orchestra.
- (2) Song by the singing and dramatic society, Wisla.
- (3) Report of the financial secretary, Mrs. W. Jankowski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

- (4) Address by Miss M. Baranowski.
- (5) Piano solo by Miss A. Hojnacki.
- (6) Vocal solo by Miss H. Jurkowski.
- (7) Address by Mrs. L. Wolowski, treasurer of the Polish Women's Alliance.
- (8) Song by the ladies' choir of Wisla.
- (9) Music by the orchestra.

The speeches and musical numbers were applauded enthusiastically. In a word, the celebration was a success.

After the program our ladies adjourned to the dining room where tables were ready, elaborately set for the so-called "coffee."

The only unpleasantness for both the committee and the society Star of Victory was the fact that many members of the society ignored this celebration by not attending it. From the sister group, number 15 of this district, only six members attended, and this group has almost two hundred members. No celebration

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can take place without misunderstanding and without our well-known "I".

The report of the financial secretary disclosed the fact that the society Star of Victory has over 150 members and possesses over \$1,000.

Throughout its entire existence this society has taken active part in all national endeavors.

The officers of this society are: Mrs. K. Kwiatkowski, president; Mrs. M. Hojnacki, first vice-president; Mrs. Dzierzawski, second vice-president; Mrs. L. Bradel, general secretary; Mrs W. Jankowski, financial secretary; Mrs. A. Gorski, treasurer; Mrs. W. Wutkowski, Mrs. M. Ciaciuch, and Mrs. A. Wagner of the advisory board.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 26, 1913.

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POLISH SELF-AID SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Sunday, December 21st, at 1068 Milwaukee Ave., and a new organization was formed under the name of Polish Self-Aid Society. It was decided to open a school where the English language and the printing trade will be taught. The following were elected officers of the new society; W. S. Jesien, president; W. F. Kobylanski, treasurer; and M. J. Kostrzewski, secretary.

The next meeting is scheduled for Sunday December 28th, at 1068 Milwaukee Ave.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

SOCIAL EVENT

The women's society, Star of Hope, Group III of the Polish Women's Alliance, gave a "pipe ball" on Sunday, November 5. [Translator's note: a "pipe ball" is a ball at which the cotillion favors include pipes for the gentlemen.] An unusually large number of people attended.

This society, although organized only a few months ago, is developing rapidly, and has at present almost 150 members. The well-known energy and activity of this society, together with the novel idea of the ball, accounts for the large attendance.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

Thursday evening the Bartosz Glowacki Society, Group 1335 of the Polish National Alliance, held a meeting at which it initiated ten new members. The Society has forty members at present and is growing rapidly. It will hold its next meeting on the second Thursday in December at Mr. S. Czerwiec's hall. New candidates are invited to attend.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 11, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

The Star of Hope Society, Group 1130 of the Polish National Alliance, recently formed in St. Innocence Parish, is growing rapidly, having at present about eighty members. At its last meeting it gained twelve new members, and it expects to gain about as many more at its next meeting. The president of the Society is Mr. Anthony Bobecki; the financial secretary is Mr. Gumowski, and the cashier is Mr. Anthony Baca.

This society will give a dance on Saturday, January 6, 1912, in Mr. Anthony Baca's new hall.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

IN THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION
Former General Secretary of the Union, Mr. F. Krolik,
Presents Explanation

To the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union!

From the time of the discovery of Mr. Ostrowski's malfeasance [as an officer of] the Polish Roman Catholic Union, repeated charges have been directed against me by the present administration, which I do not understand or admit. The members of the organization who have repeatedly honored me and trusted me by electing me to the office of general secretary could demand of me only that I keep the books in order. Did I not do that? Could any one, in the course of my tenure of office charge me with entering willingly and knowingly one false item on the records of the Polish Roman Catholic Union? Can experts and public accountants from Springfield or the present administration or Mr. S. Adamkiewicz charge me with any such transgression?

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

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I solemnly declare and give assurance upon my word of honor that every entry made by me is honest, and I take full responsibility for each and every item.

The supposition that Mr. Szopinski and I must have known of the malfeasance of Mr. Ostrowski is false.

Mr. Ostrowski, the treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, was also treasurer of other business associations and enterprises. In conducting the construction of some thirty churches he had sufficient credit to obtain cash when it was necessary at a given time.

Mr. Ostrowski, as he himself stated, besides erecting thirty churches also built about five hundred buildings, and his turnover in the period of his tenure of office exceeded two and a half million dollars. Hence, in accordance with his needs, he could transfer money from one account to another, Whenever I or Mr. Szopinski asked him about the cash, he could always give an

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accounting. To conventions he took certified checks, and proved himself solvent.

Mr. Ostrowski undertook too many enterprises, and I suppose that he made his bids for building contracts too low. Be that as it may, neither I nor Mr. Szopinski talked him into any enterprises. Moreover, we never dreamed that he would use the funds of the Union to promote his personal interests.

Then, again, Mr. Ostrowski at no time gave money either to me or to Mr. Szopinski for safekeeping. Consequently, only those could take money from him whom he had trusted outside the organization.

What is more, Mr. Ostrowski cannot show a single check which might dishonestly have been passed to him twice for payment. He is not so foolish that he would not have called attention to this. Even if he had said nothing of it previously, he certainly would say it today, and he would present the checks.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

If Mr. Ostrowski claims that he never counted the daily receipts, that is a false statement, for he was very exacting when it came to taking in money. When we closed the daily financial reports, he was always present, and he counted every penny of it and took the money with him. The only reason for his antagonism to me and Mr. Szopinski was that we demanded that he deposit the money daily in the bank in the organization's name. He made every possible attempt to squirm out of this. When he discovered recently that Mr. Szopinski was secretly checking him, he became definitely antagonistic and combined with our enemies to prevent our re-election. If we were partners in the malfeasance, it would be natural to expect that he would be hand in glove with us.

Why, then, does not Mr. Ostrowski himself speak up? Why is this left to Mr. Adamkiewicz and the former treasurer's friends of the new administration? If Mr. Ostrowski could say that "such and such funds were taken from me by Mr. Krolik, and so much and so much by Mr. Szopinski," that would be very pleasing to his protectors and would help him greatly in his defense. But

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

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he cannot say that because it is not true, and at no time was there any suspicion of such a thing.

Mr. Ostrowski never was nor could have been either my victim or Mr. Szopinski's. His present position resulted from reversals in his building enterprises. If he had been successful this year in closing at least one good contract and in obtaining a considerable deposit on it, this catastrophe would never have occurred. But, as I understand the conditions in the Polish Roman Catholic Union, this catastrophe could not have involved more than a few thousand dollars.

If there was actually a defalcation of the huge sum of ninety thousand dollars, then this was due exclusively to Mr. Adamkiewicz and his friends in the new administration. In their fight against me and Mr. Szopinski they have forgotten completely about watching and checking Mr. Ostrowski.

They have conducted themselves in exactly the same way as did Mr. Roszkowiak.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

This gentleman, in his statement made to the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Narodowy, asserts that being a member of the revision committee, he had searched hopelessly for Attorney Belinski, and that he waited for us and for others. But it is strange that he did not approach Mr. Ostrowski and did not say to him:

"I refuse to sign the report until you make an accounting of the money according to the last [of those] statements [which are] always printed in the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union."

It is far more convenient for Mr. Roszkowiak to tell fairy tales now as to why he did not examine the treasury. He did not need anybody [or anything] to help him do this except Mr. Ostrowski and the recent financial statement printed in the Dziennik Narodowy.

It is equally convenient for Mr. Adamkiewicz and for others to present Mr. Ostrowski as an unfortunate victim and falsely to blame me and Mr. Szopinski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

By so doing they attempt to free themselves of the charges of criminal negligence and scandalous mismanagement of the organization's funds. They have brought about these conditions in their administration.

In order to inspire confidence in others, they say that I was an ordinary laborer and without proper education for the position which I held. Strange, very strange indeed, that only after my ten years of work as secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and after five conventions the present administration has discovered this and has announced to the whole world in a very noisy manner that I was an inadequate person for the office of secretary, an ordinary laborer without the least education! The highly experienced professional dignitaries of the present Polish Roman Catholic Union base their assertion upon the fact that after coming from my native land to America I worked in a lumberyard as a common laborer.

Yes, I have worked, as all others have who have come here fresh from Europe. I have worked hard for my living, and for a period of several months I was

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

an ordinary laborer, an employee of the Ritz Lumber Company; but I have never been ashamed of this work, nor am I ashamed of it now, for it was honest and honorable labor. Nevertheless this charge is no proof whatsoever that I arrived in this country without the slightest education of any type. The best proof of this is perhaps the fact that the firm for which I worked as an ordinary laborer, despite the fact that I had not mastered the language of this country, promoted me after four years of hard labor to the position of bookkeeper, a position which I held for four years. After this I was a foreman in the employ of this company for a full year, until the time when St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish appointed me its secretary, and these duties I performed for more than six years to the general satisfaction of the reverend pastor as well as that of all the parishioners, who have from time to time honored me with their complete trust.

At the same time I was appointed to the very important position of secretary of the St. Joseph Savings and Loan Association, and in this association more than three hundred thousand dollars passed through my hands annually. This

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

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position was held by me for more than twenty years, and to the best of my knowledge [I filled it] to the general satisfaction of the members of the administration and of the official examiners in Springfield.

Ten years ago the convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union for the first time honored me with the position of general secretary. From that time on I have served in that capacity to the best of my ability, having at heart only the welfare of the organization. At the same time Mr. Szopinski, who later became the president of the organization, was appointed on the financial committee, which completely reorganized the Union, brought order into it, and worked out a new assessment table. This table placed the declining organization again on a firm basis.

The subsequent conventions serve as the best proof that my work was well and capably done. This is further attested by the examining committees appointed at the conventions as well as by the Insurance Department's examiners sent from Springfield by the State government. These two examining groups have

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for the last ten years always expressed themselves in commendation of my work.

As secretary I have worked hard and deligently for several years without any one's assistance. It was not until recently that with the consent of the convention the administration of the organization gave me an assistant in the person of my daughter, a capable bookkeeper. Her salary for a very long time did not exceed twenty-five dollars a quarter.

Any impartial person may go to the office of the organization and see how I have keep the books. After so doing I am certain that such a person will not accuse me of lack of education and ability to perform my duties as secretary. The best proof of that is the income that has come into the organization as a result of my labor and Mr. Szopinski's throughout ten years.

The manner in which the present administration keeps books is best seen in the fact that on November 12, 1910, the president, according to the Polish newspaper,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

Dziennik Chicagoski, reported the assets of the Polish Roman Catholic Union as \$666,708.85, whereas in the official report it was shown almost simultaneously that they were only \$631,986.53. The difference of \$34,722.52 in the two figures is no trifle. Moreover, how many times was the present general secretary obliged to change the announced balance, making deductions of several thousand dollars, for the benefit of the treasurer?

Equally false are the charges that I, in collaboration with Mr. Szopinski, endeavored to destroy the organization's documents immediately after the convention. This accusation has no foundation and is nothing but a falsehood. Every sane man will acknowledge that neither the former president of the Union nor I would be so naive as not to know the consequences of such an act.

False also are the accusations of the present noisemakers in the Polish Roman Catholic Union, who claim that I have paid exorbitant sums for printing material to a firm in which Mr. Szopinski has an interest. They announce, for example, that for printing the constitution I paid ten cents a copy,

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whereas the officials of the present administration pay only three and a half cents.

This is nothing more than a base lie and an attempt to confuse the members of the organization. In my term of office, on February 6, 1906, Mr. Szopinski's printing concern charged the organization ninety dollars for printing four thousand copies of the constitution, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents a copy. In the year of 1907 Mr. Szopinski's firm printed five thousand copies for \$120, 2 1/5 cents a copy. Receipt books for members, bound in cloth, were printed by the same firm at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a copy. When it was decided to open new sets of books in the numerous branch groups of the Union, a special committee of the directors was delegated to request estimates on these books of other printing companies. No firm, however, gave so low a price as that of Mr. Szopinski. Naturally, his company received the contract to print these books. It was the same with other printed matter. Why, then, cast calumnies and spread lies about exorbitant prices for printing material for the Union?

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One more word of the alleged extortions of Mr. Szopinski's firm. It had, in fact, a clause in its contract that the Polish Roman Catholic Union was to pay it for correcting addresses. Despite this clause the organization for eight years did not pay a cent for this work. The firm further had it stipulated in the contract that it was to be allowed to print at least sixteen columns of advertisements per week, but it never took advantage of this privilege and did not print on an average more than eight columns per week.

Mr. Szopinski and I have never taken a cent for making numerous installations in the groups of the organization and for various other personal expenses. All these expenses were met by us, although in the first years of Mr. Szopinski's term of office he received a salary of only two hundred dollars a year.

That is the way in which Mr. Szopinski and I have abused our Polish Roman Catholic Union and extorted money from it.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 22, 1910.

I am convinced that the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, who have always honored me with their trust, will arrive at the conviction that I was at all times their faithful servant and was ever sincere in my endeavors to promote the Union's interests.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Krolik
Former general secretary of the
Polish Roman Catholic Union

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

DEFICIT IN THE TREASURY OF THE POLISH ROMAN
CATHOLIC UNION

(Editorial)

Everyone has heard, undoubtedly, of the deficit existing in the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Rumors have been current for some time that something is amiss in that organization, but heretofore the matter also ended in rumors. It was not until the newly elected president of the Union, Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz, suspended Mr. T. Osrowski, the treasurer of the organization, and reported his action to the newspapers, that the truth of these rumors became officially established. Various particulars, the testimony of many people, interviews by reporters, conjectures and complaints have poured out as if from the horn of plenty. On the day following the suspension of the treasurer an extensive report, emanating from a committee selected at a meeting of the organization's administration, appeared in the newspapers. In this

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

report the committee asserted that \$81,000 was missing from the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The committee also reported that the former treasurer of the organization, Mr. T. Ostrowski, had assigned his entire private estate to the Union. Moreover, in the same report the committee accuses the former administration, namely, the former president and the former general secretary, saying that they knew of the existence of this shortage at the time of the last convention in Cleveland, and still they concealed it from the delegates.

In reply to this communication an extended statement by the former president of the Union appeared in the daily newspapers. In this reply he attempts to shift the blame from himself to the new administration. The former president quotes the very words of the treasurer himself to show that at the time of the Cleveland convention the shortage did not exceed \$40,000. Therefore, if the shortage has now reached \$81,000, or perhaps more, it is clear that the new administration was not without fault in failing to discover the deficit and in not making certain that it would

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

not increase.

The chaplains of the Polish Roman Catholic Union were also drawn into the discussion, namely, the present chaplain, the Reverend Father Gronkowski, and the former chaplain, the Reverend Father Wojtalewicz. Two distinct parties appeared--that of the old administration and that of the new--which mutually accuse each other and give various items of information against each other to the daily newspapers.

It is difficult absolutely to distinguish truth from exaggeration in the mass of material presented by some of the newspapers. They write, for example, that the shortage is far greater than the committee admitted; they mention \$100,000 and more. They also state and write that the private estate of the former treasurer, Mr. T. Ostrowski, is not only insufficient to cover the entire deficit but will not even offset an appreciable share of the amount missing.

The controversy has already attained huge proportions. With polemical

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

zeal people cast various charges at one another, some of them very grave, and the accused reply in kind. Only the courts or a convention extraordinary could solve the whole matter and assign to every one his share of guilt, penalty and responsibility.

It is a very important fact, and it has been irrefutably confirmed, that the shortage did not arise all at once but has existed for some time and has gradually increased. When it began, and with what initial amount the newspapers do not certainly know. But the interested persons are agreed that a marked shortage already existed at the time of the last convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and that the former officials were aware of this and yet kept it secret from the delegates. After the convention the shortage steadily increased. The new administration did not take the matter up until it had been in office a year and two months.

It is difficult to imagine that other officials of the Union's

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

administration besides the president and the secretary did not know of the existence of a shortage for so many years, including the priests who form part of the administration. This greatly increases the guilt of the old and the new administrations.

This conjecture is verified by the present chaplain of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Reverend Father Gronkowski, who in an extended communication forwarded to the Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiaskowy expresses himself in a very ambiguous manner. The reverend chaplain considers it bad policy that some of the officials of the present administration of the Union are members of the committee selected by the administration to ascertain the extent of the shortage.

We consider the position which the Reverend Father Gronkowski takes in this matter to be absolutely correct. As long as the matter necessitated the appointment of a committee by the administration to give an authoritative opinion, it was proper to appoint on this committee reliable

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

members of the Union belonging neither to the old nor to the new administration and hence, impartial. People of that kind would inspire more confidence in the public.

Every deficit in the treasury of an organization is a sad matter. It exposes the organization to harmful aftereffects. But of the two possible forms of shortage that of which there is now talk is unquestionably the worse.

A sudden shortage, caused by a single act of malfeasance on the part of the treasurer, would be a thing greatly compromising and embarrassing to an organization. But a deficit lasting for several years, increasing constantly, and carefully concealed puts the management of the organization in a far worse position. Throughout the entire period of its failure to comply with the law this organization enjoyed a good reputation and received new members into its fold. The officials should not be permitted to hide

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1910.

the truth from the members for years and at the time of enrolling new members give them the impression that everything is in the best of order.

The very words of the reverend chaplain himself indicate the high degree of disorder which has existed. He proves on the basis of the testimony of the former treasurer that this official, in a way the most important in the entire organization, has for the last ten years failed to keep a daily record of the amount of money and the kind of money that has come into his hands. This, after all, is nothing less than criminal negligence! By so conducting a business it is possible not only to endanger the financial condition [of an enterprise] but even to ruin it.

But, we ask, what were the other officials doing in the course of the ten years of the treasurer's failure to keep a record of the income? Did it never occur to them that it is improper to conduct financial affairs in that manner? After all, they must have known in what way the treasurer kept his books because that was their first duty. What did

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the finance committees do at the conventions of the Polish Roman Catholic Union?

It is not the intention of the Dziennik Zwiaskowy to pronounce judgment here over the officials of the Union. Let the people who have trusted them be the judges.

We only wish to call the attention of members of the Polish National Alliance to the benefit and the security to be derived of the system employed in our organization. Here the people themselves govern; they themselves know and investigate the ways and means of conducting the business. They have at all times access to all books and accounts and receive detailed and truthful reports.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

THE MATTER OF THE DEFICIT IN THE
POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The Chaplain of the Organization, the Reverend
K. Gronkowski, Forwards an Explanation

In this sad matter of the deficit found in the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union the Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiaskowy, has from the very beginning been strictly impartial. It does, however, request that all communications coming from interested persons be sent to the newspaper, since they are useful and welcome. Let these persons express themselves in the press; let them make reciprocal charges, and let them answer these charges. The public will be able to draw its conclusions from this material.

The Dziennik Zwiaskowy, therefore, has already printed the reply of the committee which administrates the affairs of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and a reply to it by the former president of that organization, Mr. L. Szopinski.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

At the present time this newspaper prints a letter sent by the Reverend K. Gronkowski, chaplain of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, with the request that it be given to the public. The letter is as follows:

Dear Editor,

Because of the malfeasance committed against the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Narodowy, has asked me, as chaplain of the organization, to offer some explanation, which I have supplied to a limited extent over the telephone. Because my words have been subjected, in some instances, to a forced interpretation, I therefore, wish to give a more adequate resume of several points relative to this matter.

In the first place, I was not properly understood when it was believed that because of this matter I had attacked the Most Reverend Bishop Paul Rhode. There has never been the slightest doubt in my mind relative to the best intentions of the Reverend Bishop. I was only pained that his unblemished name

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

should be even so slightly involved in so unsavory a matter as it is by his becoming a member of the investigating committee. It is exactly this one thing that I consider as bad policy on the part of the Reverend Father Wojtalewicz, that is, that he wishes to add importance to his own task by obtaining the assistance of the episcopal dignity.

At the same time the idea was very far from my mind of accusing the Reverend Father Wojtalewicz of any type of willful action to the detriment of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. I cherish the firm conviction that the Reverend Father Wojtalewicz desires the welfare of the institution, and that he would not lend a hand to evil. I have, however, also acquired the conviction that he allows himself to be moved too often by personal sympathies and antipathies. By so doing he not only fails to maintain prudence and impartiality, but what is worse, by the power of suggestion he infects others with his personal prejudices. Behavior of that type naturally prevents a fair and calm consideration of the matter.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

As for me, there is not the slightest reason to suspect that I, as chaplain of the Union, could have in mind, at a time so depressing, "some proteges whom I might wish to surround with protective wings". Every one knows and remembers that at several conventions, even at the last convention, I was not sparing in my criticism of the former administration and of Mr. Szopinski, with whom I have never been closely connected through any kind of interest or by any close friendship. In criticizing and attacking, however, I have acted with the purpose of clarifying the matter and promoting the organization's welfare. I have not been influenced by any side issues. In my impartiality I have always demanded to see the proofs of guilt, not mere empty and unintelligible rumors or evil secret gossip. I could never condemn any one on such foundations. Since nothing more than rumors, evil gossip, aspersions, and innuendos have thus far been presented to me against Mr. Szopinski, I can in no way agree to condemn in advance a man who for the last ten years has worked in behalf of the organization and has, undoubtedly, served this cause.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

The constant charge of profits derived of the printing done by the Polish Roman Catholic Union is also without proper foundation. Certainly, at the time when there were only a few thousand members the prices paid for printing must have been relatively higher than those paid today; in consequence, the saving in printing bills which has been pointed out must be due to the organizations development, its increase in sizes, and it does not indicate [excessive expenditures] in former years.

I have, therefore, been and still am of the opinion that the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union should be completely independent as far as the location of the press is concerned. Moreover, it is my contention that it would be better for the organization to pay more for the newspaper than to lose any of this independence; such loss of independence might in the course of time if not immediately, have disagreeable consequences.

It was therefore necessary to endeavor only to lower the prices on printing, and this already has actually been done. The last estimates presented by

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

Mr. Szopinski were, in my opinion, even below the rate which has gained the approval of the majority.

But then, the matter of printing has nothing whatsoever in common with the matter of Mr. Ostrowski's malfeasance. Any attempt to touch upon the printing question at the present **moment** is under the circumstances nothing but a subterfuge employed by the **guilty** party to distract attention from the main question at issue.

At present we are not concerned whether the organization paid too much for its newspaper. The question at issue is how large the defalcation was, and who is responsible and should be held liable for it.

There can be no excuse for Mr. Ostrowski with respect to the defalcation. His statement to the effect that for ten years he did not record the amounts daily received by him of the organization's funds can be considered only as an unusual abuse and transgression on the part of a responsible treasurer.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

Nor can it be considered any justification for his conduct that other officials of the organization have burned and destroyed some letters. In the first place, this cannot be proved, and secondly, these officials could not have burned the books and checks of the treasurer in which we are now interested. And so the same holds true here as in the already mentioned printing question: one should not try to evade the issue by talking of some burned or destroyed papers. The proper thing to do is to sum up what is lacking, and this summing up should be done by a person who knows how to read and write, not by one who is unable to report in his own handwriting.

It would therefore, be improper to consider me as an enemy of the new administration, particularly of the new treasurer, Mr. J. Czekala, if I maintain that it would be for the good of the organization if the treasury and its accounting were entrusted to some one wiser and more impartial. Then we shall know immediately how much is missing, and of what value the surety is that is given to us by Mr. Ostrowski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

The fact remains that the new administration is not really new, since some of the members of it have been on this board for the last several years. This supposedly new administration tries to settle this bemuddled question in its own group, among friends, which I, consider to be a great mistake and a thing very dangerous to the institution. It is improper to have the newly elected president, Mr. Adamkiewicz, preside over the investigating committee which [among other matters] is going to investigate Mr. Adamkiewicz's own activities. The same holds true with respect to Mr. Piotrowski, who was connected with Mr. Ostrowski in several enterprises such as the editing of a well-known daily newspaper in Chicago and in a partnership in selling church goods, he, too, should not be the judge in this matter.

With respect to his informing me about the malfeasance, Mr. Adamkiewicz contradicts himself if he maintains that he informed me of this as early as last February, and that he himself knew of it only after his return from Europe. If he informed me of it in February, it is natural to assume that he also knew of it at that time and that he would have taken the matter under

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

advice from February on. The only topic of conversation in the month of February was that discussed in the Cleveland convention, in which various ways and means to trap Mr. Szopinski and to discover new abuses committed by him were suggested. All the revisions and all the activities of the experts who were called in have tended toward this one particular goal. There was not even talk of any malfeasances on the part of Mr. Ostrowski. Consequently it may be considered as nothing more than a thoughtless misstatement if any one maintains that Mr. Adamkiewicz had at any time personally informed me of this.

All who know me know that I do not like to jest in money matters. I would sooner resign from the position of chaplain than tolerate or cover up any one's defalcations in the Polish Roman Catholic Union with my own unblemished name, which, thank God, has thus far remained free from attack. I would not do this even if my own brother was involved. It causes me pain that I must be firm in the case of Mr. Ostrowski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

Since I was in favor of letting the interest received from the bank on sums deposited be retained by each treasurer, it is clear that at that time I did not have the slightest suspicion of any defalcation. My sole purpose was to give a better remuneration to the official than the ridiculously small sum of four hundred dollars a year. If I had known that the treasurer had already withdrawn the money from the banks illegally, I should never have given a thought to interest on deposits that did not exist. It is therefore clear that there cannot even be a suspicion of my keeping any abuses secret or withholding any information concerning any malfeasance committed by the treasurer.

If Mr. Adamkiewicz maintains that he also was unaware of the existence of any malfeasance, then he most patently is pretending not to understand me. I, as chaplain, could have not known, but he, as president, together with the general-secretary, should have known. He was obligated by the bonding company to see to it that the necessary steps were taken at the time of the treasurer's financial manipulations.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

The fact that instances of malfeasance are said to have occurred for a considerable period of years does not in the least lessen the responsibility and the guilt of Mr. Adamkiewicz. This responsibility and this guilt are to be shared equally by the entire new administration. It seems that whoever is last in taking care of the treasury is always the guiltiest, and that the former administrations are at fault only in so far as they have knowingly participated in the malfeasances of the treasurer. But this belongs to Mr. Ostrowski's future defense and does not justify Mr. Adamkiewicz or his colleagues.

Being aware of all this, I cannot admit the correctness of the decision to compose the investigating committee of members of the present administration headed by Mr. Adamkiewicz with the co-operation of Mr. Piotrowski. I had and still have the right as chaplain, on the basis of the constitution of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of vetoing this. The reverend assistant-chaplain could take my place in endorsing this decision if I were not present in Chicago. But I was and am in Chicago and still actually remain

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

the chaplain, even if this fact does interfere with Mr. Adamkiewicz's plans.

Why did Mr. Adamkiewicz consider my signature on certain documents as essentially necessary when, being ill, I was confined to the hospital, and he always knew where to find me?

Moreover, I have the unquestionable right to suspend Mr. Adamkiewicz for his shameful and unworthy personal remarks made against me as chaplain. I have reference here to his impertinant accusation that I have given him advice which if followed would have caused loss to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and that I have refrained from divulging my knowledge of malfeasance and thievery.

But I do not consider this suspension necessary. To judge by the statements made by Mr. Adamkiewicz, every member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union can be convinced that he is attempting to destroy the fundamental principles of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1910.

this organization. By his shameful insults directed against the chaplain he hopes to destroy the co-operation of the laymen and the clergy.

But I point out to him publicly that when he signed the report of the investigating committee, he signed it before the Right Reverend Bishop Rhode, who as a prince of the Church, should enjoy the respect even of Mr. Adamkiewicz.

Thanking the honorable editor for making public this article, I wish to remain,

Yours truly,

Reverend K. Gronkowski,

Chaplain of the Polish Roman
Catholic Union.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

IN THE MATTER OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

Of the English-language newspapers, only one, the Examiner, is occupied with the notorious matter of the deficit found in the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiaskowy has already presented an extensive explanation of this matter. The information was forwarded to the Dziennik Zwiaskowy by the president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Mr. Stanley Adamkiewicz. We cannot follow in the footsteps of some of the other Polish newspapers and repeat every type of rumor circulated over the city. Being unable to ascertain the truth or falsity of every rumor, we would not want to harm a Polish organization by presenting whatever might come to someone's mind. Those Polish-Americans who trusted their leaders, and did not worry about making certain that order existed in their organization, have been punished sufficiently for their gullibility. It is therefore improper to create a panic among brethren in the Polish Roman Catholic Union by writing extensively, and in a sensational manner, about this sad state of affairs.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

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IV The English-language newspaper the Examiner writes as follows:

"The deeper the attorneys, experts, and officials of the Polish Roman Catholic Union look into the mysterious deficit of approximately eighty-seven thousand dollars, the more mysterious this matter appears. It is probable that this matter will be aired in the courts, although the type of court action to be instituted has not been decided.

"It is a general tendency to consider Ostrowski responsible for others, not morally but legally. Mr. Ostrowski has been the treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union for the past eleven years, and yet he did not keep any financial record of the organization.

"Judging from the statement made by Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, the attorney for the Polish Roman Catholic Union, one may deduce that every indictment of Mr. Ostrowski will also be an indictment of L. Szopinski, the former president, and T. Krolik, the former secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

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IV "If Mr. Ostrowski fails to cover the entire shortage himself,'
Attorney Piotrowski stated, 'I will be compelled to take legal action.
I do believe, however, that Mr. Ostrowski's fault is not as great as that
of the former officials, whom he trusted. Every court action undertaken by
me will be combined with a demand from the others to present figures!'

"Mr. Ostrowski's daughter, Mrs. W. Czaja, of 1447 Gibson Street, who was her
father's secretary and bookkeeper, makes the following statement:

"Szopinski, Krolik, and my father had a misunderstanding last year while at
the convention at Cleveland. My father did not wish to be a candidate on
the same ticket with them. My father was elected and they lost. They have
spoken ill of my father and threatened him with revenge.

"My father asked them frequently to make an accounting, but all to no avail.
Mr. Frank M. Fairfield, father's attorney, discovered that one of the former
officials of the organization had a checkbook without duplicates. This

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

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IV official had the habit of taking money out of the bank at the organization's expense. In this manner a considerable sum of money was probably taken, but many checks are missing.'"

Mr. Ostrowski's bond, it is believed, assures the Polish Roman Catholic Union against loss.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

(Editorial)

Public notice is hereby given to all readers of the Dziennik Zwiaskowy and to members of the Polish National Alliance that, in regard to the deficit found in the Polish Roman Catholic Union, this newspaper will present only well-established facts. It is not the wish of this paper to be accused of ill will toward another Polish organization. The only facts that will be printed are those that have been clearly proved. Personal comments will be withheld until the entire matter has been clarified and settled. This newspaper wishes harm to no one. Although ill will was found to exist on various occasions on the part of those who were at the head of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, there is no desire for vengeance or ill will in our hearts. On the contrary, the Polish National Alliance wishes that the Polish Roman Catholic Union may be able to lift itself out of the difficulty it now is in.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

The thing of utmost importance is not the individuals standing at the head and managing the funds of the organization so carelessly. We are, however, concerned about the tens of thousands of our people who were insured with the Union and placed all their hopes in it. They are the ones whom we pity. No harm should befall them. Decency demands that even when fighting our opponents we should use noble weapons; hence, conclusions should not be arrived at before all the facts are investigated. This matter has received a great deal of notoriety and therefore it will probably be clarified completely and the guilty ones punished. The Dziennik Zwiaskowy, therefore, waits and requests everyone to be patient. The truth will out at some time.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE SELECTED FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The newspapers have by now undoubtedly informed the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of the shortage of funds and the mismanagement of the treasury of the organization. The committee chosen to investigate the matter will, for the time being, refrain from issuing an exhaustive report, since it is not as yet thoroughly prepared for this. It does, however, feel obligated to give a general but truthful account of this unpleasant affair.

The present administration took over the deficit in the treasury and the muddled bookkeeping of the former officials, without even suspecting the former treasurer of a shortage. It relied upon the reports made by the finance committees, and their acceptance by several past conventions. Later, however, despite the fact that the last convention, in Cleveland, rejected a motion to

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

hire professional accountants to examine the books, the present administration ordered the books checked over by professional and responsible accountants, on the basis of its own experience. As a result of the audit the present administration became acquainted with the actual financial condition of the organization.

A shortage of approximately eighty-four thousand dollars was actually found. The administration immediately summoned Mr. Ostrowski, the treasurer, to explain himself. The treasurer expressed surprise when he was informed of the true condition of things. He had never even suspected such a great difference between his figures and those of the accountants. When asked what he intended to do about this, he announced that he would willingly cover this shortage with his own money, even if it were to cost him his last cent.

The committee announces with great pleasure that Mr. Ostrowski immediately transferred his entire estate, as well as his wife's to the Polish Roman

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

Catholic Union. Besides this guarantee, the administration has the treasurer's surety bond of forty thousand dollars.

In view of all that, the undersigned have an undaunted faith that the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union will suffer no loss. They also observe that the president of the organization, on the basis of power rightfully bestowed on him, has temporarily held the activities of the treasurer in abeyance until the entire matter is completely settled.

The administration, at a meeting held recently, empowered the committee to follow this matter to its conclusion. Further developments will be made known to all members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

We trust that the discovery of the shortage, as well as the ordering of a systematic and professional accounting in order to protect the organization's finances according to banking regulations--which the

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present administration has already introduced--will prove to be the best guarantees to the members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and will awaken our Polish people's faith in the organization.

(Signed) Stanley Adamkiewicz, President
Right Reverend Paul P. Rhode, Honorary Chaplain
Reverend J. B. Obyrtacz, Vice Chaplain

J. Czekała,
J. Zamorski
J. Szczepanski, Directors

N. L. Piotrowski, Attorney for the Polish Roman
Catholic Union

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

DEFICIT IN THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The English language newspapers of December 14, 1910, present new particulars on the notorious deficiency found in the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The Chicago Tribune writes that for the past eleven years the financial records have been unsystematically kept by the former treasurer, Mr. Theodore Ostrowski. The estimated deficit is approximately eighty-one thousand dollars. Mr. Ostrowski has transferred his own personal estate to the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and it is expected to bring some seventy-four thousand dollars. The officials of the Union have received a list from Mr. Ostrowski which shows the total value of his estate to be forty-four thousand dollars. In addition, Mr. Ostrowski has assigned to the Union twenty-eight thousand dollars which he expects to earn on work now under contract.

"The secretary recorded the income and disbursements," said Mr. Ostrowski to

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the Tribune reporter, "and my daughter, who keeps a record of my books, copied his figures."

Attorney N. L. Piotrowski, legal adviser of the Union, expressed his opinion when he said: "The shortage now discovered has existed for the past several years. There was no mention made of this at the convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, in Cleveland, although two of the officials knew that the deficit then exceeded fifty thousand dollars.

"Mr. Ostrowski transferred his estate to the treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union voluntarily. But if this estate, together with the bond, should be insufficient to cover the shortage, we shall endeavor to obtain the remainder from the former officials. They are wealthy people and I do not anticipate any trouble. I do not think that the Polish Roman Catholic Union will lose a cent."

Another English-language newspaper, the Chicago Record Herald, states that

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a meeting of the Union's administration was held on December 15, 1910, at the South Chicago residence of the Polish bishop, the Right Reverend Paul Rhode. Mr. Ostrowski was present. Mr. Ostrowski expressed his conviction that the shortage did not exceed thirty-five or forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Ostrowski's attorney, Mr. Frank M. Fairfield, said that he would also call to responsibility the former president and the secretary of the Union, if the administration decides to place the entire responsibility upon Ostrowski and retains his entire estate.

At this meeting Mr. Ostrowski is supposed to have said:

"I knew that a deficit existed, and a year ago, during the Cleveland convention, the former president and the past secretary knew that the shortage was in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. They, however, told the new officials that everything was in order. I know that I was careless in

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1910.

bookkeeping, but it has never been my intention to commit a fraud."

Attorney Piotrowski stated that the directors do not wish to question Mr. Ostrowski's integrity. If his estate does not cover the shortage, a court action will most likely be instituted against the former officials for the amount still due, on the grounds of neglect of duty.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 7, 1910.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1911

(Editorial)

The second consecutive calendar of the Polish National Alliance has already been printed. It is a beautifully printed book of nearly two hundred pages, containing much priceless information. The character of the calendar for the year 1911 is more informational than literary, although there is no lack of the literary element. The index shows the book to contain more than two hundred articles, each of which might be described as long or short statistical and educational comment. This book is very interesting and very useful. The information contained in it has permanent value, and hence everyone is urged to obtain it.

In the literary section the reader will note a detailed enumeration, based upon official figures, of the number of Poles in the world and where they live. Then there is an interesting article on the first Polish National Congress at

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Washington, written by Dr. K. Zurawski.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 7, 1910.

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Following this, there is an excellent article on the Polish Falcons organization, containing a history of the origin of the Falcon movement in Poland.

The calendar then makes extensive mention of some of the great sons and daughters of the Polish nation. Thus we see particular attention given to such outstanding figures as Mmes. Orzeskowa and Konopnicka, as well as the great composer pianist Chopin. Extensive is the section dedicated to women. Such articles as "Polish Womanhood of the Past," "What Is The Goal Of The Womens' Movement," "Woman Suffrage," and "Home Management" are worthy of the attention of every woman organized under the banner of the Polish National Alliance.

It is impossible to enumerate here all the articles contained in the calendar. We mention here only a well-written article on "Constitutions," to which is added a verbatim translation of the Constitution of the United States.

Relative to educational information, of which there is an immeasurable amount,

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IV we recommend primarily the one entitled "The History of Poland in a Thousand Words." It is worthwhile to learn it word for word. Then there is a brief description of all the nations of the world a section on trade, commerce and agriculture, a table of weights and coins, general information concerning astronomy and geometry, dietetics in figures, that is, an educative enumeration of the quality and the quantity of food necessary for man to maintain life and strength, a list of a hundred chemical compounds used most frequently in agriculture and commerce, and many other sections too numerous to mention.

Of the Polish National Alliance there is less written in the calendar of 1911 than in that of the preceding year. This subject was treated very extensively in last year's book and the material presented there possesses the same value today.

Instead, particular attention is called to the table representing the growth of the Polish National Alliance. This summary shows that the organization, on

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IV November 1, 1910, numbered 70,195 members, and had an estate of over \$1,000,000. From the beginning of the Alliance's existence to November 1, 1910, 6,278 members died, and the organization has paid their families \$3,658,000 in death benefits. This is an excellent amount to be amassed by a handful of Polish people for so lofty a purpose as aiding widows and orphans in the greatest misfortune. Let these empty-heads who, for inexplicable reasons, scoff at the Alliance insurance take note and pause over these three million dollars.

But our Alliance brethren did not deposit their hard-earned money for insurance purposes only. The Polish National Alliance has paid out \$248,472 for welfare and educational purposes. In view of the fact that this organization began to support these projects regularly in 1899, the whole sum of a quarter of a million dollars annually has been allotted to this purpose in a period of eleven years. Thus it is evident what well-organized people can accomplish with but a few cents per month.

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IV Particulary worthy of notice is the recent rapid growth of the assets of the Alliance. In the year 1890, that is, ten years after the founding of the Polish National Alliance, the organization had a total capital of \$1,444. In 1900 it already had \$100,000; in 1910, over a \$1,000,000. The rate of increase has been particularly great in the past three years, after the adoption of a graduated scale of assessments. For the year 1908, there was a flow of \$200,000 into the organization; and in 1910, nearly \$300,000.

Let no one think that a large capital is unnecessary to an organization as great as the Polish National Alliance. This capital is an assurance of death benefits, that is, proof that people can safely insure themselves in the Alliance. No catastrophe, no unforeseen increase in mortality in one year will make an organization totter which knows how to amass a reserve during normal times and to administer it adequately.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

HAIL TO THE HEROES OF LABOR!

(Editorial)

The Polish nation has had its heroes and martyrs throughout a thousand years of its history. Its martyrs today are those who, although they do not perish fighting for our motherland, sacrifice their youthful lives upon the altar of daily struggle--a struggle to maintain their families and to enrich all humanity--upon the altar of labor.

The Polish National Alliance paid its final obligation to just such heroes of labor on December 2, 1910. Whoever read the last circular passed upon at this meeting, and published December 3 in the Dziennik Zwiaskowy, must have noticed the unusual number of deaths in one group, namely, Group 351. While one rarely finds more than two deaths in one group mentioned in a single edition, in the present instance there were fifteen of them.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

We are certain that our brethren of the Alliance immediately **surmised**, after reading this edition, who these fifteen are, to whose widows and orphans the Alliance consented to pay out death benefits. They are our miner brethren, who perished several days ago during a terrific explosion of gases in a coal mine at Starkville, Colorado.

[Translator's note: There follows a list of the victims who died in the catastrophe, their names, the sums for which they were insured, and the sums which the Polish National Alliance decided to pay out to the beneficiaries.]

This catastrophe cost many human lives, deprived many families of paternal care, and took away many good members from the Polish National Alliance's circle; and it cost the organization \$13,400 in the form of premature payment of death benefits.

And yet it is deeply gratifying for all members of the Alliance to know that at least the widows and orphans left by these deceased brethren will not suffer



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

want. Besides having a place in the good thoughts of sincere people as industrious men and real heroes of labor, they will also be remembered as good, foresighted fathers, who, through insuring themselves in the Alliance--a sound, wealthy organization, which is always willing to fulfill its obligations--not only manifested a desire to co-operate with their brother workers for the welfare of our people, but also fulfilled their obligation toward their families. These were young people--some of them had paid only a few dollars to the Alliance--and yet, because they had enrolled in this organization, they have endowed their families with a thousand dollars each. That is a sum which a poor miner might have to work a lifetime to accumulate in a savings account.

Never are the advantages of belonging to a large fraternal organization so evident as at moments of such catastrophes. Many people are suddenly killed, most of them young but already burdened with family obligations, people who have not as yet had time to make large savings. What would be the fate of their families were it not for the organization? Misery, hunger, dependence upon public charity, and exploitation by various lawyers, who for years on end would carry on legal



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

suits against companies and, if they should win anything, would take all of it.

In order to be sure of one's death benefits in the event of premature death, it is necessary to belong to a large, wealthy organization, one that can withstand every extraordinary burden and not feel it in the least. The Polish National Alliance, which thus far has over a million dollars in its estate, will readily withstand every exceptional addition to its usual expenditures that might arise as a result of some catastrophe. Fifteen brethren in one group were lost. The usual monthly mortality rate increased considerably. The expenditures increased by several thousands of dollars. But the Polish National Alliance has sufficient funds to cover them; it did not bend in the least under the blow, and would not have yielded if the blow had been, God forbid, even several times greater.

At the same time, an accident like that at Starkville could have hurt a small local organization, one numbering only several thousands of members and having an estate of only a few thousands of dollars.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

That is one of the reasons why people who really have the welfare of workingmen at heart summon them to enroll in the Polish National Alliance, a large and wealthy organization, which is safe and is prepared to ward off every sudden emergency. That is the reason why this organization is against allowing insignificant unsound local organizations to exist. These small associations might in fact satisfy the ambitions of several local "great" people, but cannot, because of their very nature, offer a complete assurance of death benefits in the event of some large catastrophe.

The life of a worker is fragile; he is under constant fire, like a soldier at war. The life of a miner, however, is even more uncertain than that of others. He might be compared to a soldier in the front line, nearest to the enemy.

There are large American organizations that also call themselves fraternal associations, and yet they do not accept miners. If any of them do accept people employed in mines, they do so only at prorated higher premiums. Our Alliance is open to all brethren and sisters on the basis of equal rights and equal obligations.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 5, 1910.

All those who are constantly exposed to sudden and accidental death are urged to bear this in mind. They are urged to keep in mind these fifteen of our late brethren at Starkville, who left for work in full strength and health and returned as only a handful of charred bones. They are urged to think of their wives and children and to enroll in the Polish National Alliance.

True, there are, even among our people, certain idiotic and inconsequential individuals who ridicule the insurance of the Polish National Alliance. They show off their "wisdom" by scoffing at such a praiseworthy purpose as bringing assistance to widows and orphans. Let these scoffers pay a visit to Starkville, Colorado, and be convinced, by being eyewitnesses, as to what would happen to the families of these fifteen heroes of labor had not the Polish National Alliance hurried with assistance in the form of thousands of dollars in exchange for a few paltry dollars that their providers had time to deposit during their lives into the general fraternal treasury of the Polish National Alliance! If, after viewing such evidence, they still persist in ridiculing this beneficial organization, they are not worthy of being called rational human beings.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1910.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF GROUP 91
OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Polonia Society, Group 91 of the Polish National Alliance, formally celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence on October 22, 1910. The celebrating group of the society, as well as representatives of other associations, met before the home of Mr. Romanowicz and marched to the strains of band music to Walsh's Hall, where appropriate commemoration exercises were held.

Mr. D. Ekowski, the founder of the society, greeted the guests with cordial words. Then Mr. Joseph Piatkiewicz opened the celebration with brief but welcome words and called the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, as well as presidents of societies, to come up on the stage. There were numerous guests. The many societies occupied places at the nearby tables, in honor of the group that was celebrating. Mr. Philip Ksycki, vice-president of the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance, presided over

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the exercises, while the position of secretary was ably filled by Mr. S. Orpiszewski. The celebrated Chopin Choir appeared twice and sang several songs beautifully. Auspicious orations, pertinent to the occasion, were delivered by Mr. M. B. Steczynski, president of the Polish National Alliance, and Professor Romuald Piatkowski, whom the audience rewarded with thunderous applause.

Miss S. Kapelanska rendered her declamation in excellent fashion. After this, the presidents and delegates of various societies presented the group with numerous gifts. These consisted of money and other articles, such as a silver wreath, a mallet inlaid with silver, (to be used by the president of the group), several gold medals commemorating the occasion, and other equally auspicious gifts. Everyone who made a presentation spoke briefly but with sincerity to the group celebrating so rare a festivity.

Finally, the chairman of the exercises, Mr. Ksycki, thanked all those present for their participation. For the finale, the Polish national anthem,

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"God Save Poland", was sung by all, accompanied by the melodious strains of the popular orchestra under the baton of Mr. Przybylski. This concluded the exercises. There followed immediately a dance, which lasted until late at night.

The celebrating society prepared an excellent commemorative program, in which a detailed report of the groups was presented. This was read in its totality by Mr. Ekowski, the founder of the society.

The group numbers sixty-four members. During its existence a sum of \$3,890.35 has been paid out from the society for sick and death benefits. Moreover, the association has made contributions for national purposes to the amount of \$505.91. The society has made payments for the Polish Seminary at Detroit, maintained the national treasury at Rappersville, and purchased two banners, one Polish and one American, at a cost of \$350. The present financial condition of the society shows that it has \$224.32 and all necessary equipment.

The present administration is composed of the following members:

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Joseph Piatkiewicz, president; Theophil Cybarth, vice-president; Joseph Malkowski, treasurer; Joseph Graczyk, financial secretary; and Dionisius Ekowski, recording secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 29, 1910.

THE RISKS OF INSURANCE CORPORATIONS

Not every member belonging to a fraternal aid society or some larger organization is fully aware of the risks a given organization assumes by accepting hundreds and thousands of members each month. Scarcely anyone who desires to insure himself pauses to consider what guarantees certain organizations give of paying death benefits, for which they have obligated themselves. The majority of people endeavor to discover the company whose premiums are lowest. Hence, they become victims of many financially unsound insurance companies.

We know from numerous examples that hundreds and thousands of the smaller organizations and societies have failed. Their failure may be attributed to the fact that their premiums for death benefits were inadequate. As a result of this, sooner or later they were forced into bankruptcy, and an injustice was done to the families of members who were still living.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 29, 1910.

There are numerous insurance societies--even in Chicago--which, in their competitive zeal, endeavored to outdo each other...by lowering premiums for members and promising many things. Finally...all of them failed. They could not carry the risks that they had placed upon their shoulders. Thousands of members by being greedy for lower monthly rates lost their insurance, and some were even deprived of the opportunity to insure themselves elsewhere because of their age.

The attention of state authorities was turned to organizations taking such great risks and causing untold injustice to their policy holders. Through its insurance commissioners the state resolved to put an end to the abuses of organizations that are unable to fulfill their obligations because of low and inadequate premium rates and are forced to plead bankruptcy. Definite steps have already been taken in this direction in several states; organizations whose rates for its members are too low are forbidden to conduct an insurance business. It is anticipated that other states will soon follow suit.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 29, 1910.

A convention of the insurance commissioners of all states has been in progress at Mobile, Alabama, since last Tuesday, that is, since September 20. These gentlemen are seriously contemplating the enactment of uniform laws prohibiting any organization from conducting insurance transactions if its rates are inadequate. This step taken by the commissioners has created consternation in the "low-charging and great-promising" organizations. It is anticipated that they will raise their assessment rates to previously unheard-of heights in order to avoid legal insolvency. An association known as the Associated Fraternities of America, which guards the interest of eight million members of various individual organizations, held a convention during the past month. They ignored the demands of another similar association, the National Fraternal Congress, to which the Polish National Alliance belong. This Congress had requested that the Associated Fraternities raise their insurance table according to the scale of the former. Now, since the law will no longer tolerate an insurance business which is not based upon actuarial data, the Associated Fraternities of America have ceased to be so hostile. They have decided to consent to an assessment rate previously accepted by the



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National Fraternal Congress. Notice has been given to all organizations and societies that they must either raise their table to a normal rate, which will guarantee payment of all insurance obligations, or cease their business and stop making impossible promises to their members. This new stringent decree will severely affect such organizations as the Woodmen of the World, the Foresters, and others; they will be compelled immediately to raise their assessments to an unprecedented height to even the deficiencies that they have sustained by accepting low payments and, at the same time, to be able to guarantee the payment of all future obligations.

A storm seems to be in the offing in various organizations that have been led not by cold, just reasoning, but rather by an inane competitive spirit to make drives for new members--even old and sickly ones--at low rates. They were interested more in quantity than in quality and forgot what risks they were taking and what injustice they were preparing for those whom they inveigled into joining.

Of the Polish organizations it was found that the Polish National Alliance



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was the only one that stood on a definitely strong financial basis. It had adopted the graduated table of assessments specified by the National Fraternal Congress. This table is recognized by state laws as being adequate to meet the obligations of a given organization. Thus, the Alliance is empowered rightfully to conduct business and to obtain charters legally in all states. By adhering to such an assessment table as the one adopted by the Alliance, any organization can be at ease as to its future. The obligations of the organization are covered by a sane distribution of assessments; hence the law cannot encroach upon its business.

There were times when the Polish National Alliance also took gigantic risks upon itself. This occurred when it was paying death benefits for wives of members who had not themselves belonged to the organization and had not paid assessments. Before adopting the graduated rate scale, it had made the same assessments on the old as on the young members. The Alliance, however, has introduced timely reforms with no great internal shock. Today, the organization has equalized the obligations of members, regardless of



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sex. By so doing it has rejuvenated itself and grown in power; its capital has increased and the distribution of assessments is such that every risk has been excluded.

The organization, therefore, stands upon firm ground; it need not fear for the future well-being of our families because their death benefits are assured.

Other Polish organizations do not possess such strong foundations. Although some have adopted a graduated scale, it is inadequate to meet the risks they have undertaken.

The Polish National Alliance is not only interested in national matters; it has also regulated its financial status so excellently that there is no danger of its failure.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 11, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

REORGANIZATION OF THE POLISH WHITE EAGLE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Polish White Eagle Businessmen's Association is undergoing a thorough reorganization. The plan, approved during the Association's last convention, calls for setting the organizations on more solid, financial grounds in order to accumulate a more substantial capital.

Details of the plan are now being considered at the meetings of all groups of the Polish White Eagle Businessmen's Association, and will finally be confirmed or rejected by the Association's constitutional assembly, which will convene July 27.

To our knowledge, the plan has been unanimously accepted by the members of group IV., who have agreed that each member contribute \$50.00 a year to the central fund of the Association; the majority of group I however wants time to consider the proposition.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 123, May 25, 1908.

FORESTERS' SILVER JUBILEE

Yesterday the Polish Catholic organization known as the Order of Foresters celebrated its silver jubilee, that is, the 25th anniversary of its existence.

The main celebration took place in Chicago, because it was here that the Order of Foresters originated, but groups in other towns and cities celebrated this great jubilee also.

In our city, this jubilee celebration was held at the Coliseum, where beautiful speeches were given by prominent officials of the Order, as well as music and singing by prominent orchestras and choirs.

The keynote speech was given by His Excellency Archbishop J. E. Quigley, who thanked this organization for its wonderful support of the Catholic religion. Besides Archbishop Quigley, Bishop Muldoon spoke about the tremendous number of people converted to the Catholic religion through



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the help of the Foresters. Mr. T. H. Cannon, J. H. Seaslow, of Chicago; F. X. Bilidean of Quebec, and many others gave speeches. One of the main features of this jubilee was the choir of St. Adelbert, which sang many songs, among them the Polish anthem "Jeszcze Polska nie zginela" in Polish and English.

Due to the great number of delegates from other towns and cities, the Coliseum was too small to accommodate all.

The Order of Foresters was first organized in Chicago in the year 1883. Today it numbers 38,423 members and during its 25 years of existence it has paid to families of the deceased over eleven million dollars.

The financial standing of this organization is good and strong, and it is expanding continuously.

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Zgoda, Vol. XXII, January 8, 1903.

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ATTENTION

At its last meeting, the Executive Committee of the Polish National Alliance accepted a request of the Benevolent Society of Chicago and assigned \$25 for that purpose from the current fund. In exchange, the society has sent in, in care of the Executive Committee, a certain number of order forms which, when presented by those in need, will entitle them to some help from that society.

These orders are in the hands of the Relief Department where also those in need should apply for help from that source.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1897.

TO THE SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH
THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

Dear Brothers:

At the last convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of the United States of North America, under the guidance of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, held at Philadelphia in September, 1897, it was agreed that the administration should apply for a charter that will enable the organization to do business not only in the State of Illinois but in the entire United States, according to the prevailing laws.

This matter was brought before Chicago's well-known firm of Sullivan and Company, and after eight months of investigation the following opinion was given:

"The Polish Roman Catholic Union may at any time get a charter that will enable it to do business throughout the country as soon as it adopts certain changes required by law."

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The administration of the Union may, in the name of the organization, approve of these changes. However, the changes are very important. At a regular meeting of the officers it was decided that such changes should be taken up at a general meeting.

At the same time another more important matter presses for urgent attention, which can only be acted upon before the representatives of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. This other matter was brought about by the prevailing hard times.

Certain societies are sending delegates to the Polish Roman Catholic Union Headquarters with the complaint that their groups are no longer in a position to pay the assessment on a one-thousand-dollar death benefit, and that as a consequence they will have to drop this unless some relief is found, or a change is made.

A demand has been made for a regular five-hundred-dollar policy; if this is established, those who desire to subscribe for a one-thousand-dollar benefit must take

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out two and pay a double assessment. In this way the treasury can be fortified, and smaller claims can be paid, although one member would [apparently] be paying assessments for two or three, since he can die only once. Such matters can be discussed only at a convention.

Since the honor and good of the Polish Roman Catholic Union is at stake, and since we are bound to obey the laws of the country, therefore, I, the undersigned, under the powers bestowed upon me by the constitution, call a special convention to be held on July 28 in Chicago.

In order to save expense for the smaller societies, votes may be sent by proxy. For the same reason the convention is being held in Chicago, for it will eliminate travelling expenses for the officers of the organization, which would have to be taken out of the treasury. Even the large societies may be represented by one delegate, who may cast as many votes as are due to his group.

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An appeal is therefore made to all societies belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union to take up this matter in their meetings and to appoint delegates to represent them at the convention. The names of the delegates should immediately be sent to the secretary general, Mr. F. Wleklinski, 742-746 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Signed: Clement J. Belinski, president,
Chicago, Illinois, June 1, 1897

Reverend P. Gutowski, spiritual trustee,
Detroit, Michigan, June 3, 1897

Francis Wleklinski, secretary,
Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1897

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 28, 1897.

THE CASE OF MRS. M. SZATKOWSKA AND THE POLISH
NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The charter of the Polish National Alliance has cost the organization seven hundred dollars, and the central administration is concerned about its value in the eyes of the law.

In reality, the Polish National Alliance possesses three charters, and all are binding, for not one was rejected. This is derived from the fact that this makes it easier for certain members of the central administration to twist the law according to their personal outlooks.

At least, this can be said, being familiar with the facts of the Mrs. Szatkowska case. The case presents itself as follows:

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Mrs. Szatkowska's husband died two years ago. Before his death, Mrs. Depkowa held a note for several hundred dollars against him. Since the late Szatkowski was insured with the Polish National Alliance and the Foresters, Mrs. Depkowa saw fit to get a court order restraining payment of the death benefits to the widow, and having them turned over to her on the grounds of her claim. The Foresters had this order revoked by a higher court on the grounds that a benefit organization is obligated by law to pay the death benefit to the widow of the deceased, and no one else is allowed to attach a claim to this money.

The Foresters paid the death benefit to the widow, Mrs. Szatkowska, while the Polish National Alliance turned it over to Mrs. Depkowa. This payment was made despite the threat of Attorney Casimir B. Czarnecki, who took an interest in this matter and told the central administration that it would pay the death benefit twice.

That is exactly what happened. A higher court, with Judge Chetlain

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presiding, ordered the Polish National Alliance to pay the death benefit to Mrs. Szatkowska, disregarding the fact that the organization had made a previous payment on the same claim to Mrs. Depkowa.

We are not concerned in this matter only for the reason that the Polish National Alliance had to pay twice on the same policy. However, we take particular interest in the statements made by the attorney of the central department. According to him, the Polish National Alliance has been lawfully in existence only since March, 1896. The death of Mr. Szatkowski came prior to this date, consequently the matter was merely a private one and not for the Illinois courts, the attorney contended.

If the court had agreed with the opinion of the attorney, the present central administration would have the right to prejudicate, that is, everything that was in existence prior to March, 1896, when the Polish National Alliance was incorporated as a benefit society, would have lawfully ceased to be the property of the Alliance—and would be merely a private matter beyond the

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sphere of the organization.

As to how the Polish National Alliance would stand, together with its capital collected prior to March, 1896, in this respect, we decline to make any further statement. The official organ Zgoda of the Polish National Alliance is ready to seal our lips with the following statement: "This is not your concern." We concede this privilege to the Zgoda. We wish also to ask those members of the Alliance who wish to consider us enemies this question, "Does the patriotic and nationalistic institution, with its huge capital, exist only since March, 1896, or--longer?" The rest is not of much concern to us.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1897.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE LOSES COURT CASE

Mrs. Mathilda Szatkowska won a verdict against the Polish National Alliance for the death benefit of her late husband. The Central Administration is compelled to pay nine hundred dollars to her. By this decision the court showed that it considered the Polish National Alliance had used faulty judgment in refusing payment of this claim. This matter will be treated in more detail tomorrow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

SZATKOWSKA VS. POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(The following letter has been received for publication in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

Dear Editor:

Being vitally interested in course of the suit of the widow of the late Mr. Szatkowski against the Polish National Alliance for the death benefit due her from the Alliance, I investigated the matter from the very start and followed the proceedings in court. It came as a great surprise to me when I read in the columns of the Zgoda an article signed by Mr. E. Z. Brodowski, entitled "Explanation," relative to this matter.

I must say openly that after reading the article I came to the conclusion that the author must have been an acrobat or a contortionist, because the facts were greatly distorted.

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First of all, according to the article, the matter was to have started "at the moment when the said institution was passing from an illegal to a legal standing" (sic) [Institution in this case may mean the Polish National Alliance].

This does not agree with a certain article published by the Zgoda in 1896 which also was signed by "E. Z. E.". An attempt was made to prove that the first charter was not in good order. The fact is that only after constant complaints had been made by the members of the Polish National Alliance was the first charter recalled, and only after certain errors had been rectified was a new charter obtained. But this one also had its shortcomings.

It can be pointed out--to throw light on the matter--that the money belonging to Mrs. Szatkowski was held by a writ of attachment in 1895 and again on July 1896, when the Alliance passed into a "legal status" (the charter being issued on March 30, 1896).

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Mr. Brodowski does not make it clear whether the attachment issued in 1895 forced the administration, or rather Mr. Brodowski (the fact is that he and not the treasurer paid out the money), to pay the entire sum to Attorney Depka, or only a part. This is rather a curious situation according to the reports in circulation and the replies presented in court under oath.

As to the statement made about the "example set by our predecessors," I can safely say, having known Anthony Mallek and I. Morgenstern, one of whom is absent and the second persona non grata with certain members of the present administration, that during their times there was no such incident. Consequently I cannot understand why such "examples" should exist under the present setup.

Mr. Brodowski has a peculiar point of view when he calls Mrs. Depka a "poor woman" for she has sued and won a decree for \$1200. It seems to me that this is a fair sum of money, enough to safeguard the widow from utter poverty. Considering the fact that she is in good health and is employed as a housekeeper

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by Mr. C.

We read in the constitution of the Polish National Alliance that the organization is obligated to take care of the widows and orphans of the deceased members. When the administration wishes to act in this direction, should not this act warrant censure when the money is paid out to someone other than the widow? Why did not the organization of the Polish National Alliance give a guarantee of the payment of the money and make an arrangement with Mrs. Szatkowska relative to an appeal of the decree which was given in the same court in which Mr. Brodowski and others think of winning the present case? If the guarantee is good then why the court proceedings and the additional costs?

Isn't it sad for an important institution, such as the Polish National Alliance, to have an official who has so greatly neglected his duties that he has permitted a wrong to be done to the widow who is compelled by her circumstances to pick up coal on the railroad tracks or to seek help from the county agent?

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The scoffing on the part of Mr. B. at the widow, a poor, sickly, and aged woman, who has lost the aid of her husband, who for many years paid his dues in order to assure his wife's future, is truly an unpleasant act for a president of the Polish National Alliance.

Did the author of this article ever stop to reflect for a moment and consider that perhaps some day his family might be placed in the same circumstances as Mrs. Szatkowska is facing at the present? This was an injustice done to her, for, after all, she only made a demand for what was coming to her--the fulfillment of the contract.

The old proverb about the "table and scissors" can well be applied to Mr. B. there will be enough time at the next convention of the Polish National Alliance to explain the action and give proof of the "strength and energy" of the members of the administration, without the article printed in the official organ.

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In conclusion I wish to suggest that if the members of the Polish National Alliance will go deeper into this matter I do not doubt that public opinion will indicate the most just decision in this case.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1897.

ST. JOSAPHAT SOCIETY MAKES TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On January 1 the St. Josaphat Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding. At 8 A. M. Mass was celebrated in its honor. Kostki's orchestra played during the services. Schmit's "Mass" for four voices was sung.

At 7:30 P.M., all the members attended Vesper Services, during which they sang Polish songs.....Prayer was offered to the Lord with the hope that it was received. The services were concluded with the song "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

The society now numbers 126 members. Its financial status is sound, as indicated by the nine hundred dollars in the treasury. Fourteen hundred dollars was paid out during the past year in death benefits (four members passed away).

Every Roman Catholic Pole from eighteen to thirty-five years of age can become

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1897.

a member of this growing organization. All Polish youths are invited to join. At the same time they will be helping themselves and others in the event of misfortune and sickness.

Theophilus Kwidzinski, who has been re-elected president several times, has done a great deal for the development of this society.

The parishioners of St. Josaphat Parish wish this society success and hope that its membership will be more than doubled during the coming year.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 28, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The St. John Cantius Benevolent Society was incorporated at Springfield, Illinois yesterday by Mr. Paul Wos, Mr. Nicholas Norcz, Mr. A. Was, and others.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1896.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION
IS DISMISSED

Our readers know that several societies of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have severed their connection with the said Polish Roman Catholic Union and have filed several suits, charging the Polish Roman Catholic Union with refusing to pay death benefits. One such case was heard last Friday before Judge Carter. Anthony Stefaniak of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sued the Polish Roman Catholic Union for \$1,000. After hearing the arguments of the attorneys for the defense, Mr. C. L. Bielinski and Mr. J. Bielinski, Judge Carter dismissed the case.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 17, 1896.

THE POLISH BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' SOCIETY

[We have been requested to publish the following announcement.]

On Saturday, August 1, the Polish Bakers' and Confectioners' Fraternal Benefit Society of Chicago elected the following officers: J. Hornung, president; T. Sztrejter, vice-president; M. W. Pikulski, first secretary; W. Sztrejter, second secretary; S. Stepanski, treasurer; T. Grzela, John Wysocki, and Joseph Gizynski, board of trustees.

This society has already made its influence felt and is of great benefit to its members.

We are surprised that some of the Polish bakers and confectioners are slow in joining the society. Look at the other tradespeople and you will see that very few have not joined their trades associations. You should do likewise.

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Brother bakers and confectioners! Don't put it off any longer, but come now and join our ranks. In this way we can show that we know our own business, and know how to gain the most good.

Regular meetings are held the first Saturday of every month, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in Mr. Frank Lechert's hall, 120 West Division Street, at the corner of Cleaver Street.

M. W. Pikulski, first secretary,
700 Noble Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1896.

WIELKO POLANIN, A NEW POLISH SOCIETY

[We were requested to publish the following correspondence.]

A group of Polish citizens met last Sunday, July 19, at the home of Mr. Joseph Rosinski, 71 West Division Street, and after a brief discussion, organized a new fraternal benefit society, the Wielko Polanin.

The society will accept applications for membership from any Pole of good character and behavior, born in Greater Poznan or the Western German Province. The purpose of this society is to keep our native language pure, to respect and be faithful to the Roman Catholic religion, to help members during sickness, to pay death benefits and to care for the widows and orphans of members of this society.

Twenty-five persons joined this society at this first meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1896.

The following officers were elected: Joseph Rosinski, president; Leon Wysocki, vice-president; John Marach, treasurer; Theophil Jankowski, recording secretary; Thomas Sobkowiak, financial secretary; Serwacy Bembenowski and Anthony Wolski, trustees; Vincent Wyszynski, marshal.

The next meeting will be held in Mr. Szykowny's hall, at the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street, on Sunday, July 26, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

All Poles wishing to join this society are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Joseph Rosinski, president.
Theophil Jankowski, secretary.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

LOW ASSESSMENTS IN THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

The Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in spite of the attacks to which it has been subjected since its last convention, is growing and becoming stronger every day. The enthusiasm of the officers is visible at every step.

A glance over any issue of the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Wiarai Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), will convince us of this. The officers are ever watchful to the Union's every need, and every week participate in discussing this or that subject. Financial matters are carried on actively and scrupulously.

The result is self-evident. In spite of the resignation of the Milwaukee members, the assessments paid by members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union are being reduced. We have mentioned this in the past. The assessments are lower now than ever before.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

The assessment for the month beginning May 20, beats, as the American expression says, all previous records. It amounts to forty-five cents per member.

This is an unheard-of low assessment, and proves decidedly that the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with God's help and the careful management of its officers, stands on a solid and firm foundation and is the most convenient association for the Poles.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

REPORT OF THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC
UNION FOR THE SECOND QUARTER

Those who have been spreading scandal about the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and who have so often sung hymns of sorrow for this old and brave organization, can now be assured that, in spite of their intrigues and withdrawals, the Union improves each day.

Let them only glance at the report published by the administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union for the second quarter after the convention, in the Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland).

This quarter includes the time from December 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896.

On December 1, 1895, the assets amounted to \$1,698.50. During the quarter, the sum of \$23,131.66 was received, making the total \$24,830.16.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

The expenditures during this quarter amounted to \$20,993.93.

On March 1, 1896, the net balance in the treasury was \$3,836.23.

Hence, during the quarter the cash assets of the organization were increased by over two thousand dollars.

During the quarter the sum of \$12,600 was paid out to widows as death benefits, and \$6,600 to widowers. The total paid out was \$19,200. In other words, the sum of almost twenty thousand dollars was paid out in forty-three death benefits.

So much about the financial condition of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, which is improving every day.

Now a few words about the number of members:

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

We note from the report, that the Polish Roman Catholic Union gained five new societies during the last quarter--four of them from Pennsylvania and one from Chicago.

The membership statistics are as follows:

On December 1, 1895, the membership was 7,960. New members during the quarter were 365. Members suspended were 240. The membership on March 1, 1895 was 8,085. In other words, the membership of the Union was increased by 125.

These figures speak for themselves. The death benefits have been paid. The assets are increasing. The membership is gaining. The books are kept in the best possible manner, as is testified by the auditing committee.

It is perfectly proper, therefore, that the trustees should publish the following statement:

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1896.

".....We are convinced that the Polish Roman Catholic Union is financially and morally stronger now than ever before, despite the disaffection of the brothers from Milwaukee Avenue. Neither their withdrawals, nor any intrigues or plots of the papers inimical to us, were able to stem the growth and success of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. It was mainly due to the conscientiousness of the officers of this organization, and to the energy and eagerness of President Clemens J. Bielinski, that the Polish Roman Catholic Union has weathered the storm and is growing.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN ST. HYACINTH PARISH

A new society, Ladislas Jagiello Society (under the guidance of St. Chester), was organized recently in St. Hyacinth Parish. The following officers were chosen: Joseph Grabowiecki, president; John Krus, vice-president; Leon Lugowski, recording secretary; Gustav Kochanski, financial secretary; Laurence Bialkowski, treasurer; Anthony Jankowski, first marshal; Bernard Bialkowski, second marshal; Michael Dominowski, F. Drille, and John Kochanski, trustees.

Thirty-eight members are listed on the records.

The purpose of the society is to promote education, raise moral standards, uphold Christian ideals, and give assistance in case of illness or death.

The first activity of this new society will take place on December 8, when it will stage a patriotic demonstration at J. Grabowiecki's Hall, 2553 Milwaukee Avenue. This affair is to mark the sixty-fifth anniversary of the November

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1895.

Insurrection against Russian oppression.

Leon Lugowski, recording secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1895.

NEW POLISH SOCIETY INCORPORATED

The St. Hyacinth Benevolent Society of St. Hyacinth Parish was incorporated yesterday under the laws of the State of Illinois at Springfield. Its incorporators are W. Bialkowski, Theodore Murzyn, J. Kochanski, and others.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SACRED HEART SOCIETY
CELEBRATED AT ST. JOSEPHAT PARISH

The Sacred Heart Society of St. Josephat Parish celebrated its tenth anniversary Sunday, May 19.

At 8 A.M. Mass was celebrated by the Reverend F. Lange, pastor of St. Josephat Parish, in honor of the society. During the course of the services Kostki's orchestra, engaged by the Society, played. A special quartet sang beautiful songs.

This was indeed a surprise for the parishioners, because it had been a long time since an orchestra played in the church. It was more of a surprise since Mr. Kostki was engaged only a few days before the celebration. He conducted the orchestra superbly, much to the pleasure of the congregation.

The radiant faces of the members of the Sacred Heart Society were sufficient

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

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evidence of their happiness--and no wonder, harmony has always prevailed throughout the decade this society has been in existence, which gives evidence of further development of this model organization.

The officers of this group did not stint on work or costs in order to make this tenth anniversary a memorable one in the parish. Credit has been rightfully earned by the members for their efforts in making this affair possible.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock requiem vespers were celebrated, and this morning Mass was read for the dead members of the society.

The Sacred Heart Society at present numbers 185 members; it has \$900 in its treasury, and has paid out \$600 in death benefits. Despite hard times and meager support, this society is forging ahead.

The officers are as follows: Anthony Leznar, president (third term); Xavior Zielka, secretary (third term); Thaddeus Klein, treasurer. Mr. Klein has held

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 21, 1895.

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this post for nine years.

All those who do not belong to any society are urged to join the Sacred Heart Society. No one will regret joining this Society, for its standard is happiness and protection.

The staff of Dziennik Chicagoski wishes this society continued success for many years to come.

Thanks are extended to Rev. Lang, the singers, both men and women, and Mr. [?] Bachinski.

A member of the society

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1895.

NEW POLISH CLUB INCORPORATED

The St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr of Brotherly Help Society, of St. John Cantius Parish, was incorporated under the state laws yesterday at Springfield. The incorporators were Jacob Ryban, Leonard Nawrocki, and Francis Sobieszczyk.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE POLISH
ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION

(Editorial)

A statement of the financial report of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, from August 15 to December 1, has been received by our office.

The report shows that since the Polish Roman Catholic Union's convention in Cleveland, 380 members have joined the organization, which brings the total number of members paying assessments to 9,270. During the same period, 905 members, of whom 590 were from Detroit, were dropped from the record, which brings the total, as of December 1, 1894, to 8,745 (sic). Eight new societies joined the organization, namely: one from Berea, Ohio, another from Mt. Pleasant, and six from Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

The income for the past year amounted to \$27,103.56. The expenses reached \$21,488.49. A balance of \$5,615.49 (sic) remains in the treasury. Most of the outlay was in the form of death benefits, which were as follows: 21 widows received \$12,600, and 22 widowers received \$6,600. According to the statement, the organization is growing stronger every day in spite of the fact that over one hundred members who were unable to pay were dropped from the books during the past quarter, and in spite of the fact that two new unions have been organized, in Detroit and Bay City, Michigan. The present economic conditions, along with the rise of two new unions, could have easily ruined any other organization not so strong as the Polish Roman Catholic Union Under the Guidance of the Blessed Heart of Jesus.

It is hoped that when the present depression is over this organization will be once more on the road to constant and prosperous growth.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION
HOLDS TWENTY-FIRST CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND

(Summary)

The convention opened on Tuesday, August 21, 1894. Delegates came from all over the country. Many congratulatory telegrams were received. Clement Bielinski of Chicago was chairman of the convention, and Szczesny Zahajkiewicz was secretary.

"Warszawa" [Warsaw], a Polish settlement in Cleveland, has been full of life since last Sunday. The railroad trains are bringing delegates from every part of the country, and the very hospitable and hearty Clevelanders are trying to outdo one another in entertaining the guests with the old-time Polish cordiality.

The streets in "Warszawa," especially in the vicinity of the magnificent

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

St. Stanislaus Church, are beautifully decorated with American and Polish colors, garlands, and triumphal arches. Foreman and Tod Streets are especially beautiful.

Some of the triumphal arches bear the following greetings:

Brothers, Welcome to the Convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in
in America!

Welcome Delegates!

Long Live the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America!

Long Live the Delegates to the Convention!

God Bless Our Work!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

Monday was devoted to inspecting the city, especially the parts inhabited by the Poles. More delegates arrived on Tuesday, but the delegates did not begin to gather till 2 P.M. at the parish hall. This large hall is beautifully decorated with American and Polish flags and with emblems. Over the platform is the inscription:

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

On the opposite side there is another inscription which reads:

"Bless our work, O Lord."

At 2 P.M. the clergy and the president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union appeared on the platform, and the delegates occupied their respective places.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

From Chicago the following clergymen were present: the Reverend Fathers Francis Lange, Stanislaus Nawrocki, Ladislaus Grabowski, J. Kasprzycki, Eugene Sedlaczek, and V. Borzynski.

At 2:20 P.M. the Reverend Father Gutowski, spiritual adviser of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, delivered a short but inspirational address, in which he asked the delegates to repeat a prayer after him, which they did, upon their knees. Then Joseph Kromka, president of the organization, opened the twenty-first convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America with a patriotic address. He announced that the Union had added seventeen new societies in the last year; the statement was received with great applause. This, of course, means that the Union has gained in membership. President Kromka appointed a credentials committee, and the session was adjourned for half an hour. After it had reopened, the secretary read the names of the delegates, and the tally showed that there were 76 delegates, who held 121 votes.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

Chicago was represented by the following societies: St. Joseph Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, delegate Hubert Abraham, three votes; Holy Trinity Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, delegates John Kortas, two votes, and Francis Wleklinski, Albert Jendrzejek, Joseph Lieske, and Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, [one vote each]; St. Joseph Society Number One, delegate Francis Fuhl, two votes; St. Joseph Society Number Two, delegate John Jazzembowski, two votes; S. S. Cyril and Methodius Society, delegate Isadore Komorowski; Holy Name Society, delegate Clement J. Bielinski, two votes; St. Adalbert Society, delegate Joseph Smorowski, three votes; Polish Priests' Association, delegates the Reverend Fathers Francis Lange and Stanislaus Nawrocki; St. Mary's of Perpetual Help Society, delegate John Kulaszewski; St. Isadore Society, delegate Stanislaus Kalemba; Number One, St. Adalbert Society, delegate Francis Wleklinski; St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, delegates Mathia Derengowski and John Arkuszewski, five votes; St. Casimir Society, delegate B. Straszynski; St. Mary of the Scapular Society, delegate B. Straszynski; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society of the Town of Lake, delegate B. Straszynski; St. Cecilia Society, delegates John Czekała and John Kondziorski, three votes; Holy Name of Mary Society, delegate

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

Thomas Krolik, six votes; St. John Cantius Society, delegate Julian Okon, two votes; St. Adalbert Society of St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish, delegate Vincent Mroczynski, two votes; St. Francis Xavier Society, delegates Thaddeus Klein and the Reverend Francis Lange, two votes; Holy Family Society, delegate John Manna; Sacred Heart of the Sorrowful Mother Society, delegate John Manna; Sacred Heart of Jesus Society Number One, delegates the Reverend Vincent Barzynski and John Gniot, three votes; King Sobieski Society, delegate Ignatius Lanski; St. Stanislaus the Bishop Society, delegate Boleslaus Klarkowski; St. John the Baptist Society, delegate Anthony Polec; and S.S. Peter and Paul Society, delegate Francis Wleklinski.

The other fifty-two delegates were from other localities. [Translator's Note: There were all together seventy-nine delegates.]

After confirming the delegates the assembly proceeded to choose the chairman of the Convention. On a motion made by W. Jedrzejek, Clement Bielinski of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

Chicago, was unanimously elected chairman.

The assembly greeted Bielinski with thunderous applause, after which he thanked the delegates in eloquent words for the honor bestowed upon him and promised that he would conduct the convention according to the rules prescribed by the constitution. Subsequently President Kromka tendered his resignation to the convention, and the assembly thanked him for his services by rising.

Then the chairman appointed Szczesny Zahajkiewicz of Chicago secretary of the convention.

The chairman appointed the records committee, of which two members, Messrs. Kondzorski and Polenz, were Chicagoans.

The chairman then announced that there would be a mass meeting at 8 P.M. and proceeded to appoint a program committee. Two members of this committee, the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 22, 1894.

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Reverend F. Lange and Boleslaus Klarkowski, are Chicagoans. The last event was the reading of congratulatory telegrams by the chairman, and the session was adjourned to the next day.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

So many people came to the mass meeting announced for Tuesday night that the hall was not big enough [to accomodate them]. The Reverend Father Rosinski, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church greeted the delegates and introduced the Reverend Vincent Barzynski of Chicago as the first speaker.

Father Barzynski was received with prolonged applause. He greeted the clergy and the gathering and began his sorrowful speech with the words of St. Paul the Apostle, "Even if an Angel from Heaven should announce to you a gospel different from that which I preach, you ought not to believe it."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

The speaker began his speech with a very elaborate and argumentative assertion that truth is eternal, unchangeable, and infallible, and that therefore it cannot be improved. God cannot be improved, [said he]. We did not come here for the purpose of preaching a new gospel, a new philosophy. And this eternal and unchangeable truth is preserved by the Holy Church--this truth is interpreted by the authorized teachers of the Church; for this purpose we have bishops. We did not come here especially to interpret it, but we come here for the purpose of comforting ourselves and confirming ourselves, that we may not be tempted. For we all are exposed to temptations, and even angels were not free from them, since some of them fell. Lucifer, an archangel, fell and became Satan, angel of darkness.

The speaker emphasized that during his thirty years of priesthood he had never spoken on a sadder subject, for he was obliged to speak about a fall--the fall of a priest.

Nevertheless [he went on], we did not come here to condemn any one. Every sinner

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

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rises from his fall. God can forgive every one, even that priest.
We came here that we may avoid falling.

"I do not speak." [said Father Barszynski] "to the delegates but to the people, among whom there may be some who waver. Even those who are strong may yield to temptation, and if I could save only a few souls from falling, my merits before God would be great. I do not boast that I am able to do this, but the One Who commands us to love another will help me to do it."

The speaker further said that those who are still friendly and sympathetic toward this unfortunate fallen priest [Father Kolaszewski] may show him their Christian love by telling him that he is wrong, that they can not follow him, and that they will pray to the merciful God for his conversion, saying:

"We are telling this to you without malice, with sad hearts, that you may not later on have the right to say:

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

'"I am innocent; I did not know it; there is the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and there are the Polish clergy, but no one told me about it; no one enlightened me."'

Then the speaker described very exhaustively how these apostates and impostors work. He described a person who has the habit of changing his faith--how he became an archbishop, and how he makes priests out of men who are not prepared, who probably do not know even the catechism. He explained the importance and the sacredness of the office of the priesthood. He elucidated the difference between the function of a priest and that of a layman. He explained that no priest nor even bishop has the right to perform any function without the authorization from Rome of the successor of St. Peter.

He also explained the so-called "Polish National Church"--what part it plays in Germany and in Russia. He stated that other nationalities are more faithful to the Church in this country and conjured the Poles not to stain Polish honor by

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

publicity in the newspapers. He said that Father Kolaszewski has lost the right to be the pastor of his parish.

The audience listened with great attention and applauded him, for he spoke eloquently.

The next speaker was Peter Kiolbassa. He spoke on sorrowful themes, including that of the "Polish Independent Church".

It was getting late; therefore Father Rosinski announced that there would be only one more speech, and he introduced the Reverend Stephen Szymanowski as the next speaker. Father Szymanowski said that he wished to speak about a pleasanter subject than the schism, but that this was impossible because he was in Cleveland, where the Poles were afflicted with this misfortune. The speaker proved by historical references that the Polish people have always been faithful to the Roman Catholic Church. It was after 10 P.M. when he ended his speech, and the session was adjourned.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

The session was resumed on Wednesday, August 22. According to the announcement made by the Reverend Father Rosinski the delegates representing the societies of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America and the members of the societies of Cleveland which belong to the organization gathered at the churchyard at eight o'clock in the morning. They formed in lines and began to march through the streets adjoining St. Stanislaus' Church.

The procession was headed by a mounted marshal, Jacob Kowalski, who was followed by a Polish band. Right behind the band marched the Knights, dressed in beautiful uniforms. The Knights were followed by the delegates, and after the delegates marched the church societies belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The procession went to meet the Right Reverend Bishop Horstmann and escorted him to the church, at which a solemn service was held for the delegates at 9:30 A.M.

The Holy Eucharist was celebrated by the Reverend P. Gutowski, spiritual adviser of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and he was assisted by the Reverend Father

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1894.

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Motulewski as deacon and the Reverend Father Czerwony as subdeacon. The Bishop was assisted by the Reverend Father Nawrocki and the Reverend Father Matkowski. The Bishop delivered a beautiful sermon. His Excellency was also present at the afternoon session, where he delivered a very interesting speech.

There was another mass meeting in the evening.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

The afternoon session was opened on Wednesday at 1:50 P.M. The prayer was offered by the Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, after which the secretary read the names of the delegates. A few minutes later Bishop Horstmann entered the hall. He was escorted by the clergy. The audience greeted him by rising.

The Reverend Father Raszkievicz addressed the audience in Polish, pointing to a badge on the Bishop's breast which indicated that he was an honorary member

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. On a motion made by the Reverend Father Raszkievicz the audience cheered the Bishop by shouting three times, "Long live the Bishop!" Then Clement Bielinski, chairman of the convention, greeted the Bishop in English, assuring him of Polish loyalty to the Church.

Subsequently the Bishop began to speak by stating that he saw an inscription over the church door, and he asked for its meaning. He was told that it is "szczesc Boze," which means, "God bless you". The Bishop used these words as the theme of his talk. He praised the ideals of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and encouraged loyalty to the Church and obedience to the bishops. He concluded by blessing the audience. On a motion made by Peter Kiolbassa the Bishop of Cleveland was made an honorary president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Since it was getting late, the session was adjourned to the next day.

Another mass meeting was held in the evening, at which the question of the Polish League was taken up. Again the hall was filled. The Reverend Father Rosinski greeted the audience with hearty words and introduced the Reverend Father

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

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Jakimowicz as the first speaker. Father Jakimowicz spoke with great enthusiasm and was continually applauded.

The next speaker was Clement Bielinski, chairman of the twenty-first convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

The theme of his speech was the thought that as Bismarck, the German, was destroying Poland by "Kulturkampf," so Rademacher Kolaszewski, also a German, is trying to work harm to the Poles in Cleveland. He spoke about the deceivers of the Polish people, about the harmful press represented by such newspapers as Jutrzenka (Morning Star) and Katolik (Catholic). In very simple words he explained the fraud of "Bishop" Vilatte and Rademacher Kolaszewski, who are trying to draw the people away from the Catholic Church and from our old traditions. He conjured the people not to yield to the deceivers. Finally the speaker mentioned the newly founded Polish League in America.

The next speaker was Szczesny Zahajkiewicz. In a beautiful speech Zahajkiewicz

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

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explained the meaning of true patriotism. He said that true patriotism, depends not on words but on deeds.

"We need deeds. Let us prove by deeds that we are true sons of Poland. Poland became independent when she accepted the cross when she was christened. The churches are our fortresses, and the Christian faith is our dearest heritage."

Then he spoke about the Polish League and encouraged its support. He asserted that its opponents are anarchists, pseudopatriots, supporters of Jutrzenka, Katolik, etc. He was rewarded by thunderous applause. The next and last speaker was the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who thanked the delegates for their devotion to the organization and for their useful work. He also mentioned the League and added that it is based on Catholic principles. The mass meeting was concluded by cheers:

"Long live the Polish Roman Catholic Palonia in Cleveland! Long live Pope Leo XIII! Long Live Bishop Horstmann! Long live Father Rosinski! Long live the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America!"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

Thursday's activities began at 8 A.M. with a requiem mass for the dead members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The mass was celebrated by the Reverend Father Raszkievicz, who was assisted by the Reverend Fathers Lange, Nawrocki, and Suplicki. The requiem address was delivered by Father Barzynski.

The session was opened by the chairman at 9:15 A.M.

It was decided that Wiara I Ojczyzna shall continue to be the organ of the Union. The motion committee submitted a new regulation providing that if there is a balance of three hundred dollars in the assessment fund, it shall be announced in the Union's organ, and the sum shall be transferred to the death-benefit fund. The motion was adopted after a short debate.

Another noteworthy regulation submitted by the motion committee provided that half the death benefit should be paid to those who have been members of the organization for fifteen years but are unable to work on account of serious injury or incurable disease, and that after that their membership should be canceled.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 24, 1894.

The Reverend Father Szymanowski was in favor of the motion with an amendment that the entire sum should be paid. This motion was debated for a short time but did not pass and was tabled.

The secretary then read the report of the last meeting and some congratulatory telegrams.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1894.

The motion Committee then submitted the following additional motions:

- (1) That membership should be extended to persons not affiliated with a society belonging to the organization (rejected);
- (2) That the cashier should receive a salary of one hundred dollars a year, and that the accrued interest [on funds on hand] should be transferred to the treasury (rejected);
- (3) That one thousand dollars should be taken out of the treasury fund and invested (adopted with an amendment);

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1894.

- (4) That all appeals for support should be submitted directly to the Convention, and that they should be approved of by the presidents of the respective societies (adopted with an amendment);
- (5) That the Polish Roman Catholic Union should have its own banner (rejected on motion of the Reverend Father Barzynski); and
- (6) That priests 45 years old and older should be allowed to join the organization (unanimously adopted).

The session was adjourned to 2 P.M.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 P.M. by the chairman. New Motions were made and accepted or rejected.

There was a recess for ten minutes. As soon as the session was reopened, the resolutions committee read the resolutions. The most important are as follows:

1. That the twenty-first convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union condemns all newspapers and periodicals which oppose the Holy Roman Catholic

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1894.

Church and Christian morality, especially those journals which are trying to separate the clergy from the Church; and that the convention further condemns those members and those societies (God forbid) which support such journals to the penalty of losing all the privileges of membership so that members and societies must reject these periodicals, namely, Wiarus, alias Katolik, Jutrzenka, and the like;

- II. That the convention recommends the Polish Roman Catholic parochial schools to all societies and especially to those which belong to the organization because these schools teach Christian principles essential to the rearing of children;
- IV. That the Polish Roman Catholic Union considers our new national organization, namely the Polish League in America, to be good and worthy of support; that this organization is not opposed to the Roman Catholic Church; and that our societies may join it; and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 25, 1894.

VI. That the societies belonging to our organization should co-operate with other Roman Catholic societies and organization, especially the "Unia".

The convention was closed at 5:50 P.M. with a prayer.

The following members were elected officials of the organization: Joseph Kromka, of Detroit, Michigan, president, Joseph Jozwiak, of Bay City, Michigan, vice-president, Boleslaus Straszynski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, secretary, and Francis Wleklinski, of Chicago, treasurer.

Two Chicagoans, Thomas Krolik and John Czekała, were made members of the board of directors.

The next convention will be held in Philadelphia.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1894.

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION
AND THE COMING CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America will be opened Tuesday, August 14, in Cleveland.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union in America is a very large Catholic and national institution. It has almost ten thousand members; it supports hundreds of orphans and widows and unites the large masses of the Polish people in America into one great family. Therefore we ought to wish this institution success at its convention and in the future.

The statement for the fiscal year of 1893-1894, which will be distributed at the convention in Cleveland, shows that the institution is in very good

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1894.

condition.

Right after the Chicago convention the organization had 9,250 members, and at the present moment it has 9,270.

The income for the last fiscal year (1893-1894) was \$81,705.39, and the expenditures were \$81,461.77. The cash balance is \$5,269.72.

The unpaid dues of the societies are only \$2,529.95.

The income for the last fiscal year was as follows: assessments, \$79,178.14; monthly dues, \$1,696.00; initiation fees, \$440.50; net income from Wiara I. Ojczyzna [the organ of the Union], \$265.75; interest on assets, \$120.00.

The expense column shows the following items: death benefits to eighty-two widowers, \$24,350.00; to eighty-four widows, \$49,900.00; total death benefits,

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\$74,250.00; Wiara I Ojczyzna, \$5,018.65; Polish Immigration Home, \$300.00; and Polish Pavilion at Lwow, \$300.00. The rest is administration and office expenses.

The assessments were \$9.90 per member.

The special statement for Wiara I Ojczyzna for the last eleven months shows subscriptions, \$5,073.58; advertisements, \$711.85; expenses, \$5,253.92; net profit, \$531.51. According to the agreement with the Polish Publishing Company the organization receives half the profit, or \$265.75.

So much for the figures. From this statement, the following deductions may be made. Despite the separatist movements in various cities, such as Detroit and Bay City, Michigan, the number of the members was not diminished. The dues and assessments do not exceed ten dollars a year per member, which is comparatively low. The indebtedness of the societies for unpaid dues is very small. The administrative expenses, including salaries paid, do not exceed fifteen hundred

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1894.

dollars a year; that is, they are not too high. The reserve capital draws interest.

The organ Wiara I Ojczyzna of the Polish Roman Catholic Union instead of showing a deficit, as is generally the case in such organizations, yields a profit.

Finally, in the last year our institution assisted 166 Polish families by paying death benefits.

It may be said with confidence that these results are highly satisfactory. They prove that, thanks to the good management of the administration, there are order and economy in the institution; in short, that it is a financial success. The donations to the Polish Immigration Home and to the Polish Pavilion at Lwow testify that the Union is also interested in Polish affairs.

The foregoing facts indicate that the future of this institution is assured,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1894.

and that the next convention cannot be anything but a success.

That there are good and bad people everywhere is a fact, and it is also true that in the Polish Roman Catholic Union there is a handful of Poles who during the whole year tried to sow dissension in this organization by means of a newspaper published in Winona, Minnesota. However, their intrigues are shattered against the wall of facts and figures.

The convention may make some changes in the structure of the Union. Wiara I Ojczyzna, organ of the organization, has published a series of suggestions on that subject. Some members propose that the conventions shall be held less rarely; others desire that the administration shall be centralized in one locality; a certain group desires to make changes in the death-benefit system; and so on. We shall see how these matters are decided at the convention.

We believe that the convention will be guided by common sense and justice, and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1894.

that it will not make any radical changes in the present system which might undermine and weaken the stability of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and cause misunderstandings. We believe that it will consider the interests of all Polish settlements, and that every settlement will be fairly treated.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1894.

THE ALLIANCE OF POLISH CATHOLIC YOUTH

The delegates representing the four Polish youth societies belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union held their second meeting last Sunday. The four societies represented were the Polish Patriotic Educational Youth Society, the St. Casimir's Society, the St. Stanislaus Cadets [Society], and the Youth Society of the Patriotic Organization, from St. John Cantius parish.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek presided at the meeting, and Francis P. Danisch acted as secretary.

Besides the delegates, there were also present Mr. Clement Bielinski and Mr. Boleslaus Klarkowski, representatives of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Mr. Bielinski delivered a short address, in which he urged the delegates to



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1894.

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IV persevere in the good work that had been started. He gave a short history of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, pointing out the great hardships encountered by this organization during its early days. The speaker, who is experienced in organizational matters, gave the delegates some good advice, which may help the Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth in its development.

Subsequently, the constitution of the new organization was discussed. It was agreed that the official name of the organization would be Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth in the United States of North America. The emblem of the organization, to be worn by its members, consists of a pin representing a Polish eagle on a crimson field.

The aims of the Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth have already been announced. At this meeting, however, it was decided that, at the death of a member, the Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth would pay a regular death benefit of \$250,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1894.

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IV plus \$75 for funeral expenses.

The question of monthly dues was then taken up by Klarkowski, Bielinski, Wieckowski, Danisch, Napieralski, Chabowski, Jarzembowski, and Paszkiewicz. After a long discussion it was agreed that the monthly dues would be ten cents for the first six months, during which time no death benefit would be paid. After the first six months the payment of dues will be discontinued, and the death benefit fund will be obtained by assessing each member equally in order to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The initiation fee will be ten cents.

The Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth will try to arrange with the Polish Roman Catholic Union for a free transfer card, so that members reaching the age of thirty years may have their death benefits transferred to the Union.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1894.

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IV It was also decided that the Constitutional Committee should prepare the constitution of the organization as soon as possible, and that this constitution should be published in the Polish press, together with an appeal to all Polish youth societies.

The Constitutional Committee will meet next Sunday at the Polish hall on Bradley Street, and any youth society desiring to join the Alliance of Polish Catholic Youth is welcome to offer its suggestions.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek closed the meeting with a prayer.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Polish Mutual Aid Society Holds Meeting



The St. John Cantius Mutual Aid Society will hold its semi-annual meeting at 2 o'clock on Sunday, February 4, in the school hall located near St. John Cantius church. All members of the society, as well as all those who would like to join it, are invited.

The initiation fee is only one dollar.

Anthony Jasinski, president.

Theodore Siudzinski, secretary.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 29, 1893.

A NEW SOCIETY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The following letter has been submitted by Walter Pacholski for publication:

"On Sunday, April 23, the Polish National Catholic Society of Thaddeus Kosciusko was organized in St. Michael Archangel's Parish in South Chicago. The officers elected for the first year are Joseph Budziak, president; John Bolka, vice-president; W. Pacholski, secretary; Albert Stefanski, financial secretary; Anthony Szykowny, treasurer; and Joseph Golombieski and Casimir Jordan, auditors.

"Meetings of the society will be held on the first Sunday of each month at Retmanski's hall. The initiation fee for the present time is two dollars; after six months it will be raised to five dollars."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1893.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

(Summary)

At the last meeting of the Polish Welfare Association, donations for the poor were made totaling \$71.25. This included a contribution of ten dollars from ten priests of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 12, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE HOLY TRINITY SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The Holy Trinity Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was organized on September 1, 1874, by Florian Jankowski, John Szczech, Albert Jendrzek, Francis Smetek, Joseph Paszkiewicz, and John Lamczyk. The Society, which has 289 members, is affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and more than 260 of its members belong to the Union's insurance section which provides sick and death benefits. The officers of the Society are Joseph Klatecki, president; John Szczech, vice-president; T. Krolik, recording secretary; F. Wleklinski, financial secretary; Theodore Ostrowski, cashier; and Joseph Paszkiewicz, marshal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

ST. VALENTINE'S SOCIETY, NO.1, OF
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The St. Valentine's Society, No. 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish was organized on April 23, 1888. The founders were Hubert Abraham, John Wegner, Fabian Nadworny, L. Baran, A. Gorski, August Dahlman, P. Golus, J. Gorski, A. Koczka, and J. Freibyzza.

These members arranged a meeting on Sunday, April 23, 1888, to lay plans for a society. At this initial meeting only fifteen persons were present. During the discussions it was agreed to have the new Society named after St. Valentine, whose anniversary is celebrated annually by the Society.

Since January of this year the St. Valentine Society, No. 1, has been associated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union, but it does not participate in the Union's sick and death benefit insurance.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

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IV The aim of this Society is to uphold the principles of the Roman Catholic church, to see that Polish youth is brought up under the teachings of the church, to foster love for the fatherland, to render brotherly assistance to all members in case of sickness, misfortune, or death, and to offer assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The Society, in case of illness of one of its members, pays five dollars per week, and in case of death pays two hundred dollars to cover funeral expenses. In the event that the Society takes charge of the funeral, the widow or heir receives one hundred and forty dollars. If a member's wife dies he receives one hundred dollars for assistance.

Persons of the Roman Catholic religion who speak Polish are eligible for membership in the Society. All the affairs of this Society are conducted in the Polish language. At present there are one hundred and twenty-one members. The treasury has \$234.95. Last year the Society purchased flags and banners dis-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1892.

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IV playing its patron saint's image, and bought other incidentals necessary for the operation of the Society, at a total cost of \$1247.40.

Officers for the present year are as follows: Paul Gawronski, president; August Dahlman, vice-president; Joseph Cyszewski, recording secretary; Joseph Wasilewski, financial secretary; Francis Arendt, cashier; Francis Zmich, Anthony Borchman and Ignacy Rindfleisch, trustees; Joseph Tylicki, first marshal; John Maciejewski, second marshal; and Joseph Platuszynski, sergeant at arms.

These facts were presented by the recording secretary, Joseph Cyszewski, who resides at 204 Webster Avenue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE HOLY FAMILY BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH

The Holy Family Brotherhood, organized in St. Adalbert's Parish on January 6, 1889, is under the joint supervision of the Archbishop of Chicago and the pastor of St. Adalbert's Church. It belongs to the Death Benefit Fund of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Reverend John Radziejewski and several other prominent persons organized this society. The first president was John Manna and the first secretary pro tem was Ignacy Skorupa.

The Brotherhood has forty-five members at present and its officers are John Manna, president; Albert Buszkiewicz, vice-president; Rudolph Broszka, secretary pro tem; Joseph Buszkiewicz, financial secretary; and Francis Kirszensztejn, cashier.

Members between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are accepted. The

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 19, 1892.

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address of the secretary is: Rudolph Broszka, 763 West 17th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

ST. JOSEPH SOCIETY NUMBER TWO OF CHICAGO

The St. Joseph Society Number Two of Chicago was organized on October 4, 1891, in St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish in Chicago by Francis Fuhl, Jacob Obert, and Jacob Stanislawski. The purpose of founding of this Society was to join the Polish Roman Catholic Union, because the older group under the same name did not desire to do this. Today the society numbers a hundred and ten members, and all are participants in the P.R.C.U. death benefit fund.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

Jack Obert, president, Frank Spalnik, vice-president, Frank Fuhl, secretary, Peter Stryszyk, financial secretary, Simon Lorenz, Frank Droszkowski, and Joseph Blazek, trustees, and John Szczepanski and Michael Reflewski, marshals.

Although the society has not been in existence a year, it has \$278.65 in its treasury. Its officers are energetic and efficient. Meetings are held every

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

second Wednesday of the month.

The address of the secretary is as follows: Frank Fuhl, corner Noble and
Ingraham Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES

Society of the Blessed Virgin of the Holy Scapular

The Mutual Benefit Society of the Blessed Virgin of the Holy Scapular of Chicago, Illinois, was established in the St. Hedwig's Parish on December 26, 1888. Its founders were John Poklekowski and Anthony Schulist.

The Society remains faithful to the Catholic Church, and its members are obliged to abide by the principles of this church. It has forty-seven members and belongs to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the guidance of the Blessed Heart of Jesus. The current year's administration consists of Casper Kaminski, vice-president, now acting president, since the president resigned from the society; Joseph Wyrobek, recording secretary; John Murawski, financial secretary; Anthony Schulist, treasurer; Paul Fiolkowski, marshal; Leo Weyna, assistant marshal; Joseph Przedianowski, Wawrzyn Karolewicz, and John Fialkowski, trustees of the treasury.

The secretary, Mr. Joseph Wyrobek, 214 Webster Avenue, requests in his



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1892.

letter that all Polish Catholic societies should unite with the Polish Roman Catholic Union, under the guidance of the Blessed Heart of Jesus.





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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES

Society of St. Michael Archangel In Chicago, Illinois

The society [of St. Michael Archangel] was organized on September 14, 1888. The founders of the Society were John Chemma, John Szostakowski, John Kaminski, and many others who to this day are members of the organization.

The object of this society is mutual aid in the form of sick and accident benefits; care of the widows and orphans of the deceased members. At the time the society was organized its other purpose in view was the foundation of a new Polish Catholic Parish, and this was indeed realized on the third birthday of the organization. This parish was established in South Chicago, Illinois in the so-called Warsaw district. The members were mainly instrumental in this accomplishment.

The church and school which are now under construction and on the verge of

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IV completion, were named after St. Michael Archangel, patron of the Society. The pastor, Reverend Adolph Nowicki, who is popular [and] well liked, is revered by the parishioners.

This is strictly a church society; it does not belong to any other greater organization. The sick benefit is six dollars a week. In the event of death, the family of the deceased member is paid fifty dollars for burial expenses and a two-hundred-dollar death benefit.

Harmony and unity prevail within the Society, and the administration makes every effort to maintain this atmosphere with good order.

The current year's administration is as follows: John Szostakowski, president (this being his fourth year); Michael Trafas, vice-president; Michael Godzinski, recording secretary, Francis Swiadek, financial secretary; John Wozniak, treasurer; Walter Przybylinski and Anthony Niewolski, chairmen.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 19, 1892.

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The control board consists of John Kaminski, Martin Pawelczyk,
and John Stolarski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1892.

NEW POLISH SOCIETY

At a meeting of Polish printers, held yesterday in the building of the Polish Publishing Company, 141 W. Division Street, a new society--the Polish Printers' Association of J. I. Kraszewski--was at last organized with twenty-two members. For the administration of the Society the following were elected: J. Olbinski, director; J. I. Migdalski, assistant director; W. Maychrzycki, secretary; A. Kaletta, assistant secretary; and L. Szopinski, treasurer. The association resolved to incorporate.

In order to facilitate the registration of those who did not attend last night's meeting, it was decided to retain the present fee of one dollar until the next meeting, September 6. Thereafter, the fee shall be two dollars.

Those desiring to join the association may apply at the address given below, or wait until the next meeting.

By order of the Administration,
W. Maychrzycki, secretary.
141 W. Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES

Polish Tailors' Society in Chicago, Illinois

(Announcement)

We wish to request all members of the Polish Tailors' Society to attend the annual meeting, which will be held on August 7, at 1:30 P. M. We also want to encourage all tailors who do not belong to our society to take advantage of and attend this meeting. After familiarizing yourselves with the new constitution as well as convincing yourselves [after reading] the yearly statement of the activities and conditions of the Polish Tailors' Society, it is desired that you join and co-operate with us.

This society, in spite of its many enemies, has faithfully performed its duties. It is true that most of the weaker members have resigned; but the smaller number remaining have endured.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 6, 1892.

And today, we can proudly say that this society is on the road to improvement.

If, by the grace of God, we live to see it--working on the basis of the constitution of which we were so long deprived--in a year we should honestly and sincerely be able to say that the Polish Tailors' Society again stands strong. Therefore, tailors, embrace the ranks of your profession without delay. Every tailor who attends the coming meeting and is willing to join the society will be admitted for one dollar.

Meetings are held in Mr. M. Majewski's Hall at 779 Milwaukee Avenue.

With brotherly regards,
M. Zwierzchowski, president,
Stephen Terczewski, secretary.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

POLISH SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

St. Joseph's Youth Society

of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish in Chicago, Illinois

The St. Joseph's Youth Society held its semi-annual meeting on Tuesday, August 2. The president, Mr. Stephen Konkol, opened the meeting with the Lord's Prayer, after which he called upon the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. They were approved and were then signed by the president. Mr. Joseph Golubski applied for membership in the Society. The president then called for the report from the financial committee. The accounts were found to be in good order. The committee rendered a statement of income and expense. The semi-annual income, was \$323.65; the semi-annual expenses, \$370.55; the balance in the treasury from last year, \$74.83; total sum of loans, \$200.

The St. Joseph's Youth Society has been in existence since 1883, and has 107 members. It belongs to the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the guidance of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1892.

the Blessed Heart of Jesus. There were three deaths reported within this period: one member and two wives of members.

The initiation fee was reduced from eight dollars to five dollars. The banner and emblem cost forty-five cents.

This Society accepts members between the ages of sixteen and thirty-two. However, because there are many youths in Chicago, especially in the St. Stanislaus Parish (the only one to have two youth societies with over a hundred members each), our youths are requested to become members of this new Society, which gives benefits in the event of an accident.

Stephen Konkol, president,
Frank Jankowski, recording secretary,
128 Cleaver Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

OUR LADY OF DOLORS SOCIETY, AT ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH,
IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On January 1, 1879, an association, then known as The Sacred Heart of Mary Society, was formed at St. Adalbert's Parish, in Chicago. Its primary aim was to help maintain a Christian spirit among its members and to retain a close relationship with the Roman Catholic Church. The secondary purpose, but equally as important as the first, was to aid its members, or their families, in time of sickness, misfortune, or death.

The first active members of this society were Messrs. Francis Szymanski and John Manna, who were also known as its first organizers. Until September 2, 1888, this society existed as an independent entity, not affiliating itself with any other larger organization.

In the meantime, however, a certain tension developed in the society and entirely



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

unsavory and undesirable practices began among its members. Rev. John Radziejewski, the pastor of St. Adalbert's Parish, as a zealous spiritual leader, looked into these matters and, after admonishing the guilty parties, implored the members to conduct themselves in a manner befitting true sons of the Church, to behave in accordance with the principles and aims of this association.

Despite this admonition, many members gave no heed to the plea. Those who were causing the greatest commotion withdrew and several others soon followed suit. This was done officially on September 2, 1888, when they refused to receive Holy Communion in the company of the society. In this way they openly indicated a severance between themselves and the unity of the Church.

The result of this rift was that only eleven members remained to carry on the work. A staunch determination to remain faithful to the Church encouraged them to reorganize the society on that very same day. The names of these resolute



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

members were: John Manna, Joseph Bozyk, Ignacy Mankowski, Michael Pietras, Michael Andrzejewski, Stanley Andrzejewski, Theophilus Placzek, K. Dardaszewski, Joseph Sikora, T. Aniszewski, and Thos. Patt. A meeting was called at which Mr. John Manna was elected president. It was then decided to become affiliated with the Polish Roman Catholic Union Under The Auspices Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus. Moreover, a change in the original name of the association itself to that of The Sacred Heart Of Our Lady Of Dolours Society was also agreed upon.

An exemplary unity and harmony reigned in the society from the time of its re-organization. The result of this is that its membership has now grown to seventy. Each member receives a sum of five dollars per month in time of illness. This is given as a relief measure. In the event of death, however, the family of the deceased member receives fifty dollars for funeral expenses and the society takes charge of the burial. In addition to all this, the association always assists its members in any type of serious and sudden need.

The following members compose the administrative body of this association for



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 2, 1892.

the fiscal year of 1892: Messrs. Ignacy Mankowski, president; Stanley Andrzejewski, vice-president; Andrew Obiala, recording secretary; John Malicki, collector and financial secretary; Ignacy Skorupa, treasurer; Michael Pelka, Joseph Bozyk and Francis Swiatowski, trustees; John Damski, Joseph Wajman and Martin Kasprzak, sergeants at arms; August Wezner, Francis Wezner, Martin Kolodziejski, John Kolodziejski, Anthony Stolpa, and A. Sitniewski, ensigns; and Matthew Cesarz, marshal.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1892.

TO ALL POLISH PRINTERS

The need for an organization of Polish printers has been felt by us for a long time. It would create a certain amount of unity among the printers-- if only in a social way.

Several members of our trade proposed that a union should be organized following the American, English, or German plan; but it was shown that this suggestion was impractical because of the special conditions existing among Polish printers. The need for some unity among the friends of our vocation, however, forced us to decide to invite our associates to a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining if we could not better our conditions, morally as well as materially, and organize at least a fraternal aid association, following the plan of numerous Polish associations. Many trades have had similar associations for a long time, and they have proven to be exceptionally important factors in creating unity in these trades.

Thus far only the printers have not endeavored somehow to combine with each

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POLISH

I D 2 a (2)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1892.

other. It is true that up until the present time our number has been too small for us to form such an association; however, in view of the fact that the total number of Polish printers is increasing daily, it would not be very progressive for us to be satisfied with the present conditions.

If, at the beginning, besides assisting the members in the event of illness, the association will maintain an employment office, it will thereby render a service to our members as well as to owners of printing establishments. At any rate, we are not proposing any definite plans in this article, but merely suggesting what could be discussed at a general meeting.

Not wishing to hold our meetings in a saloon, we have gained permission to use for this purpose, free of charge, a room in the home of the Polish Press Association at 141-143 West Division Street.

Consequently, we are hereby inviting all gentlemen printers who feel the need for an organization to a meeting to be held on Sunday, July 24, 2:30

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 16, 1892.

o'clock in the afternoon, at the home mentioned above.

J. I. Migdalski,
Leon Szopinski,
W. Gorecki,
S. Zloczewski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

The Polish Welfare Association under the guidance of St. John Kanty, organized at St. Stanislaus Kostki's Parish, is working in the best possible manner to alleviate the hardships faced by our people within the locality.

Thomas Krolik, financial secretary, gave a complete report of the accomplishments of the Association at the regular monthly meeting of directors last night. Full details will not be revealed until next week when a meeting of the members will be held. It is sufficient to say that the organization has lifted the burden of despair of a few truly deserving families. On the other hand, a number of persons who have applied for aid under the pretext of utter destitution have been exposed as frauds.

An agreement was reached at the directors' meeting to give assistance to school children, who are deprived of the bare necessities, so that they



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

IV

may attend classes regularly. Whenever a school child's family, after a thorough investigation, warrants assistance it will be given.

At the quarterly meeting of the members next Sunday, cards will be issued which were proposed at a previous session and which were mentioned in an article of the Dziennik Chicagoski. The following information will enlighten those who do not understand the purpose of the cards.

Every member of the welfare organization will receive cards bearing the full name and address of the society. The members are to give out these cards instead of money to beggars or others who accost them for alms. The office hours of the Association are plainly printed upon these cards, and anytime during these hours the recipient can call upon the financial secretary for help. Whenever one of these cards is issued to one asking for assistance and that individual cannot read, information about the organization should be given verbally, including when and where to call.



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The financial secretary is duty bound to take the name and address of any person who comes to his office for assistance. This is done in order to enable the investigators to check up and determine whether or not aid should be given. In the event of an emergency, the person asking for help will receive a few cents or dollars, depending upon the circumstances. A careful check up will immediately follow. The contents of the report will be the deciding factor as to whether the assistance will be continued or not.

Every card given to a member will have a value of five cents. Each member will receive these cards in proportion to his contribution or payment to the Association. That is, if he has given a dollar he will receive twenty cards in return. These cards, however, will be valueless to the pauper who receives them. No matter how many cards are presented to the financial secretary by any one person, he will receive the same treatment as the person who brings in only one card.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

Cards can also be obtained by those who are not members of the organization. Twenty will be issued for a dollar. It will be a grand gesture if all those persons who from time to time give money to beggars would purchase blocks of these tickets and give them out in lieu of money. In this way our streets would be clear of beggars and panhandlers in a short time. Those virtually in need of help will be gladly looked after.

The Polish Welfare Association as yet does not have a sufficient number of members in order to continue this work on a substantial scale. The present funds make it possible to take care of only emergency cases. During the past four months, the members have only contributed two hundred and forty dollars. This money was handled in a very efficient way by the officers. In order for this welfare work to continue on a larger scale, it is necessary to have more members in the Association. The more members, the more contributions and the more help will be rendered. Because of this lack of membership we are disclosing the following important matter in the hope that it will bear abundant fruit.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

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Offerings to the organization need not be in the form of money. Bread, flour, coal, clothing, shoes, etc., will be accepted for such necessities are needed. Any old clothing in need of repair will also be accepted. In order to save on space, handling of articles, and repair, it has been decided that it would be better if the donors would pledge so many pounds of flour, sugar, etc. As soon as such pledges are received by the secretary, they will be entered in a book. Those receiving help will get requisitions for whatever commodity is needed. Then they will go to the one who has pledged to give these articles to the Association. Only the amount pledged for a month or a year will be given out. Careful bookkeeping will avoid unnecessary overdrawals.

Thus, if a proprietor of a shoestore pledges five pairs of shoes per year for destitute children, the financial secretary of the Welfare Association would make a record of this. During the course of a year requisitions for only five pairs of children's shoes would be issued, to be given out by this kind storekeeper. The more pledges of this nature that are received, the more people who are destitute will be assisted.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1892.

In this same way a butcher can donate so many pounds of meat, a grocer so many pounds of flour, salt, etc., a baker a stipulated amount of bread, a clothier a given amount of trousers, a coaldealer a certain amount of coal, etc. Such pledges would be beneficial to the Association and the poverty-stricken as well.

We trust that our owners and patronizers of such stores will approve of this method of contribution and will generously send in their pledges. It is a very simple way of becoming a goodfellow. All those desiring to make donations of such a nature are requested to send in their pledges through the mail, or call in person at the office, located at Noble and Bradley Streets.

We hope that the quarterly meeting, scheduled for next Sunday afternoon, will include every member and hundreds of others who are interested in giving a helping hand to those in need.

Further information about the Polish Welfare Association can be secured at the office of the financial secretary, located at Noble and Bradley streets, and at the office of Stanislaus Sz wajkart, 143 W. Division street.



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I L (Jewish)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1892.

PLEASANT STRANGERS

(Editorial)

Seven months ago, a Jewish welfare organization was organized for the purpose of helping Jewish persons who have come to Chicago, to establish themselves. The city's richest and most influential Jews became supporters of this benevolent society. Headquarters were established at 154 West Lake Street as temporary quarters for the newcomers. Here assistance of every kind was given. Thousands of Jewish people received sustenance for a few days, and then were sent out West where various kinds of employment were offered them. Some of them, in fact, fifteen per cent, declined to be sent out, because they refused to sacrifice themselves to farming, consequently, they remained and continued to receive free board.



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POLISH

I L (Jewish)

I D 2 c (Jewish)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1892.

Finally, the patience of the welfare society was exhausted. The idlers were informed by the officials that unless they found work, they would be forced out. And when they did not heed this warning, they were put out, for room had to be made for the incoming strangers.

Those that were compelled to leave, returned again and insisted upon being permitted to stay at the shelter. When they were refused, a demonstration was started. These reached such proportions that Mr. Loeb, president of the organization, and Mr. Goldstein, director of the employment bureau, were compelled to call the police for help. As the police arrived on the scene, the demonstrators began to break the doors down. Mr. Loeb pointed out a person by the name of Alper as the chief instigator. He was arrested. But Alper was released by the intervention and pleading of his parents.



II D 1

I L (Jewish)

I D 2 c (Jewish)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1892.

Although the police succeeded in dispersing the mob, they soon returned. The police were called anew. This time Captain Kennedy came to investigate. In the meantime, hundreds of persons gathered. The police had to disperse them before they could confront the rioting Jews. They were informed by the police that they could not be readmitted to the shelter. The Jews began to cry, yell, and scream. All claimed vociferously that they were unable to work because of sickness. This was to no avail. At the end, they had to leave. Many found shelter at the police station.



II D 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The initial steps of the recently formed Polish Welfare Association have come to an end. Verily, a laborious task. Yesterday, for the third and last time, the constitution of the Association was read. The original constitution has been accepted with a few minor changes.

We will try to inform the people from time to time about the aims and purposes of this organization, although its activities have been well covered before. This noble society will begin to show its worth within a short time. The constitution, as has been revised and accepted, will appear in this paper next week.

Regular work of this welfare society was curtailed because of the various debates relative to articles of the constitution. However, some worthy



Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1892.

work has already been performed. Besides giving assistance to several persons, the Association discovered a few cases where people were trying to get aid under false pretenses. The system of interview and investigation has showed its effectiveness.

The next regular meeting of the members of the association will be held on the first Sunday of May instead of in April. The April meeting was postponed to give way to complete all the work which has accumulated from the past sessions, which were held every Sunday.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION GAINS SUPPORT

(Summary)

The treasurer's office of the Polish Welfare Association received contributions from forty Polish people of Chicago. The total amount was twenty-five cents short of sixty dollars. The largest contribution was made by John Rudnicki, who gave five dollars. The smallest donation was fifty cents, one dollar and fifty cents being the average offering.

Signed: T. Krolik, Secretary.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1892.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION
PUT INTO EFFECT



The delayed meeting of the Polish Welfare Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Polish school hall at Bradley Street near Noble. The board of directors formally accepted the constitution that was formulated some time ago, and officially proclaimed its adoption. All the amendments will be carried out to the letter. A general announcement will be made to the public by means of circulars. The handbills will also inform the people of the purpose of the welfare organization.

On the twentieth of this month a public meeting will be held at which a general reading of the constitution will be given. A second meeting of this kind will be held on March 27, and a third on April 3. The purpose of these meetings is to get a general acceptance of the constitution.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1892.

Beginning today, the financial secretary has official right to accept donations and gifts. The secretary's office hours will be made known to the public tomorrow. Offerings by mail and in person will be greatly welcomed.

The people are warned to be on the lookout for agents who pose as representatives of the Polish Welfare Association. They are impostors. As yet no one has been appointed to canvass the homes for contributions. The police should be notified if any attempts to collect money are made. A general notice will be given when solicitors from the welfare office will be put out into the field.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION ~~MEETING~~ POSTPONED

Because of the inclement weather last night the meeting of the Polish Welfare Association's board of directors was postponed. The few directors who were present decided that it would be advisable to hold the meeting next Friday at 7:00 P.M.. Important administrative matters are to be discussed.

Although the meeting was attended by a small minority, a number of well-known Polish people came to join the society. This is a good indication that this organization is highly regarded by our people. It is apparent that the love-thy-neighbor spirit has not been extinguished in their hearts. The patriotic spirit has not only been revived but it has been spread.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

This support is not only for the people, it is also for the support of God. It shows that the Polish people are banding more closely together. That class differences are being forgotten, that they are joining forces to help one main cause. And this is the preservation of their kind. They are only concerned with the welfare of the unfortunates.

The beginning of this kind of work, like any endeavor, is difficult from the beginning, for the work bears no remuneration. But the love of the neighbor and the love for God has become a triumphant banner. This kind of work is of an altruistic nature and should be considered heroic.

Whoever is working and offering his time gratis to fulfill the work of God: "Blessed is he that giveth, just as the one that receiveth," becomes

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1892.

like unto God.

Next Sunday a general meeting will be held by the Association at 4 P.M. All those interested in the procedure, purpose, and progress of the Welfare Society are invited to attend.

The initial efforts and accomplishments will be revealed to the public. Many of its aspects will be open for discussion. The steps taken in the direction of helping the poor may be small, but since the inception of this service the purpose of it has been completely carried out. The future strides will be easier, bigger and better.

In conclusion we wish to point out the biblical saying; "If you do not build the home, all the work for its preparation is wasted." And so it is with this organization. But the home was built and the work was fruitful.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Yesterday at 4 P.M., the first meeting was held to make plans for an organized welfare association that will look after the poverty-stricken throughout St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish at St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish hall. An executive committee was chosen, and given the power to elect other functionary groups. A bureau of intelligence was among the first to be organized.

The function of this department will be primarily one of investigation and information. It will try to locate the jobless in industry and commerce. An outlook will be kept on all branches of industry, relative to getting as many of the idle to work as soon as possible.



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II D 8
III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

The following members of the parish have been picked for the executive body:

Peter Kiolbassa

August Rudnicki

Stanislaus Kunz

Jacob Mucha

Victor Bardonski

Frank Wleklinski

August Kowalski

Walter Pyterek

P. Ratkowski

Frank Mutkowski

Louis Biadaszkiewicz

Frances Zwierzynski

Sigmund Czsplinski

Frank Okon

Father Vincent Barzynski



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1892.

This meeting, for the assistance of the poor, was attended by many of the parishioners. This marked the initial step in organized welfare work. At the termination of this assembly, there was good indication that the enterprise will be met with success.

The first organized meeting of this institution will be held Sunday, January 24, at 4 P.M.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1891.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S SOCIETY

We have received a copy of the constitution of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Society which celebrated its silver jubilee last Sunday. The document was printed in Paris in 1869.

This constitution is a very important document because it is the first constitution of a Polish society and has served as a model for drawing up other constitutions.

The title of this constitution adopted in Chicago, Illinois, in North America, on June 1, 1866 is: The Constitution and Bylaws of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Brotherly Aid Society. The introduction to this constitution reads:

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen.

Introduction

In order that the Polish Roman Catholic people may be united by the bonds of

II D 1

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III C brotherly love; in order that charitable deeds such as visiting and helping the sick, burying the dead, and helping the widows and orphans may prevail in this brotherly group; and in order that brotherhood, harmony, unity, and moral habits of body and soul may be found among us, we have founded a Brotherly Aid Society under the patronage of Saint Stanislaus Kostka.

Titles of articles containing the bylaws:

I. Name and emblem of the Society. II. Principles of the Society. III. Officers. (These are: a president, a vice-president, a secretary, an assistant secretary, three advisers, a cashier, a marshal, and a doorman.) IV-XI. Duties of officials. XII. Membership and dues. XIII. Election of candidates. XIV. Religious ceremonies. XV. Conducting of meetings. XVI. Taking care of the sick. XVII. Funeral ceremonies. XVIII. Unforeseen incidents. Article XIX. reads as follows:

Article XIX.

Section one. The constitution and bylaws cannot be changed, amended, or



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 11, 1891.

III C suspended without the consent of three-fourths of the members of the Society, and such changes, etc. can only occur at an annual meeting.



This constitution and these bylaws have been unanimously adopted by St. Stanislaus Kostka's Brotherly Aid Society in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1, 1866.

President: Peter Kiolbassa
Secretary: Marcellus Ziomkowski

Advisory Council:

Lawrence Stasz
Joseph Dziewior
Thomas Nowicki
Anthony Bok
Anthony Matysiak

II D 1

II D 1 (LITHUANIAN)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN ST. ADALBERT'S PARISH

Chicago, Illinois, June 1, 1891.

We Poles and Lithuanians living in Chicago have organized a fraternal organization, "Tow. Polakow I Litwinow, Bratniej Pomocy Krola Zygmunta." (King Sigismund's Polish-Lithuanian Fraternal Society) Saint **Stanislaus**, Bishop and Martyr, was chosen as the patron saint of our Society. Our object is to organize a society to be affiliated with some parish. We do not know to which parish we shall belong because we are scattered throughout Chicago. We are willing to **join that parish which has the largest number of our members**, provided we secure the approval of the pastor.

The following members have been elected as officers of the organization:

Joseph Matulewicz, president;
Andrew Murawski, vice-president;
Vincent Syperski, recording secretary;
Jerome Lukowski, financial secretary;
Joseph Syperski, treasurer;



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POLISH

II D 1 (LITHUANIAN)

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1891.

Michael Drogiala, Casimir Romanowski, and Anthony Milewski, members of the advisory board.

All correspondence in regard to the Society should be addressed to Jerome Lukowski, 403 West 16th Street.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

2. Insurance Companies

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POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

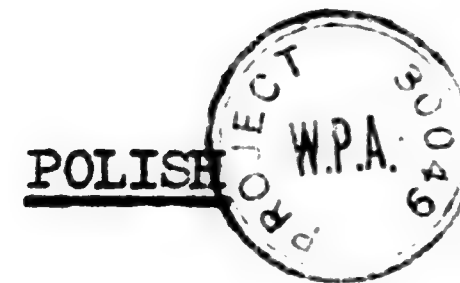
HOW SHOULD ONE LIVE?

Every christian is familiar with the biblical saying, Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself. If this proverb would be respected by every one, this world would really be a paradise.

This Commandment does not say that we should love our neighbors more than ourselves. Wishing good for them with a clear open and sincere intent, and the same for ourselves.

When we go to purchase personal needs, we like to get the best and the most for our money. This is a logical attitude. Frivolous-minded are those who do not follow this procedure; these are the people that live a rather shallow life in this world.

One of our necessities of life, without doubt, is the insurance policy; its possession is as important as having a garment or a warm inclosure in the winter time. He who does not have or follow this policy, also belongs to the category of light-minded people, who do not understand their personal wants.



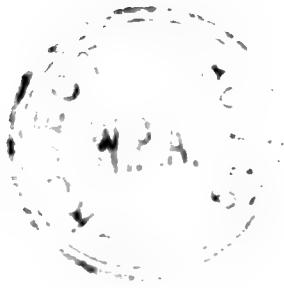
Dziennik Znednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

A father who has a family and is not a possessor of this quality, either has poor regard for his family, or none at all. The father who respects his home, on the other hand, would see that it is provided for after his death, should it come unexpectedly.

The loving wife and mother should look after her interest. of the household in the same manner.

Security for existence and provisions of insurance against the unexpected are of vital necessity.

However, this question arises: where are we to find the proper insurance? In what company, or organization? Without taking this question into deep consideration, one would cause himself a grave wrong. By picking up a company, at random from the list, one can easily lose a great deal. The fact remains that there are two kinds of policies against the inevitable; one that gives full benefit and another that gives partial benefit.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

It would be foolish not to get the one that offers the most protection.

Above all things, we must remember that when it comes to the safeguarding of one's family, we should not seek it among 'strange gods.' We have our own Polish organizations that give as good a protection as the stranger's. The **terms** of the Polish organizations are much better.

Has anyone heard of any other corporation besides the Polish offering assistance against strikes and other common mishaps? Never! Do these insurance companies offer aid to talented students who cannot afford to finance their career? Not at all. Do they try to see that we gain more influence in Chicago? Not in the least. When one does not meet the payment on the instalment date, one is suspended, ending a hopeful beginning.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

Conditions are much different among Polish organizations. Those that belong to these companies not only derive substantial benefits, but also gain many other privileges. It would be a finer thing if we would take out life insurance policies among our own concerns. It would be to our advantage.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union is a typical organization that offers more than most other companies. Comparing the policies of this concern with that of others, will show the difference. The terms of the policy are more advantageous, whether the rates are higher, or the cash value of the policy lower. The P. R. C. U. is the only Polish organization that pays its members dividends. This year the fifth dividend was paid. Isn't this better for the member in a financial way?

It is enlightening to know that the P. R. C. U. carries on a splendid work program among its members.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

It not only looks after the best of its own interest, but also after that of the members. It sincerely tries to run its business on the most economical basis. This in turn enables its clientele to benefit from its savings.

Instead of investing in a bad policy, isn't it better to be more alert, make comparisons, then decide to take the best one? Instead of taking one somewhere else, wouldn't it be an advantage for our Polish Catholic people to take out insurance in the P. R. C. U?

We have the obligation of loving our neighbors as we would ourselves. If we are insured and safe-guarded in the Polish Roman Catholic Union, because it is better for us, then we ought to tell others, of the benefits and influence them to join.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 12, 1929.

It is our duty to inform our Catholic friends what our Polish organization stands for, how it is operated, along with its advantageous conditions. This would not only help the individual, but also bring the Polish forces into greater unity and security.

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 128, June 2, 1926.

POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION OF AMERICA

VALUATION EXHIBIT

December 31, 1925

Assets: Actual and Contingent

Assets available for payment of death losses	\$6,760,299.00
Total Assets	<u><u>\$6,760,299.00</u></u>

Liabilities: Actual and Contingent

Net tabular Mid-Year Reserves	\$5,720,016.00
Liabilities of Mortuary or Benefit Funds	76,216.74
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$5,796,232.74</u></u>

Ratio (per centage) of assets to liabilities:	Dec. 31, 1925	116.63%
	" " 1924	114.70
	" " 1923	110.66
	" " 1922	107.73





Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 128, June 2, 1926.

The above valuation indicates that on the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality with Interest at 4 per cent, the future assessments of the society at the net rates are now being collected, together with the now invested assets, are sufficient to meet all certificates as they mature by their term, with a margin of safety of \$964,066. 26, or 16.63% over and above the statutory standards.

I hereby certify that the above valuation exhibit, setting forth the condition of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America as of December 31, 1925, has been prepared by myself in accordance with the requirements of statute, and that the same is correct and true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief.

Wm. T. Eldridge
Actuary

Cambridge, Mass.
April 26, 1926.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1919.

GROWING POLISH BUSINESS

A fire insurance company, organized by Poles not very long ago under the name of Great Lakes Fire Insurance Company, with capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$200,000 is growing rapidly. In the first ten months of business they wrote insurance for \$2,683,891 with premiums of \$36,402.14. In January there was a meeting of stockholders where 17,000 shares were represented by 200 shareholders. At that meeting the sum of \$500 was donated for needy war victims in Poland. On January 24th the newly elected directors met and, taking into consideration that the work of old officers was very satisfactory and business conducted economically, they elected the same officers by acclamation.

The elected officers are:

N. L. Piotrowski, president; A. Wachowski, vice-president; J. Smietanka, secretary, and J. F. Smulski, treasurer.

Now capital stock was increased to the amount of \$400,000 and \$600,000 surplus.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 27, 1918.

POLISH BUSINESS ON A LARGER SCALE

The Polish people of America have been paying and are still paying millions of dollars yearly to non-Polish fire insurance companies simply because heretofore no one thought of creating a Polish fire insurance company that could compete with the others, which, parenthetically speaking, have made good business out of the Poles. A time finally came, however, when the Poles realized that here was a great field for a Polish fire insurance company and that the proper thing was to take advantage of it. Thus, a few months ago, a Polish fire insurance company was organized under the name, "The Great Lakes Insurance Company". At first, this company had its offices on Monroe Street, but thanks to exemplary management and a new business system, its clientele grew to such proportions that it was necessary to look for larger quarters. Thus, the company now occupies the whole left wing of the ninth floor of the Insurance Building, Wells Street and Jackson Boulevard. These offices are well equipped and are entirely adequate.

The proportions to which the business of this new firm has grown can be judged

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 27, 1918.

from the one fact that, despite the short time of its existence, it has received the support of the largest American firms in Chicago, such as Swift and Company, Morris, Thomas Wilson, Armour and Company, large grain elevators, and large lumber yards, which have all insured their buildings and other property for enormous sums.

There is no insurance company in America with so large a field of action and so brilliant a future from its very inception as this Polish insurance company. Because of the World War, great European companies, i.e., the German and Austrian companies, have lost their right to conduct business here, as a result of which the clientele of these firms has gone over to American companies. The latter, greatly overburdened, turn the new accounts over to new insurance companies, among which the Polish Great Lakes Insurance Company leads.

The Great Lakes Insurance Company has more than two thousand stockholders in the United States and Canada. Shares are sold at the present time at twenty-five dollars, whereas in the beginning the Company's stock was sold at twenty dollars

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 27, 1918.

a share. And before long, shares will be worth \$27.50, or even thirty dollars.

The Company's business is conducted by an administration consisting of well-known and trustworthy people. N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and former city attorney, a mature and wealthy man, is its president, while Albert Wachowski, well-known banker and organizer of building and loan societies is its vice-president. Julius Smietanka, president of a bank in Town of Lake and internal revenue collector for the port of Chicago, is secretary of the corporation. John F. Smulski, president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank and former treasurer of the State of Illinois, is its treasurer.

At its inception, the corporation's capital was \$200,000, but it was later raised to \$600,000 to enable it to do business in every state in the United States and in neighboring countries. The Great Lakes Insurance Company is under state control and is directed by well-known, capable Polish businessmen, which is sufficient guarantee that money invested in the corporation is safe and will bring large dividends.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 27, 1918.

The insurance business is one of the most profitable enterprises in which investors can place their money. For example, a hundred dollars' worth of shares in the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, purchased several years ago, is valued at five thousand dollars today. This means a return of six hundred dollars yearly on an original investment of one hundred dollars.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 2, 1918.

WAR ASSESSMENT PASSED .
BY POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

In another column of this paper, the members of the Polish National Alliance will find an official notice from J. S. Zawilinski, secretary of the Polish National Alliance, concerning the referendum submitted to the Alliance groups on the question of a war assessment, which will amount to two cents per hundred dollars of insurance. The result of the referendum was two to one for the assessment. The assessment was absolutely necessary, since the additional funds must be raised in one way or another.

The members of the Alliance, as intelligent people who are concerned with the welfare of their organization, understood immediately that the existence and future of the Alliance were involved, that this was not merely a whim of the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 2, 1918.

 censor, or of the Central Administration, or of the Advisory Board; it was not groundless alarm but absolute necessity that forced the Alliance officials to take this step.

It is well known to all of us that many of our members are of draft age. Some of them are already in the American army, and others will be called in the near future. Others, again, have enlisted in the Polish army, thus fulfilling their duty to our dear motherland, Poland. To deprive them of the death benefit because they went to fight for the rights and freedom of nations, for the safety and integrity of the United States--which the Teutons threatened, hoping to place the Prussian heel on our necks too--or because they went to help Poland win its unity and freedom, would be wrong both morally and legally. How would our alliance appear in the eyes of Americans and of the American government if it would dare do such a thing? To leave the treasury as it was, however, would be courting financial ruin and the final collapse of our organization.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 2, 1918.

War is no joke, for where shells are bursting, rifles cracking, swords and bayonets ringing, more than one young life from among our brave Alliance members may be snuffed out; more than one may return crippled for life, making it necessary to pay him his death benefit--all of which will draw considerable sums from the Alliance treasury. In order to meet its obligations and at the same time avoid financial ruin, a special war assessment is necessary to meet this eventuality. After all, it is better for us to pay two cents more per hundred dollars of insurance today than to expose the treasury to collapse and suffer for it ourselves in the future.

Finally, a war assessment has been voted, or is being voted by other organizations, even those larger than the Alliance, for they know what awaits them unless they safeguard themselves beforehand. In this case, no Alliance member should complain, for it is being done for the good of every member--to safeguard his life insurance policy for his heirs.

From the first of March, then, the war assessment will go into effect for

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 2, 1918.

every member of the Polish National Alliance, and it should be paid with the idea that it is safeguarding the families of our boys, should they fall in battle or should they return crippled and in need of aid. God grant that as few as possible of our boys be killed, or crippled, but we all know that the enemy does not shoot peas or turnips, but bullets, grenades, bombs, and other death-dealing missiles. We over here are not risking our lives and health; we can talk politics safely and mark up the map of Europe as we please, while they mark the map of Europe with bayonets and with blood, their own as well as that of the enemy. It is not difficult, then, for us to pay a few pennies per month extra for the death benefit of those who are fighting and dying for our integrity and our future while we ourselves are exposed to no danger.

The referendum concerning the acceptance of new members of draft age for insurance not higher than five hundred dollars instead of a thousand, passed by a large majority--and justifiably. More than one such person failed to

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 2, 1918.

join the Alliance or any other organization, and even made trifling remarks about them. Now, feeling that he may be taken into the army, such a person would like to insure his life to the greatest possible sum, so that in case of misfortune his family will receive a death benefit. The Alliance will not close its doors to such people, but will accept them on equal terms with other members; on the other hand, however, it cannot take too great a risk, for in paying out larger sums, perhaps even the war assessment would not be sufficient. When they return from the war alive and well, they can then raise their insurance to as much as a thousand dollars. At present, however, the Alliance cannot take the risk.

In forthcoming issues of Zgoda, we will publish a report showing how each individual group voted.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

STOCKHOLDERS OF GREAT LAKES INSURANCE COMPANY
HOLD MEETING

On Monday evening, a stockholders' meeting of the Polish insurance firm, Great Lakes Insurance Company, formerly Polonia Fire Insurance Company, was held at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. More than three hundred stockholders were present, a number of whom came from as far as the state of Pennsylvania. The directors of the corporation were also present at the meeting.

At the opening of the meeting, the president of the corporation, N. L. Piotrowski, gave an extensive report on the organization of the corporation and explained the reasons for which this meeting was called. On a motion by Doctor Pietrzykowski, the president's report was unanimously accepted, and the gathering thanked the president for his efforts by rising. Speeches were also made by John Smulski, treasurer of the corporation, and by underwriter A. C. Mack. It was unanimously decided to change the corporation's

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

name to "Great Lakes Insurance Company", to raise the corporation's capital and surplus to \$600,000, and to increase the number of directors from nine to fifteen.

The Company already has its charter and its license and is engaged in conducting insurance transactions. Fortunately, A. C. Mack was secured as an agent for the firm. He is a capable man with more than twenty years' experience in the insurance field. His ability and his wide connections are a guarantee of the Company's success.

President Piotrowski, upon being asked the reason for the change in the Company's name, explained in the following manner:

"At present, public sentiment in America is against anything foreign. Everyone can understand that the chief purpose of our Corporation is material gain, and while we expect support from the Polish people, we expect also to do business with Americans. Profit from others is just

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

as welcome as profit from Poles. It will be to our credit if we succeed in gaining the confidence of Americans and win their support of our Company. We know from experience that no Polish enterprise based on patriotism was ever successful. A stockholder who invests his money does so primarily for profit. We are convinced that in conducting this enterprise in a purely business sense, we will even receive greater support from the Poles themselves, for, after all, business is business and patriotism is patriotism. All this considered, our directors decided that it is in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders to give the firm an American name.

"There was never an insurance company in the United States that had at the time of its organization such promise of success, especially in times such as these. We are under state supervision and are members of the Board of Underwriters. The administration and the board of directors consist of well-known and highly respected members of our community and of experienced businessmen. Premiums are the same as those of other companies and we pay

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1918.

the same commissions. We have reached agreements with other well-established companies for the purpose of business exchanges and "re-insurance", by virtue of which our Company will incur the minimum of risk. The Great Lakes Insurance Company will be to American Polonia what the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank has been and is to Chicago's Polonia."

President Piotrowski also added that until such time as the company will be prospering and doing a good business, he declines to accept any salary for his services.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 46, Nov. 17, 1915.

POLISH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - MY INTERVIEW

The thing is happening on the seventh floor of a skyscraper known as the Temple Building, 108 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

On the door I see an inscription in gold letters, "Polish Union Fire Insurance Co."

I enter in an American way, without knocking on the door.

"How do you do? Is Mr."

"How are you?" I hear the pleasant voice of the president of the company. He is Mr. Jozwiak.

"I wish to gather some information for the Narod, Mr. Jozwiak, about the new enterprise."

"Have a seat, please. In what way can I serve you?"

"How is business going?"

"Oh, well, just as at the beginning. We have some wonderful prospects. Large heaps of letters seeking information, which we answer with pleasure."



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 46, Nov. 17, 1915.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen. Congratulate you, I say, and I hear about your company always and I read the splendid articles on this subject."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, it is so. The Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo newspapers have written about the need of a Polish fire insurance company, even some of the newspapers in Pennsylvania have reprinted the article of the Narod on the subject."

"That makes us happy," says Mr. Jozwiak, "but which one of the papers in Buffalo wrote about us?"

"The Daily for Everybody."

"That shows that Dr. Franczak is always active and enthusiastic."

"And now down to business. Mr. J. will you please tell me if your company is incorporated and under what laws?"

"So," rings the answer, "our company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois for the sum of one million dollars."

"Have you already received the charter?"

"Yes, we have received it during the last few days."

"How much are the shares?"

"Twenty dollars."

Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 46, Nov. 17, 1915.



"Are the shares already in circulation?"

At this point Mr. Jozwiak calls on Mr. Welsh, manager of the share sales, whom he charges with giving full information to the editor.

"Then," I ask further, "how many shares have been sold?"

"Oh! Quite a number."

"To whom do you sell the shares?"

"What do you mean 'to whom'?"

"Well, to the rich or the poorer class?"

"Not to the rich, because they already wanted to buy out the whole company, but to the poorer class because each one of them looks upon the company as their own."

"And how many shares do they buy?"

"Oh, ten twenty. Because we would rather sell to one hundred thousand one share apiece than to ten persons ten thousand shares apiece."

"Will this be a Polish company?"

Here already Mr. Jozwiak answers and that with emphasis.

"Yes, we are pushing toward that and are organizing a purely Polish company."



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 46, Nov. 17, 1915.

Outsiders have taken enough out of us, it is time to think of saving the Polish 'skin':"

"Commendable! But has your organization support?"

"Naturally! You know the 34th annual convention of the Polish Roman Catholic Union raised this matter in resolutions. Some of the officials of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman-Catholic Union and the Society of Poles in America, and others, are warmly supporting this matter."

"That's good, but whom will you lean upon for the well being of the company and its development? Will we have our representatives in other cities, and your branch offices?"

"That is a thing of the future. We wish that building companies, real estate agencies and Polish business men occupy themselves with this matter as their own for the benefit of the Poles in general. As to further questions I judge that in the near future about 200 or 300 Polish agents will begin to work in different cities for their Polish company of ours, where we also will open up offices. We will conduct everything in a business way."



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 46, Nov. 17, 1915.

"Bravo! And one more question. Where did you get the most applications from?"

"So far I must congratulate you. Narod Polski beats all records."

"Thank you for your acknowledgment and good by."

"Good by, please come oftener," ends Mr. Jozwiak.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1915.

POLISH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

We are able to announce that one point of the resolution of the 34th convention of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union is already realized. This point concerns the organizing of a Polish fire insurance company.

Under the above name a Polish company has already been organized with a subscribed capital of one million dollars. The price of each share has been set at \$10 par, therefore making it possible for everyone to participate in this Polish company. The company will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Supplementary to each share there will be paid \$10 toward a surplus fund and expenses.

This is a company with a right to operate all over the United States and when we consider that four million Poles have already long ago yearned for a company of their own, then we will see that success is assured.

So then, we have a right to be happy, that for once the Poles are beginning to care for their "skin" and are thinking about themselves.

Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1915.

As far as we know the whole matter is being treated in a business way, and the funds of the company will be controlled by trustees, and therefore responsible people and under bond as required by the law.

We have found out that the president of the company will be Mr. J. F. Jozwiak, whom the Poles in America know well and they also know that whatever his hand touches is successful. We all know him and wish him success. The two other trustees are Dr. F. E. Fronsozak of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the most popular Poles in America, and Mr. F. A. Kwasigroch, postal official from Chicago.

Next week we will give more information. Today we wish success and congratulate them, that they were able to realize the idea of His Excellency the late Bishop Kozlowski.



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 33, Aug. 19, 1914. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FABLE AND NOT A FABLE

Three travelers were walking through a forest during the night and the night was very dark. They glanced over the heavens to see if at least one star is shining for them but they did not see any.

One of them noticed a light and ran toward it with such haste that he even did not watch out where he was. Those were firebugs hovering over a swamp. He fell into the swamp and was lost forever.

The second traveler again noticed a light in another direction. He ran as fast as he could and reached it, and these were wolves, who tore him apart.

The third one went another way and came upon a plain. Here he espied in a certain home a light. When he came up to it, there he was willingly received, given a chair, warm supper and a comfortable rest, where he felt fortunate.

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 33, Aug. 19, 1914. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

To these three travelers one can compare us Poles living in America.

The first one who fell in the swamp, that is, the one who allowed himself to be "insured" in a certain company and was deceived.

The second one who got himself among the wolves, he is the one who got himself into the hands of fraudulent agents, who go from house to house writing people up into some sort of organization, and when they get a member and his money, then they disappear without a trace.

The third who came up to the real light, that is, the one who wrote himself up in the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, where he was not disappointed because in that organization he found real protection and help.

The Union numbers over 80,000 members, grouped in 850 societies, and in their treasury they have close to one and a half million dollars.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1913.

POLISH



STOP EXPENSIVE FUNERALS

Not so long ago a woman died. She was a member of the Polish Catholic Union. She was insured with the Polish Union for \$425; her beneficiary was a poor mother in the old country.

The society ordered a funeral and sent the bill to the administration of the Union for \$273.

The bill was, for casket, \$125; eight carriages, \$48; wreaths, flowers, and the potation (drowning of sorrows), etc.

Where is the sense? Spending the money of the poor mother in the old country. This is a thoughtless crime. It is the duty of the administration of the Union to stop such expensive funerals for the sake of the beneficiaries.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

**REFORMS DEMANDED IN
FRATERNAL AID SOCIETIES**

(Editorial)

It has been estimated that the so-called fraternal insurance societies in the United States have about twenty million members, who are insured to the total sum of about seven billion dollars. These societies are of various kinds. Some are large, some are small; some are well-provided for, resting therefore, on a firm foundation; others are poor and are in danger of collapse at the first increase of the mortality rate. Finally, some use a system of graduated assessment, which is the only rational system for insurance assessments, while others hold to the old system, so full of faults that its use should be prohibited by law. And of those that use the first system, some, like the Polish National Alliance, have a permanent table, while others use an assessment table that changes according to the amount of competition in the insurance field, thus endangering the future of the organization.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

With only a few exceptions, all of these societies are affiliated with two large organizations for their mutual protection against private insurance corporations, which, as natural competitors, seek to destroy all fraternal aid societies. The struggle is being waged in the legislatures of several states, and, so far, the outlook for fraternal aid societies is favorable, thanks to their co-operation.

These two large organizations are the National Fraternal Congress, of which the Polish National Alliance is a member, and the Associated Fraternities of America.

It is to the common interest of all fraternal aid societies that they be financially sound; for the opponents of fraternal aid use weakness of financial structure and inefficient management as arguments in the struggle that is now going on in the state legislatures. They point to organization X, for instance, existing for fifteen or twenty years, having, perhaps, a few thousand members, a small capital, and a low table of assessments. Can such an

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

organization, they say, guarantee payment of a death benefit if the mortality rate should increase, with no corresponding increase in membership or capital?

Using such arguments as these, private insurance corporations, which exist solely for the purpose of bringing profit to their stockholders, attempt to force laws through the state legislatures, limiting more and more the activities of fraternal aid societies.

It is no wonder, then, that the strong and well-organized fraternal aid societies, united in the two organizations mentioned afore, are doing what they can to combat these attacks, and that, for their own protection, they are demanding that the smaller and less stable fraternal aid societies cease to harm, in the eyes of the law, the stronger and more stable societies that wish to continue operations on a solid foundation.

At present, a committee of six, representing the National Fraternal Congress and the Association of Fraternities, is endeavoring to secure the enactment

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

of a single law that will regulate fraternal aid societies uniformly in every state. Primarily, this law will make compulsory the use of a graduated assessment table, a table approved by the National Fraternal Congress. Our Polish National Alliance already uses such a table, and so, in this respect, is entirely in order. Further, the law will insist that the benefit fund be separated from operating capital, and that it be adequately insured. This system has already been in use in the Alliance for a long time; however, there must be organizations that do not separate these funds, since the committee sees fit to make an issue of it.

A third demand which the law will make is that all organizations issue financial reports annually, showing their financial condition accurately. The fourth point prohibits the merging of two organizations if the union is harmful to the members of either. This means that there can be no union of two societies if one is financially sound and the other weak. Such a union would be harmful to the members of the first, though beneficial to those of the second. But it will be possible for two societies to unite if both are strong or both weak.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

The last point provides for compulsory examination of each society's accounts by the authorities of the state in which that society operates.

These demands are all entirely justified, and are beneficial to all organizations. Those that stand today on a firm foundation, with sufficient capital, a good administration, operating on the graduated assessment system, have no need to fear this new law. Those that are not so sound, however, will have to reorganize under the law, or disband.

When all organizations have thus been made sound, and those which are unable to reorganize to meet the new requirements are disbanded, the struggle with private corporations that operate for profit will be much easier. They will not cease to attack us, of course, but they will have lost the strongest arguments which they now can use.

There is no doubt that it is in the best interests of the public at large that the fraternal aid societies emerge victorious in this struggle, and that they become so widespread throughout the country as to destroy insurance corporations that are operated solely for profit. In fraternal aid societies,

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 8, 1910.

the insured themselves are stockholders, and, as a result, their insurance rates are much lower. In private corporations, the stockholders, a relatively small group of people who have invested their money in order to realize a profit, are owners of the corporation's property. Insurance rates must consequently be higher, so that expenses can be covered and a dividend paid. The future of the insurance business in the United States belongs to the fraternal aid societies, for the people themselves benefit, and the people themselves can conduct them.

But for the benefit of the insured, it is necessary to put a stop to the organizing of numerous, small local societies which naturally cannot grow. It is best and safest to be a member of a sound organization that uses a graduated table of assessments, and is progressing normally. In the Polish National Alliance, the Poles have such an organization, and everyone should be a member of it.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 13, March 27, 1907.

POLISH BANK

The administration of the city of Chicago has confidence in the Polish bank, the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank. It has chosen this bank for the depository for city funds.

The city comptroller and financial committee decided to deal with us in preference to other bank's.

The bank has proved to us Poles to be honest and deserving, clean and accurate in the transaction of all banking business.



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 41, Oct. 10, 1906

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The Polish bank, Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, 810 - 812 - 814 Milwaukee avenue, corner Hadden avenue, is successful.

In the last month over \$300,000 had been deposited.

We can see now that this kind of financial institution was needed for the Polonia.



NAROD POLSKI -VOL. V. NO.27. July 3, 1901.

TO INSURANCE MEMBERS.

General secretary warns all new members coming into the Polish Roman Catholic Union, that in making out their membership applications their correct age be given. Faulty registration deprives all such members of any benefits that may be derived.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union had to suspend several members for registering incorrectly. One member in particular, former President of the Polish Roman Catholic Union a lawyer Mr. Klemons J. Belinski, who forgot his birth date, met with this fate.

After one of the unusual meetings which the Union had Mr. Belinski resigned his membership. Later he made an application for reinstatement October 13, 1899. In his application he gave his birth date as October 23, 1854.

When his birth certificate was submitted to the Polish Roman Catholic Union his correct date of birth was revealed as

Narod Polski, July 3, 1901.

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POLISH

October 2, 1853.

Most of this incorrectness as to the date of birth was due principally to the rule limiting the age of admittance to the Polish Roman Catholic Union at 45 years.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN TO HEAD THE PULASKI MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO

A new board of directors and officers for next year was elected at the annual meeting of the Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chicago. The new board is as follows: Albert Jedrzejek, August J. Kowalski, Andrew J. Kwasigroch, Andrew Schultz, Emil H. Bessa, John F. Smulski, John Czekala, Joseph Schroeder, John Suwalski, Jacob Jakubowski, Matthew Siuda, Thomas Krolik, and Hubert Abraham.

The administrative body for the following year is Albert Jedrzejek, president; Andrew Schultz, vice-president; August J. Kowalski, treasurer; Andrew J. Kwasigroch, secretary; John F. Smulski, attorney.

An executive committee also was chosen, namely, Andrew Schultz, John Czekala, Thomas Krolik, Jacob Jakubowski, and John Suwalski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

The general offices of the company are located at 163 West Blackhawk Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

A. J. Kwasigroch, secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1893.

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GRAND OPENING OF PULASKI MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES

The grand opening of the new offices of the Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in A. J. Kwasigroch's newly erected building at the corner of Blackhawk Street and Holt Avenue, was held at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The event is of considerable importance to this seventeen-year-old institution. It is a well-known fact that the activities of the Company have thus far been limited because of an inadequate charter and poor organization. Despite this, however, the institution managed to exist, serving at least a small circle of clients.....A reorganization plan was conceived and effected several months ago, as we reported at the time. The Pulaski Company was reincorporated and now has a right to engage in every type of fire insurance business, on a par with other companies. It was reincorporated under the name of "The Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company". The institution has an operating capital of \$60,000, while

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1893.

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individual guarantees of members total about \$180,000, giving it a backing of about \$250,000.

Every Pole can now safely insure his property at this Polish institution, which will undoubtedly grow to be one of major proportions if we support it to the fullest extent.

In order to mark this progress in the Company's affairs, its offices were moved to new, adequately furnished quarters, which were formally opened yesterday afternoon. All of the directors and officers of the institution were present, namely, Bess, Schroeder, [W.] Jedrzejek, A. J. Kwasigroch, A. J. Kowalski, J. F. Smulski, [J.] Mucha, [J.] Czekala, Matz, and A. Schultz. The Reverend Vincent Barzynski and the editors of Dziennik Chicagoski, Wiara i Ojczyzna, Zgoda, and Gazeta Katolicka were present as special guests.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1893.

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The directors explained the Company's state of affairs to the gathering, after which sandwiches and wine were served. There were many speeches and toasts. A. J. Kowalski, treasurer of the Company, spoke of the history of the organization, its trials, and struggles. Father Barzynski took the floor several times, with toasts to the Company's successful development. The editors also spoke, as did everyone else present. Toasts were raised to the oldest and most active officers of the Company, and, in conclusion, a collection netting \$23.25 was taken up for the benefit of the Polish Welfare Society.

In behalf of this paper, we wish the newly reorganized institution every possible success. Poles should support it, for it is a Polish enterprise. By supporting it, they will prove that the Poles are capable businessmen and think well of themselves.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1893.

THE PULASKI MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Pulaski Society of America, which has been reorganized to form the Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is extending its sphere of activity. It will provide fire insurance on homes, stores, stocks, furniture, etc.

The reorganization committee consisted of Emil H. Bessa, A. Jendrzejek, A. J. Kowalski, Andrew Schultz, Joseph Schroeder, A. J. Kwasigroch, John Matz, John Kortas, Francis Matz, John Suwalski, John F. Smulski, Francis Wleklinski, and Jacob Jakubowski.

The Company's offices are located at 163 W. Blackhawk Street.

Its officers are Emil H. Bessa, president, A. J. Kwasigroch, secretary, and A. J. Kowalski, treasurer. Permanent directors will be elected on May 4.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid**

II D 3
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

SPECIAL SOCIAL TO BE HELD TONIGHT FOR INVALIDS

A special social has been arranged by the Ladies' Legion of the George Washington Post #1, Polish-American Veterans Alliance, and will be presented tonight at the Speedway Hospital, Maywood, Illinois. This social is actually a program of variety entertainment, and will be presented for the benefit of the invalids and the sick of the soldiers' hospital.

The following people will take part in the entertainment tonight: Ladies' Halka Choir; Victor Mika, popular personality among the veterans; Mrs. Antoinette Zebrowska-Perlowska, well-known violin artist; Miss Mary Gruszczynska, noted songstress; Eugene Lukaszewicz, Edward Roszczewski, and Miss Victoria Roszczewska, dance artists from the school of Laretta Boris; Florence Paluszek and Anatolja Jarmulowicz, duet-singers; Carol Gorecki, Loretta Pendzinska, Florence and Edmund Paluszek will present a clog dance; Alice Sikora, doll dance; Loretta Pendzinska, modern dance; acrobatic stunts



II D 3
III B 2

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1928.

will be given by Carol Gorecki, Edmund Paluszek, and others.

The participants are requested to meet at the Union Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Street, at 6:15 P.M. They will leave by automobiles at 6:30 P.M. for the hospital. The Ladies' Legion requests everyone to be punctual.

The committee is sending out an appeal to all vehicle owners to donate their services and take the entertainers to the Speedway Hospital. Those who wish to offer their cars should communicate with J. P. Kolbrzynski, telephone Brunswick 4741, or J. Korczak, telephone Humboldt 5887.



II D 3

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 6, 1927.

POLISH HOSPITAL RATED AMONG THE BEST

The Association of the College of American Surgeons announced, yesterday, that there are fifty-one hospitals in Chicago rated first-class, and six of second class.

St. Mary of Nazareth, a Polish hospital, at North Leavitt St. and Haddon Ave., was rated among the best.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 120, May 23, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FREE DENTAL CLINIC

The local Association of Polish Dentists for a long time has felt the need of a free dental clinic. Such a clinic would prove a great benefit during this present economic adjustment.

In every community there is a certain number of people who, because of their financial status, find indispensable professional aid beyond their reach. Nearly every dispensary gives free, or for a minimum charge, certain services, even in "good times." The present period, however, is an economic recession and free dispensary for local communities is imperative, but work has been limited to that of a surgical nature.

The association has acquired several hospitals where dental surgery will be given free of charge. Persons interested are invited to refer to any Polish dentist who is a member of the association (very few Polish dentists

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 23, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

are not members), or direct to the secretary, Dr. S. Gorny, 1858 S. Ashland Avenue.

Until further notice the clinic will be open Wednesday evenings. The association has done everything in its power in the effort to establish a general dental clinic, but found it necessary to abandon the idea until a desirable location, plus other necessities, are available. Thousands of children in public schools are examined and given dental care, either in clinics or in private dental offices.

Does society actually lack the essential requirements for establishing a much needed clinic for Polish children?

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III C

POLISH



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 76, March 31, 1922

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BENEFIT OF POLISH HOSPITAL

The Joyce Kilmer Players, a Catholic dramatic society from Chicago, will stage the play by William Roeder and A. Bradley, entitled, "The Watcher at the Gate". It will be played at the Powers Theatre on April 23rd for the benefit of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital.

This play is very popular in Chicago and surrounding cities, as a result of its excellent text taken from the struggle of the common sense Catholic religion with the black magic of Spiritualism.

Because the itinerary of the society reaches beyond Chicago therefore this will probably be the last in this city. Anyone who has not yet seen this excellent play and would like to view the best amateur talent, and at the same time help the Polish hospital, let him go to the Power Theatre. Tickets can be purchased or reserved at the St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital.

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 25, June 23, 1909

CONCERT FOR THE HOSPITAL

The concert for the benefit of St. Mary of Nazareth hospital, which was given Wednesday at the Auditorium, came out unexpectedly well.

Among all the first-rate numbers in the program was the talk in English rendered by the Very Reverend Bishop Paul P. Rhode, who, after relating a brief history and aims of the hospital, took this useful institution as a fine example of the tendency and activities of the Polish immigrants in Chicago.

Driven from their fatherland; terribly oppressed, deprived of everything - even the right to live and to speak their mother language - the Poles came to America not to cause or foment revolutions but, instead, to work with everybody here toward the general betterment of this country; to serve the cause of this republic - to take its ideas of liberty as a basis for development.

Narod Polski, June 23, 1909

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This country is the incarnation of that which the Poles love.... the fulfillment of that for which they yearn: it gave them liberty. Grateful for that, the Poles - the purest and most noble type of the Slav race - are working in this country energetically, and give real proof of their worth; more and more evidence, not only of their own industriousness, but of the desire to serve society.

The lofty and convincing words of His Excellency raised the true value of the Poles in the eyes of many people of other nationalities, for which we are very grateful to our bishop.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 213, Sept. 11, 1908.

NEW POLISH CATHOLIC HOSPITAL

Work on the new Polish Catholic hospital has begun. It will be named the "Franciscan Sisters'," and will cost \$50,000. This new section will be adjoining the old building located at 365 Ridge Avenue. This became necessary when many patients were seeking admittance to this hospital, but the old structure was not large enough to accommodate these people. This hospital is located on the shores of Lake Michigan.

The biggest share of the funds were donated by Polish Catholic churches in Chicago, the rest was given by well-to-do business men of Evanston.

During this time the second conference was held in regard to building the new Polish Catholic University of St. Ignatz, which is quietly progressing forward. This is proof that the Polish Catholic people are doing everything possible to expand the Roman-Catholic religion in Chicago and the surrounding towns.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol.17. No.251. October 31, 1906.



News from our Polish Hospital.

Last night, in the reception hall of the hospital maintained by the Nazareth Sisters, there were gathered many friends of this establishment, attending the graduation ceremonies of six women, who will be full-fledged nurses. The Nazareth Sisters were very hospitable. The evening program was a real treat for those present, who greatly enjoyed the singing and music presented them. Miss Hedwig Smulka, as usual, sang, and Miss Xelowska played the violin. Mr. Mallek, a great concert artist, was also present with his violin portraying the beauty of music.

It was sad for the Polish friends of this Polish hospital to know, that among the six women who received diplomas, there was only one who was Polish from Chicago, Miss Theresa Domer. It is true that the course is difficult, because it demands great sacrifices and cramming. But the profession is sublime, as everyone acknowledges. A greater number of women of other nationalities seem to qualify. Is it because our Polish women are not capable of devoting themselves? Or is it because our Polish women are neither brave nor tender enough to care for the ailing? It seems to be that way. There is a great shortage of Polish nurses, in the only Polish hospital in Chicago. • Shall we grieve any longer about this shortage?

From one of those present. X. T.

II D 3
II B 1 a
III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 136, June 12, 1905



EVENING MUSICAL AT THE HOSPITAL SISTERS OF NAZARETH

Next Thursday, June 15 at 7 o'clock in the evening, an evening musicale will take place at the hospital of the Blessed Family, located at Leavitt and Thomas streets, under the guidance of the Sisters of Nazareth.

The admission is free, but between the first and second part of the musicale, a collection will be made. This money to be used to purchase medicine for the sisters, so they can continue to take care of the poor and the unfortunate.

We are inviting all the people to be present, whether they have any relatives or friends in the hospital or not, to come and donate, so that the financial burden will be easier to overcome and the Sisters of Nazareth can continue their good work.

Board of Directors:

Father E. Rejnert, president
R. Romanowski, secretary
Dr. F. J. Laibe, treasurer

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IV

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 112, May 13, 1905.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOSPITAL

From the time of its foundation the hospital of St. Mary of Nazareth has aided the suffering people. There were many poor people in the hospital, and many more were getting the aid of the hospital clinic free, but the people that did pay, paid very little. In time the hospital could not meet its bills, and the directors of the hospital were compelled to appeal for aid and kindhearted contributions of donors.

The Society of Assistance and Guardianship at this hospital is striving to raise funds for necessities such as beds, bed-sheets, bandages, etc. They are arranging a great concert at Orchestra Hall, located in the heart of Chicago, the 28th day of June, in which the well-known artists have given their consent to do their part for the good cause.

Every one understands that the purpose of the concert is to obtain your support. The concert program is as follows:

1. Overture - Raymond "The Queen's Secret," Thomas - Metropolitan Orchestra - Carl Bunge, Director.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 112, May 13, 1905.

2. Declamation - "Old Age," Brooks, - Mr. W. W. Carnes.
3. Soprano solo - "Voci di Primavera," Strauss, Paul Jadwiga, M. Smulska.
4. Violin Solo - "Hungarian Fantasy," Hubay, - Mr. Bernard Listermann.
5. Piano Solo - "Polonaise Brillante," Weber-Liszt - Dr. Chr. F. Balatka,
orchestra under the direction of Mr. M. J. Seiferta.
6. Soprano Solo - "Recit and Aria," "E. Straus ab Fors 'e Lui," - Verdi.
From the opera La Traviata - Miss Rose Kwasigroch.
7. Cello Solo - "Ave Maria," Bruch - Mr. Paul Schoessling.
8. Triumphal March from Tannhauser, organ and orchestra, Wagner - Organ-
Mr. W. Middleschulte.

Tickets can be brought from the Sisters at this hospital at 50 cents and \$1.00.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 237, Dec. 10, 1903.



POLES IN CHICAGO - THE POLISH HOSPITAL OF NAZARETH

As you know, dear people, every public institution is governed or abides by certain rules, to which also belong order and welfare. Violating these rules causes disorder and ruin to beneficent institutions. So, then, the Nuns of the Polish Hospital of Nazareth request the public to abide by and obey these orders.

Let it be known to you, then, dear public, that the hours for visiting the sick are from 2 in the afternoon to 4:30 P. M. every day, and Sunday from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; visiting during different hours is by permission only.

Children under the age of 14 are not admitted to the rooms, because their crying and hollering only disturb the sick. It is not permissible to bring for the sick anything to eat or to drink especially smokes or intoxicating liquors, which very easily and quickly may hinder the sick in their recovery.

In entering the hospital your shoes should be cleaned of mud. You are not allowed to sit on the beds, only on chairs. Not to talk or laugh aloud. Not to take any possessions from the sick such as towels, books, etc. Not allowed to bring any medicine from home to the sick person without the doctors' permission.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 237, Dec. 10, 1903.

The sick Catholics who come here to the hospital should, with good intentions, receive confession and the holy communion, and on Sunday or holiday attend mass in the chapel of the hospital, as cleanliness of the soul greatly helps one to regain health.



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POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 17, March 23, 1902



"What is Polish -- is ours."

These words are heard often at the meetings and one can also see them in our newspapers and we don't deny there is a lot of truth and sense in them and that all of us should live up to this maxim. But many things advertised as Polish in actuality are not Polish. This is so with the so-called Polish Hospital.

The Dziennik Chicagowski is continuously advertising that the "Polish Hospital" is equipped exemplarily and according to the latest and best requirements for the care of the sick. We agree with the Dziennik Chicagowski as far as the building itself and the installations are concerned but we differ when it comes to the most important matter, the purpose for which the building was erected.

The Polish public who helped to erect this fine edifice as well as the esteemed patrons are justified in having a grievance with the management of the hospital for if Poles foot the bills they also have the right to demand of the management to entrust Polish patients to the care of Polish doctors and not to leave them exclusively in the hands of German and American physicians without any knowledge of the Polish language.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 17, March 23, 1902



Every sick Pole, be it man or woman, who needs hospital care, has a sacred duty to go to the Polish hospital but how can they do this when in this Polish hospital one could not find a Polish physician even with a lantern. One can not reveal the secret and intimate sides of the sickness to a doctor who doesn't understand the language of the patient.

Also the hospital that was built with the hard-earned money of Poles and that is supposed to be a pride of the Polish community in Chicago should have on its staff the majority of Polish physicians, of whom we have a great many in our city.

We want to say emphatically that we have not labored in order that only the strangers might benefit from it.

II D 3

Polish

Narod Polski, Vol. IV No. 6, Feb. 7, 1900 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

“Chicago Chronicle”

There are rumors about building a new Polish hospital in Chicago. In our opinion the time is not ripe yet for a second Polish hospital in Chicago as there are too few Polish patients in hospital at present.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The St. Hedwig Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated fifteen dollars for the Polish Hospital. Five dollars came from the St. Florian Krakus Society of St. Adalbert Parish. The St. Isadore Society of St. Casimir Parish has given three dollars.

John Bembera of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has contributed two dollars. The Slominski family, from Holy Trinity Parish, has given fifteen dollars.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

BENEFIT PLAY STAGED

A benefit play, "Jaselka" (Crib--a christmas play based on the birth of Christ), was staged last night before a capacity crowd at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Hall. The play was arranged by the Sisters of Nazareth and the proceeds are to go toward the support of the Polish Hospital. As noted from the applause, the play was a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

Reverend John Piechowski, C. R., pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, has donated twenty-five dollars for the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

Stanislaus Dabkowiak has contributed two dollars and fifty cents for the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (H.L.)-PPC1 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP



The St. Martin Knights Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated five dollars for the Polish Hospital. Five dollars has been also given by the St. Onufry Knights Society of St. Adalbert Parish. Michael Wazko of the same parish gave fifty cents.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Krakus Society of St. Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago has donated five dollars for the Polish Hospital. Also, a donation of ten dollars has come from the Prince Poniatowski Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Holy Name Society of St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Parish of Philadelphia has donated five dollars for the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The St. Casimir Knights Society of St. Adalbert Parish has contributed five dollars for the Polish Hospital. Ten dollars has been given by the Holy Cross Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. John Kalka has given two dollars and Mr. Frycz five dollars. Reverend F. Wojtalewicz, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Parish, has offered \$9.50.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP



The Catholic Order of Women Foresters, Lodge 54, of St. John Cantius Parish, has donated five dollars for the Polish Hospital. The Young Men's Brotherhood of the Holy Countenance has offered five dollars. Paul Dabrowski of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish has also contributed five dollars. Also, a donation of ten dollars has come from Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki, pastor of the St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Saint Mary Society of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish has given twenty dollars for the Polish Hospital. Other donations were: Saint John Society of Saint Adalbert Parish, \$5; Reverend Furman, pastor of Saint Casimir Parish, collected at a patriotic manifestation held recently, \$5.25.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Saint John Society of Saint Adalbert Parish has donated five dollars for the Polish Hospital.

Sincere thanks are extended the donor

Sisters of Nazareth

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Mother of Goodwill Society Number 91 of the Catholic Order of Women Foresters, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has donated ten dollars for the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended to donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (IL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 26, 1897.

VISITOR AT POLISH HOSPITAL

Dr. E. Dudley, eminent medical professor of Chicago, friend of Mme. Helen Modrzejewska (Modjeska) and her husband Charles Chlapowski, paid a visit to the Polish Hospital yesterday and was shown about by Drs. Ochsner, Laibe, Sz wajkart and Milles. The old as well as the new section was visited. Dr. Dudley was greatly pleased with the care tendered the sick, and stated that more good is being done inside these walls than is let believe; in fact, much more than behind the walls of marble and gold. He praised the Sisters of Nazareth for their fine work in supervision and Dr. Ochsner for his care, and offered a gift toward the completion of new headquarters, promising to pay another visit shortly.

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 26, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

(Summary)

Members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish have contributed \$5.50 for the Polish Hospital. [The names of twenty-one contributors follow, with donations ranging from ten cents to one dollar.]

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The St. Casimir Society of St. John Cantius Parish has donated ten dollars for the Polish Hospital. Twenty-five dollars was given by the St. Michael Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Mr. R. Miloslowski gave three dollars.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors for their generous contributions.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The second meeting of the Polish Hospital Benevolent Society was held at the Holy Family of Nazareth Home on Sunday, November 14. The reading of the constitution was postponed until the next meeting in December, because Reverend Gieburowski, who had been entrusted with its compilation, had been unable to complete the work on time due to his extra duties during the mission at Saint Stanislaus Kostka Church. However, the priest was on hand to tell of the duties of this new organization, and he urged all members to spread word of the society's purposes throughout all Polish parishes of Chicago.

The following women have joined the ranks of this spirited group:

[Countess]Helen Chlapowska, [Mme. Modjeska], Felicia Modrzejewska, Anne Klarkowska, Anne Korzeniowska, M. H. Lebkowska, H. Xelowska, Helen Stobiecka, Magdalene Machek, Genevieve Zolkowska, Michalina Makarska, Leokadya Ciszewska, Theodore Piotrowska, Theresa Piotrowska, Rosalie Ostrowska, Antoinette Sergot, Agatha Gajewska,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1897.

Mary Schultz, and H. Wojnicka.

Also, Catherine Rozmarynowska, J. Orzechowska, Juliana Szultz, Anne Wejna, Mary Mayen, Anastasia Rehbein, Catherine Rehbein, Marianne Rehbein, Anne Wisniewska, Frances Wisniewska, Veronica Chrapkowska, Bridget Kucharska, Frances Krolik, Apolania Walkowiak, Elisabeth Wierzba, Agnes Szazak, Catherine Ciscewska, Teofila Sniegocka, and Francis Smolinska.

All new members pledged to get new recruits from among their circles and to have them attend the next meeting to be held on the second Sunday of December, that is December 12, at 2 P.M.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The following societies have made donations for the Polish Hospital:

Saint John the Baptist Society \$15.00

Saint Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society 10.00

Both are from Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

The Wielkopolanin Society of Holy Trinity Parish \$ 5.00

The Zgoda Society of Saint Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago . \$ 5.00

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

Although unable to attend Mme. Modjeska's performance of "Mary Stuart" last night, presented for the benefit of the Polish Hospital, Messrs. Friedlander, Bardonski, and Meclewski have just contributed \$3.50 for the Polish Hospital, which amount they left at the office of Dziennik Chicagoski. Thanks.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

MODJESKA'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE NETS OVER
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

The benefit performance of "Mary Stuart," staged at the Grand Opera House last Sunday [November 14] for the Polish Hospital, netted \$609.75. This sum was turned over to the administration of the Hospital.

Sincere thanks are extended to all those who attended this performance, and especially to Mme. Modjeska for making it possible.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 15, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Saint Stephen Society of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish has contributed ten dollars for the Polish Hospital. A similar amount has been given by Francis Sobieszczyk and James Kwasniewski, in the name of the Polish Plasterers and Masons Union.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The Saint John Cantius Society, from the parish of the same name, has donated ten dollars for the Polish Hospital. Five dollars has been also contributed by the King Casimir Society of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOUNDED

The Polish Hospital Benevolent Society was organized by a group of women from the Saint Hedwig Society of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish on October 10 at the Home of the Sisters of Nazareth. The main purpose of this society is to look after the needs of the Polish Hospital. One of the first steps taken in this direction was an assessment of ten cents per month on all members. This money will be turned over for the support of the hospital. The success of this, of course, lies upon a large membership.

In return for this generosity, the Polish Hospital is going to offer prayer and Masses for the benefactors, and each member of the society is going to have certain privileges, as free quarters during illness. In this respect both will be gaining a great deal in service.

An election of officers has been held and Mrs. John F. Smulska was chosen president; Mrs. Leokadia Hoffman, secretary; and Mrs. Jedrzejek, treasurer.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1897.

Monthly dues are to be paid on every second Sunday of the month. A committee has been appointed to work on a constitution, which is to be read at the meeting to be held in November.

The following have joined the new organization: Eugenia Smulska, Francis Nowaczewska, Josephine Jedrzejek, Bronislawa Barzynska, Leokadia Hoffman, Eve Pstrag, Pauline Fuhl, Marian Swierza, Antoinette Matysek, Constantine Solinska, Veronica Kosmieja, Anastasia Lamczyk, Mathilda Embiorska, Elizabeth Przybysz, Mary Borowiak, Francis Smolinska, Helen Halin, Roumalda Wilkoszewska, Catherine Kobrzynska, Eve Tatera, Ladislawa Chudzinska, and Sophia Lubienska.

A sincere invitation is extended to all Polish women interested in giving the Polish Hospital a hand. Names of all new members will be announced in the Polish papers.

It is anticipated that the pastors of all Polish parishes will give their

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1897.

wholehearted support to this new society and urge their parishioners to join. All presidents of Polish women's societies of Chicago are requested to mention this at the next meetings of their societies and to urge their members to join. This is a noble cause and those who join it will derive benefits. Those desiring to become members are requested to get in touch with any of the above-mentioned members.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

Ladislaus Dyniewicz has donated eight dollars worth of books to the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (M 1) PRO 1 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1897.

FROM THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Indications are that within the near future unpleasant misunderstandings at the Polish Hospital, caused in part by the inability of the Polish doctors to practice a few hours at the hospital and in part by the unwillingness of some doctors to offer their services, will be eliminated.

The sisters of Nazareth have invited Dr. W. A. Kuflewski to serve in the hospital. The invitation was accepted and Dr. Kuflewski will be at the hospital from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. every day except Mondays and Thursdays. It is hoped that other Polish doctors will offer their services. We are convinced that many doctors would be glad to serve at the hospital but don't do it because they haven't the time.

We are certain that the patients and all others who come to the Polish Hospital will welcome and consult Dr. Kuflewski.

117 PROJ. 3027

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS HELP

The St. Hedwig Women's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish has donated fifteen dollars for the support of the Polish Hospital.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS SUPPORT

The late Dorothy Swinkowska, a widow, bequeathed a hundred dollars in her last will and testament to the Polish Hospital. The money was consigned to the Reverend Father Lange, pastor of St. Josaphat's parish.

The Reverend Adolph Nowicki of St. Michael's parish has contributed ten dollars.

Anthony A. Scherman has given ten dollars to Mr. Mucha for the same cause.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20076

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1897.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR NEW POLISH HOSPITAL

A large group of representative Polish women of all the parishes in Chicago met on June 17, at the Holy Family Home, 258 West Division Street, to discuss plans for enlarging the present Polish Hospital.

It was unanimously agreed to start an intensive campaign for funds, and all present were taxed five cents to get things started. With this kind of help the facilities of the hospital will undoubtedly be enlarged.

For this purpose a committee of thirty women will be formed in every Polish parish. Sister Superior Laretta Lubowidzka, provincial of the Holy Family of Nazareth of America, was named president of all these committees. Several others will give her assistance.

Besides this each parish committee is to arrange some kind of social which will aid in raising funds.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1897.

All those women who were unable to attend the meeting last Thursday are urged to call at 130 West Division Street and consult with the president for instructions and an understanding as to how the funds are to be raised. All pastors who have not as yet appointed representatives are kindly requested to do so as soon as possible and have them get in touch with the sister superior.

It is hoped that the pastors will agree to support this cause, and that each parish will give help to its committees, which forms a link in the endless chain of charity, the beginning of which is imbedded in our hearts, and at its end is the realization of an institution of great help to the Poles of Chicago, the Polish Hospital.

It must be added that all names of women belonging to these committees will be listed on a tablet which will be placed at the main entrance to the hospital, as benefactors of the Polish Hospital, and that they will have special rights and privileges.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3
III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1897.

All Polish newspapers of Chicago are requested to reprint this notice.

Administration of the Polish Hospital.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

I K

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1897.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE POLISH HOSPITAL

In view of the dire need there is of rebuilding and remodeling the Polish Hospital, a large number of Polish representative women convened Sunday, June 6, at the Holy Family Nazareth Home to discuss the matter of raising funds. From St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish the representatives were Mrs. Jedrzejek, Mrs. Klarkowska, Mrs. Korzeniewska, Mrs. Zahajkiewicz, and Mrs. Domek. Mrs. Kokus represented the Holy Trinity Parish; Mrs. Klosowska, the St. John Cantius Parish; Mrs. M. Osuch, the St. Hedwig Parish; Mrs. Bojke, the St. Josephat Parish; Mrs. Borowiak, the St. Adalbert Parish; and Mrs. Gorzynska, the St. George Parish. Countess C. Lubienska also graced the meeting with her presence.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C. R., pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. In a short address he explained the purpose of the gathering and urged all the Polish women to co-operate in

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1897.

order to make this project a success. Mrs. Klarkowska suggested that a number of women be chosen collectors over a wide area. A plan for a permanent Polish Hospital Benevolent Society came from Mrs. Korzeniewska.

A committee was chosen to take these matters under consideration. The results of the committees' findings will be discussed at a meeting to be held on June 17 at the Holy Family Home, 130 West Division Street.

The committee is headed by Mrs. Jedrzejek, president, and Mrs. Klarkowska, secretary.

All discussions at the meeting were animated, and from the enthusiasm expressed it is obvious that good will result of it. The Sisters of Nazareth wish to extend sincere thanks to these kind women for their most noble undertaking.

WPA (ILL.) PRD) 30275

II D 3
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS AID

The St. Michael Archangel Parish Committee donated \$10.37 toward the support of the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3
II B 1 a

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 15, April 15, 1897.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO

There are plans arranged to give a concert, next week, April 19 at 7:30 P. M. in the St. Stanislaus hall, this concert is given for the benefit of the Polish hospital.

In this above mentioned concert there shall participate various widely known city artists, such as the first violinist from the Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, amateur trio at the piano, director and violinist Rudolph Modrzejewski, also St. Stanislaus Vocal Society and many others.

We hope that because such praiseworthy aim we shall see everyone present.

II D 3
II A 3 b
II B 1 a

[APPEAL FOR HOSPITAL]

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 15, April 9, 1897.



Monday, the 19th of this month, the day after Easter, at 7:30 P. M. at St. Stanislaus Church Hall a great concert will be given for the benefit of the Polish hospital, which for three years has been serving the poor people.

First rate artists of our city are offering their services. Mrs. Paula Bredermann, a concert singer of Munich Conservatory, Mr. Ernest Wendt, whose Polish mother has inspired him with love for her countrymen, is the first violinist with the famous Thomas Orchestra. Amateurs will perform on the piano, violin and violincello under the direction of Mr. Rudolph Modrzejewski, son of our famous artist. Polish Organizations are offering their singing choirs. For two years there has been no benefit performance for our hospital. Several hundred persons of both sexes have found help and tender care at the hospital and the number of free patients is steadily growing because of hard times.

Besides the sacrifices of the organizers of the hospital, the Sisters of Nazareth and the disinterested services of best doctors, the Polish hospital possesses no resources and depends only on the contributions of the public for its growth.

II D 3
II A 3 b
II B 1 a

Narod Polski, Vol.I, No. 15, April 9, 1897.



We appeal to this charitable feeling of the people from every neighborhood to reserve the first evening after lent and help this worthy cause, showing the gratitude to the splendid artists who are giving free their time and talent.

We hope all officials of various Polish societies will strongly urge their members to support this concert. There is no one but who either have had or may have a member of his family in our hospital.

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1897.

AID FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

August Czosek contributed one box of soap, one bag of flour, and one bag of coffee to the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3
I B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

HELP FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

The Temperance Brotherhood of St. John Cantius Parish recently made a donation of seven dollars to the Polish Hospital.

May God justly reward the members of this organization.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

Casimir Fritsch, of Noble Street, has contributed ten dollars to the Polish Hospital.

Heartfelt thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PP01 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

Matthew Jallowy has donated two dollars to the Polish Hospital.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

Andrew Gesinski has contributed seven dollars to the Polish Hospital. May God reward him a hundredfold.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

The following donations were received by the administration of the Polish Hospital: Mrs. Grzebinska, three dollars, and Alexander Gawedzki, two dollars.

Heartfelt thanks are extended to both donors.

Other contributions are welcomed.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

Edward Dobracki of South Chicago recently donated three dollars to the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1897.

DONATIONS FOR BENEFIT DANCE

Many contributions have been received for the benefit dance being sponsored by the Carol Chodkiewicz Society for the Polish Hospital. The following donations have been received recently:

Francis Cholewczynski: half barrel of beer, twelve boxes of cigars, and one dozen bottles of wine.

Andrew Duszkewski: ten pounds of sauage and one ham.

Albert Konka: two bottles of Hennessey brandy.

Albert Mindykowski: 100 cigars.

B. F. Cizewski: six bottles of wine.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1897.

Casimir Schultz: 100 cigars.

S. Popek: one dozen bottles of wine.

F. Kaeding: three bottles of wine.

T. Tomasik: one dollar.

Andrew Kopczynski: fifty cigars.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (H.L.) PPOL. 3111

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1897.

REVEREND PIECHOWSKI DONATES TWENTY DOLLARS TO POLISH HOSPITAL

Twenty dollars has been donated to the Polish Hospital by the Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of the St. Hedwig Parish.

May Jesus Christ repay the kind pastor a hundredfold for his generous offering.

The Sisters of Nazareth.

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1897.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

The Reverend Adolph Nowicki, pastor of St. Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago, donated thirty dollars to the Polish Hospital as a Christmas gift.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor for this generous gesture. The Sisters of Nazareth and the patients of the hospital will offer prayers for the pastor as well as for his entire parish.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 26, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

The Polish Star Triumphant Ladies Society has donated \$50.30--the proceeds of a dance--to the Polish hospital. God bless them.

Sisters of Nazareth.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

THANKS

We wish to thank Mrs. Werner for the beautiful medicine cabinet she has donated to the Polish Hospital. God bless her.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 9, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

The Sisters of Nazareth cordially thank the Queen Hedwig Ladies' Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish for their generous donation of \$25 for the Polish hospital and send them a sincere "God bless you!"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

The Polish Hospital is again in need of many things.

It needs a medicine cabinet but has no money to buy it. Lack of this cabinet causes a lot of trouble and inconvenience....

The medicine containers have to be placed on the floor, where bottles are broken, get dirty, etc.

Isn't there some kindhearted person who will supply this deficiency and help the good Sisters who devote their lives to the relief of the suffering of others?

We appeal to our generous-minded citizens: Who will donate such a medicine cabinet to the Sisters? Who will be so kindhearted?

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

FROM THE POLISH HOSPITAL

The Polish Hospital, 258 West Division Street, was the scene yesterday of an unusual operation performed on Mrs. Mary Kufl, wife of a storekeeper on Noble Street. The operation was performed by Dr. Davis, assisted by Dr. Czerniewski, Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, Dr. Laibe, Dr. Mueller, and others.

Mrs. Kufl had complained of severe pains in the side and abdomen for several months. After removing the growth and cutting it open, the doctors found something like a rotten liver covered with hair and containing some human teeth.

The operation lasted an hour and a half; the sick woman recovered consciousness promptly and there is hope that she may ultimately recover completely.

Dr. Davis took the growth with him for a thorough examination. He thinks Mrs. Kufl.....may have been born with it, but others declare such a theory

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

is not probable....

At any rate this case is very rare in the annals of medicine.

Three other Polish women were operated on yesterday at the Polish Hospital. They are M. S., from Hoyne Avenue; R. W., from Dickson Street; and M. T., from Dickson Street. The operations were successful.

So we can see that the Polish Hospital is performing a very worthy service by giving relief to the suffering people--and it deserves the hearty support of all Poles.

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1896.

FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Mrs. Martha Glowczewski donated three dollars to the Polish Hospital.

God bless her!

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1896.

FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Mr. Peter Krupa has donated five dollars to the Polish Hospital.

God Bless him!

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1896.

FROM THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Mr. Anthony Sherman, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated two barrels of flour and fifteen dozen eggs to the Polish Hospital, for which may he be rewarded a hundredfold.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1896.

DONATION TO THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Mr. F. B. J. of Chicago has sent one dollar to our editorial office as a donation to the Polish Hospital. God bless him!

MSA (LL) PROJ 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1896.

DONATION FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Agnes Krus of St. Hyacinth Parish donated the sum of two dollars to the Polish Hospital; for which God bless her.

Sisters of Nazareth.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

The St. Stephen the Martyr Society contributed the sum of ten dollars to the Polish Hospital, for which we sincerely thank them.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1896.

DONATION FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Mrs. Antoinette Sergot contributed the sum of two dollars to the Polish Hospital, for which may God thank her.

Sisters of Nazareth

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 3, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

Mr. Joseph Dzewior has deposited twenty dollars as a donation to the Polish Hospital, for which we sincerely thank him.

Sister Superior of the Hospital

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 29, 1896.

DONATIONS FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL

Donations for the Polish Hospital are beginning to flow in.

Mr. John Czaja, 1492 West 22nd Street, has donated one and one-half tons of soft coal and one ton of hard coal.

Mr. Kuszynski has donated one dollar.

The Sisters of Nazareth send cordial thanks to the donors.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1896.

DONATIONS FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO

Our appeal in behalf of the Polish Hospital has not been in vain. Slowly, from here and there, donations are beginning to flow, and the contributors specifically mention that they are making gifts on account of the articles published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

Here are the donations to date: Mrs. Helen Romanski, Everson, Pennsylvania, \$2; Mrs. Eve Mondry, Chicago, \$2; Mr. Simon Ciesielski, Chicago, \$2; The Sisters of Nazareth send the contributors their cordial thanks.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1896.

OUR WORDS FIND A RESPONSE

The articles published in our paper about the Polish Hospital were evidently timely. They found a ready response in the hearts of our compatriots.

As proof of this, we quote the following letter, which was received at the Hospital, along with a two-dollar donation.

"Chicago, Feb. 20, 1896.

"To The Venerable Sisters of Nazareth:

"Please accept this small contribution for the Polish Hospital. I hope many other Polish hearts are moved by the article in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

"J. N."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1896.

We also hope that the hospital will receive hundreds of similar letters and donations.

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II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

PRACTICAL FRIENDS OF OUR POLISH HOSPITAL

The other day we mentioned the very important cause of the Polish Hospital. We now wish to say a few words about our generous people, of whom there are so few.

The following citizens are supporting the hospital, from time to time, without any publicity:

Stanislaus Chrapkowski . . . . .	.Meats
Frank Gierke . . . . .	.Meats
Albert Pullman . . . . .	.Meats
John Gniot . . . . .	.Sugar and Other Goods
Joseph Wleklinski . . . . .	.Miscellaneous Goods
Frank WleklinskiMiscellaneous Goods
John SuwalskiMeats
Nicholas PstragMeats

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II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

Albert RozmarynowskiMeats
Michael MarskiFish
Stanislaus Piotrowski. . . . .	..Bread
Mathew Myks . . . . .	.Meats
Casimir Pawelkiewicz . . . . .	.Bread and Cake
Stanislaus Sztanka . . . . .	.Meats
Casimir Rekosiak . . . . .	.Meats
Frank Sikoski . . . . .	.Meats
Leon Klewer . . . . .	.Meats

The Sodality Women and the Society of the Name of Mary, both from the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, have contributed money.

From the above report we see that the hearts of our Polish butchers are more generous than others. Bakers come next, but there are only two grocers.

Where are the rest of our hundreds of merchants who could also very easily

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POLISH

II D 10

II A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

contribute something for so noble and necessary a cause? Where are our societies, saloonkeepers, doctors, lawyers, merchants?

We should remember that many a Pole, going to a strange hospital, has lost his life because he could not properly explain what ailed him. In the Polish Hospital, under the supervision of Polish sisters, and in the care of Polish doctors, it is different. The hospital is located in the center of the Polish population in Chicago. It can be reached easily from the St. Adalbert neighborhood and from other South Side parishes.

Let there be monuments erected in our parks to honor our great men, but let us erect a monument to living charity by aiding the well-being of our brethren. All nationalities have their own hospitals--the Polish hospital is a picture of poverty.

Let us all get to work!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1896.

We invite our young ladies and young men to devote a little time on a Sunday afternoon, and take a little stroll to the Polish Hospital, and see the crowd of sufferers. One is holding his hand, another his side, the third his legs, the fourth is coughing, the fifth is spitting, the sixth has a swollen face, the seventh wants to straighten up and can't....at the kitchen doors they will see frozen children, hungry, stiff, blue, barely covered with rags, looking for something to eat, as a cat watches for a choice morsel.

O, brothers! This is no joke! Those whose stomachs are full, who enjoy the pleasant warmth of a red-hot stove and a mug of beer in the home, do not know and cannot appreciate what real poverty on this earth means.

We call on everyone to help in this cause! Dig down into your pockets, drag out necessary goods, and share them with your poverty-stricken Polish people here in your own community.

F.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

OUR POLISH HOSPITAL

(Editorial)

"Suffering and poverty

"Are partners two, O God!"

--Excerpt from peasant song

The above verse graphically describes the condition of the Polish hospital in Chicago, located at 258 West Division Street. He values health who loses it. And woe unto him who, with an empty stomach, frozen, penniless, and naked, with fever in every bone and pain in every muscle, staggers along on God's earth, not knowing where to rest.

Our Polish settlements grow slowly, but in a natural manner. First the church, then a priest, a school, societies, daily papers, a high school, organizations, and, finally, illness and trouble, which floats to the surface as does oil; a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

hospital becomes necessary. So it has gone on this blessed earth from the time of Jesus Christ; it is thus now and ever will be.

A hospital! Maybe some of you will shake your heads and say "what do the Poles need a hospital for?" Others will say, "Let each take care of his own sick. A hospital is for lazy people, for tramps, for ne'er-do-wells. A respectable person wouldn't think of going to a hospital."

Were you ever, brother and sister, in any hospital? Do you know what poverty on this earth means? Have you forgotten your Christian feeling of charity, and closed your heart like an oyster in a hard shell? Where the sun shines it makes a shadow. Where people live, there "suffering and poverty are partners two, O God!"

On May 6th, 1894, the Venerable Sisters of Nazareth opened the first hospital for the poor, suffering Poles in Chicago. They followed the path developed by centuries of Christian understanding. They did not open the hospital for material profits; they did not buy a building for cash and expect dividends on their

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

investment. No! A thousand times, no! Taking pity on the innumerable poor among our Polish people, they heeded the voice of Christ, who promised eternal happiness even for a glass of water given to the thirsty.

We need not bother with meaningless phrases.

The hospital exists. What does it look like? What do they do there? How do they treat the sick? How much must a person pay for service, if he is able to pay? How many are treated without charge? Who are the doctors? Briefly: What should the public know about so important and necessary an institution as the Polish hospital?

We are forced to divulge information which had never been dreamed of by our older Polish citizens.

During the year and a half of its existence the Polish hospital has treated 223 patients.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

Only fifteen of these died, mostly of incurable maladies, such as cancer and tuberculosis, or from severe injuries. Of seven very critical operations, of which ninety-five per cent usually die, five recovered completely, one died, due to an enormous tumor, and one is still being treated in the hospital, and with God's help will also recover health.

Of the 223 patients registered in the hospital about one half are being treated without charge.

The others pay only five dollars a week. The charge for a private room is two dollars extra. So the highest charge is seven dollars a week.

The following doctors are employed in the hospital: First is Dr. Charles Davis, educated in Paris, well known in Chicago as a surgeon, and specialist in female diseases; helping him are Dr. Kuflewski, Dr. Laibe, Dr. Mueller, and Dr. Ziolkowski. Formerly, Dr. Midowicz and Dr. Lande also treated patients. All the doctors are offering their services free of charge. In addition, they give free advice to

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

those needing it, every day and Sunday:

Dr. Kuflewski, from 10 to 12 A.M. daily, free of charge;

Dr. Laibe and Dr. Miller, from 4 to 6 P.M. daily, free of charge;

Dr. Davis, from 3 to 6 P.M. every Sunday afternoon, free of charge.

Students of medicine are permitted by the Sister Superior to attend the clinics during the above hours, free of charge. On Sundays the crowds in the hospital are tremendous. At times one hundred persons, suffering from various ailments and diseases, come to Dr. Davis for advice, without paying a penny.

There are ten beds for men and fourteen for women. In addition, there are a few private rooms. There are twenty patients receiving treatment in the hospital at present. Many of the sick are brought to the hospital by the police in patrol wagons. Many also are sent by the Polish pastors in Chicago. Patients have been treated from every Polish parish from South Chicago to Avondale, and from Cicero to St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Let no ignoramus imagine that the hospital

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

serves St. Stanislaus Parish only. There are comparatively few patients from this parish. A much greater percentage comes from other parishes. Protestants and Jews are also treated. Visiting hours are on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 2 to 3 P.M. Of course, in case of necessity, visitors are permitted at any time, even at night.

The Reverend Resurrectionist Fathers are the spiritual directors of the hospital, also (just to satisfy the inquisitive) without charge. How many times the priests come to visit the sick, only God knows.

Sister Salomea, the superior, has asked us to appeal for more kindhearted young ladies as nurses.

The sisters alone (there are thirteen of them) cannot do all this hard work themselves, even if they do have a maid, a janitor, and a few washwomen. The care of the sick, by day and by night, demands a lot of sacrifice. There are times when the poor sisters do not sleep for days, and yet must be on their feet all the time.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

The hospital will gladly accept girls who are healthy and God-fearing, who are willing to nurse the sick. Other hospitals do the same thing. The girls need not become nuns. They work, and at the same time, they learn how to nurse the sick. The sisters across the street from our printing office will gladly give such girls room and board. There is no pecuniary remuneration until the girl is thoroughly proficient. This takes from three to five years. She must learn cleanliness, cooking, how to help at operations, and exhibit an angelic honesty and sincerity in all matters.

The Polish hospital is also a home for the hungry. The kitchen of the hospital might truly be called a tramps' hotel. Many destitute persons are served meals daily. Some sit down at tables, and feel perfectly at home. Many poor children come with baskets for food, and the sisters never turn away a hungry human being.

"Suffering and poverty are partners two, O God!"

Now we are curious to know the financial situation of the hospital.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

Who is supporting it?

The five-dollar-a-week charge paid by half of the patients is not sufficient. Every sensible person will agree that this is so, without an argument. The hospital is encumbered with a debt of \$25,000, on which the sisters must pay interest. The cost of drugs amounts to eighty dollars a month. Add to this light, heat, service, and payroll costs, and there you have it, black on white, a statement of the condition of the hospital.

The sisters haven't even a telephone yet, because they are doing everything possible to keep the debt down. In the nighttime they are escorted by the police whenever they find it necessary to summon doctors. The sisters collect the food for the sick and the poor as they can.

Mr. Pstrag helped the hospital a great deal by giving the sisters a horse. This hospital horse has become quite a robust animal. And is he smart! He goes out begging with the sisters every day, and he naturally stops before every grocery,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

bakery, or butcher shop. He doesn't ask whether it is a Jewish or a Christian shop. But he surely must work hard, because so little is given. Shaking his mane, he seems to say, "How can I get fat if the wagon I am pulling is empty?" Isn't he smart?

The hospital wagon was in an accident a couple of days ago. An electric car struck it and demolished it completely. The sisters almost lost their lives. The horse was not injured, but his oats surely tasted better afterwards. The cost of repairing the wagon was \$87.00.

Who will pay this?

Brethren, we've got to do something about it! The public should be made to understand that the hospital is in trouble. There is hunger. They need help now.

In one of our future editions we will publish a list (it is small) of kindhearted

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1896.

contributors to the Polish hospital. You will understand then how great a field there is for your generosity.

Remember the poor sufferers!

To lend money to Jesus Christ on interest is the best possible mortgage. To offer Him something for charity and for strangers, is not a mortgage, but a receipt for good deeds.

So, brethren, to work, to work! You societies, everybody who has any money for luxuries, send it to the Polish hospital! God will repay you!

F.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1896.

THANK YOU

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Reverend Casimir Sztuczko, pastor of Holy Trinity Parish, and the members of his parish for their generous donation of \$21.28. This money was collected for our Polish Hospital at a school children's New Year celebration.

We also wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus and Valerie Slominski for their kind donation of twenty dollars for our Polish Hospital.

We shall remember our generous benefactors in our daily prayers and will implore God to reward them a hundredfold.

Sisters of Nazareth.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES \$150

The Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, C. R., has turned over \$150 to the Polish Hospital as its share of the proceeds of the "Passion Play" shown at the Polish Hall recently. [The play was in the form of magic lantern slides.]

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Nazareth.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 21, 1895.

SOCIETY DONATES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO POLISH HOSPITAL

The St. Michael Archangel Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish delegated its president, Mr. Nowicki, to present twenty-five dollars to the Polish Hospital.

The Sisters of Nazareth, administrators of the Polish institution, extend sincere thanks to the members of the society.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 25, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS SUPPORT

Anthony Scherman (Szmarzewski), popular Polish businessman of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated two tons of coal to the Polish Hospital. Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donor by the Sisters of Nazareth, administrators of the hospital.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 5, 1895.

OUR HOSPITAL

(Contribution)

The difficulties encountered in the efforts to establish the Polish Hospital are well known to us. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the Nazareth Sisters and to the support of a score or more of faithful citizens, we now have the Polish Hospital, which is a great benefit to the Poles of Chicago.

Funds which have thus far supported the hospital are now insufficient. Large sums of money are needed to keep this institution functioning, and, as has been reported in Dziennik Chicagoski, donations have been very meager. Conditions are getting so that it is practically impossible to purchase even vital necessities. It is my opinion that the fault does not lie so much with the Polish public as with the Nazareth Sisters, that is, with the administration of the hospital.

Nuns from the German convent canvass the Polish neighborhoods each month for

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 5, 1895.

funds for their hospitals, from which we do not benefit. No one denies them support but offers whatever is possible. Why should we support the hospitals of other nationalities when our own is in dire need?

I am quite certain that if the same policy were pursued by our nuns not one of the Polish persons contacted would refuse to make some kind of contribution. In this way the barren treasury of the Polish Hospital could always be strengthened with such monthly collections, thereby assuring the continuation of this institution.

Many Polish citizens are also wondering why the Sisters of Nazareth do not make a house-to-house contact for funds like the German nuns do. It is a well-known saying among the Poles that "The shirt is closer to the body than the coat," and I am convinced that if our Polish nuns would energetically undertake this periodic canvassing for funds the results would be more than gratifying.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 5, 1895.

As to the method of collecting the funds and the control of them, this is entirely up to the Nazareth Sisters. I am quite certain that no one will deny them a few pennies for this worthy cause.

Ig. K.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 29, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL GETS SUPPORT

The recent plea for a wagon by the Sisters of Nazareth, who operate the Polish Hospital, has brought unexpected results. Francis Kwasigroch, superintendent of the Milwaukee Avenue Post Office, donated a fine wagon.

Public acknowledgment is also being made that Francis Wleklinski, who made no promise to contribute bread daily, has been doing so for the past year.

A. Suwalski, butcher, has been making weekly donations of thirty pounds of meat.

Michael P. Strong, Joseph Lesinski and John Chrapkowski, local Polish butchers, often contribute quantities of meat.

The Sisters of Nazareth wish to extend heartfelt thanks to the kind supporters of the Polish Hospital.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 14, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES HELP

The Women's Sodality, Branch 3, Rose 34, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has recently contributed \$3.50 towards the support of the Polish Hospital. The money was sent in by Mrs. Relewicz.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

Henry Lubienski, who recently returned from a New York visit, has turned over to the Sisters of Nazareth one hundred dollars, which was given to him for the Polish Hospital by Erasmus Jerzmanowski of New York.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 11, 1895.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

The Sisters of Nazareth, administrators of the Polish Hospital, wish to acknowledge the following contributions:

Prince Joseph Poniatowski Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$10; Woman's Sodality of St. Adalbert Parish, \$10.

Dr. Kuflewski is on the staff of the hospital, and may be consulted from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. daily.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1895.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

Two neighboring parishes--St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Trinity--have combined their efforts to present a play, Sunday, February 10,, for the benefit of the Polish Hospital. Free use of Polish Hall is part of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish's contribution, while the Holy Trinity Parish has offered the services of its Theatrical Circle.

The play "Mecenas Chlopski" (Peasant Lawyer) will be presented at eight o'clock in the evening. The proceeds will go toward the Polish Hospital. In the name of compassion, all the parishioners of both parishes are requested to attend this performance. By supporting this event, the Polish people will support the Polish Hospital.

Translator's note: No further information concerning this performance appears in later issues of Dziennik Chicagoski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1895.

CONTRIBUTION FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

B. Klarkowski, author of an article on the Polish Hospital, which recently appeared in the Dziennik Chicagoski, received the following letter:

"Chicago, January 6, 1895.

"Happy New Year to you, Mr. Klarkowski! Let God bless your thoughts and memory for not forgetting about this poor institution, the Polish Hospital. You are perfectly right. Truly, something new is always found and that which has been started is thrown on the scrap heap.....I wanted to make this announcement public a long time ago, but I was afraid that something might happen to me.....Please accept this contribution for the Polish Hospital; you know best to whom to turn it over. I hope that this will not be the last of its kind.

"Anthony Scherman"

The letter contained ten dollars which was given to the Nazareth Sisters, the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1895.

operators of the hospital.

Who is the next contributor?

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1895.

THE POLISH HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO

At the present time when the New Year has just begun, when stock of last year's activity has not been completed, I wish to recall to the mind of our Polish society of Chicago the Polish Hospital, which was organized by the Sisters of Nazareth about a year ago. I am not going to bring to light the needs and usefulness of this institution. Everyone of us is familiar and aware of its advantages.

When this hospital was organized, the general Polish public not only gave it recognition and support, but also did not spare any material assistance, and willingly hurried to give it aid.

Unfortunately, this ardent support for so noble a cause soon cooled. Today the Polish people have practically forgotten that the Polish Hospital exists, that it needs our help. It is very simple to play upon our feelings. As soon as someone makes known someone's misfortunes and needs, generous gifts and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1895.

contributions come from everywhere to give succor to the stricken. But alas, we are not systematic with our donations.

We burst forth like an ignited match, which quickly gives a bright glow and as quickly burns out, only to let our fire quickly pass away. This is the picture of our generosity. It is simple for us to create something on the spur of the moment, but it is difficult for us to continue to support this new creation. In this respect we can compare our nature with that of a woman who cries easily because of sentimental reasons, but cannot continue to cherish this sentiment for long, that is, to retain the first impression and noble impulse to the end.

We virtually pass from one thing to another with unbelievable levity. Today we abandon for new things the things we ardently supported yesterday, only to drop them on the morrow for newer ones.

This holds true for our Polish Hospital. Our support is gradually cooling.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1895.

And yet this institution has accomplished a great good. During the short existence of this hospital, fifty-five persons were under its care, twenty-eight of whom were cared for free of charge. At the present time there are ten patients. Every doctor on the hospital's staff is at their disposal. The hospital is conducted under the best order and is scrupulously clean. The Nazareth Sisters do not spare any trouble or work, and are devoutly attached to their duties of caring for the sick. The ailing not only find tender care during their sickness but also moral support, something that at times is of greater value. Each patient hears sweet words of solace and courage which cannot be found in other hospitals.

Honor and recognition is due a hundredfold to these worthy caretakers. But recognition is not their only due; active support, material aid from the general Polish public is also necessary.

It is the purpose of this article to remind the Polish people. It is hoped that this reminder will strike at the appropriate time. The New Year has just started.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1895.

Only recently we have distributed gifts during Christmas. Is it justifiable to forget during this distribution the exceptional work of the Polish Hospital? No! On the contrary, it is believed that the Polish people will recall to themselves their duty during this New Year. They will come to realize their laxity, and once again they will not stint on their aid to the hospital. Let us be merciful and the Lord will reward us a hundredfold for our every contribution given in the name of mercy. Above all, let our more prosperous countrymen not forget this Polish institution. Let all our Polish societies offer donations, even if it is only a few dollars. No one will become poor because of this kindness, and at the same time these offerings will be of great help and the purpose of the hospital will be fulfilled.

Let masses of people come to the assistance of this worthy institution, but not those that always carry the burdens of beneficence; let the masses be constant in their support.

Could not a few pennies go toward the support of the Polish Hospital along with

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski; Jan. 5, 1895.

the large offerings and collections for other causes? Only through constant support will this institution be able to fulfill its intended purposes and strive for better and bigger accomplishments in the future.

"Let us be merciful and we will attain mercy" (sic). The Polish Hospital has been erected under such a concept, and in case of need requires our mercy.

B. Klarkowski

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1894.

"STAR OF SIBERIA" AT BRADLEY STREET HALL

The beautiful drama "Gwiazda Syberyj" (Star of Siberia) was presented yesterday at the School Hall on Bradley Street for the benefit of the Polish Hospital.

The leading role was played by Mrs. Ladislava Czajka (nee Miss Chlebowski), who executed it in a professional style. Her acting was excellent and received great applause.

The masculine roles were played splendidly. Some of them had been given to new amateurs, which was a great surprise to the public. John F. Smulski, in his role of "Grawiczyna," played just like a professional. L. Zahajkiewicz made an exquisite, intelligent, and sympathetic "Casimir"; P. J. Grabowiecki played "Prince Anzelm" dramatically and with emotion; J. Nering made a splendid "Du Rocher"; Kafta, in his role of "Zdzislaw," did it excellently;

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1894.

and Domek, as "General Tatrov," was good too. Although to give the credit they deserve to all the amateurs we would have to describe the whole play, we cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Wieckowski and Kikulski, both of whom played their small roles of guards so well that the audience applauded.

The play was a great success--the audience was large and the proceeds satisfactory.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski addressed the audience just before the play started. The honorable speaker pleaded for aid for the Polish Hospital in very convincing words, urging all people of good will to support it. He was rewarded with great applause.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1894.

FIRST PATIENT
AT THE POLISH HOSPITAL

The Polish Hospital, located on Division Street and run by the Sisters of Nazareth, received its first patient yesterday. The patient is a 6 years old boy by the name of Stanislaus Bober, who lives with his father and stepmother on Fleet Street.

Bober fell off the second-story porch, broke his leg and hurt his head. A police patrol wagon took him to Alexian Brothers Hospital but the authorities there refused to take him in. The police then took him to the Polish Hospital where he was admitted. He is a free patient because his father is not only poor but is unemployed at the present time.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1894.

POLISH HOSPITAL RECEIVES CONTRIBUTIONS AT ITS DEDICATION

On the occasion of its dedication, which took place yesterday, May 6, the Polish Hospital received donations from the following societies:

1.	Sorrowful Mother Society of St. Adalbert Parish	\$ 10.00
2.	St. Mary's Perpetual Help Society of St. Josephat Parish	50.00
3.	Sacred Heart of Jesus Society of St. Josephat Parish . .	40.00
4.	St. Francis Xavier Society of St. Josephat Parish	15.00
5.	King Ladislaus Society of St. John Cantius Parish	7.00
6.	St. Josephat Society of St. Josephat Parish	25.00
7.	St. Joseph Society of St. Hedwig Parish	25.00
8.	St. Peter and Paul Society of St. Hedwig Parish	11.00
9.	Holy Name Society of St. Adalbert Parish	5.00
10.	St. Joseph's Perpetual Help Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish	15.00
11.	St. Hedwig Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish . . .	20.00

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1894.

12. Sacred Heart Society of St. Hedwig Parish	\$ 25.00
13. St. Hedwig Society of St. Hedwig Parish	20.00
14. Collection made by women and children members of the Holy Rosary Societies	42.61
Total	<u>\$310.61</u>

Delegates from St. Cecilia Society and St. John the Baptist Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, promised that these societies would contribute after their next meeting.

We sincerely thank all donors. God bless you!

Sisters of Nazareth

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1894.

DEDICATE POLISH HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO

The Polish hospital for women, located at Paulina and West Division Streets, and under the supervision of the Sisters of Nazareth, was solemnly dedicated yesterday.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Archbishop Feehan, in the presence of a large audience. He was assisted by priests of different nationalities, including the following Polish priests: Very Reverend Simon Kobrzynski, Reverend Vincent Barzynski, Reverend John Barzynski, Reverend A. Nowicki, Reverend J. Piochowski, of Chicago, and Reverend Felix Zwiardowski, of Texas. The St. Cecilia and St. Hyacinth societies of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish were present in full force. Many other societies sent delegates with donations for the hospital. The collection and donations amounted to three hundred dollars. After the dedication, the Sisters of Nazareth held a reception for the clergy and the guests.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1894.

The Polish hospital occupies a beautiful four-story building. The reception room is located on the main floor where the patients will be received and advice given. The business office is also on the main floor. The next two stories will be used for hospital wards, and each ward will contain thirty beds. On the three adjoining lots there are grounds for use by the convalescents. In the back of the main building there is a smaller building, still occupied by the tenants, which will be connected with the hospital as soon as it is vacated.

The following Polish physicians will be associated with the hospital: Dr. E. Czerniewski, Dr. M. Janczewski, Dr. K. Midowicz, Dr. R. Lande, and Dr. Kuflewski. The physicians have offered their services free of charge.

There will be no regular business manager. The management of the hospital will be in the hands of the Sisters of Mercy. The books will be kept by Dr. R. Lande, assisted by Dr. Kuflewski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 7, 1894.

The Polish hospital, the official name of which is "St. Mary's Hospital," is an established fact.

We only wish to add that the majority of the local papers reported the dedication of the Polish hospital. The Staats-Zeitung published a long article about it under the Polish title "Szpital Polski" (Polish Hospital). The Tribune published an article yesterday, with pictures of the hospital and of Dr. Lande.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

POLISH HOSPITAL PROPOSED FOR CHICAGO
Play to be Staged to Raise Funds

Without doubt a Polish hospital is necessary in Chicago, considering the Polish population of one hundred and fifty thousand. Often, however, we hear people remarking, "Why a Polish hospital? I speak the English language. When I get sick I will go to an American hospital."

In reality, a Polish hospital is not necessary for one who is well acquainted with the English language. It would be considered necessary only by one whose attention was centered upon himself and his own selfish interests. From a Christian and humanitarian point of view, however, it is our duty to help one another if we are able. That which may be unnecessary for one person may prove indispensable and desirable for another.

One who is able to speak English may have a family which has just arrived from Europe and which does not yet understand the English language. If a member of

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

such a family becomes seriously sick and is taken to a hospital of some other nationality where no Polish is spoken, one can imagine such a person's predicament.

American citizens of other nationalities have their own hospitals even though they do speak English.

The following incident, which took place on Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago, proves that a Polish hospital is necessary. A grown-up daughter of a Polish restaurant man scalded herself with boiling water so badly that it will take at least three months to cure her. The doctor says that if he treats her at home the cost of the medicine and bandages alone will amount to three hundred dollars, but if she were treated in a Polish hospital--she does not speak English--she would have a better chance of recovery. Moreover, if the hospital charges were a dollar a day the treatment would cost only ninety dollars.

Thus the cost of hospital care would be far less in a Polish hospital. Moreover

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

a patient in a Polish hospital, under the supervision of the Sisters of Nazareth, would be sure of receiving courteous and careful attention.

Therefore, I appeal to the hearts and convictions of the Poles in Chicago, especially to you fair ladies, who always distinguish yourselves by your tender hearts, and I ask you to support the plan of establishing a Polish hospital, and to support it not only with words but with deeds. All of us should at least attend the amateur play which will be staged at Pulaski Hall, at Ashland Avenue and 17th Street, on April 15, at 7 P.M. The proceeds from this play will be turned over to the Polish Hospital Fund in Chicago.

A beautiful drama, based on the life of the common people, entitled "The Hut Beyond the Village" (Chata Za Wsiaz), will be staged by prominent Polish artists from Chicago. There will be a dance after the play.

I am convinced that our fair Polish ladies would rather enjoy themselves for a few cents at a play than purchase a ribbon or some other ornament which would

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1894.

become useless in a short time. Combine pleasure with usefulness, and contribute toward a noble cause.

Tickets will be on sale at Sz wajkart's drug store, on Noble Street; at Xelowski's and Bardonski's drug stores on Milwaukee Ave; at the offices of Zgoda and Gazeta Katolicka, near Noble Street; by the Sisters of Nazareth on Division Street; in St. Hedwig's Parish; at Dr. Strzyzewski's drug store, on Hoyne Avenue; at J. Mirski's drug store, 1093 Hoyne Avenue; at the office of Sztandar on 17th Street; at Mr. Chmielinski's residence, 656 West 17th Street; at Pulaski Hall by Mr. Marcinkowski; at the residences of Mr. Czechowicz and Professor Machnikowski in South Chicago; and, finally, at the ticket office of Columbia Hall on the day of the play.

George Mirski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Fair for the Benefit of the Polish Hospital Opens Tonight

A church fair for the benefit of the Polish Hospital will open tonight at the school hall on Bradley Street, under the auspices of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. Single admission tickets will cost ten cents and combination tickets seventy-five cents. There are indications that the fair will be a success in every respect. A great variety of valuable articles and all kinds of goods have been collected and purchased. Polish societies are kindly disposed toward this undertaking, and most probably will lend a helping hand. The public will also support the fair because its purpose is noble.

The following church societies have promised to take active part in the fair: St. John the Baptist's and St. Stephen's societies will participate on January 20; Holy Trinity Society, on January 21.

The fair will be arranged and managed by a committee consisting of Reverend Vincent Barzynski, Mr. Francis Wleklinski, A. J. Kowalski, W. Jedrzejak,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1894.

T. Krolik, John Kortas, John Lamczyk, Stanislaus Hoffman, and Doctor Lande.

[Translator's note: The remainder of the article lists the names of members of various minor committees.]



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

FAIR FOR POLISH HOSPITAL TO OPEN ON JANUARY 13

Plans for a fair for the Polish Hospital have been finally completed and the opening date has been set for January 13. The fair will be held at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. Proceeds from the fair will go toward the support of the Polish Hospital.

This noble cause ought to encourage all the Polish people to attend and support this endeavor. The needs of the Polish Hospital are great. The undersigned appeal to the Polish public at large and to all the Polish societies and Polish organizations to attend the fair. We trust that everyone will heed this call for help.

The officers of the Polish societies that wish to attend the fair en masse are requested to get in touch with Boleslaw Klarkowski, secretary of the fair, in regard to setting a fixed date.

The Sisters of Nazareth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

A TIMELY DONATION MADE BY
VISITOR FOR POLISH HOSPITAL

Erasmus Jerzmanowski, who recently paid the Chicago Poles a short visit, has shown the measure of his kindness by giving Reverend A. Nowicki one hundred dollars for the Polish Hospital, which is operated by the Nazareth Sisters. This kindly deed again shows the attitude Mr. Jerzmanowski takes toward our noble causes.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Mr. Erasmus Jerzmanowski, who spent a few days with his friends in Chicago, made his stay here doubly interesting by making another donation for a benevolent purpose. The visitor made a contribution of one hundred dollars to the fund for the proposed Polish hospital, leaving this amount with Reverend A. Nowicki when he left.

The Polish hospital will be established by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, and this donation is the best proof that Mr. Jerzmanowski has a true conception of good citizenship. All honor to the noble donor!



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1894.

POLES TO HOLD A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLISH HOSPITAL

A special meeting was held last Sunday, at 4 P. M., at the Polish Hall on Bradley Street, to discuss the proposed fair for the benefit of the Polish hospital.

At this meeting a decision was reached that the fair should be held next Saturday, January 13, at 7 P. M., at the Polish Hall on Bradley Street.

Last night's meeting was the scene of great activity. Those who attended it were of the conviction that a Polish hospital was absolutely necessary and proceeded to name committees to take charge of the supervision of the fair. The following persons were chosen as members of the executive committee: Mr. A. Kowalski, Mr. T. Krolik, Mr. Albert Jedrzejek, Mr. Frank Wleklinski, and Reverend Vincent Barzynski. Mr. B. Klarkowski was chosen



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1894.

secretary of the Fair. Ten cents will be charged for admission; combination tickets will cost 75 cents.

The next meeting to discuss further arrangements will be held on Friday January 12, at the Bank Hall. Since the benevolent aim of this undertaking deserves the Poles' wholehearted support, we are positive that they will contribute towards the realization of this good work.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1893.

A LETTER OF THANKS

The following donations for the Polish hospital have been collected at the home of Mr. Frank Chojnacki:

Five contributions, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents, totalled \$3.75. Sincere thanks to the donors.

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

THE POLISH HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO

The project of organizing a Polish Hospital in Chicago--first contemplated about two years ago by a group of Polish doctors and now revived by the Sisters of Nazareth, as is evident from the article published yesterday, Wednesday, December 20, in our paper--is coming closer to realization. Of course, it is quite a distance from that. Many troublesome matters stand in the way, but the object is so worthy and important and our young people have shown so much life lately, that we do not doubt that it will eventually be completed.

We have time and again argued the necessity of and the benefits to be derived from such a Polish hospital. It is useless to repeat our arguments, which no doubt are well known to all. Here we wish to point out to the Poles of Chicago their duty in respect to the efforts being made by these good women. With tenacity of purpose and individual sacrifices (the Sisters of Nazareth are offering space for the hospital in their own home), they will bring this

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

charitable project to a successful conclusion. But they should be able to call on the support of our whole Polish community. The project will benefit all of us, therefore we should all help along the good cause. We have many burdens; many projects have been started which await completion; times are hard, that is all true. Still we haven't the right to shy at sacrifices for this purpose. Hard times will not last forever. The number of poor people will diminish. Work begun will be completed. And then, perhaps even today, all those who are able to do so should consider it their duty to help this project for humanity and the relief of suffering. This Polish hospital will become a reality, built from the widow's mite and other small offerings donated by everybody, and then it will bring us great benefits.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1893.

ABOUT THE PROJECTED POLISH HOSPITAL

(News Item)

The project of establishing a Polish hospital in Chicago for women and children, inaugurated by the Sisters of Nazareth, is slowly approaching realization. As everybody knows, a fair will be held soon for this purpose.

Yesterday, Tuesday, December 18, a group of doctors gathered at the Sisters of Nazareth Home to discuss a plan of medical service and its preliminary cost. The following doctors were present: Kewkowski, Midowicz, Czerniewski, Janczewski, Kodis, and Lande.

Many important matters were discussed at length. The meeting ended with the selection of a committee, which will prepare a comprehensive medical service project in conjunction with the hospital. [This committee is composed of] doctors Czerniewski, Janczewski, and Lande.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

A FAIR FOR THE POLISH HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO

The idea of building a Polish Hospital in Chicago for women and children, which was initiated by the Sisters of Nazareth, has not been abandoned but is proceeding forward.

To gather funds for this purpose the Sisters have decided to arrange a Fair or Prize Lottery, and a group of helpful citizens have decided to support this affair as energetically as possible.

A meeting was held yesterday, December 10, to consider arrangements for the fair, at which Mr. Albert Jenorzejek acted as chairman and Mr. B. Klarkowski as secretary.

A temporary committee, composed of Mr. J. Gorny, Thomas Krolik, and B. Klarkowski, was chosen to carry out this work.

The next meeting to consider this important matter will be held on December 22.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 31775

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

A HOSPITAL FOR POLES

(Submitted)



The splendid Polish Day has passed, the Lwow Exposition looms brightly in the near future; although slowly, contributions for the Kosciusko Monument are flowing in.

This is all very useful, noble, and necessary. Let us support these things with all our strength--but let us not forget about other needs equally important, or perhaps even more so. I refer to the matter of a Polish hospital in Chicago, which we have needed for a long time. At one time, the Polish doctors discussed this question in Dziennik/Chicagoski; since then nothing has been heard about it. At last, on Saturday, I read a small item on the plans of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. I commend them most heartily--and I hope for their realization. A Polish hospital is certainly a very great necessity.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

I will cite the following incident which occurred to me, as an illustration:

While I visited a sick friend in St. Elizabeth's Hospital on Sunday, I noticed a boy, about six years old, to whom the attending Sister was saying something in English. One of the patients told me that the boy was Polish, so I walked over to his bed. The child, his head bound, his face pale and eyes sunken, was sitting up and asking for something. The nurse, leaning over him with all the tenderness of a guardian angel, endeavored to understand what the child wanted, but not knowing the language she was helpless. The child became impatient and began to cry; he was suffering, evidently. I asked the Sister in German what the trouble was. She told me that the child was suffering from some sort of insanity. Then I asked the boy in Polish: "What do you want, my child?" "Water," he answered, "water," and stretched out his arms to me.

My countrymen! At this moment, I would like to see at that bedside all 120,000 of you Poles who live in Chicago! There is not one of you who would



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

not be moved at the sight of the little fellow, his arms outstretched, his weak voice calling: "Water, water." The child was suffering from thirst for perhaps as much as half an hour, while the Sister, who would do anything to relieve him, could not understand what he wanted and thought that he was suffering from some kind of insanity.

A few minutes later, the boy's mother came into the room, and I learned that there are five small children in his family, that the father works hard at bone sorting, and that the boy himself had been ill for a year and a half. The parents did what they could for the boy and now, when death is but a matter of time, they placed him in the hospital. Why? Because there is no Polish hospital! How can one place a child in an institution where no one can understand what he needs and what he is suffering?

I have submitted an account of this incident to give the public an example, one that occurs daily, of why a Polish hospital is vitally necessary. I would hold it against myself had I remained silent. In addition to this, I



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1893.

have seen similar incidents at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, where, last February, three Poles who understood neither German nor English, lay. They suffered much, and treatment could hardly be expected to bring successful results.

I repeat: We need a Polish hospital, especially a Polish hospital for women and children. Since the erection of a hospital entails great expense, the plan proposed by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth should be supported as a beginning; the idea should be spread, so that the projected hospital will be able to serve not only Polish women but children also.

P. Ligman.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

THE POLISH HOSPITAL

(Editorial)



We have received the following letter with the request that it be printed in our editorial section:

An Appeal from the Polish Medical Practitioners of Chicago to the Poles

"The Society of Polish Doctors practicing medicine in Chicago held the second meeting of a drive to interest the Poles of this city in a hospital of their own.

"Although it cannot be denied that there are in Chicago many hospitals whose facilities are offered to the public at reasonable prices, the fact is that our people hesitate to go to them for medical care, and very often the doctors' recommendations of hospitalization are disregarded. The things

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

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that scare our people away from these hospitals cannot be discussed at present for lack of space.



The necessity for a Polish hospital requires no profound study or explanation. If it pleases the healthy Pole to spend his idle time in a polish saloon or purchase his groceries in a Polish store, why shouldn't it be more pleasant for a sick one to be cared by a Polish physician? What could be better than to have a Polish patient confined in a Polish hospital where he is attended by Polish nuns?

"Every group in Chicago, including the Jewish and the Negro, has its own hospital, but the Poles, who number a little over 100,000, do not have one.

"Brother citizens, help us make this possible for our people by giving us your support and financial assistance, and we will be able to build a beautiful Polish Hospital in Chicago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.



"As it has been decided to build this hospital out of contributions and to have Polish nuns in charge, collectors will be sent out to canvass the homes for signatures pledging financial support to this project, each person contacted stipulating the amount he or she is willing to contribute. As soon as enough names are obtained, a general meeting will be held at which the plans for the hospital will be discussed. The persons attending this meeting will elect directors and officers so as to execute the original plans agreed upon at the meeting of March 25." (Signed.) Dr. B. Stryzowski, secretary; Dr. M. Kossakowski, Dr. E. Czerniewski, Dr. K. Rewkowski, Dr. J. Train, Dr. L. Ostrowski."

It goes without saying that a Polish hospital would afford many conveniences to our people in Chicago and vicinity; not only it is badly needed, but it is a shame to all Poles not to have their own hospital, especially when smaller groups have them. This appeal is just a step in the right direction,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

as by itself alone it cannot materialize.

This plan of the Polish physicians shows a noble effort that deserves due credit and support, but we are afraid that it is not practical, as it is almost impossible to get enough funds to build a hospital by means of popular contributions. Generally speaking the Poles are not paupers and the erection and upkeep of a hospital would be possible if enough support could be found. As it is, it will be a difficult task to find such support, for only few Poles would contribute even for the beneficial project. Small donations, of course, will not supply the necessary funds.

The funds would have to be large enough to make the building possible on a cash basis; otherwise small contributions would have to flow continually, thus increasing the overhead. Besides, if mortgage notes can not be met, the entire plan would be doomed.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

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If other groups have hospitas, it is because they are better established in the city and have rich philanthropists to contribute large sums of money. Many times these philanthropists' contributions are so great that they are enough not only for the project itself but for the creation of a reserve fund for its expansion. We do not have very rich individuals in our colony. The best we can do is to make one philanthropist out of every few thousand Poles willing to share the expense of the hospital. Those who have tried to raise funds by popular contributions know the difficulties encountered, and that is why we say that the present plan of the medical group will meet with grave difficulties.

We believe, however, that there is a good possibility along another road. Practically every Pole with a regular income belongs to some kind of society, and as there are many Polish societies in Chicago, it would be possible for most of them to agree upon a certain sum of money to be offered towards the hospital plan. This initial donation, plus a stipulated sum to be contributed annually, would place the project on a solid foundation. There should be no difficulties, for a hospital proposition so meritorious as this one cannot but gather the willing support of the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

members of many organizations. Through this plan the money would come from organizations that can be depended on. It is our opinion that this procedure would bring better results.

We make this statement from past experience, and the type of plan we suggest shows at once whether or not the essential funds can be raised. With such information, it can be decided definitely whether the present plan can be worked out or not.

We say "present plan" because we feel that the task of raising funds to carry it out would meet with greater obstacles than ever. This, of course, should not discourage its promoters to the point of scrapping it entirely.

Today the Poles face many problems, and those who live among us are more or less familiar with them. For one thing we are continually making donations to the Holy Family Orphanage, and a welfare society has been recently formed that is asking all of us for support. Besides, contributions are being made



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

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right along for the Greek Catholics facing famine on Russian soil, not to mention the Monument Association, which has been receiving our support and will continue to get it for sometime, for the cost of presenting entertainments is high. To make the drain still worse, a Lithuanian Church is being built with the cooperation of many of our people. Money given towards the support of all these projects will never earn anything for the donors; it is an outright contribution, not an investment of capital.



There is a plan followed by business enterprises, in which funds are raised through the sale of shares, the shareholders receiving returns out of their investments. Today we have two enterprises of this kind, but they have received very little publicity from our press. In addition there are a few building and loan associations that pay interest on every dollar invested.

In view of the present setup, we contend that the hospital plan proposed by the Polish doctors has little possibility of materialization. We do

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1892.

not wish to discourage the originators of this admirable idea, but present conditions require that the plan be abandoned at least temporarily, that is, until conditions clear up.

We wish to point out that when yesterday's editorial, "The Monument Project," appeared, the plans of the medical group were not known to us.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1892.

POLISH DOCTORS' SOCIETY FORMED

(Announcement)

On March 2, 1892, Polish doctors practicing medicine in Chicago held a meeting, the first of its kind, to organize a society of Polish doctors in Chicago. Dr. Bruno Strzyzowski was named secretary of this newly formed group.

Among the matters discussed, we came to the conclusion that the congratulatory notices made public by patients who have been cured of illness do not tend to elevate the level of medicine. Since they appear frequently, we are making it public so that Poles will have an understanding of this resolution. Hereafter, we will consider this kind of publicity injurious to our profession and in no way an honor.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski Mar. 5, 1892.

Signed by:

Dr. Bruno Stryzowski, Secretary;

Dr. Casimir Rewkowski

Dr. Casimir Midowicz;

Dr. M.P. Kossakowski;

Dr. Leonard Ostrowski;

Dr. John Train;

Dr. Edward Czerniewski.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions

4. Orphanages and Creches

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1928.

AN APPEAL TO POLISH BUSINESSMEN

The benevolent society, The Daughters of Freedom, group No. 2448 of the Polish National Alliance is planning to play host to a number of children of the St. Hedwig's Orphanage, Niles, Illinois, tomorrow during the celebration of the Epiphany. In order to make this affair a success, an appeal is being made to all Polish businessmen to send some kind of offering.

Those who are interested, and wish to make the contribution in person, may do so by coming to the Orphanage tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, or call at the society headquarters, 3401 West 53rd Place, or phone Republic 10532. Miss Olga Oblazy will be glad to answer all questions. We are hopeful that persons who have the interest of the orphans at heart will do their share. Make your donation of toys today, and spread joy in the heart of an orphan by your generosity tomorrow!



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

HOLY RESURRECTION DAY NURSERY
AND HOME FOR GIRLS

As we all know, there is in St. Mary of the Angels' parish a day nursery, founded five years ago, to which widowed mothers, who are forced to go to work may bring their children, and they are kept safely during the day. [In connection with the nursery] there is also a home for girls who work during the day in various sections of the city; on their return from work they find their meals ready, warm rooms, and the proper environment. As many girls as possible should live in this home, protecting thereby their good names and their honor. The Ladies' Protective Society, which sponsors this institution, is arranging a party for February 8, at eight o'clock in the evening at the fieldhouse of Pulaski Park, Noble and Blackhawk Streets. In the name of the nursery we ask for generous support. We assure you of many pleasant surprises, since the committee is not sparing any efforts to provide a truly pleasing and unusual program.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1922.

We hope to see the Pulaski Park hall filled to capacity.

H. Czajkowska

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

THE ST. JOSEPH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The installation of the newly elected officers of the Ladies' Society for the Protection of the Old People's Home took place on January 15 of this year. In spite of unusually cold weather a considerable number of members attended, some bringing their friends and acquaintances with them. All the guests enjoyed the affair very much. The new officers' oath was received by the Reverend J. Tarasiuk, chaplain of the institution and of the Society. In a short address he thanked the women for the assistance which they have given so far and encouraged them in their efforts on behalf of this poor but deserving institution.

The new administration of the Ladies' Society for the Protection of the Old People's Home is as follows: Mary Neumann, president; Louise Sz wajkart, vice-president; Eleanor Nowak, recording secretary; Gertrude Wronska, financial secretary; and Catherine Lakowka, treasurer. The ways and means committee is composed of Mrs. Z. Gorska and Mrs. B. Burda. On the welfare committee are Mesdames R. Skummer, R. Drzymalska, H. Ratajczyk, W. Biedka, A. Markowska and

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1922.

W. Drufke.

As a further Christmas contribution to the treasury of this Society we must add five dollars received from Michael Nowak. May God bless you!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE TOWN OF LAKE

On the second day of the New Year's holiday, that is, on last Monday, January 2, a dinner was given in the hall of the Guardian Angel Day Nursery, 46th Street and Gross Avenue, in honor of the Reverend Louis Grudzinski, pastor of St. John the Divine parish and founder of the above-mentioned charitable institution.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the assembled clergy and lay guests took their places at the beautifully decorated tables in the lower hall. The prayer was offered by the Reverend Francis Tyrcha.

After dinner Mr. Bronislas F. Kowalewski, chairman of the Society for the Protection of the Day Nursery, made a speech in which he said that this dinner was given by the men and women workers of the bazaar held several weeks ago in honor of the Reverend Father Grudzinski, whose civic endeavors have brought him well-deserved recognition and honor. After a toast in honor of the venerable

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

priest, a check for \$3000, net profit from the bazaar for the benefit of the Nursery, was handed to him. Father Grudzinski also proposed a toast in honor of Bronislas Kowaleski, a valiant worker for the cause of this Nursery. Both Father Grudzinski and Mr. Kowalewski laid stress in their speeches on the necessity of such institutions as St. Elizabeth's Nursery, the activities of which are of inestimable value, especially for the hundreds of poor Polish widows who work during the day and have nobody to take care of their children. The Franciscan Sisters take care of these little ones not for profit or for the sake of advertisement but as a Christian duty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The venerable speakers urged also the creation in our community of some organization to aid young Polish offenders against the law, who form a considerable percentage of juvenile lawbreakers. Both speeches were rewarded with enthusiastic applause. An entertainment, which lasted the whole afternoon, was provided after dinner in the upper hall. We should add that the Reverend Louis Grudzinski has shown a hearty interest in the welfare of the Nursery; he visits it every day and attends to matters which require his care. Through his efforts

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

and those of the Reverend John B. Obyrtacz, pastor of St. Stanislas' parish, a building was bought at Ashland Avenue, and Blackhawk Street in the St. Stanislas parish, on the Northwest Side where sixty Polish children are sheltered. All honor to this honorable and noble priest for his great work on behalf of future generations!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 24, 1918.

A SURPRISE PARTY

The Venerable Franciscan Sisters attached to the Guardian Angel Orphanage gave a surprise party on Thursday, August 22, 1918, in honor of the Reverend Louis Grudzinski's name day. Father Grudzinski is pastor of St. John the Divine's parish. When the reverend pastor arrived at the Orphanage, he was led triumphantly into a large, beautifully decorated hall. Here many valuable gifts and baskets of flowers were presented to the priest. After first extending their congratulations to the reverend pastor, the children of the Orphanage sang several beautiful Polish pieces. After this the St. Cecilia choir and the St. Hedwig Choir, both of St. John the Divine's Church, under the direction of Mr. F. Malinowski, its organist, sang in honor of the priest. In conclusion Father Grudzinski thanked everyone who had participated in the affair and had helped to make it a success. After these ceremonies the guests repaired to another hall, where an appetizing banquet awaited them. The food was prepared by the venerable Franciscan Sisters and served by ladies of the White Cross group, whose president is Mrs. A. Misiewicz. Among those present at the table of honor were the Reverend L. Grudzinski, guest of honor, the Reverend Francis Karabasz, pastor of Sacred Heart of Jesus parish, the Reverend Fathers Stephen Bubacz, Stephen Szczepanski

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 24, 1918.

and John Stoinski, assistant pastors of St. John the Divine's parish, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Kowaleski, Mr. and Mrs. Roman Kowalewski, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Janicki.

When the banquet was concluded, the guests returned to the main hall and spent the remainder of the evening listening to songs and instrumental music. The affair will long be remembered with pleasure by all who were present.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POLISH
ORPHANAGE IN NILES MEETS

A meeting of the directors of the boys' and girls' division of the Polish Orphanage in Niles was held last Thursday afternoon at the Polish Roman Catholic Hall. The Reverend Francis Wojtalewicz presided. The question of building proper homes as required by the village of Niles was discussed, and a committee consisting of Paul Drzymalski and Francis P. Danisch was appointed to investigate the situation and the possibilities for its solution.

Following this discussion, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for an infants' home at the orphanage, approaching the sisters in the matter of direction of this new division, and so on. The members of this committee are: the Reverends Casimir Sztuczko and T. Boda, Judge E. K. Jarecki, Mrs. Anna J. Korzenewski and Mrs. Victoria Biedka.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 26, 1918.

The question of leasing the land which the orphanage buildings occupy was also discussed. The matter was entrusted to President Jarecki and Secretary Danisch for settlement. No other important questions were discussed.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S TAG DAY

The Women's Society for the Benefit of the Resurrection Nursery sent the following report of last Sunday's (April 1) tag day for the benefit of the institutions conducted by the Resurrection Sisters, with the request that it be published.

"The counting of the contents of the boxes took place at the Sister's Home immediately after the tagging, and the sums collected were entered beside the name of each tagger.

[Translator's note: Here follows the name of each collector and amount collected.]

Summarizing by districts, we have:

St. Stanislaus Parish	\$382.72
St. Mary of Angel Parish	\$211.19
St. Hedwig Parish	\$200.63

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 11, 1917.

St. Casimir Parish	\$197.00
St. John Birchman [Belgian]	\$ 57.60
St. Helen Parish	\$ 94.10
Cragin	\$ 83.07
Avondale (St. Hyacinth)	\$128.19
Logan Square	\$ 29.30
Total	<u>\$1,383.80.</u>

"The society sends its sincere thanks to all the kind contributors.

Elizabeth Szczepanski, president
Helen Herman, financial secretary
Anna Jozwiakowski, treasurer."

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 7, 1914.

FOR THE POLISH ORPHANS

Nations caring for their future are becoming ever more interested in the bringing up of the younger generations in physical and mental health. Communities surround their future citizens with tender care because the future of every nation rests upon them.

What can be said about the little folks who on the very threshold of life have lost their guardians, who have no one to guide their very first steps because their parents are in their graves? What can one say about the orphans?

They do not have a father to pet them and support them; they do not have a mother to teach them their little Polish prayers and Polish songs.

The Polish community must be this father and mother to these Polish orphans.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 7, 1914.

With a great deal of effort and hard work we have succeeded in building a Polish orphanage in Norwood Park, Illinois. Proof that this institution is useful and is developing its kind activity is the fact that it gives 450 Polish orphans all that it can give--a family home. There, in this orphanage, in the fresh air, in an atmosphere of tenderness and under the kind care of the nuns, these poorest of the poor are growing up.

Therefore, it is the duty of the entire Polish community in Chicago to support this inexpressibly necessary institution--the Polish Orphanage. From this point of view we should support with all our strength and ability the efforts of the Polish Orphans' Welfare Society.

Our society, thanks to the support of the Polish people and the press, has so far collected almost four thousand dollars, which fund is being used for the orphans' most immediate needs, such as food, clothing, etc.

Today again the society brings itself to the attention of the Poles in Chicago

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 7, 1914.

and sends forth a sincere appeal, asking everyone to take part in the social evening which will take place on November 11 at the large hall of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Building (beginning at 8 P. M.).

The officers of the society, which is composed of representatives of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Women's Alliance, and Catholic Order of Foresters, sincerely believe that this appeal will not fail to open the hearts of all those who want to aid the Polish children and want to take the place of the parents of these Polish orphans.

The help given the children recommended by us is a twofold good deed. It gives the orphans direct help, and the orphanage indirect relief.

The board of directors of the society is composed of the following members: Francis F. Barc, president; A. Korzeniewski, vice-president; A. Wisniewski, recording secretary; A. Neuman, financial secretary; F. Wilkowski, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of representatives of the above-mentioned organizations.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 7, 1914.

The following people have been invited to be honorary patrons of the social evening: Reverend K. Sztuczko, honorary president; J. F. Smulski, N. L. Piotrowski, F. Danisch, F. Koralewski, Judge J. La Buy, Dr. S. Pietrowicz, Judge E. Jarecki, P. Rostenkowski, K. Zychlinski, S. Sz wajkart, J. Nering, Alderman S. Walkowiak, Leon Mallek, ... Przybylski, J. Ruszkiewicz, A. Czarnecki, W. Perowski, A. J. Nowalski, Commissioners Albert Nowak and T. Kasperski, I. Dankowski, K. Pettkoske, Z. Kadow, A. Rostenkowski, and J. Mrukowski.

The welfare committee is composed of the following: A. Tomaszewski, K. Sowinski, W. Chodzinski, J. Specyal, and L. Winiecki.

[Translator's note: Here follows a list of the contributors and the amounts contributed, ranging from one to three dollars, totaling twenty-six dollars.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

THE POOREST OF THE POOR--A WORD ABOUT POLISH ORPHANS

The general attention of the Polish people is now turned toward the bloody historic drama which is being enacted in our homeland. Our thoughts turn in this direction; our hearts beat faster in the hope of a better future.

The war and the hopes of the Poles connected with it absorb our strength and thought, but in spite of everything else we should not forget our needs here among the immigrants.

There are many of these needs, and among the first is the care of the poorest of the poor. These are the Polish orphans who ask our help, our tender care, which is to take the place of that of their own parents.

In beautiful surroundings, outside the city of Chicago, at a place called Niles, beyond the resting place of the dead, on a strip of level land stands the Polish Orphanage--which houses more than four hundred Polish orphans.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

These new buildings are now under construction in order to meet the demands and to receive the poor Polish orphans constantly seeking admission. This work is being carried out by Polish contractors. Our Polish parishes are financing it.

In order to help this Christian cause, Polish societies have organized the Polish Orphans' Welfare Society, which for almost two years has been increasing its activity among the Chicago Poles, thanks to the sincere support of the Polish press and the gratuitous work of the officers of this society.

The following organizations sponsor this society: Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Women's Alliance, Circuit 2 of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, Catholic Order of Foresters.

All these organizations, through their representatives, are engaged in collecting the necessary funds. Thanks to this work many thousands of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

dollars have come into the treasury of the Polish orphans.

There are many ways of collecting this fund, such as tags on Memorial Day, balls, excursions, subscription lists, etc.

A few months ago appeals for help were sent out to all of the more influential Poles. A list of honorary supporting members was made. Unfortunately this appeal was a disappointment, because not even a hundred people replied and made a contribution. We did not demand very much, only a dollar from our people. Unfortunately less than a hundred dollars was collected by this means. The postage itself on the circulars cost more. It is sad but true that our people are not yet sufficiently interested in one of the most important of our social welfare institutions.

The Polish Orphans' Welfare Society, nevertheless, continues in the hope that the number of its supporters will increase--that the help which is so

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

badly needed will be forthcoming.

All contributions will be announced in the press.

At present the Polish Orphans' Welfare Society announces to the public that on November 11 it will arrange a social evening at the large hall of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The entire proceeds will go to the cause for which it is working gratuitously.

In order to interest more of our Poles in this social evening, several hundred invitations, together with tickets, have been sent out, and two hundred of our most influential Polish people have been invited to be honorary patrons.

Money for the tickets and replies to the invitations are slowly beginning to come in. We hope that no one will deny the Polish orphans his support.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1914.

The social evening promises to be interesting; the committee is working with a will in order to make it a success and to make it really the attraction of the season.

We will announce further details tomorrow.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914.

POLISH ORPHANS DAY

May 30th, as a solemn holiday of decorating graves, has been gathering many hundreds of people to the graves of their beloved ones. It is that day on which more than one heart beats livelier and more benevolently at the remembrance of the loved ones and those close to your heart, who are today covered with a mound of cold earth.

On this day of remembrances all the Polish organizations in Chicago jointly resolved to knock at the hearts and pockets of Poles, who understand the importance of the appeal of such a humanitarian national institution, as the St. Hedwig's Polish Orphanage in Norwood Park.

With this aim, backed by the general harmony of all the organizations, a special committee arranged a tag day at the three Polish cemeteries: St. Adalbert's, Resurrection and Holy Cross, and got for this noble and benevolent function Chicago women and girls who are always full of devotion, giving themselves to every cause, having as its aim the



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914.

national well-being.

Thanks to you and honor to you, honorable Polish women, for your unselfish help; for your work for the increase of the funds for our orphans.

Your devotion cannot be measured with kindness, but ought to find equipoise in unforgetful gratefulness within the little hearts of the children, to whom by your undertaken task you give the opportunity to grow up in the Catholic faith and to be brought up as proper and vigorous Poles.

Let the gratefulness of these orphans replace the consciousness of the aim of generosity, and they will repay surely this debt of gratefulness to the next generation with a noble feeling.

The result of the tag day was as follows:

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, No. 24, June 17, 1914.

At St. Adalbert's Cemetery	\$338.56
Expense of the Committee	11.60
	Net <u>\$356.96</u>
At Resurrection Cemetery	\$150.31
Expense of the Committee	10.00
	Net <u>\$140.31</u>
At Holy Cross Cemetery	\$89.18
Expense of the Committee	3.49
	Net <u>\$85.69</u>
Net total all cemeteries	<u><u>\$598.05</u></u>

II D 4

II D 1

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, March 25, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH ORPHANS IN CHICAGO

Annual Administrative Report in Regard to Polish Orphans To the Alliance of Guardians for Polish Orphans

Summary:

At annual meeting of Guardians for Polish Orphans, held on last Thursday of the month of February, at Chicago, Ill., a fairly good attendance of representatives attended the meeting, who understood the necessity of guarding homeless orphans in Chicago of which there is a big number.

This cause is supported by all major Polish organizations. All those organizations are working heartily and mutually for the benefit of Polish orphans and for this cause only they intend to forget their parties and differences.

After one year of time has elapsed on work for this institution at Norwood Park, Chicago, we have collected over \$3,000, which was reported previously.

II D 4

II D 1

- 2 -

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, March 25, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After all this is not enough. At present the administration of this alliance is working on a plan which if brought to life, not only will regulate the normal functions, but also will help to achieve other fruit bearing necessities.

This plan will enable us to expend our activities among merchants and industrialists. Knowing that not every one of us could spare his time freely, we have created honorary memberships.

For the payment of one dollar annually every Polish man and woman, feeling the necessity of Polish Guardianship for Polish Orphans, will become an honorary member in the Alliance. With this mutual understanding we will create warm lodgings, clothing, and enlightenment for Polish orphans. By this we hope that all Polish citizens and merchants will become honorary members.

II D 4

POLISH

II B 2 f

III C

Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 33, Aug. 16, 1911.

IV

LOCAL CHRONICLE



At the last meeting of the board of administration of the Polish Orphanage for the purpose of incorporating the above mentioned institution, they decided to have it incorporated under two separate and different titles.

The title for the boys' department will be "St. Hedwig Manual School for Boys"; for the girls it will be "Polish Industrial School for Girls."

Inspectors of the board for the boys are as follow: Bishop P. Rhode, Rev. F. Lange, J. Kusinski, F. Wojtalewicz, and J. B. Oburtacz; Messrs. F. Klajda, S. S. Walkowiak, T. Chylinski and J. F. Smietanka.

For the girls: Sister M. Marcela and Mmes J. Gorecki, M. Osuch, Borowiak and L. Sz wajkart.

II D 4
IV
III C



POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 7, Feb. 7, 1909.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

NEWS ITEM

On February 10 a meeting was held at the Holy Trinity parish. It was an assembly of Polish clergy called together by Very Rev. Bishop Paul P. Rhode, to discuss the matter of building a Polish orphanage in Chicago. With joint consideration it was decided upon that the Felician Sisters should be in charge of the orphanage, and that there should be room for three hundred children.

All Polish parished in the diocese of Chicago, will be able to send their children to this orphanage and it is expected all Polish parishes will add their material support. At this meeting there were elected three committees, the executive, advisory and welfare committee.

II D 4

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I V

II D 1

POLISH



Nerod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 16, April 17, 1907

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The concert for the benefit of St. Elizabeth Charity Association was successful. Net receipts from the above concert were given for orphans.

The concert was produced and performed by the famous artist-singer, W. Floryanski; Mrs. R. Kwasigroch, Mrs. A. Nering and Miss Xelowski.

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 38, Sept. 19, 1906. WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The affair of erecting a Polish orphanage seems to be under way. Architects have sent us sketches of this structure; none of them as yet have been approved.

The committee formed by this orphanage has chosen a place for the building on the Northwest Side of the Resurrection Cemetery. The committee will meet as soon as the matter of incorporation is settled.

Many contributions have been received for this institution. No one will regret their offer toward this aim. The children who were once deprived of a shelter in a Polish institution were spoiled in institutions of other nationalities. They now shall find comfort and good care in this future Polish orphanage.

II D 4
III C
II E 2
III A
IV

POLISH (1)



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 29, July 18, 1906

IN THE MATTER OF POLISH ORPHANAGE

Last Thursday, July 12, at the 3:30 P. M., at the school hall of the cathedral, a meeting was held by clergymen of Polish parishes, called by Archbishop Quigley, for the purpose of considering the matter of a Polish orphanage.

Almost all Polish parishes were represented at the meeting.

At the hour above mentioned the archbishop entered the hall and opened the meeting with a long speech. He explained the lack of charitable activity, especially among the young Polish generation.

He spoke of being interested in the activity of Polish youth. He also read from the records of the representatives of several institutions to show that there are two hundred Polish children in various institutions. Part of these children are in orphanages; others on account of petty violations are in the Juvenile Home of Correction, where they come in contact with other criminal types of children, lose not only their nationality but also their faith. That it is time right now Chicago Poles should take care of their unfortunate children.



Narod Polski, July 18, 1906

After that speech they elected Rev. Rhode secretary of the meeting, and the assembled clergymen under the leadership of the archbishop, continued to debate the matter of the Polish orphanage.

Meanwhile everybody agreed to make a donation for this purpose. The archbishop, besides the loan from the archdiocese for this orphanage, personally donated \$1,000. Finally there was a committee elected to find a suitable location for this orphanage; to outline a plan how to receive voluntary donations and the control of same, then how to prepare a method of taxing the parishes for this institution, also to select a plan for a suitable structure; to form the rules and regulations for this institution and incorporate it under the laws of the state.

They elected the following committee: Rev. Gordon, Lange, Nawrocki, Wojtalewicz, Rogalski, Gronkowski, Sztuczko, and Rhode. The committee will give its report at the next meeting, Monday, August 20.

The clergymen also agreed to explain the situation of the orphanage from the pulpit, Sunday, Aug. 15, and at the same time make donations for the purpose. Contributions for this purpose will be accepted by parsonage.



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 29, July 18, 1906

The names of the donors will be published in the local newspapers.

In regard to the clergymen, who, on account of short time had not been informed and so could not attend the last meeting, the whole matter of the orphanage will be fully discussed at the next meeting. It is essential to be in complete agreement about the plan in order to start building the orphanage and have it completed as soon as possible.

II D 4
III C
IV

POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol.10. No.25. June 20, 1906.



Polish Community Orphanage

Last Sunday a meeting of representatives of parishes and organizations was held in Walsh's hall to decide on a way to promote the project by the "Federation of Polish Catholics" to build a large orphanage in Chicago.

An institution of this kind is very badly needed, and with pleasure we are informing our readers that the results were successful and make sure the realization of this project.

The plan is to purchase about 300 acres of land in the suburb of the city of Chicago, in Cook County, and then build a suitable building.

The cost will be about \$500,000.

The amount of this sum should be collected among parishes and organizations in Chicago.

II D 4
III C
IV

POLISH

Page 2.

Narod Polski, June 20, 1906.



Title of the ownership will be made to the Archbishop of this archdiocese.

The members of the newly formed committee are: Archbishop Quigley, Rev. Lange, Gronkowski, Vojtalewicz, Zwierzchowski, Sztuczko and Czerwinski, also Messrs. Szopinski, Polenc and N.L. Piotorwski.

II D 4

II D 3

II B 1 a

III B 3 aDziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 278, Nov. 29, 1905.

IV

CONCERT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR A POLISH HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN'S HOME

This concert will be held tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day, at Walsh's Hall, and will be distinguished by an elaborate program. Among those appearing on this program will be Miss Rose Kwasigroch and a quartet from the Choir of St. Stanislaus, under the direction of Mr. Andrew Kwasigroch, will give "Kantate ku Czci Wieszcza," Langiera; and Mr. Engbert, a Swedish baritone, will render some numbers. There will be a piano solo by Mr. Heniot Leva of Warsaw; a violin solo by an English artist, Mr. Butler; and a cornet solo by Mr. Thomas Feinra.

Before the concert a bazaar will be held from 1 P. M. until 7 P. M. The concert program opens at 7:30 P. M. Following there will be a miscellaneous program, including a dance, bean guessing, etc. Many surprise gifts will be distributed. Tickets are 35 cents. This concert is given under the auspices of the W. W. Kimball Company of Chicago.

POLISH



OUTING FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLISH ORPHANS

The orphanage of Avondale will hold their annual picnic on Labor Day, Sept. 4, 1905. This Polish orphans' picnic will be held at Kosciuszko Park, to help the people enjoy themselves, to see and to please and gladden the unfortunate children of this orphanage. This year, as in the past years, if the weather permits, the orphans are sure that a great crowd will be on hand to celebrate.

The street cars are most convenient. They stop only two blocks away from the grove. Therefore, everyone that intends to come should get to the grove as early as possible, so the orphans can get acquainted and have an early start, playing with the other children. There will be races, games, drinks, sandwiches, concession stands, etc.

The orphanage administration, consisting of sisters and members of the Holy Rosary Society, is cordially inviting all the Poles and their friends not to forget the orphans in their plea for fun and amusements for at least one day.



II D 4
III C
III E

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1904, Vol. 15, No. X.

POLISH PEOPLE IN CHICAGO

It is known to the public that the Brothers Youth Organization of St. Joseph and the Sisters Rosary Society of St. Stanislaus proposed after the Christmas holidays a bazaar to raise funds for the Polish Orphans' Home in Avondale.

After checking the books the figures show a gross income of \$1117.85, the expenses amounted to \$327.06, which left a sum of \$790.79 for the orphans.

We are taking this opportunity to thank all the people for their splendid support given in behalf of the orphans. May God bless their kind hearts.

Rev. Father J. Ziembra C. R.
and the Committee.



II D 4
III B 2
III G

Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 2, Jan. 10, 1900.



POLISH

"Appeal to Union"

The Polish Roman Catholic Union is appealing to all Poles to give liberally for the benefit of the Polish Orphan's Home in Buffalo, N. Y., as well as for the maintenance of the St. Joseph Immigrant House in New York, N. Y., where the Polish immigrants from Europe always receive a warm welcome, advice and help.

II D 4

IV (Lithuanian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The St. George Parish, a Lithuanian parish, has given four dollars for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage. The money was turned in by the pastor, Reverend M. Krawczunas. Three dollars and twenty-five cents has also been contributed by the Women's Sodality, Rose 59, Branch 3, of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following donations have been received by Reverend Spetz for the Holy Family Orphanage:

Anna Remus	\$3.00
John Bombera	1.00
Womens Sodality, Rose 45, Branch 1	2.00
N. N.	1.00
An Unknown person	5.00
W. J. Burda, 699 Noble Street, gave several pounds of carmels and	10.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

Mrs. Slominska \$10.00

Mr. Bieszka of Noble Street gave a pail of candy

Mrs. Barbara Niemczewska \$ 2.00

All the above mentioned persons live in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

The Holy Cross Society of St. Hedwig Parish gave \$10.00

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP



A collection made at the christening reception at the Stephen Szusalski home, 2615 Joseph Street, netted \$2.10 for the Holy Family Orphanage. The following contributions came from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish:

Stanislaus Dabrowski, \$2.50; N. Gajnowski, \$1.00; an unknown person \$10.00; another unknown person, \$1.00; Women's Sodality \$10.00; Women's Sodality, Rose 19, Branch 3, \$2.00.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Cornelius Murkowski has contributed \$2.50 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Maryanne Barchel has given one dollar. Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Catholic Order of Women Foresters, Lodge 54, of St. John Cantius Parish, has donated five dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Four dollars has been given by the Women's Sodality, Rose 7, Branch 4, of the same parish. The Women's Sodality, Rose 6, Branch 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has contributed \$1.80.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

II D 4
II B 1 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The first fruits of the Polish Organists Organization were turned over to the Holy Family Orphanage for the benefit of the orphans. A net profit of \$302.92 was realized from the benefit concert of November 21.

Sincere thanks are extended this noble organization for its noble gesture.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, pastor of St. Hyacinth Parish, has donated thirty-five dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Anton Ryba, of St. John Cantius Parish, has turned over to the pastor, Reverend John Kasprzycki, ten dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Also, we have received three dollars collected by Roman Przybylinski at a baptismal party in the home of John Szambrowski, 8704 Houston Avenue.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Ksawery Rocalski, 43 Emma Street, has donated one dollar for the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2000-1

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Reverend Francis Wojtalewicz, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Parish, 88th Street and Exchange Avenue, has given fifty dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage, pursuant to the request in the last will and testament of his late father Maximilian Wojtalewicz. Francis Adamski has donated five dollars and John Jurczyk one dollar.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors, and may the soul of the late Maximilian Wojtalewicz rest in peace.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 23, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Anthony Sherman [Smarzewski] has given two tons of coal to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor for his contribution.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 18, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

B. Tomaszewski, 501 Noble Street, has contributed two dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Mr. Fritsch, 499 Noble Street, has also contributed the same amount. Sincere thanks are extended both donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 8, 1897.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED FOR POLISH ORPHANS

As long as it was possible for the nuns to operate the Holy Family Orphanage without resorting to door to door collections, this was done. However, the increase in the number of children, with the subsequent added expenses, has forced the Sisters of Notre Dame to break their custom. In order to get more funds for the maintenance of the institution, which now supports 180 orphans, the Sisters recently appealed to their Superior Mother General at Milwaukee, to permit them to make at least one collection this year. This wish was granted. Plans are now being made, and it is hoped that the Polish public will give generously in order that the approach of winter may be made easier for the destitute children.

The operating expenses of the Holy Family Orphanage are duly recorded in books which are open to the public for inspection. This year's statement is being prepared and will be ready as soon as it is approved by the various committees and signed by the Archbishop.

II D 4
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 8, 1897.

An appeal is made to all Polish pastors and priests to announce and support the collection that is going to be made by the Sisters of Notre Dame for the Holy Family Orphanage, and to say that this collection is the first of its kind, and that the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish is no longer able to give it full support.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 8, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Anthony Steltman has donated one dollar for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

IV (Lithuanian)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Reverend M. Krawczunas, pastor of St. George's Parish (Lithuanian), has donated thirty-seven dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 28, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

A member of the Polish National Alliance has left two dollars at the offices of Dziennik Chicagoski, for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

FILE: PROJ. 302/5

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 25, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Holy Name Society of Saint Adalbert Parish has donated \$10 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Mother of God Goodwill Society, Group 91 of the Catholic Order of Women Foresters, of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has donated \$10 for the Holy Family Orphanage. God bless you!

Sisters of Notre Dame

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following donations have been made for the Holy Family Orphanage:

Francis Bieszka	\$5.00
Francis Plaszczyk	1.00
Anthony Banko . . . . .	.50

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

MPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Saint Joseph Parish in Town of Lake [district] made the following contributions for the Holy Family Orphanage:

Pastors and parishioners	\$15.00
Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Society	5.00
Saint Laurence Society	5.00
Order of Catholic Foresters	5.00
King Miecislav Society	5.00
Order of Catholic Women Foresters	5.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1897.

Women's Sodality, Branch 2 . . . . .	.\$ 5.00
Women's Sodality, Branch 1	5.00
St. Hedwig Society	5.00
Holy Name Society	5.00

Sincere thanks are extended the donors for such generous help.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 8, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodality, Rose 25, Branch 2, of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish donated \$1.75 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 14, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Through its member, Felix Baranowski, the Saint Barbara Brotherhood of Saint Joseph Parish donated \$7.50 as a voluntary contribution of its members for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 29, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Saint Stanislaus Kostka Society, from the parish of the same name, gave \$7.65 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS AID



The Saint Joseph Legion, a military society of Saint Mary of Perpetual Help Parish, has donated \$8.75 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Contributions also came from Stephen Sulski and Stephen Jabczynski, who gave \$1 and \$3 respectively.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 2, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Anthony Scherman has donated ten dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended.

Sisters of Notre Dame

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 30, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Mrs. Frances Grocholska has contributed \$1.75 to the Holy Family Orphanage.
Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Anthony Sadowski, 121 Cleaver Street, has donated five dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodality of Saint John Cantius Parish has donated \$3.30 to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 9, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE OUTING A SUCCESS

The Holy Family Orphanage outing of June 7 at Pregler's Grove was a success. All those who attended were anxious to know the date of the next outing.

After all deductions had been made, the net profit amounted to \$624.81, which sum will be turned over to the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to all for their fine co-operation in making this event a happy one. Thanks are also extended to all those who have made donations. It is obvious from the results that whenever there is a noble purpose to be supported, it will not be overlooked by the generous hearts of the Poles of Chicago.

II D 4
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Mrs. W. Slominska, 1697 Milwaukee Avenue, one of the supporters of the Holy Family Orphanage, donated two dozen hats to the Polish orphans from her millinery shop.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 1, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodality, Rose 49, Branch 4, of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, contributed two dollars and fifty cents for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 29, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Adam Kosinski of St. Hedwig Parish donated two dollars for the aid of the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor for his kind gesture.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANAGE

J. U. Gorny of 108 West Division Street has donated five dollars for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

May God bless the kind donor a hundredfold for his generosity.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

From the St. Adalbert manifestation at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish \$10.64 was collected for the Holy Family Orphanage.

Miss Anna Kufel, of the same parish donated one dollar.

Sincere thanks are extended to the generous donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANAGE

K. Fritsch, 499 Noble Street, has contributed ten dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS SURPLUS CLOTHING

The Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward has presented all its surplus clothing and footwear to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to this thoughtful organization.

The Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

John Plaszczyk and Mary Machajewska left one dollar each, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish rectory, toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

May God bless the donors a hundredfold for their kindness.

The Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 20, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Reverend Albert Furman, pastor of St. Casimir Parish, donated five dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. Ignatius Rudowski, 533 Noble Street, offered thirty dozen eggs.

A sincere "God bless you" is extended to the kind donors.

The Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
I D 2 a (2)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

Jacob Kwasniewski and Frank Sobieszczyk have donated fifteen dollars, in the name of the Polish Painters and Plasterers' Union, for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Mrs. Barbara Niemczewska contributed twenty pounds of veal and fifteen pounds of sausage.

Sincere thanks are extended to all the generous donors.

The Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (11) PROJ. 00275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS AID

A person who wishes his name unknown left with the rector of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish two dollars for the aid of the Polish orphans at Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donor and may Jesus Christ reward him a hundredfold.

The Sisters of Notre Dame

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 15, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

The Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, donated twenty-five dollars for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

May God reward the kind pastor a hundredfold for such a generous contribution and may the blessing of God envelop the parish.

The Sisters of Notre Dame

PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS AID

Anthony Sherman has contributed a barrel of the best flour and fifteen dozen eggs to the Holy Family Orphanage for Easter Sunday.

Sincere thanks are extended to this generous donor. May God reward him a hundredfold.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

Members of St. Josephat's parish have turned over ten dollars to their pastor, the Reverend Father Lange, for the Polish children at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors for this generous contribution. May God reward them a hundredfold.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
I B 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

At the christening reception given by the Hermanski family \$2.45 was collected for the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

I B 1

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 30, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Temperance Brotherhood, Rose 23, of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish has donated two dollars for the support of the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the Society for their kindness.

Sisters of Notre Dame

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following members of St. John Cantius Parish have made contributions toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage:

Anthony Ryba, \$5; P.M., \$2; the Reverend John Kasprzycki, pastor, \$3.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (R.L.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS AID

Mr. S. T. has contributed five dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE RECEIVES HELP

On February 28 (Sunday) a benefit entertainment was staged for the Holy Family Orphanage at Schoenhoffen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, by the Carol Chodkiewicz Society. The net proceeds from this affair, one hundred and twenty dollars, was turned over to the Orphanage on March 11 by the committee, Paul Nawrot, Peter Niemczewski, and Francis Hoffman. The Society has also promised continued support of this institution.

Sincere thanks are extended to this society for this generous contribution. May God bless the members a hundredfold.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

MPA (ILL) 100-100000-100000

II D 4
I B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE RECEIVES HELP

The Temperance Brotherhood, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated \$4.50 to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1897.

AID FOR POLISH ORPHANAGE

Five dollars was donated to the Holy Family Orphanage by the Women Foresters, Lodge 54, of St. John Cantius Parish. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1897.

DONATION FOR HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Fifteen dollars was recently donated to the Holy Family Orphanage by the Sacred Heart of Jesus Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

All members of the Society are extended hearty thanks for this kind gesture.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
I B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

A donation of ten dollars was made by the Temperance Brotherhood of St. John Cantius Parish to the Holy Family Orphanage.

May Jesus Christ reward the members of the Temperance Brotherhood a hundred-fold.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1897.

HELP FOR POLISH ORPHANS

The following made donations to the Holy Family Orphanage:

Holy Cross Society, of St. Casimir Parish	\$4.50
N. N.	1.00
Alexander Gawecki	1.00

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1897.

COUNT BIELSKI GIVES AID TO HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Count Bielski has donated four dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage.
Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL) PR...

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 10, 1897.

THE LATE I. HODOR WILLED FIFTY DOLLARS
TO THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Mrs. Kunegunda Hodor, 634 Dickson Street, turned over fifty dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage as directed by the last will and testament of her late husband, I. Hodor.

May God bless Mrs. Hodor a hundredfold, and may God show mercy on the soul of her late husband.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (11) P 111 111 111

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 9, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

Help has been given to the Holy Family Orphanage by the following organizations:

The St. Valentine Society No. 1 gave ten dollars, and the Temperance Brotherhood gave two dollars.

May God reward the kind donors a hundredfold for their generosity.

The Sisters of Notre Dame.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1897.

HELP FOR THE POLISH ORPHANAGE

Matthew Jallowy has donated two dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage.

May Jesus Christ reward the donor a hundredfold.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1897.

AID FOR HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

John Laska, member of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Society Number I, presented three dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage in the name of his organization. A contribution of one dollar was received from John Fafinski.

May God reward these kind donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II D 10

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COMING BENEFIT DANCE

The Carol Chodkiewicz Society, sponsor of the Holy Family Orphanage benefit dance, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

Leon Lange: one dollar
Francis Jozefowicz: one case of pop
Francis Kaiser: one case of pop
Francis Kalisz: two dollars
J. Orzechowski: fifty cigars
S. Wojtalewicz: fifty cigars
J. Urbanski, fifty cigars
Thomas Nalepinski: purchased ten tickets
John Czekala and Kwasigroch: one case of pop
A. Czosek: 6 cases of seltzer water and one case of pop
J. Goluch: one hundred cigars
J. Gillmeister: fifty cents

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

Anna Mejer has donated one dollar to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 99275

II D 4
II D 10
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1897.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOLY FAMILY
ORPHANAGE BENEFIT DANCE

Contributions for the Holy Family Orphanage benefit dance are continuing to be received by the Carol Chodkiewicz Society, sponsors of the ball.

Acknowledgment is made of the following contributions:

Reverend John Radziejewski, pastor of St. Adalbert Parish: fifty cents
Czekala and Kwasigroch, saloon proprietors: one hundred cigars
Frank Biedka: one boiled ham
M. Krupka: one dollar
J. Bendura: one-half barrel of beer
Theophilus Rux: ten pounds of sausage
Ignace Lackowski: fifteen pounds of sausage
Joseph Lesicki: ten pounds of sausage
John Chrapkowski, twenty-five pounds of Polish sausage and money for five tickets

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 347

II D 4
II D 10
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1897.

Paul Giersch: two cases of pop
F. Mruczkowski: one case of pop
Stanislaus Sz wajkart: one dollar

Sincere thanks are expressed to all donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

The Sacred Heart Society, of St. Joseph Parish, donated ten dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

May God reward the members of this organization a hundredfold for their generosity.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

MPA (III) 1001 1001

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES MATERIAL AID

The following contributions have been received from the basket which was placed for public donations at Lazarowicz's Grocery Store, 283 Center Avenue, by the Holy Family Orphanage: 35 pounds of sugar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of coffee, 2 pounds of rice, 1 pound of raisins, 1 pound of starch, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of candy, 1 peck of apples, and 8 bars of soap.

Sincere thanks are expressed to Mr. Lazarowicz, who was the first grocer to deliver the contributions from his basket, and to all other donors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

The St. Peter and Paul Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish donated ten dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage.

The Women's Sodality of the same parish gave three dollars and seventy-five cents.

A two dollar contribution was received from J. Rejch of Bridgeport (a community of Chicago), organist of the St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish.

Heartfelt thanks are extended to all generous contributors.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1897.

POLISH ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

Sebastian Gorny recently contributed \$2.50 to the Holy Family Orphanage.
Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of Notre Dame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1897.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

At the birthday party given in honor of the Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, a collection was made for the Holy Family Orphanage. Twenty dollars was turned over to the administration. This is indeed a fine example of co-operation.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1897.

POLISH PASTOR HELPS HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, gave twenty dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage as a Christmas gift.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor for this generous gift.

The administration wishes success, health, and happiness throughout the coming year to all the supporters of the Holy Family Orphanage.

In the name of the orphans,

The Sisters of Notre Dame.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 31, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

Joseph Bartkowski contributed the sum of six dollars for the Polish orphanage.
God Bless him!

II D 4

II D 5

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1896.

POLISH CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE AND HOME FOR THE AGED

A very important project having to do with the establishment of an orphanage and home for the aged, has been under discussion by a number of prominent Poles of our community and other sections of Chicago. Everybody realizes how useful and important such an institution would be.

Of course, a lot of money, as well as the co-operation of all Poles, is necessary to make this project possible. We surely ought to be able to supply the one and the other.

At present the project is just in the preparatory stage. Further details will be given at the proper time.

Here we wish to remark that Avondale is an ideal site for a home for the aged and the Orphans, and that incorporation papers have already been secured in

II D 4

II D 5

IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1896.

in Springfield, Illinois.

The charter is in the name of "Polish Catholic Home For the Aged and Disabled"--
a philanthropic institution.

The incorporators are Peter Kiolbassa, C. J. Bielinski, Albert Jedrzejek, Rever-
end Vincent Barzynski, John Gniot, J. Dombrowski and T. Krolik. The names
themselves are sufficient proof that the project is in competent hands.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

M. Moscinski, 1000 Elk Grove Avenue, donated the following to the orphanage:
Eleven loaves of bread, six pies, five cakes, ten pounds of sugar, and
eight dozen cookies.

A sincere God bless you!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Women's Sodality of the Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish, the eighth Rose of the second Tree [that is the way the various branch groups are designated] donated the sum of three dollars and fifty cents to the Polish Orphanage. God bless them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 4, 1896.

FROM THE POLISH ORPHANAGE

Mr. Theodore Galinski, 25 Emma Street, has contributed the sum of one dollar, for which the orphans sincerely say, "God bless you!"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1896.

MORE HELP FOR THE ORPHANAGE

A certain person donated \$2.50, and the Ladies Sodality of the First Tree, Fifteenth Rose, donated \$2.65 to the Orphanage.

God bless these generous contributors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 7, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

Mr. Rozmarynowski, Mr. Pstrag, and Mrs. Niemczewski have donated many pounds of meat as an Easter gift for the orphans.

May Jesus Christ bless them!

WPA (ILL.) 11

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1896.

HELP FOR THE ORPHANAGE

Mr. J. Przypyszny donated the sum of three dollars to the Polish orphans.

God bless him!

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

Mr. Anthony Sherman, of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has donated two barrels of flour and a half case of eggs to the Orphanage. May God bless him!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

A certain person brought a donation of four dollars to the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory for the Orphanage.

Mrs. Mary Kurczynska also donated one dollar.

God bless them!

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

GENEROUS DONATIONS FOR THE ORPHANAGE

Reverend Nowicki, pastor of the St. Michael the Archangel Parish in South Chicago, has donated fifty dollars for the Polish orphans.

Mrs. Dorothy Swinkowski, of the St. Josaphat's Parish in Lake View (Chicago), has donated ten dollars for the orphans.

"God bless you" to all donors.

"The Orphans".

WPA (111) PROJ 3605

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Society of the Sacred Heart of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish contributed the sum of twenty five dollars for the orphanage, through Mr. Anthony Kurtis.

We extend a sincere God bless you to all the contributors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 12, 1896.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The St. Stephen's Society in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated ten dollars for the orphans. God bless them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1895.

SOCIETY HELPS POLISH ORPHANAGE

The St. Joseph Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated ten dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS SUPPORT

The Women's Sodality, Rose 62, Branch 2, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated four dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

Thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIPTS SUPPORT

Vincent Nawrocki of South Chicago donated five dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1895.

WOMEN'S SODALITY OFFERS HELP TO
HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Women's Sodality of St. John Cantius Parish contributed thirty-one dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors by the administration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8027

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETY AIDS HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The St. John Cantius Society, from the parish of the same name, donated ten dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (111) 11001 00215

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 12, 1895.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS SUPPORT

The Women's Sodality, Rose 3, Branch 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, donated four dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage, conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (L.L.) PROJECT

II D 4
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov.11,1895.

HELP GIVEN POLISH ORPHANAGE

The St. Joseph Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated \$10 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 7, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS SUPPORT

Jacob Dziejwior has donated ten dollars for the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1895.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY DONATES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
TO POLISH ORPHANAGE

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C. R., pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, received twenty-five dollars for the support of the Holy Family Orphanage from the Queen Hedwig Women's Society.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

I D 2 a (2)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1895.

POLISH UNION DONATES TEN DOLLARS TOWARD
POLISH ORPHANAGE

The Polish Masons and Plasterers' Union, Local No. 3, contributed ten dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. The administration of the Orphanage extends sincere thanks to the union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III.C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS SUPPORT

The Women's Sodality, Rosela, Branch 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has donated \$4.50 to the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended to these ladies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00713

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETIES MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ORPHANS

The Holy Cross Society has contributed fifteen dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage and has decided to attend the benefit bazaar at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish on Saturday, October 5.

The Holy Name of Mary Society has contributed twenty-five dollars to the Orphanage and will attend the fair on October 7.

WPA (111) PROJ. 50275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETY GIVES SUPPORT
TO THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Holy Name Society of St. Adalbert Parish recently contributed fifty dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. The officers of the Orphanage extend their sincere thanks to the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1895.

ST. BARBARA SOCIETY SUPPORTS FAIR FOR ORPHANS

The St. Barbara Society attended, en masse, the fair staged by St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish for the Polish children of the Holy Family Orphanage last Friday, September 27. The Society also contributed fifteen dollars in cash to the Orphanage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1895.

ORPHANS' DAY AT ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH FAIR

A hundred orphans from the Holy Family Orphanage were feted yesterday from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. at the St. John Cantius Parish fair. Many parishioners and neighbors attended this gala event.

Every child received fifteen cents from the parish committee. Many persons made donations so that the children could have paddles for raffles. These paddles were collected after each raffle was over and used again. Today tickets will be used instead. Even the children from St. John Cantius Parish brought gifts for the underprivileged.

The children from the Orphanage not only enjoyed themselves but many also won prizes. Before they left all were invited to dinner. At the table all the children received a small gift from the pastor, Reverend John Kasprzycki, C. R.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

II D 4
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1895.

The proceeds of the afternoon were \$116.00, which was turned over to the Holy Family Orphanage.

Sincere thanks are extended to all participants and donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1895.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH TO STAGE BENEFIT FAIR FOR
HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Through the efforts of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish a fair will be held at the school hall for the benefit of Holy Family Orphanage. A number of leading citizens of the parish gathered at a meeting yesterday and prepared plans for this event.

The fair is to run for two weeks beginning September 21, except on Fridays and Wednesdays. Single admission will be ten cents and a ticket for the duration of the fair (12 admissions) will cost fifty cents.

Committees were chosen for making the plans. On the financial committee the following were chosen: A W. Rudnicki, president and treasurer; B. Klarkowski, secretary; Messrs. Lamczyk and Tomaszewski.

The management committee will be as follows: W. Jedrzejek, president;

WPA (ILL) 710130275

II D 4
III C

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1895.

T. Krolik, secretary; F. Wleklinski, J. Mucha and P. Ratkowski.

Operators of the various concessions will be: F. Nuncek, F. Okon, T. Majewski, Golubski, Klugiewicz, A. Ogurek, Cinau, Drzonek, J. Robakowski, J. Steltman, Dolinski, Petlak, F. Zagrzebski, J. Tomaszewski, Kikulski, Wieckowski and J. Rudnicki.

The buffets will be operated by F. Okon, J. Kortas (both as cashiers), J. Gorzynski, J. Kwasigroch, J. Palubski, Dudek, P. Smeja, Szczodrowski and Bohart.

T. Ostrowski, J. Maca, Kolodziejewski and F. Murkowski will have charge of the sale of tickets. Tickets will be received by Smorowski, John Klinger, Jacob Klinger and Polcyn.

The management committee will make efforts to book an orchestra for the event.

WPA (11) 10001.50275

II D 4
III C

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 26, 1895.

As can be seen, the citizens of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish are willingly supporting this affair by offering to contribute their services. Undoubtedly a large number of contributions will also be made, especially by businessmen.

Polish businessmen will meet on Friday, August 30, to discuss the matter, and we believe there will be enthusiastic response.

An event of this kind, for the support of unfortunate Polish orphans, is worthy of encouragement and assistance by all Poles of Chicago. It concerns not only the orphans of this parish but also the orphans of all Polish parishes in Chicago.

WPA (LL) PROJ 301 301 301

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

The Women's Sodality, Rose 4, Branch 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, contributed \$3.30 for the Holy Family Orphanage recently.

WOM (LL) PROJ. 20275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES SUPPORT

Francis Hun Towski has contributed two dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

POLISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OFFER AID
TO THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Women's Sodality of St. Adalbert Parish has contributed ten dollars to the Holy Family Orphanage. The Women's Sodality of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has contributed three dollars. Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donors.

II D 4

III C

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETY OFFERS AID TO THE ORPHANS

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Young Men's Society from St. Joseph Parish, Town of Lake, has contributed five hundred dollars for the orphans of the Holy Family Orphanage. [Translator's Note: This donation seems very large; in all probability it is an error and should be five dollars. If the amount were so large more prominence would be given to the news.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
.III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GIVEN AID

The Women's Sodality Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church recently contributed four dollars towards the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES HELP

The Holy Family Orphanage has recently received fifty dollars from the death benefit of the late Joseph Gorski. Contributions from the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Ladies' Sodality, Groups 26 and 28, which donated \$3.30 and \$3.50 respectively, were also received.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275.

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1895.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Ladies Sodality of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish contributed \$2.50 toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1895.

SUPPORT GIVEN HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The St. Dominic Brotherhood Society of St. Adalbert Parish recently contributed ten dollars toward the support of the Holy Family Orphanage. August Moldrowski gave three dollars.

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The St. Adalbert Bishop Society gave thirty dollars, and the Ladies Sodality of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish donated \$3,50, for the Holy Family Orphanage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.



CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Holy Family Orphanage received contributions from the following: desti-

Our Lady of Sorrows Society of St. Adalbert Parish, \$5; Mrs. Slominska of
St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$10; and The Women's Rosary Society of St. 15.00
Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$3.30.

PROJ. 30275



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS CHRISTMAS CHEER

The following individuals have given Christmas contributions for the destitute Polish children at the Holy Family Orphanage:

Reverend John Kasprzycki, pastor of St. John Cantius Parish	\$15.00
Ignatius Mikitynski	5.00
Mr. Burda	10.00
Joseph Marson	5.00

Mr. Bieszka gave a pail of caramels; Mr. Rys, a barrel of flour; and Mrs. Barbara Niemczewska, two hams. God bless all donors.

Sister Superior

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The St. Dominic Archbrotherhood of St. Adalbert Church has donated \$8.50 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Francis Czerwinski has added a dollar to this contribution. Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

James Kaczorowski of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has offered one barrel of apples and one box of oranges as a Christmas gift to the Holy Family Orphanage. The Women's Sodality, Rose 33, Branch 1, of the same parish, has given \$3.75.

May God bless all kind donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following donations for the Holy Family Orphanage have been received from the sodality groups of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish:

Women's Sodality, Rose 40, Branch 4, \$2.00.

Women's Sodality, Rose 44, Branch 1, \$4.00.

Women's Sodality, Rose 41, Branch 2, \$3.50.

God bless all donors.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodality Rose 37, Branch 3, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has donated \$3.25 for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

WPA (ILL.) 8991.30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following donations have been made for the Holy Family Orphanage:

Casimir Frycz	\$5.00
Anthony Nadolny	5.00
John Jarzebowski	2.00
Joseph Aziewior	10.00

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The St. Joseph Society No. 2 of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has contributed ten dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The St. Joseph Society No. 2 of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated ten dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodality, Rose 19, Branch 3, has donated four dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage; Rose 20, Branch 4, has given three dollars. Both organizations are from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE BAZAAR

The following contributions have been given for the Holy Family Orphanage Bazaar to be held in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish:

Julianna Machalinska, 104 Edgar Street, one lamp;

Paul Ryckowski, 180 Cleaver Street, a table with marble top;

F. Gorna, 108 Division Street, a cross;

Anthony Matusiak, 42 Will Street, a gasolene stove;

J. Kwasigroch, 195 Hickory Street, a dresser;

Ignatius Kowalski, 141 Division Street, a lounge;

II D 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

Valentine Kujawa, a lounge;

Paul Giersz, 75 Cleaver Street, a goat and wagon.

These donations are to be used as prizes, and most of them will be raffled through the sale of prize books.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

The Committee

II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

RESULTS OF THE BENEFIT BAZAAR FOR THE
HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

(Summary)

Income

A. From the bazaar:

Large Wheel	\$2,019.62
Young Ladies' Wheel	1,321.35
Young Men's Wheel	964.55
Restaurant	506.10

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II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

Admission Tickets and dinner	\$ 688.45
Cigar Wheel	202.70
Bar	691.55
From prize books sold by the Sisters of Nazareth	500.50
Prize books sold by the Women's sodalities and school children .	492.40
Fruits and candy	44.55
Prize books	148.20
Total	<u>\$7,579.97</u>

B. Contributions from societies and parishes:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

List of thirty-five societies and parishes \$ 716.86

C. Donations from private individuals:

List of twenty-nine persons totaling 348.00

Total Income \$8,644.83

Expenses:

Long list shows that the expenditure was \$2,410.41

Net proceeds:

Income \$8,644.83

Expenses 2,410.41

Net \$6,234.42

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
IV

- 4 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1894.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors and participants. The orphans will not forget the generosity of our people.

B. Klarkowski, secretary

Reverend V. Barzynski, C. R., pastor of
St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Ten dollars has been donated for the Holy Family Orphanage by the Women's Sodality, Rose 30, Branch 1, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following contributions have been given to help the poor orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage:

The Women's Sodality, Rose 23, Branch 4, \$2.55

The Women's Sodality, Rose 37, Branch 2, \$3.50

The Women's Sodality, Rose 57, Branch 1, \$1.50.

All groups are from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following contributions have been made for the Polish orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| The Women's Sodality, Rose 25, Branch 3 | \$3.50 |
| The Women's Sodality, Rose 3, Branch 2 | \$2.10 |

Both groups are from St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

1000

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 6, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

John Czaja has contributed ten dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

WPA (M.L.) RR01 30275

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 4, 1894.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Women's Sodalities, Rose 43, Branch 2, and Rose 46, Branch 2, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, have donated \$2.50 and \$3.25 respectively for the Holy Family Orphanage. God bless all donors.

MPA (ILL.) PR01 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

Donations for the Holy Family Orphanage have been made as follows:

St. Valentine Society No. 1 of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$20; Stanislaus Slominski, \$15; Francis Szwagier, 50 cents; A. Czajkowski, one box of soda.

Sincere thanks are extended all donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 27, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The following contributions have been made for the Holy Family Orphanage: Sts. Peter and Paul Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$30.00; St. Barbara Society of same parish, \$20.00; St. Mary Society of St. Joseph Parish, \$43.50; St. Francis Ksawery Society No. 1 of same parish, \$8.20.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 17, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

One hundred dollars has been contributed for the Polish Orphans at the Holy Family Orphanage by Albert Jedrzejek, a businessman. Sincere thanks are extended the donor.

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1894.

POLISH ORPHANAGE GETS HELP

The Holy Trinity Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated fifty dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.



II D 4
II B 1 c (3)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 22, 1894.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH ORPHANS

The fair to raise funds for the Polish orphanage started day before yesterday at the School Hall on Bradley Street. The place was crowded; and, in addition to helping a good cause, all that came had a good time.

Beginning today a number of societies will have their day at the fair. People of good will should not ignore the orphans--everyone should contribute to their support by donating something for the fair.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
II B 1 c (3)
IV

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1894.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLISH ORPHANS

A group of Polish businessmen held a meeting yesterday to discuss ways and means to raise funds for the Polish orphans. There was great enthusiasm at the meeting where all were in favor of holding a fair on October 20 at the Bradley Street Hall.

The businessmen at the meeting pledged they would contribute to the support of the Polish Orphanage. Donations will be handed to Mr. B. Klarkowski, secretary of the fair. We are submitting here a list of donors: P. Ratkowski, \$25; Francis Zwierzynski, \$10; Leon Bobrycki, \$10; Ladislas Burda, \$15; Victor Bardonski, \$15; John Maca, \$15; Theodore Ostrowski, \$25; Stanislaus Slominski, \$15; Sigismund Czaplinski, \$5; John Arkuszewski, \$5. Other contributions were: J. J. Jakubowski, 2 kegs of beer and 2 cases of wine; Max Baranski, 500 cigars; John Sowka, 1,000 cigars; Mr. Dejewski, 5 tons of soft coal; M. Magorski, 12 pairs of shoes; P. Giersz, 1 keg of beer and 6 dozen bottles of wine; John Chrapkowski, 6 hams; H. Abraham, 1 keg of beer and 12 bottles of wine; J. Szymczak, 1,000 cigars; Mr. Okoniewski, 6 watches; and John Arkuszewski, 1 keg of beer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1894.

These businessmen deserve appreciation and thanks for their generosity, for their good intentions, and for their sympathy toward human suffering.

Other well-thinking businessmen will undoubtedly follow this example. All should support the Polish orphanage. This is our sacred duty.

Mr. B. Klarkowski, 42 Bradley Street, is authorized to receive donations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 12, 1894.

FROM THE POLISH ORPHANS' HOME

John Klosowski of Augusta Street has donated ten dollars for the orphans, who thank him and his family very sincerely and wish them God's blessing.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 11, 1894.

POLISH SOCIETY DONATES TWENTY DOLLARS TO ORPHANS'
HOME

At its yesterday's meeting, the John Sobieski Society No. 1 decided to donate twenty dollars to the Polish Orphans' Home. The members of this society will attend the fair en masse on October 23.

J. Jarubowski,
692 Noble Street

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 15, 1894.

FROM THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

Henry Waskd, residing at Dickson and Blanche Streets, donated four boxes of soap to the Holy Family Orphanage.

Moreover, a poor woman donated a barrel of flour.

The sister superior, in the name of the children, hopes that the Lord will reward these kind people for making these donations.

II D 4

II B 1 c (1)

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

School Girls and Orphans Stage Play

A very interesting and thrilling theatrical play was staged last Sunday afternoon at the large Polish hall near Bradley Street. The play, given for the benefit of the Polish orphans (sheltered at the Holy Family Home), was directed by the Sisters of Notre Dame, the guardians of the Holy Family Home. As a large number of tickets had been sold before the performance, many people attended and the proceeds were quite large. The first part of the play was performed by the orphans, both girls and boys, and the second part by the school children.

The speeches of the little orphans, in which they thanked the public for its generosity, were so emotional that every little while weeping was heard in the hall. When one of the boys started a speech with the words "I have no father," one of the persons in the audience was so moved by emotion that he



II D 4

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (1)

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1894.

arose and approached the stage to offer a donation, which evidently came from his heart.

The play was well written and the children played it skillfully, which proves that the orphans are receiving a good education in English and Polish. The scene with the dolls was so amusing that the sixteen girls who took part in it had to repeat the performance. The vocal music presented by thirty boys and thirty-two girls was a great success. A comedy presented by two boys disclosed talent.

The production presented by the girls pleased the public immensely. The Sisters deserve great credit for their good work, and we should honor them for their devotion and hard work.



II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women have contributed the following amounts: 26th Branch, Third Group, \$2.60; 52nd Branch, Third Group, \$2.50; 40th Branch, First Group, \$2. Total \$7.10.

The orphans thank the contributors with a sincere, God bless you!

II D 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

Mr. Joseph Smorowski, Mr. Frank Sobieszczyk, and Mr. Frank Tobolski, acting as a committee, have brought ten dollars to the orphanage, donated by the St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society. Four branches of Groups 3 and 4 [of the Rosary Society] have donated thirteen dollars. A sincere God bless you to all the generous contributors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women [members of the Rosary Society] have deposited with Reverend Eugene [Siedlaczek] \$60.60, contributed by twenty roses [branches] from three trees [groups] of the society.

A sincere God bless you from the orphans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women have contributed the following for the orphans:

Five branches from Groups 1, 2, and 4 donated \$15.20.

Mr. Jacob Kwasniewski and Mr. Michael Tomczak have brought a ten-dollar donation from the Polish Plasterers and Bricklayers Union.

The orphans thank all of the contributors with a sincere God bless you.

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women have made another contribution to the orphans. Five Roses [members of the society] have donated the sum of \$5.50 for this purpose.

The orphans send a sincere God bless you to the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The following contributions for the orphans have been given to Father Eugene by members of the Rosary Society:

A total of thirty four Roses [women] from the four rosebushes [branches] of the Society donated \$80.85 in contributions ranging from \$5.45 to \$1.

May God repay them all a hundredfold.

1971 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
I B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Brotherhood of Temperance has donated fifty dollars to the orphans.

The orphans sincerely thank the donors with a hearty God bless you.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Women's Sodality has made the following contributions for the orphans:

- First Group, third branch,.....\$5;
- Second Group, eighth branch,.....\$4;
- First Group, twenty-second branch,.....\$3.10;
- First Group, sixth branch,.....\$2.80.

The orphans thank the generous donors with a sincere God bless you.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

FROM THE ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women [members of the Rosary Society] have donated to the orphanage as follows:

Six branches, known as Roses, donated various sums totaling \$15.65.

The orphans send a sincere God bless you to the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 51113

II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1893.

FROM THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Rosary Women of the Fourth Tree and the Twentieth Rose gave an offering of \$3.25 for the orphans.

The Rosary Women of the Third Tree and Third Rose gave \$2.

The orphans send sincere thanks and a "God Bless You."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

III B 3 a

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1893.

DONATION TO THE ORPHANAGE

Messrs. Z. Schmidt and F. Derdzinski brought a donation of \$20.97 to the Polish Orphanage. This money was part of the proceeds of the November Insurrection celebration held in St. Joseph's Parish in Town of Lake on Sunday, November 19.

The orphans send sincere expressions of thanks and a hearty "God Bless You".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1892.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES DONATION

Michael Wachowski, who visited the Holy Family Orphanage recently, contributed fifteen dollars toward its support.

II D 4
II D 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1892.

A CONTRIBUTION

The St. Francis Society has contributed ten dollars for the Holy Family Orphanage.

Leon Bobrucki, secretary.

II D 4
II D 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 5, 1892.

ST. JOSEPH SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES TOWARD THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The St. Joseph Society has contributed fifteen dollars toward the upkeep of the Holy Family Orphanage. This generous contribution is gladly welcomed, and sincere thanks are extended to this society.

Sister Mary Laureta, Superior

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 362

II D 4
II D 1

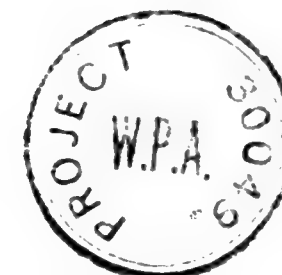
POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1892.

MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS SOCIETY

DONATES FIFTY DOLLARS TO HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus Society collected fifty dollars at its last meeting. The entire sum was given to Sister Superior Mary Laretta of the Holy Family Orphanage.



II D 4
I B 3 b
I B 3 c

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1892.

SISTER FREBLOWSKA'S GARDEN



Because many Polish mothers have to help their husbands earn the daily stipend, the Nazareth Sisters at 130 W. Division Street will open a home to accomodate the children of working parents. It will be called Sister Freblowska's Garden. This home will solve many wearisome problems for working mothers and will save many children from unfortunate mishaps.

Beginning May.1, those children who are not of school age will be accepted in the Garden. The children will be under the constant care of the nuns from 7:00 A.M. to 7: P.M. They will receive three meals a day: at 10 A.M. 12 noon, and 4P.M. The fee for those services will be very nominal and the

II D 4

I B 3 b

I B 3 c

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1892.



benefits will be great.

Those mothers who find their children a handicap when they are working about the home will find these pleasant accommodations a timely relief. They will be able to do more work and have less worry on their hands. Many Polish mothers who take in homework, such as, **sewing**, laundry, needlework, will be able to increase their earning power by taking advantage of these services.

The fee of ten cents per child, or less, will pay in return ten times the amount. Worry, accidents, waste of hours will be averted, while the children will be acquiring new playmates in a homelike atmosphere.

Mothers take advantage of these services.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 19, 1892.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

(Summarized)

Donors during the first half of April were very generous to the Holy Family Orphanage. Nearly one hundred dollars was contributed by individuals and societies.

The largest single contribution was ten dollars. Fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents was the largest donation from a society. W. Michalski of St. Hyacinth's Society, which has its headquarters in St. Stanislaus Kostki's Parish, presented the money. The smallest sum given was fifty cents.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

(Summary)

Whether the coming of Spring or the Lenten period had any influence upon the many donors of ~~the~~ Holy Family Orphanage, is not known. However, the contributions were many. Over one hundred and twenty five dollars has been received this month. Many Chicago Societies have contributed. An eleven dollar offering came from a generous person in Wisconsin.

A novena has been started in commemoration of the coming holiday of St. Joseph. The entire orphanage is going to offer prayer for the kind contributors.



II D 4
I B 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1892.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE CONTINUE

Last week the Holy Family Orphanage received two unusual donations. One came from Valentine Pyterek, the other from an unknown visitor.

Mr. Pyterek, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday recently, contributed fifty dimes as a token to God for letting him reach the half century mark. The Orphanage wishes him another fifty years of life.

A young gentleman visited the place last Tuesday and, upon leaving, pressed something into the hand of one of the girls. She in turn gave the bill to Sister Maria Rosamunda. The bill turned out to be ten dollars.

Donations of any sort are always welcome.



II D 4
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE GETS CONTINUED SUPPORT

A new year has brought a cheery outlook and continued support of the Holy Family Orphanage. The following persons have contributed generously:

Miss Frances Sztermer representing the Holy Rosary Society, has given	\$3.50
Mr. John Rurkowski	3.00
Mr. Michael Arendt	3.00
and someone under the initial "M", gave	4.00

The children of the orphanage pray daily for the kind donors.

Maria Rosamunda,

S.S. D.N.D.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE RECEIVES MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

The following persons have sent in donations to the Holy Family Orphanage:

Mr. Carol Machek, Chicago Avenue corner Milwaukee, sent a dozen sweaters for the boys; Mr. Frank Warczynski, \$1; Mr. Joseph Stonk, \$2.

These kindly offerings are greatly appreciated. I wish to thank the kind priests of St. Stanislaus Kostki's Church who visited the Orphanage and so generously showered us with good hopes and donations for the children.

Sister Maria Rosamunda,
S. S. d. N. D.



II D 4
III B 3 b

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1892.

HOLY FAMILY ORPHANAGE

The holiday of the Three Kings will be celebrated in the home of the Holy Orphanage on Division Street. Puppets representing the birth of Christ will be altered to conform to the commemoration of this day: The shepherds are returning to their homes and the three kings are coming to offer gifts and homage to the Child Jesus Christ.

Mr. Carl A. Buscher, who has prepared and assembled the miniature replica of the birth of Christ will make the necessary changes. He will work on it today, putting into his work the same artistry he put on the original.

Children will not be admitted free of charge unless they are accompanied by their parents. Those boys that desire to come alone will be charged ten cents for admission. Two ushers will be stationed at the door to look after these boys and to see that they do not get into mischief.



II D 4
III B 3 b

- 2 -

JEWISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1892.

The following contributions were received after the monthly report was made: M. Gniot, 658 Dickenson Street, sent a bundle of muslin; Miss Josephine Pyterek gave a number of remnants and two dollars.

The total donation of other individuals amounted to \$25.

Sincere thanks are offered for these kind and timely gifts.

Maria Rosamunda, S. S. d. N. D.



II D 4
III G

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a report of the contributions received by this paper from the 24th of December 1891 to January 1, 1892, which is to be added to the total donations received.

For the Home of Polish Orphans on Division Street the following have sent in donations:

Stanislaus Sz wajkart	\$2.50
J. I. Migdalski . . . . .	.50
Wladyslaw Burda	5.00
Andrew Wesolowski . . . . .	.50
Total	<u>\$8.50</u>



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

For the Immigration Home in Brooklyn, the following have mailed their contributions:

Stanislaus Sz wajkart	\$2.50
Adam Sz wajkart	2.00
J. I. Migdalski . . . . .	.50
Ignacy Machnikowski	1.00
Andrew Meger . . . . .	.50
Chester Wesolowski, from Sacramento, Calif. . .	1.00
Total	<u>\$7.50</u>



The money has been received, accounted for and sent to the headquarters of the designated offices. Any further contributions will be greatly appreciated.

II D 4

I B 4

III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Christmas Celebration at the Holy Family
Orphanage for the Benefit of the Polish Orphans

by

Sister W. S. Rosamunda

Christmas Eve, at midnight, Father Theophilus said a Christmas Eve Mass, called in Polish Pasterka, at which the Polish orphans sang. Many charitable people attended this service.

At half past six in the morning, three more Masses were said. In the afternoon, there was a benediction with the Blessed Sacrament, after which the orphans sang Christmas carols, and some of the boys made speeches suitable for the occasion. There was no lack of small children. The little ones stood on the benches and, with clasped hands, sang holy songs to the Infant Jesus. As Zacchaeus climbed the tree in order to see our Savior Jesus Christ,



II D 4

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1891.

so the little children climbed the benches to see little Jesus in the manger. It was a great joy to see the faithful at the reproduction of the holy manger; to see young and old offering gifts to the Divine Infant throughout the day until midnight.

The visitors brought many presents, including toys and candy for the orphans. The following gifts and donations were received: The Fair [Department] Store, State Street and Adams, a large box of toys and groceries and twenty-five dollars in cash; Mikitynski's family, a roll of flannel and groceries; Mrs. Relewicz, a roll of apron muslin; Mr. Joseph Marson, 635 Noble Street, \$3; Mrs. Kolodziejewski, \$3; Mr. Stencel, \$1 (This gentleman makes donations quite often); Mr. Boleslaus Woloszyk, \$5; Mr. Michael Osuch, an assortment of groceries; Mrs. Bock, a box of cookies and a box of oranges; Mr. Valentine and Mr. Adam Piszczek, from Saint Hedwig's Parish, \$6.67. The members of the Holy Cross Society made a special collection for the orphans. An anonymous person donated three dollars.



II D 4

- 3 -

POLISH

I B 4

III C

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1891.

Those who have not yet seen the manger at the Polish orphanage are invited. Remember the words of the Savior, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me."



II D 4

III B 3 b

I B 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

Last night there was a Polish Christmas festivity at the Polish orphanage, Division Street and Holt Avenue, for the benefit of the Polish orphans. Those who came to see the interior of this institution (a credit to the Polish community in Chicago), and to hear the beautiful Christmas carols sung by the little orphans, and give them a Christmas present, gathered at 7 P. M.



At the chapel of the orphanage, located on the top floor, a scene representing the stable of Bethlehem was presented. There was a manger artistically decorated. The roof of the miniature replica of the stable was covered with straw. Inside the stable there were images of the Holy Mary, St. Joseph, the Three Kings on their knees offering gifts to the Lord of Lords, and figures representing an ox, an ass, a sheep, a lamb, a pair of doves, and a dog. The floor of the miniature replica of the stable was covered with straw and hay. The manger was located at the farthest end of the replica, on the back wall of which images of angels singing glories to the Lord were seen. Over the stable shone the Star of Bethlehem that led the Kings to the holy place.

II D 4
III B 3 b
I B 4

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

We doubt there was anywhere in this country so beautiful a presentation of the holy manger as this. Every person who attended the festivity admired this artistically arranged scenery and, after looking at it for a short time, knelt down with great reverence, as the Three Kings did when they paid homage to the divine Infant centuries ago.

Led by the nuns, the orphans entered the place at eight o'clock. The organ began to play, and Christmas carols were started. The visitors heard the beautiful and clear melodies of the children. The audience consisted of mothers with their children, women, and a number of prominent citizens and leaders of societies. A short sermon followed the carols, after which there was a recitation of a poem by a boy, who did it with great emotion.

When the divine service was over, the pastor took the guests downstairs and showed them the halls used by the orphans. The visitors were pleased with the good order and cleanliness that reigned everywhere. The arrangements and conveniences in some of the halls are very interesting. The furniture is very simple. Yet, this simplicity and cleanliness give them an appearance of comfort and elegance.



II D 4

- 3 -

POLISH

III B 3 b

I B 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1891.

The study and recreation hall was furnished with chairs and tables, around which sat the children, contented and with smiling faces, standing up when the guests entered. The bedrooms were clean, furnished with simple small beds covered with bedspreads white as snow, bath room, wash room, dining room, and a spacious wardrobe, systematically arranged and well filled with linen. The guests were so pleased with these things that every little while they expressed their admiration in loud exclamations, in spite of the fact that nothing luxurious could be detected.

Every person visiting the institution left it with the impression that the little orphans are well taken care of under the protection of the nuns, and that this institution is a credit to its founders, deserving therefore the support of those who can help. Later on we will describe how the orphans, and there are 80 of them, are brought up and educated.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions**

5. Homes for the Aged

II D 5

III B 2

III H

III E

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Interview with Mr. Jos. Trygar, district Commander of the Polish Army Veterans Association, 1239 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Nowacki, May 6, 1937.

POLISH



This Association was organized in 1920, after the soldiers returned from Europe. The members of the Association are former volunteers of the Polish army recruited in the United States among the Poles who were born either in "Austrian" or "German" Poland and as the so-called alien enemies, were barred from enlistment in the U. S. army.

There are 1,200 veterans belonging to the Association in Chicago, grouped in fourteen posts. The Chicago district of the Polish Army Veterans Association owns a large building, located at 1239 N. Wood St. worth about \$25,000.

Interview with Mr. Jos. Trygar, May 6, 1937. POLISH



The principal aim of the Association is to help the sick and aged Polish veterans who either on account of injuries suffered in the war or because of old age are not able to support themselves.

Since 1929 there have been twenty five invalid veterans staying in the Polish army veterans' home, getting room and board clothing and medical attention. One third of the veterans have been there since 1929.

Ten of which are between the ages of forty and sixty-five years. In order to raise funds the Association gives balls, entertainments and picnics, besides income from renting rooms for the meetings of different Polish clubs and associations.

Interview with Mr. Jos. Trygar, May 6, 1937. POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The children of Polish veterans are organized in junior departments by each post, where they are trained in patriotic spirit. This training is similar to one given the children by boy and girl scout organizations. The children are also taught the Polish and American dances, reciting of poetry they listen to lectures on topics that are of interest to their growing minds. In short, an effort is being made to give the children good moral and physical training and provide an opportunity for their self-expression and the development of their latent talents and abilities so that they may become good citizens and contribute something from the old Polish culture to the American melting pot. The Association takes part in civic and patriotic activities.

The commander of the Chicago district is Mr. Joseph Trygar.

II D 5
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1922.

FOR THE ST. JOSEPH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The following persons have made Christmas contributions to the St. Joseph Old People's Home:

Ten dollars each: Messrs. J. Korzeniewski, J. A. Lasecki, and L. N. Piotrowski.

Five dollars each: Messrs. H. Radajewski, W. Bardonski, J. Smietanka, J. Wronski, A. F. Laskowski, and A. Kucharski.

Four dollars: Mr. E. Pstrong.

Three dollars: Mr. J. Kucharski.

Two dollars: Messrs. K. Wronski, J. Nering, and M. Sobczak and Dr. H. Gorecki.

One dollar: Mr. M. Paszkiewicz.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 5
IV

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1922.

To all donors the Franciscan Sisters say, "God bless you!"

II D 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

FROM AVONDALE

The Women's Guardian Society of the St. Joseph's Old People's Home in Avondale is planning a variety night tomorrow evening. The program will take place at J. Warszynski's Hall, Wolfram Street and Central Park Avenue. The main attraction will be a Bunco party.

The entire proceeds of the affair will go for the benefit of the Home for the Aged.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

NEW POLISH WELFARE SOCIETY

At the end of last week a new society was added to the ranks of our useful welfare organizations. The new society will fill a need which has been felt for a long time. We are speaking of the Welfare Society of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged in Avondale, conducted and supported with great sacrifice by the Franciscan Sisters.

To form this new outpost of our welfare work, our most hard-working women, practically all of those whose names we run across in every good cause, in every public service, have united. They met at the office of our Home for the Aged on North Hamlin Avenue, and in the presence of Reverend Joseph Tarskiuk, whom they invited to be the chaplain of their society, solemnly promised to support the work of the noble sisters in charge of this only Polish refuge for our aged, whom age and fate have cast at the mercy of human kindness.

It was decided to post a list of the founders of the society and to invite

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

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as charter members all Polish women of good will, especially those living in Chicago and vicinity. The following women entered their names first on the list: Mary Neuman, Victoria Biedka, Louise Sz wajkart, Anna Jozwiakowski, Valerie Gorski, Salome Jarka, Mary Kruszynski, Catherine Lakowka, Leocadia Kadow, Anna Switaj, Mary Wyzykowski, Anastasia Murkowski, Frances Czuj, Anastasia Wiedeman, Frances Lengowski, Helen Larkowski, W. Perlinski, Elizabeth Szczepanski, Anna Korzeniewski, Rosalie Skuner, Florence Kornatowski, Mary Osuch, Frances Nasiak, Catherine Wasiewicz, Maryanne Dadey, Valentine Drufka, Maryanne Drufka, Anastasia Zalikowski, Elizabeth Zamorski, Frances Kunz, B. Hellmuth, Frances Klosowski, Harriet Tural ski, and Clementine Dybala.

By voluntary contributions a nice little sum was collected for the society's purposes. The following officers were elected: Mary Neuman, president; Louise Sz wajkart, Anastasia Wiedeman, and Elizabeth Szczepanski, vice-presidents; Anna Switaj, recording secretary; Mary Kruszynski, financial secretary; Catherine Lakowka, treasurer. The following were elected

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 5

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

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organizers for specific districts: Elizabeth Zamorski (St. Mary of Angels); Valerie Gorski (Irving Park); Valentine Druafka and Frances Lengowski (Avondale); Frances Masiak (Cragin); Frances Czuj (St. John Cantius); Salome Jarka (St. Stanislaus Kostka); Rosalie Skuner and Mary Osuch (St. Hedwig); Catherine Wasiawicz (Five Holy Martyrs). As the society develops further, organizers will be delegated to other districts and parishes.

For the purpose of obtaining the sponsorship of municipal and state officials, a committee composed of the following women was appointed: Leocadia Kadow, Anna Korzeniewski, Valerie Biedka, and Anna Jozwiakowski.

The next meeting of the new society will be held on Tuesday, March 20, at 2 P. M., at St. Joseph's Home, 2649 North Hamlin Avenue.

All Polish women willing to co-operate with this new welfare project are invited to become charter members. Further details can be obtained from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 5

- 4 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 24, 1917.

IV

any one of the above-mentioned women, the Franciscan Sisters, or the Chaplain Reverend Joseph Tarasiuk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

II D 5
III B 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND CRIPPLED

Mrs. M. Kuflewska, president of the Women's Auxiliary [of the Polish National Alliance], has turned over to the treasurer of the Auxiliary, money collected for the Home for the Aged and Crippled from the following persons: [Translator's note: List of names and amounts follow.] Total, \$2.75.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, March 3, 1909.

(Notice)

The women's department of the Polish National Alliance is arranging a Variety Evening, with a lecture, for the benefit of the Aged and Orphan's Home. The affair will take place at Alliance Hall 102-104 W. Division St., Sunday March 7, at 8:30 P.M. Tickets only 15 cents. The patronage of the generous public is solicited.

The Committee.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 251, Oct. 26, 1908.

NEW HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

In spite of the intolerable rain yesterday afternoon about 8,000 people from various sections of our city gathered to witness the consecration of the cornerstone for the new home of the Good Shepherd, to be located at Grace St. and Racine Avenue.

A big parade of different Catholic societies and organizations presided at the consecration ceremonials, mainly the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. They met at 9:30 A. M. at the corner of Clark and Grace and paraded to await the arrival of His Excellency Archbishop J. E. Quigley. Before the parade and Archbishop J. E. Quigley returned to the scene of the consecration it was 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Consecration ceremonies were performed by Archbishop Quigley, with assistance of Rev. Father P. C. Conway as first deacon, Rev. Father A. Scanlana, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father P. J. McGovern of Rockport, as masters of ceremony.

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II D 4
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POLISH



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II D 5

II D 4

II E 3

- 2 -

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 251, Oct. 26, 1908.

Many Polish priests were present, among them Rev. Fathers Zwierzchonski, Sztuczko, Zelinski and others. Some of the speakers who took part in this great consecration were Rev. Father J. L. Regasz of St. Vincent parish, Judge Tuthill and Mr. William J. Onahan.

The new building which at the present time is three stories high will be four stories high when completed. It will be 400 feet long, 60 feet wide, and will cost 150,000 dollars. The old home of the Good Shepherd, which is fifty years old, is located at Hill and Market Street. It is 300 feet high and 50 feet wide; at the present time there are 478 people under the care of 38 sisters.

The new building will have four separate sections: in section one will be placed the unfortunate aged people who can spend the remainder of their life in peace and comfort; the second section is for women sent there by the criminal court; the third section will consist of young girls sent there by the court, and in the fourth section will be placed incorrigible children placed there by their parents.

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 10, March 5, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MEETING

On Friday, the 6th of March 1903, in the home of the Polish National Alliance, 102-104 W. Division Street, at the hour of 7:30 P. M., there will be a meeting of the committee erecting a home for the aged and crippled.

On this meeting the chairman will state a delivered opinion of Mr. Cumings, the lawyer representing the Polish National Alliance in the affairs of erecting this structure.

II D 5

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

POLISH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME GETS HELP

The Young Ladies Sodality of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has donated ten dollars for the St. Joseph Old People's Home. Sincere thanks are extended the donors.

Sisters of St. Francis

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1897.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND THE CRIPPLED

The home for the crippled [St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, now at 2650 North Ridgeway Avenue--legal title, Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda], which is being built under the direction of a special committee, is to have its roof completed this week. With the help of God it is hoped that pleasant weather will prevail, so that by Christmas the aged poor and infirm may be placed.

Through the quiet work and contributions of the Young Ladies' Sodality and other groups of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, a great beginning has been made in making the erection of this building possible. With the aid of all Polish societies and people, it is hoped that this home will be not only completed but also paid for.

The greatest portion of the money has thus far come from the Young Ladies' Sodality, which gave over two thousand dollars; the Women's Sodality gave over a thousand; and five hundred was collected from the people.

II D 5

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 6, 1897.

These initial contributions have made it possible to pay for one third of the cost. It is anticipated that the Poles of Chicago will realize the need and purpose of such an institution and will give wholehearted support to the organizations that have made this possible.

In the name of The Committee,

John Gniot

Peter Kiolbassa

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers**

II D 6

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 5, 1930.

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

CLOSE INDOOR ACTIVITIES AT RUSSELL SQUARE

A good program of music and plays has been arranged for the closing of the Russell Square Community Center in the Sullivan School, Thursday evening, April 10th 1930. A two act play "My Teacher" will be given by the Dramatic Club. The Royal Neighbors of America will give a dramatic program. The Liberty Singers are to give several numbers. Mrs. Peterson, the teacher of culinary art, will give a diploma to each member of her **class**, who has been regular and proficient. The English class will be on the program. Mrs. Sophie Wolski is to sing a few modern popular songs.

This center has been organized for the young element of Polish extraction, and, like all other community centers in public schools, it closes each spring and opens again in the fall.

II D 6

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II B 2 f

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RENEW ACTIVITIES AT RUSSELL SQUARE

The Russell Square Community Center, in the Sullivan School, has taken on renewed activity since it opened again for the New Year, after being closed for the Christmas holidays.

The Community Dramatic Club gave their first program on Jan. 7th, 1930, before an audience of three hundred and seventy-five. It was a great success in every way and they are now preparing two more plays which will be staged in March.

The cooking class, sponsored by the Polish Falcons and taught by Mrs. Peterson, of the People's Gas Company, has an average attendance of seventy people, the majority of whom are married women.

The activities now are as follows:

English class, for Polish people to learn the English language, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 7:30 P.M.

Cooking class, every Tuesday, at 7:30 P.M.

II D 6

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 f

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dramatic Club, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8:00 P.M.

Art class, making lamp shades, dyeing, pottery, basketry, etc. Thursdays, at 7:30. P. M.

Piano classes, Tuesdays, 7 30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.



POLISH

II D 6
II B 1 a
III C

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 8, 1927.

DEDICATION OF POLISH HOME OF FREEDOM IN
BRIGHTON PARK CHICAGO

Last Sunday, July 3, 1927, the Polish settlement in Brighton Park celebrated the dedication of its own Polish Liberty Home, which is located at 46th and Mozart Sts. A delightful program was staged by the Polish Dramatic Club, "Ognisko." The dedication was preceded by a solemn religious service in the Five Holy Martyrs' church, where representatives of local church societies from this parish participated and Rev. Francis Czarny, assistant to the pastor, was a celebrant of the Holy Mass. Rev. Francis Czarny arrived at the Polish Home of Freedom, where the sponsors of the new institute were gathered, at exactly 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately following the solemn rites of the dedication of our new Polish Home of Freedom, the Rev. Francis Czarny delivered an address expressly suited to this impressive occasion.

Rev. Francis Czarny explained to the vast audience of celebrants, the great importance of such a home, and encouraged all to employ every effort toward the good of the community. The Rev. Czarny was rewarded with enthusiastic applause for his effective speech.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 8, 1927.

After this Mr. K. J. Karaskiewicz, president of the committee representing Allied societies sponsoring the Polish Home of Freedom in Brighton Park, thanked the Rev. Czarny, in the name of the committee, for his encouragement; and after a brief introduction formally opened the program by appointing Mr. W. Koztowski chairman, and Mr. Anthony Guzdek, a member of the dramatic club "Ognisko," secretary.

The orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner, then Mr. W. Kozlowski, the chairman and also one of the founders of the Polish Home of Freedom in Brighton Park, related in a long speech, the history of the Polish Home of Freedom of that neighborhood; stressing the difficulties encountered in the erection of an edifice of this size because of the lack of funds.

The speaker is hopeful that in a few years, this home will be replaced with a large brick building which will be the pride of the Polish settlement in Brighton Park. The program was continued with musical selections, vocal and instrumental. Many choirs participated in the celebration. Among the many prominent people of Chicago, who attended was Mr. B. Hartnett, alderman of the 12th Ward. The celebration was a tremendous success.

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III B 2
II D 1
II B 2 a
III E



POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, November 15, 1926.

THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION AND ITS HOME

An object of great importance, and about which, are concentrated many activities affecting the routine of the daily life of Poles in Chicago; and likewise, casting its friendly rays on every Polish settlement in America is the "Home" of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

It was opened on November 5th, 1913, and was built to shelter the general and administrative headquarters of the Union. It also provides the offices of a daily and a weekly newspaper, and a library service. Upon the completion of this edifice, the life of the immediate neighborhood adjusted itself to a new and quicker tempo of activity.

During the trying years of the war, the "Home" became the Central figure of all enterprises in the interest of the independence of Poland. The present administration of the Union, is making every possible effort, and straining all of its energy, to check and prevent a decrease in membership. Therefore, by inaugurating membership drives, to increase its total membership the "Union" is creating sound, financial stability.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, November 15, 1926.

From the ranks of Polish youth, the new members of this organization are recruited in such great numbers, that with every year the average age of members becomes lower. If, only, we continue this membership drive, we will be able to uphold the tradition of religion and the national interest in good government, in which name the Polish people have built many beautiful churches in America. We, likewise, by sustaining this high standard and ideal, create the assurance of an organized existence for many generations in the future.

It is indeed fortunate, that this organization, as well as all similar organizations in America, have established a benefit insurance department for the children of its members. Without this department the organization would meet an untimely death; therefore, much attention is directed toward this new and most important unit.

Disputes and differences among Polish organizations, created by competitive member-drives, belong to the past. Today there are no limitations, and among the many hundred thousands of children of Polish descent, they certainly have a vast field before them, and the possibilities of creating many-powerful organizations. Therefore, we see no reason for petty jealousies. They should be replaced with co-operation.

II D 6

II A 2

II F

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1921.



PLANS FOR POLISH HOME FAIL

Members of the Polish Sokol Society, Unity, have in their possession a title to several lots in the neighborhood of St. Casimir's parish. Plans have been made by them to erect a Polish Home for the benefit of the Polish people of the parish. The lots are clear of debt. All that is needed is enough capital to start building.

Because of a shortage of funds to start work on this project, the members have agreed to contact all local societies for support. Notices were sent out several days ago. However, no responses were made.

Since no one has come to the aid of this society, the members dropped the plan, and have proposed to sell the lots. Those interested in purchasing these lots are requested to get in touch with the society any Friday evening at Kurland's hall, 2954 West 25th Street.

II D 6
II B 1 c (3)
I M

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

NEWS FROM THE POLISH SOCIAL WORKERS' CLUB

The monthly meeting of the Polish Social Workers' Club was held on Sunday, February 7, 1915, at 4 P. M., in the Echart Park hall. Among other matters the following were settled: the program of the social workers' conference and the speakers' program at the Club's meeting; the matter of the forthcoming public health exhibit, to be held from February 15 to February 27, 1915, inclusive, in the Harrison High Technical School auditorium, Marshall Boulevard and West 24th Street; and the Club's plans to be properly represented at this exhibit. It was decided to have Polish Days at the exhibit on February 22 and February 23, 1915, that is, on Monday and Tuesday. Efforts will be made to interest all Polish doctors and priests and all Polish organizations, so that as many as possible may visit the exhibit on the Polish Days. Speeches in Polish, recitals, concerts, songs, and cinema pictures will be included in the program.

Toward the end of the meeting an invitation was extended to the members and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 6

- 2 -

POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

I M

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 12, 1915.

guests [who were present] of the Club to attend a banquet. An appetizing meal, prepared by the tireless members of the Club, was enjoyed by all. The guests of honor were Mr. & Mrs. Straszewicz, of Poland, and the Reverend Mr. Van Dingen. The banquet was followed by informal speeches and discussions on the topic of the immigration bill. These discussions had a marked effect upon those present. The informal speeches were very educational and contained priceless information. With the business matters of the Club completed and the repast consumed, the meeting was adjourned.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 4, 1915.

FORMATION OF CIVIC CLUBS

A very important meeting took place on January 31, 1915, at the Casimir Pulaski Civic Club in Holy Trinity Parish Hall. The purpose of this meeting was to unite all Polish clubs of all parishes, where such exist, by creating a central body of the delegates. The following clubs were represented at this meeting: Casimir Pulaski Club of Holy Trinity Parish and vicinity, Messrs. Peter Nawrot, W. Wieczorowski, M. Wojciechowski, and Adalbert J. Danisch; Thaddeus Kosciusko Club from St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish and vicinity, Mr. Stanley Zywicki; Sobieski Club from Holy Innocence Parish and vicinity, Messrs. John Imbierski and W. Skaczylas; King Casimir The Great Club from St. Helen's Parish and vicinity, Mr. W. Schmatloch, King Walter Jagello Club from Cragin, Messrs. Frank Michola and Thomas Bandur; Casimir Pulaski Club from the South Side of Chicago, Mr. John Piergalski; Thaddeus Kosciusko Club from St. Venceslaus Parish and vicinity, Messrs. A. Kirstein, Walter Palewski, and S. Wojalewicz.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 4, 1915.

The congregated delegates unanimously consented to have the idea coming from the Casimir Pulaski Club in Holy Trinity Parish go into effect in the shortest time possible. Immediate steps were, therefore, taken in that direction. A temporary chairman, in the person of Mr. Adalbert Danisch, was selected, and Mr. A. Kerstein was chosen as temporary secretary.

After a brief but enthusiastic discussion of propositions presented by the committee which called the meeting, it was decided unanimously to call a meeting for this purpose within two weeks, that is, on Sunday, February 14, 1915. The meeting will take place in the hall where the Thaddeus Kosciusko Club of St. Stanislaus Kostka's Parish conducts its civic affairs. It is anticipated, and sincerely desired, that all clubs which were not present at the meeting of January 31 will not fail to send their representatives but will unite in such a worthy work.

Adalbert J. Danisch, President pro tempore

A. Kerstein, Secretary pro tempore

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

III B 4

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THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE'S HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS

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The Polish National Alliance's Immigrants' Home is opened officially and can now perform the duties for which this institution was founded by the people of the Alliance. The opening of the Alliance's Home is a new step forward on our organization's path of national service.

The Polish immigrants in America have united under the Polish National Alliance's banner, not only for their own welfare and benefit and the welfare of members of this organization, but also for the motherland. The will of our people always was, and always will be, to have the Polish National Alliance serve high and noble national causes.

The Polish National Alliance has contributed its efforts in proportion to its growth and its strength. Whatever the organization had decided upon it has always carried out.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

III B 4

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One of the first and greatest duties of immigrants already settled

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in a foreign land has always been, and always will be, caring for

new arrivals from our motherland in their most difficult moments--
the first days of their stay in a strange land. Every Polish immigrant has
passed such moments and remembers them. The care we give can be, and should
be, of various forms. One immigrant needs assistance during the official
formalities of the immigration authorities. Another needs free shelter
after he arrives at a city and before he finds proper employment. A third
and fourth have addresses of people close to them, but do not know how to
reach them. All of them taken together are exposed to abuse on the part of
evil people; they are in need of advice and protection.

No one can understand and feel this better than the members of the Polish
National Alliance, a majority of whom have had to go through all these
difficulties. It was with this thought in mind that the Alliance people
decided at their Fifteenth Convention, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to
organize protection for new arrivals and to erect a shelter for them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

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A considerable amount of time has passed since the Fifteenth

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Convention. Hundreds and thousands of dollars grew out of the

pennies of our people, until, finally, the time came when it was possible to purchase a building and land in a city where real estate is most expensive, but also where it is a very good investment.

The innumerable rules and requirements of federal and local authorities necessitated a thorough reconstruction of the building purchased and the settling of many formalities. The Polish National Alliance was anxious to settle this matter as quickly as possible, but the authorities were not in as great a hurry. The administration of the Polish National Alliance has done everything that was expected of it. At every meeting there was discussion of the incessantly mounting difficulties, letters were sent wherever necessary, representatives were sent to New York, and efforts were exerted everywhere until, finally, all obstructions and difficulties were removed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

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Whoever does not know the extent of these difficulties, how many

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explanations and answers had to be made to various questions and

requests for information, and the amount of work and patience

required, will perhaps complain about the delay of a month or several weeks.

But that is a secondary matter.

Here, then, is an accomplishment standing before the people of the Alliance, before the entire nation. The goal has been reached. The home is magnificent and expansive; it is furnished with the most discriminating taste, provided with everything, and served by honest and competent people. A good and worthy work has been started.

May God bless this work, and may God bless the Polish National Alliance for undertaking this work, which it will conduct conscientiously and capably.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 6

IV

III B 2 Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 125, May 27, 1908.

POLISH



REQUEST TO BUILD A POLISH HALL IN CHICAGO

Proclamation to Polish societies on the Northwest side of our city.

Fellow countrymen: - A few months ago on the initiative of the P. N. A. Ladies Societies in America, the idea of building a Polish hall on the Northwest Side of Chicago which will serve as a meeting place for all the societies in and around Chicago was considered.

This Polish hall would be the life of all Polish societies in Chicago, it would be the means of uniting all Polish interests, for promoting friendship among the Poles and for the betterment of living conditions and sanitation.

This Polish hall will serve as a real home for all societies, circles, clubs and group organizations. At the present time these different clubs and groups have to rent halls for their dances and dinners from people of

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 125, May 27, 1908.

different nationalities; many times the hall is not suitable or the rent is too high, but having no hall of their own they have to be satisfied.

This Polish home should have a large hall for mass meetings, conventions, balls, celebrations, banquets, etc. Adjoining this hall a Polish theatre should be built where Polish pictures and dramas will be shown, also to teach Polish youngsters patriotism, love and respect for this country and their native language.

Besides this big hall a good number of smaller halls, to be used as meeting places for these different societies should be built in this same building. This would eliminate renting small halls elsewhere, very often improperly lighted and at high rental and the continuous changing of halls because of disagreements.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 125, May 27, 1908.

The Polish parish halls will not have to set aside their own school affairs so that societies can have their meetings.

As a matter of fact a Polish hall of this kind is very essential in Chicago and there is no reason why it had not been built already. All the groups, clubs and societies should donate money for this building; we Poles want to show the other nationalities that we can have as big and beautiful a building as they have.

A substantial structure as we Poles would like to have built will cost about \$100,000. A building of this kind would meet all the requirements set by these different organizations. Societies donating a hundred dollars at a time, will receive a bond redeemable after the hall is on a paying basis. Every society and organization will be permitted to send one member to represent that group at their special meetings.

A committee was chosen to carry on the work of selling shares to these

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 125, May 27, 1908.



different groups and organizations and informing all the Polish people of any progress, through our Polish newspapers.

The committee will endeavor to avoid all expenditures if possible, so this Polish hall can be constructed. People wishing to donate \$100 or more on their own name can do so, with the understanding that as soon as the hall is constructed and is on a paying basis, the people will be repaid, plus interest, no organization or individual will lose any money.

Many prominent political and business men are supporting and backing this movement.

The committee consists of John F. Smulski, Victor Bardonski, Frank Koralewski, Sigmund Odalski, Steve Sass, Stanley Osada, Helen Zebrowska, Dr. Marie Kaczorowska, Dr. Adam Sz wajkart, Anna Korzeniewska, Lillian Kadow, Theofil Sniegoc, Stephany Chmielinska, Marion Durski.

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POLISH



I K
II B 2 Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 40, Feb. 17, 1903.

A POLISH HOME IN CHICAGO

On the northwest side of Chicago in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 27th and 28th wards there are over 100,000 Polish inhabitants. These quarters until this time were in no position ever to possess a Polish hall to serve for purposes such as meetings, banquets, etc. The main reason for not achieving the possession of such a needed home was due to the lack of initiative on the part of the greater Polish organizations. At the beginning of this year the Polish Women's Alliance of America had taken this affair into consideration and addressed a plea to all Polish societies here in Chicago, which resulted in a great meeting held yesterday in the home of the Polish Women's Alliance on Ashland Avenue. The hall was completely packed with people.

All of the various societies representatives spoke enthusiastically for the erection of such a Polish home, also expressing acknowledgment of the thought of the Women's Alliance for undertaking this.

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POLISH



Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 40, Feb. 17, 1908.

Some of the following societies were represented, the P. M. A., Z. R. K., P. W. A., socialists, falcons, choir and various other groups .

Mr. Odalski, together with seventeen other fellow citizens, were chosen, composing a committee, who will work and map out this project for the Poles here in Chicago.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 26, Jan. 31, 1907

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PULASKI HALL IN ADELBERT'S IS BURNED

After the fire at the St. Stanislaus school, today we have a new sad story to tell to the Poles living in the West Side St. Adelbert's parish and its vicinity. The structure known as Pulaski Hall, 800 Ashland Avenue, so widely known and popular among the Poles, burned to the ground last night. The fire started at about 8 o'clock P. M. and is said to have been caused by a lighted match.

The Pulaski Building was 150 feet in length and three stories high. The total loss is estimated to be between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 31, Aug. 5, 1897

IN THE AFFAIR OF THE PULASKI HALL
IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A PLEA TO ALL POLISH SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
AND IN GENERAL TO ALL POLES IN THE
UNITED STATES

Fellowmen:

Five years have already elapsed since the time when the assembly of Polish citizens of Chicago, prompted by the sincere love for their fatherland and homage toward our hero, Casimir Pulaski, companion of Kosciuszko, who also fought for the liberty of this country, decided to erect a monument to him.

One idea was added to another and it was decided to build a magnificent Polish national home, embellishing the front of this structure with the bust of our hero.

This was done. The idea was supported greatly by everyone and today this beautiful home, the Pulaski Hall, stands and gives shelter to the Polish

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POLISH (2)

Zgoda, Aug. 5, 1897



minds and Polish songs. Our fellowmen gather here every evening, the Falcons and the Polish youth drill here with body and soul.

In the early beginning the enthusiasm toward this affair was great. Fellowmen gave donations, lodged their small funds for the Pulaski Hall and we then thought that this monument which would be the great pride of our nation in America, would be easily paid for.

But alas! there came hard times after the building of this structure had already begun, no one foresaw that this would happen. Banks began to fail, creating a financial panic that spread and is spreading to this day, people lost and are losing their entire wealth.

Amidst these hard times, organizations are presenting fewer shows and other various festivities, the hall naturally remains vacant at all times, remains worthless. And now the interest on the bank loans must be paid up, shareholders must be paid out, debts on this or that have to be paid.

Zgoda, Aug. 5, 1897



Expenses are becoming so much greater, the income decreasing each new day.... If it were the good old times, this monument of Pulaski would have been paid for by now without any financial struggle, we would not have to turn toward you people then in this financial need. But in the presence of the above-mentioned fact, in view of the fact that times are not getting any better, that the Polish colony in Chicago is poor, and also in the light of the fact that hundreds of thousands of our fellow-men are faced with unemployment, we are forced to make a plea to the generality of the nation, all the Polish organizations and societies in the United States, and cry in a loud voice:

"Fellowmen! save the monument of our hero! Save the Pulaski Hall in Chicago!"

We cannot permit this monument to slip from our Polish hands, and let the Jews or any other nationality gain possession of this. It would be disgraceful for us if this were admitted.

Zgoda, Aug. 5, 1897



The Pulaski monument in the hands of others, that would be disgrace for us!

The Pulaski monument should and must be the possession of the Poles. We have a strong faith and also a strong conviction that you will not permit it to come to this, dear fellowmen, the degradation of our character in general.

So we then turn toward you, fellowmen, in the name of our nation, in the name of the ones dearest to you, in the name of the honor that you have for the memory of Pulaski, save this monument! Your smallest offerings will be greatly appreciated. If only every Pole in America would set aside one cent toward this aim, the Pulaski Hall would be saved.

We request all of the papers to publish our plea.

Attention: Send your donations to: Vincent Jaworski, 861 South Ashland avenue. For ten-dollar shares in the Pulaski Hall, report to the secretary of the Pulaski Hall, Mr. S. Lauferski, 654 W. 18th place.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

NEW PLANS TO REFINANCE PULASKI HALL IN ST. ADALBERT PARISH

The following letter was received by Dziennik Chicagoski for publication:

"At the annual meeting of the Pulaski Hall Building Society, held on January 8 at Pulaski Hall, the following motion was carried:

"In order to lift the heavy debt of the Hall, especially by making payment to private individuals, it was decided to create a second division of shareholders who are to make weekly payments of from fifty cents to one dollar or more, according to their circumstances.

"Everyone signing up on the shareholders' books of the Pulaski Hall Building Society will receive a book bearing the official seal of the Society; this book will contain every payment made, and as a guarantee of this investment a share of stock will be given for each ten dollars paid. The money received in this manner cannot be assigned for any other purpose than payment for private debts.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

In the event that a large number of persons subscribe to this plan, the loan from the bank will easily be paid.

"All money paid in on this new shareholders' plan will be placed under a guarantee, and the payee will be able to withdraw his money, with the accrued interest on his investment, at any time.

"A committee of thirty was chosen to publicize this proposal among the Poles of Chicago, especially in the neighborhood of St. Adalbert Parish. Those appointed to the committee are: A. Stefanowicz, J. Napieralski, A. Gorecki, J. Jereczek, J. Chmielinski, F. Marcinkowski, Albert Jencyk, F. Koch, B. L. Maciejewski, W. Jawrocki, J. Kruczkowski, J. Bylinski, F. Wleklinski, J. Bednorz, M. Gieldzinski, J. Mielcarek, Joseph Lemon, C. Brukwicki, W. Urbanski, J. Nowak, P. Benna, J. Hoppe, S. Waligorski, F. Golaszewski, A. Blaszczyński, B. Markiewicz, W. Kopicki, F. Kaminski, S. Nawrocki, and J. Cichowicz.

"The weekly payments will be accepted by the financial secretary, J. Mielcarek,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

assisted by A. Stefanowicz and W. Urbanski, at the meeting of the directors, which will be held every Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock at Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland Avenue. The first payments will be accepted February 1.

"Let us all support this plan, fellow citizens! Make weekly deposits of your savings, and in this way the foundations of Pulaski Hall will remain as a monument to Polish life. In this way a certain sum of money will be saved which can be withdrawn on request. An especial appeal is made to Polish youth, for not a few young men squander a dollar or more each week. Let these young men invest at least fifty cents weekly in the Polish hall, and in time they will have tidy sums which will be of great advantage to them in later years. Let us turn over our savings, penny by penny and dollar by dollar--and in a short time the debt will be paid, and the income from the hall will then be divided among the shareholders.

"Those desiring further information about this savings plan are invited to attend any of the directors' meetings held each Friday evening at Pulaski Hall.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

"A hope is expressed that these words will not pass without an echo, but will awaken many to active participation, primarily those who have not hitherto been interested in this matter.

"Alas! if the present indifference continues, then we will shortly be shorn of our pride in the Polish hall; the present small handfull of shareholders will not be able to carry the burden long, and bankruptcy will be a reality. It should be the duty of every Pole in St. Adalbert Parish to support this refinancing drive, thereby making failure impossible.

In the name of the Pulaski Hall Building Society,

John Nowak, secretary
722 West 18th Street

"P. S. All local letters requesting information will be gladly received."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1895.

POLISH SOCIAL CLUB ESTABLISHES HEADQUARTERS

The Polish Social Club, which was organized not so long ago, has just opened its headquarters at 695 Milwaukee Avenue. Clubroom comfort may now be enjoyed by all members. There is a piano and a billiard table; also, select drinks are for sale.

The Club will be opened to members on Saturday, February 9, and daily thereafter from 6 P. M. to 1 A. M.; Sundays from 3 P. M. to 1 A. M.

Julian Czupka, Manager

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1894.

PROBLEM OF POLISH HALL AT BRADLEY STREET

Incidentally, we received a handbill in Polish, signed "Committee," announcing a political meeting at Walsh's hall on March 11. The meeting was held last Sunday, and its purpose was to secure supporters for Mr. Dahlman, candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward.

In this handbill the following statement appears: "The Polish hall, which was built by us Poles with our hard-earned money, is open only to the Freemason and Lutheran Ellert. Where is justice?"

As there is only one large Polish hall at this settlement, that is, the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish hall at Bradley Street, and as there is an insinuation in this handbill that Polish meetings, political and social, are not permitted at this hall, which constitutes a serious charge against its management, therefore, we, the undersigned legal representatives of the committee in charge of the hall in question, submit the following explanation:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1894.

- 1) The hall in question was built by St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish and is its property. All parish activities, such as business sessions, parish meetings, school exercises, parish societies' gatherings, and theatrical performances are held there.
- 2) Moreover, since this hall is very costly and must bring fair returns, it is rented to anyone who desires to hold gatherings there, regardless of nationality (and this stipulation does not exclude Poles), provided that these gatherings are lawful, decent, not degrading religion or morals, and that the party renting it complies with the stipulations made by the management of the hall.
- 3) However, in this particular case, neither the committee supporting Dahlman's candidacy nor Mr. Dahlman himself did apply either to the committee in charge of the hall, to the parish office, or to any person for rental of this particular hall. No one was refused the use of the hall.

This proves that the statement made in the announcement referred to should



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1894.

not be considered truthful.

Committee in charge of the Polish hall at Bradley Street.

Jacob Mucha, president.

T. Krolik, secretary.

(Signed) Jan Maca.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1893.

[POLES DECORATE PULASKI HALL'S STAGE]

The work of beautifying the stage at Pulaski Hall progresses daily. The well-known painter B. Markiewicz has been working for some time on decorations and drops, and some of his work deserves special mention. The stage of Pulaski Hall has two drops, the first of which is devoted to advertisements of local merchants, with a mythological picture in the center. The second, now nearing completion, has upon it a very good reproduction of Moniuszko's "Rejtan." Eight scenes comprise the completed picture: The market place in Cracow, a smithy and pastoral scene, a park and fountain, a forest scene, a landscape with windmills, a road scene with a city in the distance, a castle armory, and a cottage near the gates of an ancient castle or prison. All of these scenes are beautifully and faithfully reproduced.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1893.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PULASKI HALL FOUNDATION

We have just received the financial statement from the administrators of the Pulaski Hall Foundation (South Ashland Avenue), covering the period from January 1, 1890, to July 1, of this year. Pulaski Hall was built last year by the above mentioned society. It was officially opened last New Year's Day. According to the financial statement, the total cost of construction of the hall was \$41,135.33. The principal expenditures were \$7,560.51 for labor, \$5,750 to the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company for the decorative frontal material and work, \$5,003.10 for iron, \$4,280.12 for lumber, \$3,528.80 for doors and windows, \$2,645.50 for brick, \$1,700.50 for plumbing, \$1,675.20 for plastering, \$1,457.14 for an iron roof, etc.

The total expenditures of the Foundation within the period given above were \$65,603.57, the total income, \$65,689.95, leaving a surplus of \$86.38. The itemized statement of income is as follows: \$5,379 from the



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1895.

sale of shares; \$666.70 from excursions; \$376.91 from balls and other social affairs; \$3,107.09 from the Fair [St. Adalbert's Parish]; \$130.34 from patriotic exercises; \$203.09 from the cornerstone ceremony; \$100 from advertisements on the main stage drop; and \$15 from private donations. Two loans were made, the first at the bank of Dreyer and Company, for \$25,000, the second, privately, for \$28,105, totaling \$53,105. Income in rents from the Hall for the first six months of its existence was \$2,606.82.

Expenses, aside from those already mentioned above (\$40,000 of which was allotted in advance for construction of the hall by the financial committee), were as follows: Cost of real estate, \$8,000; installments on private loans, \$8,330; interest on loan from Dreyer and Company, \$1,350; interest on private loans, \$422; stage decorations, \$900; furniture, \$992; and general upkeep of the hall since its opening, \$769.75.

As we see from the above, Pulaski Hall is still encumbered with debts

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1893.

amounting to about \$50,000. Its annual income will be \$5,000 or more. This sum should pay the overhead, interest on loans, and perhaps even pay off part of the principal.

Naturally, amortization of the debts will proceed at a much faster rate, directly in proportion to the additional shares issued, and to the amount of possible extra income.

Zgoda, Vol.11. No.52. December 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Local News.

The Pulaski Hall building organization, is arranging, the first of January 1893, a public opening of the first Polish hall here in this city, built on Ashland Ave., No. 796 - 800. Invitations were sent to various organizations. The event shall begin at two in the afternoon. The Hall Builders Organization requested the presence of famous speakers also the Chopin Choir who shall donate their art in singing nationally known songs.

We do hope that we shall be able to please everyone. After the so-called concert and speeches there shall be dancing. Many Poles shall spend their New Year's day gayly here at this event, also having the opportunity of meeting others from different sections of our town. We firmly believe that this event will prove to be very successful.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 26, 1892.

THE POLISH HALL

The erection of the Polish Hall, on the Northwest Side of Chicago, has again made a step forward. The so-called license has come from Springfield and it is now possible to subscribe for shares in the Polish Hall. It is requested that all those who wish to become shareholders appear at Mr. Victor Bardonski's drugstore, where subscriptions can be secured at any time. The shares are \$10 each and the capital stock amounts to \$50,000. Payments for the subscribed shares will depend upon the will of the general public and the directors, according to the needs in the progress of erection. Subscriptions for the shares will be collected only until August 8, after which time the list of the shareholders will be sent to Springfield for the purpose of obtaining a charter. The commissioners, who succeeded in obtaining the license, request compatriots to subscribe as numerously and as quickly as possible; they particularly petition the more wealthy compatriots, the businessmen and proprietors, to contribute to this work by name and deed. The drugstore of Mr. Victor Bardonski is located at the corner of Bradley and Noble Streets. Victor Bardonski, Victor Karlowski, C. W. Dyniewicz, Thomas Wozny, Joseph Piatkiewicz, Michael Magdziarz, A. X. Centella, commissioners.



LOCAL NEWS



The corner stone was laid July 10th, under the first Polish hall in Chicago called "Pulaski Hall" at Ashland avenue between 17th and 18th streets. For this occasion all of the homes at 17th and 18th streets were decorated beautifully with Polish and American flags, and with other national colors, also Polish eagles and armorials.

The event started at 2:00 P. M. in the afternoon at which over thirty organizations participated. After the parade all of the organizations gathered at the foundation of the building. A temporary platform was near the foundation.

Mr. K. Zychlinski then spoke a few words in Polish and Mr. V. A. Peterson, a lawyer, spoke in English, after that the ceremony of laying the corner stone began. At this moment Mr. K. Zychlinski read off the protocol concerning the new hall endorsed by its directors, also many other valuable documents, that were stored in a metal compartment and laid away. At the conclusion of this ceremony Judge Altgeld spoke in English and Mr. D. K. Midowicz in Polish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES



From Saint Adalbert's Parish, lottery games for the benefit of Saint Adalbert's church, located at 17th and Paulina Streets, began on August 16, and will last until August 30, every day, except Fridays and Saturdays, at the parish hall. The lottery game ticket is good for the entire season, and is priced at \$1.

The result of last year's lottery for the benefit of the church was satisfactory, for it was sufficient to defray most of the expenses of the new organ. The income of this year's lottery will be used for the exterior and interior decoration of this beautiful temple.

The purpose is indeed very worthy, and for this reason we hope that the Poles living in Chicago, regardless to what parish they belong, will participate in the lottery by buying as many tickets as they can. In this respect, they

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

will show their love for the Patron Saint of our Fatherland, Poland, and God will bless their gifts as he miraculously, rewarded the generosity of the Polish king, Boleslaus Chrobry, who ransomed the body of the holy martyr from the pagan Prussians.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. VIII, No. 47, Nov. 20, 1889.

POLISH HALL NAMED "PULASKI."



Poles in Chicago, in the south central part of the city, always had the idea and ambition to construct a Polish hall in their section of the town. A few weeks ago they purchased four lots, on which there shall stand the Polish hall. Friday, the 15th of November, there was an unusual meeting, at which they chose nine directors. They are Mr. Napierański, Smietanka, Blaszezynski, Drzymaly, Rosanski, Grzegorzewski, Fruzyn, Marcinkowski, and Maciejewski.

They formed an organization under the name of Pulaski Hall Builders Organization. To this organization in that part of town various groups, organizations, likewise church, gymnastic organizations and the Polish Falcons No. 1, joined in. Good luck.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

7. Organizations for Legal
Assistance

II D 7
II D 10
II D 1
II E 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1922.

**MEETING OF THE POLISH WELFARE
ASSOCIATION**

Yesterday noon a meeting of the recently organized and steadily growing organization, the Polish Welfare Association, was held in the downtown offices of Attorney Smietanka. This organization will be ready to begin its work of aiding and protecting juvenile delinquents in a few days. More than a score of prominent Poles attended the meeting; among them was the Reverend Theodor Czastka, pastor of Holy Rosary Church in North Chicago. Former Judge Edmund K. Jarecki presided. The secretary of the society read the report of the meeting of the board of directors, which was also held in the same office last Friday.

Summary

Here follows a list of the directors who were present or absent at that meeting.

(Translation Resumed)

The following officers were elected: Edmund K. Jarecki, president, Albert F. Soska, vice-president, Theodor Szmergalski, secretary, and August J. Kowalski, treasurer.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3722

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II E 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1922.

Summary

Names of members of the following committees are given: advisory committee, thirty-nine names; legal committee, nine names.

(Translation Resumed)

After completion of the reading of the report it was accepted in full. Three applications for the position of superintendent were given to the committee, which is composed of Messrs. Albert F. Soska, Joseph A. Lasecki, and Marion Kudlick. It was decided to begin work immediately and to see to it that a place shall be rented for the office of the Polish Welfare Association and opened to the public as soon as possible. But how soon this will be done depends in large measure on the nobility and the generosity of our fellow countrymen in rendering financial help. The purpose of this society is the protection and aid of adolescent boys and girls who are brought into court for violation of the law and who lack sufficient legal assistance. The Association will try to protect these boys and to lead them from crooked ways to the straight path of life. We have felt the need for such an organization for a long time. And so now let

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1922.

II E 2

IV us go to work--to action! The most important requirement for starting and continuing this action is funds, for without them nothing can be accomplished. We therefore count on the support of our Polish organizations, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc., because only with their help can our organization be effective and successful.

The first Pole to make a contribution for our work was Mr. John F. Smulski.

Who will be next?

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1922.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH
WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the recently organized Polish Welfare Association held its meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hamilton Club. The meeting was attended by about twenty persons more than had attended the previous meeting. The chairman of the meeting was, as usual, Judge Edmund Jarecki, and the secretary was Mr. Theodore Szmergalski, a lawyer. The chairman of the committee on the constitution gave a report of the committee's activity. The constitution was read almost in its entirety and accepted with a few minor corrections and amendments. The official name of the organization will be Polish Welfare Association. Its aim, as we have written several times before, will be to provide effective help and protection for Polish juvenile delinquents, who for minor offenses frequently receive stiff sentences and severe punishment.

The Polish Welfare Association will be composed of life members, active members, and honorary members. Life membership will cost \$200. Those Polish organizations on the financial support of which the Association principally relies may also be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1922.

enrolled as active members. After the reading and adoption of the constitution the meeting was adjourned to next Monday, January 16. Among those present at last night's meeting were the Reverend Francis Wojtalewicz, the Reverend Stephen Kowalczyk, Judge Edmund Jarecki, and Messrs. W. F. Soska, Paul Drzymalski, F. J. Tomczak, Thomas F. Blachowski, F. Peska, J. Lackowski, Julius Smietanka, N. L. Piotrowski, J. Kudlick, W. Zygmunt, A. J. Gorny, Garbarek, Theodore Szmergalski, Alexander Smietanka, A. J. Kowalski Junior, Lawrence Przybylski, and Stepczynski. The Polish press was represented by Dziennik Chicagoski, Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and Dziennik Narodowy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30276

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 17, 1917.

POLISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

We have received the following communication:

"Many times in the past voices have been raised deploring the lack of an institution to extend moral protection to Polish immigrant women.

"There is probably not a single Pole, man or woman, who has not felt the need of organizing a purely humanitarian and nonpolitical society to aid all Polish women, regardless of creed, and thus save them from moral decay. There are many girls who descent to the lowest rung of immorality only because they have no one to whom they can turn for advice or protection.

"It seems that in cases of this type we Poles are the only ones who don't have in court any representative to defend our women, who are forced to expose before the public forum matters most painful to their honor and good name.

"So far we have done nothing to prevent situations that bring dishonor to Polish

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 17, 1917.

women.

"Motivated by this concern, a group of Polish women has organized the Society for the Protection of Polish Women, the main purpose of which is to extend moral protection and legal help to Polish girls and women lacking such protection.

"The necessary steps have already been taken in order to secure a charter for this institution. A conference at which we will explain our aims will be held with Mr. Verden, who represents the state government at Springfield, on Monday, March 19, at 7:30 P. M., at the Polish Press Club.

Jadwiga [Harriet] Smulski
Florence Mazur
Anna Klarkowski
Pelagia [Belle] Janiszewski
Helen Setmajer"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II D 7
I C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

IN DEFENSE OF OUR UNFORTUNATES



Every Friday the police bring many people to the Detention Home at Wood and Polk Streets (back of the County Hospital) on the charge of mental deficiency; there are Poles among them. Some of these people are freed as soon as the authorities ascertain that the charges are groundless, that the supposed attack of insanity was the result of worry or an overindulgence in liquor. Many, however, are mistakenly sent to Dunning as insane, only because the person arrested as insane could not explain his case to the judge in coherent English.

This is the usual fate awaiting the Poles, as one of the officers of this court informs us. It happens because we do not have anyone there to present the matter clearly to the judge, to show that mere circumstance has brought these unfortunate people there.

Other nationalities, like the Czechs, Germans, Jews, and others, have organized committees whose special function is to defend these unfortunates.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

When one of their nationality is arrested as insane, members of the committee investigate the case, and after ascertaining that the charge is unjust, present proof to the judge, who usually frees the person under arrest. This is what other nationalities do in defense of their unfortunate people.



We, in this respect, are far behind them. Therefore, it is logical to assume that many of our brethren are innocently detained in the insane asylum at Dunning, only because no one came to their defense. Even Judge Owens of the Detention Home is of this opinion, and frequently asks why the Poles do not form an organization similar to those of the Czechs, Germans, Jews, and others. This is a very important matter and worthy of consideration. Perhaps among our well-known and influential citizens some people could be found who would undertake the forming of such an organization, or perhaps our ladies, known for the kindness of their hearts, can best solve this problem.

II D 7
III A

POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 28, 1910.

POLES TOO HIGHLY ASSESSED BY UNSCRUPULOUS APPRAISERS

We often read in the local American press of protests being raised by various industrial and business firms against too high a valuation of their properties and, consequently, of too high a tax assessment. In almost every such case the authorities acknowledge the validity of the protests and reduce the taxes. This is particularly true when those involved are big firms or wealthy individuals who are well informed on ways of handling such a situation. But the owner of a small piece of property, especially if he is an immigrant who cannot speak the English language well, pays even the most unjustly imposed taxes on his property first, and then complains because he had to pay so much. Had he known how to go about it, he could have protested, and could have had his taxes reduced. The Polish property owners of wards Four and Five, in the community of Bridgeport, do not allow themselves to be treated so unjustly. Of great help to them in that respect is their Citizens' Club, which protects them from unjust taxes.

This club, as we are informed by its secretary, Mr. K. J. Karpinski of

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POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 28, 1910.

1058 West 32nd Street, decided that every citizen belonging to the club, and afflicted with too large a tax bill should bring his bill to Mr. F. Pruszynski, 946 West 33rd Street, at which address is located the main office of the club. The executive committee will go with such bills to the assessors and will question them. The time in which to deliver the protests is very short, however, and therefore they should immediately be turned in at this office.

It would be advisable to organize such clubs in other Polish settlements, in order to take care of such matters as this and to protect the interests of the citizens.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

- D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions**
- 8. Employment Agencies**

II D 8
I C

POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XV, November 8, 1911.

NEWS FROM CHICAGO

The Polish people of Chicago are complaining against the employment agencies. Until now we had very little to do with employment agencies which are sending men to work in the woods and on railroads. There is no doubt that only the poorest workers take such jobs.

These agencies are sending workers very far, hundreds of miles from their homes, and many times these workers become stranded and stay there without money and without jobs.

On October 26, about twenty-five workers, mostly Polish people, were sent out to build a railroad at Wyerville, Wisconsin. The Jacobson and Keapple Employment Agency, 26 S. Canal Street, promised them \$2.50 a day while their living expenses would cost \$3.00 a week. But instead, they were charged 75¢ a day for meals and after four days all were laid off.

One of them came back to Chicago (Andrew Halas, 3627 Marshfield Avenue) and



Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 8, 1911.

immediately went to the employment agency which sent him to work. But at the employment agency they gave him a brutal kick. All workers who are applying for a job at employment agencies must be careful, especially during Winter time when workers are hired to work in the woods.

II D 8
I D 2 c
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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 23, 1910.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS, A WORKING MAN'S NEMESIS.

(Editorial)

Many of the so - called employment bureaus are really a working man's nemesis. Their sole objective and purpose is not to help, but to exploit the workers. According to state laws such bureaus or agencies shall, upon failure to furnish employment for the applicant, return the fee collected for that purpose. In many cases the agents in charge of these offices disregard these regulations, and shamelessly deceive and cheat applicants by charging higher fees than allowed by the law; in addition to this they fail to furnish employment for the money collected from their applicants.

This city has many of these so-called agencies, a few of them are in our Polish settlements. This matter should be thoroughly investigated by the city administration, and if violators are found, the offending agencies or bureaus should be closed, and the unscrupulous agents sentenced to jail. From the numerous complaints brought forth, it appears that the employment agents accept fees ranging from \$5.00 to \$12.00 and then not only fail to find jobs, but also refuse to refund the money collected. Some of these agents have been found to be in conspiracy with the foremen and supervisors of factories who hire the applicants, retaining them for a few days, or for a week at most; then, without reason discharging them, only to



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 23, 1910.

replace them with another victim and finally the profits are divided with the agents. Other employment agencies virtually sell the workers into slavery in far off places where there is hardly a possibility of escape from the unbearable working conditions and pitiable wages offered.

It is, therefore, the duty of the various immigrant protective association and charitable institutions to look into this matter and curb the violations perpetrated by these so - called employment agencies.

II D 8
I D 2 c

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 1, No. 212, November 22, 1907



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ATTENTION

Employment offices are in great demand by workers seeking jobs. Factories are idle, those that still exist maintain only a skeleton force of employees. And so everyone fears the hard winter ahead of him. Many people hasten to private employment agencies, who in return for a dollar, or two, promise to seek a job for them. Few fortunates receive these positions, while the majority wait anxiously, and many more become the victims of these unreliable agents, swindlers we call them, who prey upon the profits of those in misery. About one of these agencies we have written previously.

It is a "free" bureau of employment established by Hearst of the Chicago Examiner. Mr. Hearst's activity for the people in misery, blessed the Poles in Chicago with one of those "free" agencies located on Milwaukee Avenue. In this office one may gain an exceptional position, since the agent seated in his office doesn't attempt to exert himself to seek work for others, but still demands a dollar from each unemployed person, and gives a suitable excuse to the police



as to where this money must go. He claims it is for the purpose of advertising to achieve classifications for the working people.

We caution the workers to not let themselves get "strung" by this kind of "employment institutions", and remind them again, that there really exist free bureaus of employment in their vicinity. These institutions are not maintained by swindlers or by those "Blessed people", who make a proficient business for themselves. Bureaus of the good sort are established from money collected by taxation, guided by the state and city. Bureaus of this kind can be found in any of the largest cities in the United States. Here in Chicago we have the good fortune of possessing three of these bureaus and only to them should we first go when seeking aid for work. The addresses of these bureaus are:

Illinois Free Employment Bureau
9 South Canal Street
259 North Clark Street
429 Wabash Avenue.

II D 8
I D 2 c

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1893.

A WARNING TO WORKINGMEN

It is evident that some employment agencies are shamelessly taking advantage of the workingmen by accepting a fee and sending them to work on the canal, where actually there is no work for them. It often happens that laborers sent out have no money left with which to pay their fares back to Chicago. In Lemont and other towns bordering on the canal there are many laborers encumbered with their families, waiting patiently for a job. Yesterday in Lemont the number of unemployed was increased by a few hundred workers fired by the Western Stone Company. In Summit, Romeo, and Sag, the same conditions prevail.

These dishonest practices of the local employment offices should be stopped permanently.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1892.

A STEP FORWARD

(Editorial)



The notion of uniting individual units into a central bureau for co-operation has been stirring in the minds of Polish printers since long ago. Heretofore, this notion has appeared spasmodically but the chief drawback has been the lack of Gutenberg enthusiasts. Now, with the increase of Polish printing shops in Chicago there is also an increase of workers in this field. These have felt the need of solidarity, lest in the future as in the past they grope along in the dark, and have determined to have a central office where the unemployed could obtain information.

This move, if generally approved, will be of service to the owners of printing houses as well as to the printers. Until now, when a shop wanted help, there was no means of getting any information in this regard. On the other hand, compositors in search of employment were obliged to inquire

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I D 2 a (2)

II D 1

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1892.

from one shop to another. From now on, the secretary of the Polish Printers' Association in Chicago, will keep a list of the unemployed and, should a vacancy arise, he will inform them of the address involved. The fee is not stipulated, this being left entirely to the good will of the members, so as not to curtail the rights of the printing shop owners.

The purpose of mentioning this is to correct the news spread by some newspapers outside Chicago that a printers' union was organized here. From a broader point of view, a union is the same as an association; but in America, only those associations are termed unions that adhere to a certain wage scale. The newly-organized association of Polish printers has no such purpose. Polish printing in the United States is as yet at such a low level that copying the standard of Americans or Germans would be a pipe dream.

The wish of the organizers was to provide for the peaceful settlement of disputes with the shop owners, and also to provide moderate payment for

II D 8

I D 2 a (2)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1892.



their colleagues, in the event of illness. This aim was theoretically adopted in the constitution. In order to confirm it by action, the good will of printing house owners in search of help, is indispensable. They should apply to the association's secretary, Mr. M. Maychrzycki. Likewise the support of the printers is important; they should support this association which eventually may be of help to them.

As far as we know, only Chicago printers may register now. They do not lose their association rights in the event of leaving town. This, however, does not prevent printers and owners in other towns from making use of this information department. Quite to the contrary, a wider sharing of this institution can bestow mutual benefits, and widen its usefulness.

Additional features of the program proposed for the association are lectures, amateur performances, education, as well as an energetic participation in the national activities of Polish emigrants.

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I D 2 a (2)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1892.

What fruit the above proposals will yield, time will tell. Not anticipating any particular event, we may call the organizing of this association a step forward.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

II D 10
III B 2
II D 1

POLISH

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS AT THE POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

(Editorial, Women's Section.)

[Translator's Note. The Benevolent Association, whose humanitarian services are narrated below, is an organizational subdivision of and within the Polish National Alliance (P. N. A.), the largest Polish organization in the world. Although the P. N. A. is itself also a benevolent institution in the sense that it carries the life insurance business, it has created within itself a separate benevolent body, called the Benevolent Association - Stowarzyszenie Dobroczynosci - in order to carry out through it certain local charitable functions, which otherwise would take up a good deal of attention on the part of the Central Board of the P. N. A., sufficiently busy with strictly organizational affairs. The article so prefaced is as follows:]

As on former such occasions, so also on this Christmastide, the Polish National Alliance has again donated through its Benevolent Association a conspicuous

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POLISH

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

quantity of Christmas gifts to the needy Polish families. This time the donations consisted of 1,200 baskets, each one of which contained the following food articles: ham, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, canned vegetables, peas, apples, nuts, candies, macaroni and bread. This event took place at the Dom Zwiaskowy, 1406 W. Division street, on Sunday, December 21 (1930), under the supervision of the initiator and founder of the Benevolent Association, Mr. Jan Romaszkiwicz, president of the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance, with the assistance of Mrs. Magdalena Milewski, president of the Benevolent Association and vice-president of the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance.

The money, spent on buying of the above mentioned food articles and amounting to a few thousand dollars, has been benevolently donated by local P. N. A. groups and by single persons.

The membership list of the association includes mostly the women members of the Polish National Alliance, giving their time and work disinterestedly and covering all the necessary expenses out of their own pockets. This shows that in that organization charity towards one's neighbor is not an

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POLISH

The Weekly Zgoda, Jan. 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

empty phrase, but consists in giving actual help to those in need of it.

We intend to recommend at some later date that the members of the Polish National Alliance, residing in other towns and cities, should likewise institute similar Benevolent Associations.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

THREE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS BASKETS GIVEN OUT BY THE POLISH
DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

Three hundred Christmas baskets were given out to needy Polish families in the Thirty-third Ward by the Polish Democratic Club, according to a report made at the final meeting of the year, held December 27 at Orzechowski's hall, Blackhawk and Dickson Streets.

An election of officers was held, and the following members were elected: Anthony Cichowicz, president; Jacob Kuklinski, vice-president; Francis Litterski, second vice-president; Edward Chepek, Secretary.

Those citizens of the Thirty-third Ward who have not joined this organization can do so by attending the meetings held on the last Thursday of each month.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 10, 1927.



POLISH

FROM THE POLISH RED CROSS

Consul Lecki and Mr. J. Stember will participate. All members of all the Polish Red Cross Organizations, are invited to attend a very important meeting, to be held today, at the usual meeting hall. Many important matters will be discussed, and new projects are to be presented.

Mr. Wacław Lecki, Consul General of the Republic of Poland, will take part in today's gathering. Mr. J. Stember, director of the Alma Mater Schools of Warsaw, who recently arrived from Poland, as a delegate, representing the United Polish Educational organizations of Poland, was also invited to attend.

The temporary officers are as follows:

Leon T. Walkowicz-President

Anna Neuman-Vice President

Wład Petrykowski-Vice President

Joseph Wiewiora-Secretary

Eugenia Dankowska-Financial Secretary

Dr. John P. Kobrzynski-Treasurer.

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MPA (ILL) PROJECT
POLISH

Anonymous - "Information from Polish Welfare Association of Chicago",
Chicago Society News (Monthly), Vol. II, No. 7, March 1924, p. 5.

At the last officers' meeting of the Chicago Society, some one inquired as to what the present status was of the Polish Welfare Association.

Since the Chicago Society gave the first impetus to the idea of organizing such an Association, and since it materially contributed to its support, the inquiry is proper and justified. Hence prompt information in reply thereto is gladly offered here.

When the Association was organized some two years ago, its main object was to establish a central office in the downtown district with a paid corps of workers. It was therefore necessary to gather a fund of several thousand dollars for this purpose. To do this, it has taken considerable time. Furthermore, many circumstances and conditions arose from time to time which occasioned an unavoidable delay in the opening of such a bureau. However, despite constant discouragement the officers clung tenaciously to their object, undaunted in spirit and hope, until the proposed object was achieved.

Last June, happily, things took a turn for the better. A definite plan and basis for operation was agreed upon, and sufficient funds were obtained to operate for at least one year. Accordingly, on November 15 of last year, quarters were opened at 308 N.

II D 10
II E 3

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POLISH

Chicago Society News, March 1924, p. 5.

Michigan Blvd., with Mrs. T. Sakowska, creditably known among the Poles of Chicago for her many voluntary efforts in social and welfare service, as Superintendent, and Miss Zajaczkowska as Stenographer. The building in which we are housed contains the offices of sixteen American social and welfare agencies, such as the United States Charities, Infant Welfare, etc., and since our opening we have handled a number of juvenile and adult delinquent cases, as well as a number of general welfare cases of some importance.

Several articles have appeared in the Polish Press concerning our opening and "doings". We have, however, refrained from writing or talking too much about the Association, lest we do injury to a firm and intelligent establishment of the Association. We do not wish to claim or promise too much at the start.

By working quietly, cautiously, and effectively we hope to win the confidence of the English and Polish public, and hope thereby to have the results achieved speak for us. A stable and reliable foundation for a permanent existence will thus be laid.

Financial support is necessary, but ~~this~~ we plan to secure by building up a reputa-

MPA (11-1) PROI. 30219

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POLISH

Chicago Society News, March 1924, p. 5.

tion for unbiased, impartial, honest, sincere, intelligent, prompt, reliable, constructive, and effective social service. To this end we aim to co-operate with the already existing agencies wherever and whenever possible; handle cases which other organizations do not provide for; and in cases handled by other, where some injustice has been done, help to rectify same.

From our brief period of functioning, we have found that we are meeting a dire need, greater than we really can adequately cope with. So far the results are rather promising. If we but exercise patience and continue to support the Association morally and financially, the Association will become an indispensable agency in our Polish community, and its good service will become common knowledge.

"By our good work the public shall know us."

T. J. Szmergalski, Sec'y.,

Polish Welfare Association of Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

NEED OF POLISH ARMY VETERANS AND DRIVE FOR THEIR BENEFIT

In spite of difficult economic conditions in America and disgust with collections of all kinds and indifference to them on the part of Polish emigrants in America the Polish Army Veterans' Association is going ahead with preparations for its drive to collect \$200,000 for the settlement of war invalids, to give to the veterans of the Polish army a start on the farms assigned to them in the eastern marches of Poland by the Polish government. This is a very serious step, and the executive officers of this young organization [Translators note: Organized in the fall of 1920] have long debated the question of collecting over the whole country this comparatively modest sum at this time because there have been drives of all sorts in the last few months, almost without interruption.

"Enough of these collections!" writes the Polish press. "Enough of these collections!" shouts the worker. They took advantage of the public's generosity, which was always willing to contribute regardless of whether

MPA (11L) PROJ 3027

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

the object of the contribution was some political party or certain individuals; anyhow, what mattered in each case was the money, the collection, and nothing else. There were cases in which under the pretense of patriotism sums of money were coaxed out of people with the help of our local spokesmen [and were used] merely for party purposes. Today [the exploiters] impudently laugh, encouraging others to do the same thing. "Others have taken; let these also get what they can," say the leaders who used to "lead" visitors from overseas before the Polish public in America.

In this case, however, the question is aid for the invalids who in fighting for the ideals expressed by you have lost their health. The veterans are emigrants of the peasant and working classes, men experienced in life, moderately conscious of their nationality while living in the occupied parts of Poland [Translator's note: He means here the three parts of Poland under Germany, Austria, and Russia, as at present under two foreign governments, Germany and Russia], who had to leave their native land for economic or political reasons; others were reared in America in the Polish-

MSA 011, PROJ 3007

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

American spirit. They are those who answered the first call to fall in line and fight for the freedom of our country.

They are the soldiers who followed the bloody path, baring their breasts to open the way to free Poland; they are those who by the sacrifice of their blood put the question of Poland in the forefront among the political questions in Europe. The veterans were the armed representatives of the Poles in America and in Europe before the peace conference. They are the first regular army formations of independent Poland; they are those who by their labor created Poland, throwing her enemies out of her territory.

The veterans are frequently the nameless "border sharpshooters in blue," the thorns in the flesh of the Bolsheviks [Translator's note: Reference is here made to the defeat of the Russians in 1920 by the Polish army, composed in large part of these "border sharpshooters in blue"]; they are those who frequently strewed the fields of Champagne and of the eastern marches of Poland with their dead. They are those who after the war and the victorious

PROJ 3001

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III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

peace were compelled, in tattered uniforms, covered with scars, with crosses of military glory on their breasts, to seek their bitter bread in a foreign land, hoping to save a few dollars before returning to their native fields.

The veterans came here in unenviable economic condition. They organized themselves in a Veterans' Association to continue to stand guard by the flag of their country, to defend the good name of Poland and the dignity of her government, and to work for the benefit of their native land.

The veterans have in their Association comrades who are unable to make their own living--the war invalids. They are a burden to the Association, and they must be taken care of so as not to be left to the tender mercies of cruel fate or to be forced to accept beggar's bread. There are even now such veterans, those suffering with wounds received in France, who must live on alms in a foreign land.

The veterans are receiving now, as compensation for their war service,

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POLISH

III H

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1922.

farms in the eastern marches of Poland from the Polish government, but because of lack of money not all are able to benefit by this grant. For this reason the executive board of the Veterans' Association has decided to open a campaign to collect a larger sum of money which would enable us to bring all our invalids together and place them in our own soldiers' home. Our second aim is to give to the veterans a start on their own farms. The eastern borders of Poland will thus gain good citizens and defenders, Polish agriculture will gain good workers, and we shall have fulfilled our solemn duty.

For these reasons, in spite of the prevalent cry of "enough of these collections," this action of the veterans should prove successful and bring satisfactory results.

Nastal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

THE POLISH ARMY VETERANS' MEETING

Last night a second meeting took place in the library of the Polish Women's Alliance preparatory to a campaign for the benefit of the "Invalid Hallerczyks".

[Translator's note: Hallerczyk is a name given to Polish army veterans from America who in the World War, after being rejected by the American Army, enlisted in the Polish Army then being formed in Canada. These Poles were, according to the letter of the law, alien enemies, born either in the German or in the Austrian part of Poland. They all served in France and later in Poland under General Haller. After helping to defeat Russia in 1920, most of these Polish-American volunteers returned to America, many of them invalids because of wounds or sickness. Any soldier who served under General Haller was called, in Polish, a Hallerczyk, pronounced Hallerchik.]

As we all remember, only a few short years ago we sent thousands of young men

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to fight, volunteers in the Polish army then being formed. We bade the volunteers farewell with sumptuous dinners, marched with them, with bands playing, to the railroad stations, and solemnly promised to take care of them after their return from the war.

After the war, in which they fought terrible battles, not all returned in sound health; some of them died on the field of battle, and others were wounded and are unable to work. The Polish Army Veterans' Association is taking care of them to the best of its ability, but its meager funds are insufficient to support them all. This is the reason why a great campaign to raise funds for the benefit of the invalid Hallerczyks will be started next March. We sincerely hope that there will not be a single Pole who will refuse an offering for this noble purpose. The executive board of the Polish Army Veterans' Association has sent Mr. Nastala to manage this campaign with the help of our pastors and local committees; these will collect offerings, visiting homes, stores, and factories.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1922.

Mr. Nastala remarked yesterday that eight hundred letters were sent to Polish leaders in Chicago asking them to attend this meeting, but only twenty persons came.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1922.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

We should remember the families of the strikers in the stockyards and help them immediately. The poor families are suffering terribly in the present cold spell; they need warm clothing and coal, which nowadays are very expensive.

Persons who wish to help the poor families of strikers in the stockyards should kindly send their contributions either to the union headquarters of District Council Number Nine, to Mr. Ladislas Bakowski, 1700 West 48th Street, or to the secretary of Local Number 116, Mr. W. Bartkowiak, 1700 West 48th Street.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1922.

FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION
OF POLAND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Editorial)

In yesterday's editorial we discussed the question of Polish official diplomatic representation abroad. Today we wish to touch briefly on the subject of the other type of Polish representation abroad, namely, the various delegations, deputations, commissions, and committees sent from Poland to foreign countries. We admit that we do not know much about the various Polish delegations traveling in Europe. It is true that we read much about them in Polish newspapers as well as in other journals, and we hear a great deal of favorable and unfavorable comment about them; still we prefer not to express our opinion of them because it is beyond the sphere of our immediate interests, and frankly, we are not thoroughly familiar with them. But we do know the delegations sent from Poland to America, and we have a perfect right to discuss them.

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There has been a veritable deluge of Polish delegations to America from the very first moments of the Polish government's existence. Political, economic, party, educational, and God knows what other kinds of representation, delegation, commission, a never-ending swarm here among us. Frankly, we affirm that there are absolutely too many of them. The new Polish secretary of the treasury, Mr. Michalski, is in our opinion perfectly right, according to news received from the old country, in refusing on principle to finance these delegates and emissaries; he should put them under strict control and curb them most effectively. There is not the least doubt that Poland's reputation and interests would gain if only properly selected and authorized delegates were sent here on really important business.

And meanwhile what has been taking place for more than two years? Literally there is not a week in the whole blessed year but that some guest arrives here from Poland! For God's sake please understand us clearly! We are not inhospitable. We give the heartiest support, personally and in our newspaper,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1922.

to all the causes presented to us by these emissaries which we consider deserving. We co-operate intensely, more than any other Polish paper in Chicago. The best proof of it may be found in our columns of these many years and in our own unselfish, disinterested, self-imposed labors. Actually, an immense number of articles, appeals for the support of such causes, originate in our editorial offices. From our offices they are sent to other Polish papers which have a well-earned reputation for not writing much about these matters, but at least they may publish an article sent to them already written. And so we do not spare labor, support, or even money. Our main consideration is principles and the method of their application. Our community grumbles ever so much louder and complains of being imposed upon by various collection campaigns. And the truth is that it has been milked on all sides for the last half dozen years. It is being milked by our local people and by the emissaries from Poland. Patiently we keep on contributing, believing that it is for Poland. Venerable and noble is this faith, deserving the highest recognition by our native land.

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Please consider this, and after consideration you will admit the truth of it: delegates of all sorts have been coming to us and are still coming, representing not the government of our native land but various private interests, cliques, and even political parties of suspicious or even decidedly undesirable character. Let us mention only the recent visit of socialistic noisemakers and the cable which happened to fall into our hands, sent to our local red barkers for the Socialist party in Poland, asking them to send money for their socialistic campaign there--in other words, for a decidedly destructive type of work with all its possible consequences, known already by past experiences, and for their flirtations with Bolsheviks and Jews and the promotion of a pro-German political orientation. For this, then, the funds were going to be sent from America; for such dirty work money was going to be wheedled from our credulous countrymen in the name of patriotism and our native land!

And do you remember the "traveling delegates" of all sorts at the time of the Polish Loan campaign? A miscellaneous assortment of litterateurs,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1922.

deputies, experts, simpletons, cranks, and musical comedy characters came to visit us; Americans made fun of them. Their lack of orientation, their narrow viewpoint, their selfishness, and their greed brought shame upon us, for every one of them was trying to feather his own nest. And for all this travelling about, this "patriotic tourism", our community had to pay. We know that the travelling and living expenses, and even the pensions of these delegates were paid by the National Council, and from what? From funds collected for starving people in our native land and for the strengthening of their patriotism and morale. And how much of the money collected for the Polish Loan was used for these delegations and their travelling about the country? We have learned from unimpeachable sources about the expense accounts submitted by Polish patrioteers for publicity work and speeches made in the loan campaign; we know about the "modest" expenses of the official representatives of the Polish republic in connection with the Polish Loan campaign representatives who received salaries from the Polish government, and whose principal and only duty was to help make the Polish Loan

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campaign the greatest success possible. We even know of delegates who were receiving salaries and travelling expenses from several sources at the same time, and who while acting in their official capacity as agents of the Polish government were really devoting most of their time to their private business deals.

And today is it really different? Not at all! Only recently we received the news that another "aristocratic" delegation is getting ready to leave or perhaps has left already for our shores--of course, again in search of the Golden Fleece. The names of the delegates do not inspire faith and confidence; they rather suggest and recommend extreme caution. This deputation has earned a bad name by its activities in Poland, concerning which we are well informed. It has to do with the distribution of food and clothing sent to Poland from America--our gifts, well we remember! The distribution of these gifts degenerated into a hopeless pseudophilanthropic mess reeking with intrigue, disorder, favoritism, and waste of public wealth. Today the same people,

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known for their harmful work over there, are flocking to us for new dollars in the happy anticipation of collecting millions. Well, we shall see! Times have changed, and the people have "got worse". Yes, they have got worse, or we should rather say that they have become wiser because the delegates from Poland, the kind that we are writing about, have taught us a lesson.

One more example. We all remember the appearance in our Polish-American colony in the latter part of last year of some kind of "educational mission", which made an appearance, made a little noise, collected all it could, and finally vanished. It developed that it was a "mission" of ordinary crooks who raked in money "scientifically", "Educating" us not to give anything to such people in the future. The newspapers of Warsaw gave urgent and strong warning in regard to this incident, even making formal representations to the Polish government and asking how it was possible for such scum, individuals with a shady past, to secure official letters of introduction and recommendation to America. In another place in this paper we are reprinting this inquiry

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from one of the Warsaw newspapers. This, of course, is nothing new, since even some other Polish papers in Chicago have been writing about it. But we have kept this information in our desk drawer until the time came for us to use it in today's discussion.

Unfortunately, it is a proved fact that Polish authorities give letters of recommendation and authorization too indiscriminately to individuals going abroad. We ourselves have seen letters of recommendation from important Polish government officials in the possession of "educational" emissaries and "aristocratic" cheaters. Well, all these official papers will not move us in the future. Our attitude will be one of cold criticism and caution founded only too well on our past experience.

Before we end, let us summarize in a few words our stand and our viewpoint. We are in favor of the greatest generosity for our native land, but we

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demand co-ordination and systematization of collection and control of the distribution and the use of funds. Regulation and control should be in the hands of the Polish government and should be applied through its qualified and designated official and civic bodies. This rule must be enforced whether anybody likes it or not if our contributions are to be used for moral and useful ends. Otherwise our community will see the light sooner or later-- it does not matter when, but it will learn--and then it will put a stop to being fleeced. Poland should endeavor to have a better, more competent representation abroad--both permanent representation and occasional or temporary representation. Diplomatic posts should be given to men who are thoroughly qualified for their various diplomatic assignments. No figure-heads or characters from comic opera should be sent as diplomats; they must be men who at least have some elementary diplomatic qualifications and will not disgrace the Polish government. We firmly believe, as we said at the beginning of this article, that an early improvement in this respect will inevitably ensue with the better functioning of governmental machinery.

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And the results cannot help bringing the greatest benefit to Poland and **rejoicing** to the generous and warmhearted American colony of Poles.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

LOCAL ACTION ON BEHALF OF UPPER SILESIA

(Editorial)

Last Saturday, December 31, a meeting of the representatives of various organizations and of the press took place in the auditorium of the Woman's Alliance Building. The meeting was called by the Upper Silesian delegation for the founding and broadening of the activities of the local committee for Upper Silesia. The need for this meeting had become pressing because the Upper Silesian delegation, composed of Captain Grzesik-Hauke and Lieutenant L. Konieczny, is due to leave Chicago in a few days. Captain Grzesik, therefore, as the head of this delegation, desires to leave the Silesian interests in the hands of this citizens' committee and to intrust to the committee further activities on behalf of Silesia.

To our regret this meeting was not attended by many persons who should have

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

been there. To our surprise we noticed the absence even of the presidents of the organizations the banners of which had been decorated with much ceremony with the Silesian Cross of Merit by the Silesian delegation on its visit to Chicago. The executive officers of these organizations should have attended this meeting, especially since personal invitations had been sent to them. We note this as a characteristic symptom of our conditions.

(Resume of a short paragraph, a talk by Captain Grzesik)
Captain Grzesik talked of future action in Upper Silesia for the protection of Poles, materially and ideologically, who are to remain under German domination. Because of the future importance of this land, the fate of some million Poles remaining in German Upper Silesia should not be forgotten. The workers on behalf of Upper Silesia in Poland should keep in close contact and co-operate with similar workers in America "because of the political and material support given by America".

(Full translation continued)

This work will be of great importance. Recapitulating the talks given by

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Captain Hauke-Grzesik and Lieutenant Konieczny, we add the following. Both the contending parties are well aware that this matter has not definitely been settled, and that the fight is not over. The present decision of the League of Nations is regarded by Poland as a temporary settlement, to be recognized and accepted, especially since in the final analysis the decision is not unprofitable for us in view of the fact that it returns to us two thirds of the mineral and industrial wealth of the above-mentioned country. But this does not mean that our nation, the Polish people, has forever given up all claim to the land and the population, of which an enormous part consists of those who are just as truly brothers of ours as are those who are returning under the protective wings of the Polish Alma Mater, nor that we shall permit them to remain under German domination, exposed to denationalization and oppression. It is just and right that Poland should not forget her good children in Silesia and should not forsake them. We are sure that consistent efforts will be made to sustain the courage and the patriotic spirit of our brothers in Silesia, and that the undying fire of Polish thought and Polish

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

tradition will be fed in this land temporarily separated from us, so that when the proper time comes, and we are confident that it will come, we can demand what is ours, and our brothers in Silesia will boldly stand forth in solidarity and unity and proclaim before the whole world that they are Poles and are returning to Poland.

When this takes place, nobody will be able to stop them; nobody will dare to oppose the people's will. The state of the international political situation in Europe is to-day and for a long time will remain such that we are justified in supposing that the opportunity for the Polish demand will present itself sooner or later. The speeches of Captain Grzesik and of Lieutenant Konieczny found a responsive echo in the audience. It was unani-
mously agreed cordially to support the local Silesian activities, and the temporary committee was empowered to seek authorization and approval from the office of the Alliance of Insurgents in Silesia to recruit new members and workers. It was further decided to get into direct contact, either

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

personally or by mail, with various Polish organizations and with the press in order to gain the support of these institutions. After the adoption of this resolution the meeting was adjourned.

We heartily desire to help Poland in this matter. All people of good will, wishing to participate sincerely and effectively in patriotic work...., all loyal, patriotic citizens, should aid Poland and the Poles in Upper Silesia to maintain there their patriotic spirit and should help in the work of which the aim and the object are to regain for Poland the rest of Upper Silesia. We, for our part, shall not cease to call upon people here in America and to urge them in this work, so that a goodly part of our Polonia may take part in this momentous patriotic action.

We must also mention one more characteristic episode. One of our journalists took part in the discussion and in laborious, diffuse, and complicated language offered a motion to create some stereotyped representative committee,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1921.

KERMIS AT UNION HALL CONTINUES TO ATTRACT PATRONAGE

Although frequent showers were prevalent throughout the city yesterday afternoon, the public began to enter the Union Hall at 5:00 P.M. and participate in the bazaar sponsored to aid the unfortunate people in Upper Silesia.

Some of our outstanding Polish firms have set up decorated booths displaying their wares to the public. Raffles, games and gifts are featured at each displayer's booth.

Veterans of Haller's army, in full regalia, were stationed at strategic points of the hall to give the public information about the various exhibits. Young ladies of the church societies in the neighborhood also volunteered their services. Dressed in the latest costumes of Krakow, they helped to promote the sales of Polish goods.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec, 13, 1921.

At 8:00 P.M. members of Polish Sokol No. 2 began to entertain the many people gathered in the Union Hall. Their calisthenic routines brought great applause from the audience. Later, pictures of conditions in Upper Silesia were shown.

At the buffet, Mr. Wieclaw, the proprietor of Danzig Restaurant, served the public.

People in large numbers kept coming in throughout the evening. It was not until midnight that the hall began to be vacated.

Information has reached the office of the committee that Mrs. Kwasigroch will sing at 7:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. tonight. During the intervals she will participate in the sales of the wares.

A special treat awaits the public tomorrow at the Union Hall. Miss Rydlinska, noted dramatic artist of Krakow, will display her artistic talent in a few dramatic sketches at 8:00 P.M.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1921.

Miss Pawlowska, famous Chicago Civic Opera singer, will be a special guest Sunday, Dec. 18.

The Kermis committee has received a letter from M. G. Kudlik, president of the Chicago Society, which reads in part as follows:

"At a regular meeting of the Chicago Society, which has 150 members--war veterans--the society has joined forces with the Polish-American Veterans legion and will cooperate in making the Kermis a success. Plans for a bazaar will be dropped as a result. Instead, all the members will make an untiring effort to help the Polish-American Veterans swell the flow of contributions for the orphans and widows of Upper Silesia."



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1921.

POLISH WELFARE BAZAAR OPENS

Yesterday, a Christmas welfare bazaar was opened at the Union hall for the widows and orphans of Upper Silesia. The affair is sponsored by district two of the Polish Sokols' Alliance of America. The sponsors were gratified by the large public attendance.

The festivities were officially opened by Mr. Cieslik, secretary of the organization. Mr. Skibicki, president of Polish Sokols' Alliance, and Mr. Dolbinski, financial secretary, addressed the public. After the introductory speeches, the entertainment program was started.

The first number on the program was a drill presented by the young boys and girls of the Sokol. This was followed by the singing of the well-known Chopin Choir. Four members of the Sokol danced the mazurka. Another group gave a demonstration on bars.



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I G Captain Hauke-Grzesika, Dr. Mikolajczyk, and Mr. Konieczny, members of the Upper Silesia delegation, gave short talks about the dire needs of their people. Each presented a part of the historical events leading to the rising in Silesia, and pointed out that although the Polish people of this section were oppressed by the Germans, they did not forget that they were Poles. According to them, when the time arose to defend themselves, they willingly went to the side of Poland.

A collection was made after the speeches. It brought \$218.03. The group Promien, of the Polish National Alliance, added ten dollars to the contributions.

An orchestra added variety to the program with many Polish numbers. It also played during the drills staged by the Sokol members.

This bazaar will continue for eight days. Persons who purchase christmas gifts at this bazaar will also make up that part of the donors who will wipe away the tears of many unfortunate people in Upper Silesia. The bazaar committee will continue to make this affair as gay and entertaining as possible.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

APPEAL OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE POLISH-AMERICAN

CITIZENS

(A Letter)

Fellow-Countrymen! For over ten months we have not turned to you with public problems. There were many reasons for this--one of the most important being that Poland, after passing her crisis, had entered a period of reconstruction and, as a result, did not need help, especially from her emigrants, as she did during the years of the War.

However, now that the country is back to normal and relations have been established, great signs of want are beginning to be uncovered that give rise to a problem the solution of which requires the assistance of the Poles in America. Because of this, many pleas for aid are reaching our shores from across the sea. Appeals for contributions for educational and social purposes have been pouring in.

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These pleas uncover the gravity of the situation, which is, in fact, so grave that it has become a problem to the Poles the world over. During the past year, the Poles living out of Poland, especially those in the United States, have been vitally concerned about this and have tackled this problem with great enthusiasm and sincere idealism. The problem which touched their hearts the most was the one of the unfortunate orphans.

We have actually torn away four hundred motherless children from the Siberian wastes where they were being Russianized. These children were brought to this country, where they found the attention of which they had been deprived. Throughout the United States, they found refuge in our institutions. Now that there is no obstacle to prevent their return to Poland, work must be started to make this possible.

We must send these children back to Poland, purchase a large plot of ground, build a home for them, and set aside a fund that will give them a start. This

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plan, once under way, could be easily taken over by the Polish government and society. In this way, the problem of these Siberian orphans would be solved. When this is realized, then we can say that we have ended our work honorably.

In order to do this, large funds are required, not only for the repatriation of these homeless children, but for many other national, educational, and economic needs, including a defense fund for Poland. We cannot remain deaf to these needs.

Years ago we gave more frequently and ten times as much. Let us give now; less --because we are poorer now--but let us not forget to give.

Let us give with the same heartfelt feeling that characterized the immigrants before the freedom of Poland, when they lived only with the thought of their motherland in their minds.

Let us make our contributions with sincerity, from the heart; let us make them as large as we can afford.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

Let us all do our share and not shun our duty. Our support will enable the Polish National Committee to be successful in its Christmas campaign, which will start the fifteenth of this month.

The Administrative Council of the Polish National Committee:

John F. Smulski, president
K. Zychlinski, vice-president
Dr. B. L. Smykowski, vice-president
Dr. A. Sz wajkart, secretary
N. L. Piotrowski, treasurer
F. B. Celichowski
Anna Neuman
R. Piatkowski
Francis Piekarski
Dr. A. Pitass
J. F. Sawicki
Reverend L. Grudzinski
S. T. Zwierzchowski

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

AN APPEAL FROM VILNA

(Editorial)

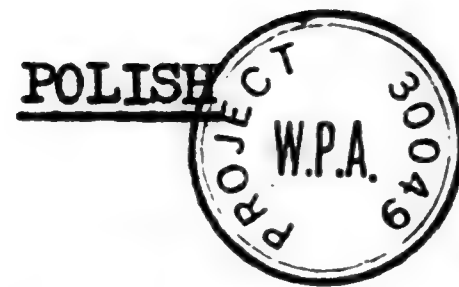


We are all familiar with the excruciating sufferings our comrades had to undergo during the Bolshevik invasion. The work of reconstruction had to be set aside, while the men banded together and went out to repel the destructive enemy. And this had to be done practically with bare hands, for there was no time to arm completely. The objective of our people was to safeguard what little had been restored after the World War. When this voluntary movement started, men from all walks of life, both young and old, hurried to the battlefield to defend their country.

All sections of Poland suffered as a result of this invasion, but the city that suffered most was Vilna, and the territory surrounding it was equally hard hit. The people of this territory were the first to fall victims to the bullets of the Reds, and the attack on Vilna was the greatest of the war. However, not

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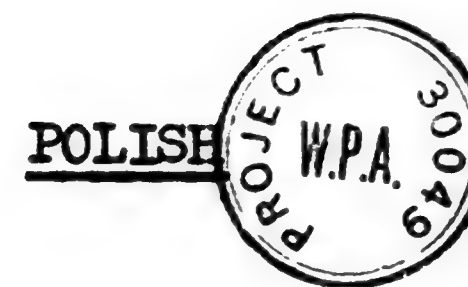
even the heaviest assaults of the invader were powerful enough to subdue the spirit of the Poles, who were tasting freedom for the first time in many decades, and were determined to reconstruct the ruins of war.

Who was it that parried this attack with herculean valor? Who showed Europe that Poland, her land still bloody from the recent war, would not tolerate any unjustifiable invasion of her territory and persecution of her people? It was the youth of Vilna, the pride of our fathers who had felt the lash of the Czar's knout--it was youth determined to be free.

The future citizens of Poland will be patterned after this youth. Already their valor is being praised throughout Poland. And why not? When this chivalrous youth returned victorious from the battlefield, debris faced them where their cozy homes once stood. But they did not despair. They shook off the sight of the ruins with a smile and began to rebuild with the same energy that they had shown on the battle front four months before. The Brotherly Aid Society, organized after the World War, began to function once again. But the ravages of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

four-month encounter with the Bolsheviks were too great to overcome. Tremendous damage had been done, especially to creative work.

The Brotherly Aid Society is doing its best to restore things to normal, but the odds are too great. It tries to help as many students as possible to continue their schoolwork. This, of course, requires a large amount of money. At present, things look bad. Funds are low. The Society would like to help many of the students who fought the Reds. Then, too, who is going to clothe the returning soldiers and dress their wounds? Money is required for all this. All the students that left their studies want to return, but what good are hungry students? Besides food, they are in great need of clothing. Their desires are but dreams at present.Who will help them?

Just recently, the editorial department received a letter of appeal from the struggling youth of Vilna, asking for assistance from the people of Polish extraction in America.

"Help us in our plight, dear friends, for we fought not only for our liberty but

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also for yours. You alone can help us, you who have not experienced hunger and death in moats and trenches. Those of you who sent your sons to fight in the World War have learned what this is like from their very lips. Many of you have given generously. Give now! Do not let us face the pangs of hunger and the withering of our youthful lives!

"Contributions, no matter how small, will help us a great deal. The Brotherly Aid Society of Vilna asks not only for financial help but for clothing and food as well. Books and school supplies will also be gladly received.

"Please do not disregard this plea. Give us some kind of encouragement. We do not wish to disappoint the countless numbers that come to our doors for aid. Let us assure them that assistance will be given them very, very soon. Large sums of money are not needed. A moderate donation will go a long way. Give this your fullest consideration."

Within the near future, the Polish National Committee will start its Christmas campaign for the poverty-stricken in Upper Silesia. We are certain that there

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will be a place for the Brotherly Aid Society in this drive.

Contributions for both of these worthy causes will be gladly received.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1921.

GUARDIAN ANGEL SHELTER STAGES BAZAAR



The Guardian Angel Shelter on the South Side is sponsoring a bazaar for the benefit of the institution. The bazaar was officially opened on **December 4**, and will continue until December 18. This affair has attracted the attention of the Polish people from many parts of this city.

To make this event more interesting, special days for certain groups are featured. December 4 was Doctors' Day; December 6 was Dentists' Day; and Sunday, December 11, will be a General Day. On this day, the founding of this institution will be celebrated. Another interesting day will be December 13. Special events for pharmacists will be held. Many other plans are also scheduled for December 15 and 18.

Such an array of plans cannot but attract the attention and win the support of our professional men as well as the general public. Their participation in this bazaar, which is being held for the further support of the Guardian Angel Shelter, will help to make this affair a success.

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I C One of the outstanding supporters and energetic workers for this home is F. Kowalski, president of the Sherman Park Bank. He has had an active part in the administration and program committee. Mr. Kowalski is also president of the Polonia Soap Company. However, he has found time to be very active in the affairs of this Polish Shelter on Chicago's South Side.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 9, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DRIVE SPONSORED BY THE POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ATTRACTS ATTENTION

News of the proposed thirty-day campaign to raise a quarter million dollars, sponsored by the Polish National Committee, has been spread throughout every Polish locality in the United States and has received great attention.

Some of the Polish communities in America have already sent in news of their plans to support the drive. Welfare committees that have experience in this kind of work have been holding meetings and mapping out plans.

One of the first and most enthusiastic responses came from our patriotic organizations. Their replies have shown great interest in the campaign.

In localities where the patriotic committees had ceased to function, new life has been instilled as a result of this drive. Letters from the office

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of the Secretary of the campaign reveal that many dormant patriotic societies have come to life and are functioning better than ever.

These early enthusiastic responses reveal that this drive will be a total success. The final steps for returning the orphans who were brought to this country and placed in orphan asylums, to their native Poland, where they will be raised to become upright citizens, have been undertaken.

Activity at the headquarters of the Polish National Committee can be compared to a beehive. Instructions, plans, buttons, placards and many other preparations are being made and sent out by the Committee. These promising early replies have acted as an added incentive to get the campaign under way.

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POLISH-AMERICAN VETERANS ASK
MOTHERS TO HELP THEM

The Polish-American Veterans of the Polish Army of America are sponsoring a Christmas Kermess in order to raise funds for the widows and orphans who have been rendered destitute because of the rebellion in Silesia in which the best part Upper Silesia went to Poland.

Those of the Committee who have been asked to assist in this drive are trying their best to make this campaign a success, however, their work will only be partly done if they will not receive wholeheartedly the support of our people. In order to make this drive a success, the following plea is made to the Polish mothers who are



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requested to participate with their entire families:

Above all, we are turning to the Polish mothers who are planning to purchase toys for their children to buy these and other articles at the Christmas Kermess, for here will be found a variety of Polish-made goods.

The purchase of Polish-made goods will serve a twofold purpose: first, it will aid the orphaned children and widowed mothers whose husbands have lost their lives during the Silesian insurrection; second, it will aid Polish industry.

This invitation is made to the mothers because we feel that they have a better feeling and understanding of the sad plight of the poverty-stricken mothers of Upper Silesia, that they know best how to influence

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others to participate in so noble a cause.

If we took into consideration the sacrifice of those Polish men who saw an opportunity to get a part of Silesia that was falling into German hands, took arms, and boldly fought until their last drop of blood ran out, we would not hesitate to lend our support in this drive. We must remember that these valiant Polish men gave up their lives so that Poland and her people would have possession of a territory that was once hers. These soldiers forsook their families and homes, a grand sacrifice indeed, for the benefit of Poland.

We anticipate without any doubt that the Polish people of Chicago and vicinity will eagerly participate in the Kermess, which will start December 11 and will continue until December 18, at the large

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hall of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Milwaukee and Augusta Streets.

At the offices of the Polish National Committee, a meeting was held last night relative to organizing a group of salespeople to sell toys at the bazaar and other details pertinent to selling toys.

The Fair will officially open next Sunday at 5 P.M., and continue until 11 P.M. A Silesian Nights program will be given by District 2 of the Sokol Alliance of America.

The firms that are to take part in this program are requested to have their goods delivered at Union hall not later than Saturday, December 10 between 3 and 5 P.M. Miss Milewska and Miss Neuman

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will give out signed receipts for goods received.

Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, a general meeting of the Christmas Kermess Committee of the Polish-American Veterans will be held. At this meeting, final instructions about the conduct of the Kermess will be given and discussed. Questions will also be answered.

A last plea is made to the merchants to have their goods delivered before Saturday, the zero hour being 5 P.M.

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CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN FOR POLISH NEEDY IN AMERICA TO START SOON

A national drive for funds for the needy Polish families in America will start on December 15 and continue until January 15. The aim of this campaign is to get \$250,000 which is to supply the dire needs of destitute Polish children and other national needs.

December 15th, will be a historical event for 'Polonia', for on this day the entire forces of this campaign committee will go to work. They will endeavor to wipe out some of the hardships that have been encountered by our people during the past year.

All preparations for the Christmas drive are being arranged by the Polish National Committee. (originally called the Polish National Department.) Work in all departments has been started. Every means possible is being made use of to make the Christmas holidays for the poor children a bright spot in their lives. An appeal to the Polish Clergy of America and to a



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thousand patriotic organizations that are scattered throughout the United States has been sent out.

The Polish National Council is also making an appeal to the hearts of American-Poles to help them solve one of their pet problems, the Polish orphans which were exiled on the Siberian wastes and brought to this country and placed in orphanages. With the help that has been received, and with the aid, that this new appeal will bring the return of these destitute children to Poland will be possible. The completion of this work will be one of the finest humanitarian acts of the Polish people. Not only will they be saved by Polish people, but also for Poland. It is hoped that the road for better Polish citizenship will start soon for them.

Because of this two-fold purpose, it is imperative that this campaign start in full force, and as efficiently as possible. All Polish churches and societies are behind this drive. Instructions and information will be given out to all those desiring it. Anyone seeking information about the work is requested to go to the Polish National Committee headquarters located at 1214 North



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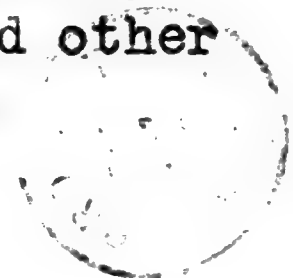
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Ashland Avenue. Answers to queries will be gladly given.

One can expect that the enemies of any welfare drive will try to uncover some undesirable loopholes in this coming campaign. Let these enemies, these screech owls, build their nests in the cemetery of past brawls; let these jackals further pursue their own egoisms; let these infants of green praise continue to mix their plans. But the spirit inbedded in the Polish hearts will shun this agitation as it did prior to the World War. This spirit has always come to the front to protect anything that is truly Polish. It will be this spirit that will help to release these Siberian orphans from our orphan asylums in the United States, and help to find real homes in Poland for them where they will blossom out into full manhood and womanhood.

In the event the instructions which have been sent out are not received by the committee representatives of the church and national societies and other organizations, notice should be sent to the Polish National Committee



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headquarters and a new set of instructions will be sent them and return postage will also be given for sending the notice.

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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UPPER SILESIA COMMITTEE IN THE UNITED STATES

Contributions Made During November

Income

Polish National Alliance	....	\$5,000.00
Polish Roman Catholic Union	....	2,500.00
Polish Women's Alliance	....	1,000.00
Dziennik Chicagoski	....	200.00

The following donations came from the chairmen of the Silesian Nights held at the various Polish communities; namely,

St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish	....	1,005.00
Polish National Alliance bazaar held at Holy Trinity hall	2,516.41
St. Hedwig's parish	1,045.00



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Polish National Alliance	\$1,000.00
Polish Women's Alliance	125.00
St. Adalbert's parish	353.07
St. Mary's parish	.....	140.00
Polish American Veterans Placowski's Lodge #5	.....	150.00
From Polish groups in Gary, Ind.	....	165.00
Donations from various organizations ..		<u>497.60</u>
		15,697.08

Expenditures

A check was sent by the Polish National Alliance on November 10, to Marshal Wojciech Tramczynski for the fund of the Allied Committees of the Present Insurrectionists of Upper Silesia

	\$5,000.00
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A check was given to Mr. Kenig, representative of
Upper Silesia Delegation, who was returning to
Poland \$2,000.00

A check was sent through the Northwestern
Trust and Savings Bank to General Haller ... 5,000.00
Total \$12,000.00

At present, there is \$3,697.08 in the treasury. This
will be sent to Poland when a total of \$5,000 will be
reached.



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FIRST ASSEMBLY HELD FOR CHRISTMAS DRIVE FOR UPPER SILESIA



The committee sponsoring a Christmas drive for funds for Upper Silesia held its first meeting Monday, December 5, in the small P.R.C.U. Hall. Delegates from Upper Silesia, Captain Grzesik-Hauke, and Dr. Mikolajczyk were present. The following representatives of the Polish-American Veterans were also present:

President Hanasz, Dr. Pietrzykowski, Dr. Leonard Ciaglo, Mr. Cwik, and Mr. Rudnicki.

The Mes. Milewska, Neuman, Obarska, Wisla, Rupinska, Czujowna, d'Arlet, and F. Lenard were also representatives of the committee.

Mrs. Milewska was appointed chairwoman of the meeting. Mrs. Neuman was selected as her assistant. The secretary's chair went to Dr. Gruinski, and Mrs. Czujowna was elected assistant secretary. Dr. Pietrzykowski was chosen treas-

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urer, and Mr. Hanasz assistant treasurer.

One of the proposals that was adopted was for a Christmas kermis at which Polish-made goods, both of Poland and America, are to be sold exclusively by Polish merchants. One of the specialties will be the selling of toys for children. Works of Polish art will also be featured. A portion of the proceeds will go for the widows and orphans of Upper Silesia.

A special plea will be made to the Polish-American citizens, particularly the mothers, to make their Christmas purchases by buying Polish-made goods.

It was also agreed to have the Polish Falcon societies promote donations of candy, and sell it during the fair.

At the final day of the kermis, there will be the auctioning of three pieces of Polish art valued at \$700, which consists of (1) one large oil painting



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by F. Porankiewicz, well-known artist of Krakow, entitled "Epilogue of the Insurrection at Upper Silesia"; (2) one golden, woven, valuable carpet; (3) one beautiful, silk, woven carpet.

The committee also agreed to have the following Polish women of the entertainment field participate: Mmes. Korolewicz-Waydowa, Pawlowska, Zebrowska-Perlowska, Kwasigroch, Rydlinska, Kwiatkowski, Kochanska, Rybowskiak, and many others.

Mr. Wieclaw, proprietor of the Gdansk Restaurant, has made arrangements with Leon Bzowka to operate a buffet during the entire fair.

A piano, worth a thousand dollars, has been donated by Mrs. Milewska, of the clothing committee.

In order to facilitate the plans for the program, three sub-committees were appointed to take care of all the arrangements. Mrs. Smulska was put in charge



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of the auctions and raffles, Mrs. Milewska was put in charge of the contributions, and Mrs. Neuman was put in charge of the merchandise.

A special meeting of the women of the Committee will be held December 7, at the P.R.C.U. headquarters.



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AN UPPER SILESIAN NIGHT GIVEN
AT TOWN OF LAKE

An Upper Silesian Night, sponsored by the Julius Slowacki Library, was held last night at J. Slowacki's Hall, Paulina and 48th Streets. To this was added the celebration of the November Insurrection. D. Chojnacki, president of the library, opened the gala program. The chairman, W. Wrzesinski, gave a speech of welcome and introduction. A chorus group composed of the Lutnia, Filomeni, Druzyna, and Orleta choirs, under the direction of B. J. Zalewski, rendered a number of Polish songs that thrilled the capacity audience. Then the latter choir, which is made up of the younger Polish generation, sang "Jestem Sobie Polak Maly" (I Am A Small Pole).

Miss Bordin, a vivacious schoolgirl, gave an impressive recitation of Poland, "Piekna Jest Ojczyzna Nasza" (Beautiful Is Our Motherland). She was followed by Captain Grzesika-Hauke, Chief of the Upper Silesia delegation, who gave a short sketch of the historical events that led to the uprising. Dr. A. Mikolajczyk was the second member of the delegation to take the stand. In his speech

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of appeal, he begged the audience not to forget the destitute children and widows who are innocent victims of the insurrection.

The songs of our own talented nightingale, miss Jeannette Korolewicz-Wajdowa, were the highlights of the entire program. This gifted songbird sang a number of martial airs.

The president of Group 39 of the Polish National Alliance, R. Kowaleski, gave an interesting talk on the spirit of helping, after which Miss L. Metler gave a declamation "Those Who Fought for Freedom." The remainder of the program was filled by the songs of the chorus, the speech on the pitiful conditions prevailing in Silesia by Louis Konieczny, and the showing of battle scenes of the insurrection with a commentary by Dr. Mikolajczyk. This pictorial review of the fight in Silesia impressed the entire audience. Nothing like it has ever been presented before. The ragged, the homeless, and the dying masses, all passed in review as the Polish doctor explained the conditions that had

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brought about these appalling scenes.

After the showing of the pictures, the entire assembly sang the Polish National anthem. The proceeds of the program and the collection brought over eight hundred dollars for the Silesian cause.

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POLES OF AVONDALE ATTEND PROGRAM PLANNED TO AID UPPER SILESIA

Members of St. Hyacinth's Parish in Avondale filled the school hall last night to attend a special program planned to aid the unfortunate people of Upper Silesia. The entire entertainment program was greeted with an enthusiasm never before shown in this spacious auditorium. This large crowd dispelled the belief that an affair of this kind would not be a success. Although it is true that the meeting did not draw people from the neighborhoods adjoining the parish, or from various professional groups of the Avondale district, there is great hope that even these will in some way learn of the purpose of the meeting.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. Sobieski, C. R., who left for Kitchener, Canada, to attend the funeral of the late Reverend Spetz, C. R., the two vicars of St. Hyacinth's church, Father Repinski and Father S. Zwierzycki, C. R., arranged the entire program. The latter opened the evening with a prayer, and gave a short discussion of the purpose of this



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affair. Dr. K. Wachtla, who was instrumental in planning the affair, was called upon the stage to take a bow. The doctor thanked the audience for their splendid support and directed August Dora, secretary of the program, to take the stand.

This affair was similiar to the other Silesian Nights that have been held throughout the city. Its distinguishing feature consisted in speeches throwing new light on the problem in Upper Silesia.

Accompanied by Miss J. Korolewicz-Wajdowa, the delegation from Upper Silesia, which had made an earlier appearance in Town of Lake, arrived late. As a result, the conclusion of the entertainment came at a rather late hour.

All the guest speakers gave unusually good addresses. The speeches were delivered with such simple sincerity that they could not help but move the entire audience. Great applause greeted each speaker. An impressive talk was given by Captain Grzesika-Hauke, chief of the Silesian delegation. He



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gave a vivid picture of the plight of the people of Upper Silesia after the plebiscite. Louis Konieczny, commissioner of the delegation, stirred the audience by his comments. Dr. A. Mikolalzyk presented a pictorial review of the insurrection. His commentary on the actual scenes brought closer to the silent gathering the experiences of the Polish doctor.

Fr. F. Siara, C. R., well-known supporter of the Silesian cause, moved the entire crowd by his speech calling for contributions. Over two hundred and fifty dollars was collected. Many others gave promises to send money the following week. The affair turned out to be one of the most successful ever planned in the parish.

The program came to an end as Miss J. Korolewicz-Wajdowa, who sang several numbers earlier in the evening, led the entire assemblage in the Polish patriotic song, "Boze Cos Polske."

St. Hyacinth's Parish Hall serves a very good purpose in Avondale. It



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sponsors and supports many events, the present one being a typical example.
The credit for its success belongs to the staunch parishioners.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

LET US REMEMBER UPPER SILESIA

(Editorial)

We wish to remind you, you dear readers and friends, about the problem facing Upper Silesia.

You know that the Silesia Insurrectionists' Alliance delegation is here in Chicago. It is conducting a drive to raise funds for its unfortunate widows and orphans who number about twenty thousand in Upper Silesia. The Germans do not wish to give any aid. They would rather see these poverty-stricken people wiped out by famine just like the Slovians of old. At the present time these poor souls are threatened with the coming of a severe winter - an unwanted plague to the destitute. This is one of the main reasons why help should be given to this group from Silesia.



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Much anguish can be averted if aid reaches them as soon as possible.
A helping hand to them is a helping hand to Poland!

There is nothing to complain about this visiting group. The delegation from Upper Silesia has been cordially received by our people in Chicago. Many of them have offered unsolicited assistance. Party differences have been dropped, for all realize the importance of the work of this welfare committee. Help is being offered because our people realize the important part the people of Upper Silesia have played in having this land restored to Poland. It was their undying desire to be a part of Poland that brought about victory despite the many intrigues. Neither the false plebiscites, nor the Jewish-Anglo-German instigations could dampen the desire of these people who forced the issue to have the laws of Poland



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recognized. By this resolution Poland has gained - this is only one-third of the Silesia territory - a parcel of land that possesses two-thirds of the economic riches of that region.

Unfortunately, the aftermath of this issue brought three thousand widows, nearly fifteen thousand orphans, and about one thousand families into the hands of the Polish government. Many of them came from parts situated beyond the river Oder. As a grim consequence of all this, the Silesia delegation has been founded and has taken upon itself the responsibility of looking after these destitute people. In return for this help a solemn promise has been given that they will not stop their efforts until all the unfortunate souls are rehabilitated, until all the people of that region are instilled with the spirit of Polish patriotism, and until all of the land is recovered for Poland. This is certainly possible and entirely probable, for at some opportune time when the political issue is favorable the people may

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declare themselves to be a part of Poland, not of Germany. No force will be able to deter the people from their wishes, no force will be able to keep them bound to the German shackles, no one will know how or wish to restrain, or deflower the freedom of these awakened but peaceful people.

Therefore, let us support the Silesians! We can see that our work is not completed here, that the affair is not closed yet. If only this work could be finished for the benefit of the future. The only way to make this possible is to show the people of Silesia that Poland wants them, loves them, and remembers them. In return the people will strive eagerly to draw themselves into the arms of Poland. At this time there is no better opportunity than the present to offer aid to these destitute widows and orphans. The Insurrectionists' Alliance has sent the best representatives to our city. These men have given us their word of honor that the goods and money collected



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will be accounted for and used in the most efficient way possible. Some of the prominent persons who vouch for the purpose of the drive are: Lieutenant Konieczny, commissioner of the Silesian plebiscite, Commander Hauke-Grzesik, chief of the delegation, who was the leader of the Silesian insurrection, and Dr. A. Mikolajczyk, although he does not hail from Silesia but from Little Poland, he has taken an important hand in the affair. The delegation has received the finest recommendation ever possible to attain from all the parties, political factions, government and church officials, and many prominent men of Poland. One of these prominent supporters is none other than the ever popular General Haller, protector of Warsaw during the Bolshevik encounter. General Haller was one of the first to favor this plan when his advice was sought about the possibilities of this delegation. He was the one who recommended them to come to America where many Polish people have founded their homes.



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Let us not wait until we are approached for contributions; let us not stint in our generosity; let us not deny the success of this purpose which the honorable General has become personally interested in. Let this example of General Haller spur us on in this direction; let us show them that we care and remember the poor people of Upper Silesia.

Silesian nights are being held in our Polish neighborhoods of Chicago. Do not hesitate to attend them, but go there willingly and do not begrudge a donation. Bear in mind that this is for a very important cause, remember that the future of the remainder of Silesia, which two-thirds still belong to Germany, depends on the outcome of this drive. Let our thoughts and our activity join together with patriotic tendencies toward the fatherland, which - as we are informed - does not want to give up what has been won in Upper Silesia and if for the present it must accept the Silesian



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decision, it can plan for the future and promise to get the remainder of this territory. In another part of this issue we have published an answer from the National Silesian Organization, in Warsaw, whose president S. Belza also asks American Poles to support their cause. Read this beautiful letter and let it convince you.

Give contributions for the Upper Silesian cause!



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

INCREASE DRIVE FOR CHRISTMAS FUNDS FOR UPPER SILESIA

Illinois and Indiana lodges of the Polish Army Veterans of America have taken upon themselves the task of securing larger funds for the destitute people of Upper Silesia before the advent of the Christmas season.

We realize what it means to help unfortunate widows, children, and orphans of our own brothers, because we have seen many pitiful sights on American soil. Many of our young, brave men sacrificed their lives on the battlefields during the World War. Therefore, every effort shall be made to ease the pangs of hunger of those who are left without any means of succor.

Brothers of Silesia, although we are faced with our own problems,



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because of a shortage of money, we will furnish work and material help for your cause. Great plans are being made in Chicago to raise funds for Christmas.

We feel confident that support will be given our drive and this aid will help to dry the tears of many unfortunate souls in Upper Silesia. Representatives of the Polish Army Veterans of America, members of the Upper Silesia Fund Committee, the press, and many of our representative individuals will gather to lay plans for this drive.

Complete details of the plans and arrangements that are made at this goodwill conference will be published as soon as the announcements are completed.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

FROM ST. HEDWIG'S PARISH

(Summary)

Donations for the unfortunate widows and orphans in Upper Silesia are continuing to pour in. To date over one thousand dollars has been collected. Michael Grzes gave twenty dollars, the largest contribution.

Walter Stachurski, John Kluska, Stanislaus Kocol, Miss Prakseda Ludka, Ignac Oparka, and August Sowka gave ten dollars each. Twenty-five individuals offered five dollars. Many others gave donations of one and two dollars.

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Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 4, Jan. 28, 1920.

POLISH



A GREAT MASSMEETING AT THE HOME OF THE POLISH ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION

There was a great Polish massmeeting at the hall of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, located at Augusta and Milwaukee Avenue, on the 20th day of January, 1920, sponsored by Mr. Z. Stefanowicz, the editor of Narod Polski.

At that meeting the following Polish leaders and great orators spoke: (1) Father Adamski, a Polish prelate, the patron of the Cooperative Association of the province of Posen and Silesia, in Poland. (2) Mr. K. Karpinski, the head manager of the Cooperative Bank of Poland. (3) Lieutenant George Lekszycki, head of the Foreign Department in General Haller's army.

The meeting was a great success. The hall was filled with the public to its capacity; even the aisles were occupied.

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Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, was the first speaker. He started the program by introducing the representatives of the Cooperative Bank of Poland, which was founded by the late Prelate Rev. Wawrzyniak. Those cooperative associations fought for the economic independence of the Polish people in the province of Posen.

The Rev. Prelate Adamski began his speech by a remark that perhaps we doubt that our offers which we have contributed towards Poland have reached its proper destination; that perhaps it would seem to us that those donations get lost somewhere on the way to Poland, and those who need it most receive very little or nothing.

"You here in America," he said, "do not realize what a great service you have rendered for our nation by your generosity. I saw with my own eyes how donations contributed by the American Poles have saved people from starvation; how clothing sent by you covered the poor people and protected them from cold, giving them encouragement by strengthening their falling spirits and urging them to go on with their work.

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"It would be necessary for you to see for yourselves if you wished to know the value of the help rendered by your organizations towards our country.

"And the fate of the Fatherland, of those Polish people was terrible. In the first place things were horrible in Galicia. There, in that land, formerly called Galicia and now Malo-Polska (Little Poland), rich in black soil and minerals, the people were more loyal to the House of Habsburg than it was worth. Quite often you could hear the expression among the people that the Austrian emperor was "our emperor." During the war time, not only did they enlist in the army but also formed legions from the remnants of those left behind, which took an oath of fealty to "Our Emperor," who was under the command of German "Willie." Loyal were Malo-Polanie (Poland Minor) but what reward have they received from the Austrian government? More than half of the Austrian disabled soldiers live at present in Poland Minor (Galicia). What does that mean? It means that our Polish regiments from Poland Minor were forced to fight the fiercest battles.

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"How many of these poor fellows lost their lives we do not know because the poor Austrian system has no records.

"But that is not all. Mr. Dlugosz, the Polish envoy, showed an authorized Austrian statement that 60,000 of Polish civilian population were hanged by the Austrian army.

"If someone informed an Austrian officer that there was a spy in the village, the officer issued an order to massacre the whole village. They slew everyone, men, women and children, in order to destroy the evidence of the terrible crime. Germans and Hungarians enjoyed the massacres in particular."

A Polish officer, who served formerly in the Austrian army, told the prelate that when he received the order to exterminate every human being in the village, he almost lost his senses.

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Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 4, Jan. 28, 1920.

At his feet the innocent men, women and children writhed in terrible agonies, sentenced to death by the Austrians.

There! The vile German spirit took a revenge on our nation! There! The Austrians ordered by Germans, have been destroying our nation!

The Austrians did not defend Poland Minor (Galicia) against the Russians because they were under the German command, were ordered not to do so; consequently that part of Poland was open to invasion and was easy prey for the Russians.

Today that country which was once rich, is in a dire poverty. Whole localities are depopulated. All you can see are cripples, cripples and cripples. Today that country must be fed by other sections of Poland.

In one locality, where Rev. Prelate Adamski had sent a car of flour, the expressmen were told that they were too late for all the children had died. They were told to deliver the flour to another locality where

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Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 4, Jan. 28, 1920.

there still lived a few children. The five-year-old children who could walk at the age of two do not walk any more for they are too weak; in reality they have forgotten how to walk.

That is the reward received by Poland Minor for her loyalty. There is no home without a dead member, no family without a casualty. Life in America is heaven as compared to the life over there.

The conditions in Russian Poland were a little better. The Muscovite (Russian) who was a drunkard and a grafter, did not take all the young Poles into the army for he pretended to be our friend, but when he saw that Germans are after his skin, then he gave an Asiatic, savage, barbaric order to burn and destroy everything in the Polish territory; the population was ordered to go to Mother Russia (deep Russia).

The sky became red from the reflections of burning villages, and the roads leading towards the East were filled with refugees.

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Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 4, Jan. 28, 1920.

The Russian hordes have burned and plundered many Polish villages, but they could not accomplish their work of destruction, for the Germans were at their heels.

Instead of the Russians, the Germans and the Austrians were the masters of the situation. They told the Polish inhabitants that there was famine and the Poles must starve first.

The Germans sent their soldiers through Poland to rob what was left and they plundered the Polish cities and villages. In the province of Posen the Germans duplicated the Austrians in Poland Minor. The German government confiscated everything for the German army and the German population. There was sickness and starvation every where. Then your shipments of gifts from America started to arrive in Poland, wiping the tears of our brothers, giving us encouragement.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1919.

POLISH



FROM THE PATRIOTIC FIELD IN CHICAGO

A great national massmeeting was held on February 16th in St. Hedwig's Parish, whose pastor is the Rev. J. B. Obyrtacz, C. R., president of the Educational Aid Department in the Polish Roman-Catholic Union. The chairman of the massmeeting was Ignatius Wroblewski, secretary-general of the Union. An elevating speech, among others, was rendered by the rector of St. Stanislaus College, the golden-voiced Rev. W. Zapala. About \$2,500 was collected for Poland.

St. Hedwig's Parish, under the active leadership of the patriotic and vigorous pastor, Rev. J. B. Obyrtacz, C. R., is showing an unusual interest in national affairs. At different times there are being held in the parish hall national massmeetings, entertainments, concerts, and not long ago the welcoming of Polish volunteers, and all of this directed with the intention of giving Poland the benefit.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1919.

Everything we have said above serves the fact that St. Hedwig's Parish has already collected up to date \$27,001.50 for the ten million dollar fund. The work in this direction does not stop. The ardent parishioners evince themselves as the most interested in the destiny of Poland. Among these are to be found many members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

The Union is developing splendidly in this parish. The members of the societies are preparing themselves for agitation during the contest which begins the first day of March.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Jan. 8, 1919.



APPEAL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE POLISH NATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Countrymen: As a result of efforts undertaken by the National Department, the United States Food Administration has agreed to give up food stored on ships in New York, amounting to \$7,000, to save Poland from a hunger disaster.

The Food Administration does not have, however, the necessary funds so valuable to Poland, and requests from the National Department the laying down of two million dollars during a time when, on the funds being collected, there are gravitating important obligations contracted in the presence of the American Red Cross in exchange for the help to the families of our soldiers in view of the Polish army, the preparation for the approaching congressional deliberations, and the activities for uniting Polish lands, for which cause Ignace J. Paderewski has already left and is acting in this country.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Jan. 8, 1919.



Food for Poland is the first and most important necessity and we must benefit from the offer of the Food Administration. A telegram in this matter from Mr. Walcott is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1918
John F. Smulski, Chicago, Ill.

We must commence the relief of Poland in a broad practical way. We must insure Hoover's enthusiastic support in Europe by strong concentrated action. We have a seven-thousand-ton ship ready in New York, but no funds. This first shipload will cost approximately two million dollars according to Hoover's table requirement for foodstuffs. You must meet me in Washington, Friday, to get relief started. Situation critical. No time can be lost.

F. C. Walcott.

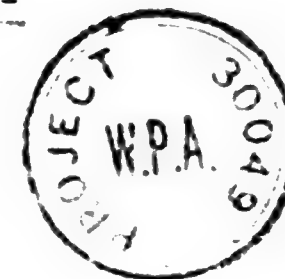
After receiving this telegram the administrative council of the National Department resolved to continue without delay toward putting through this matter, and for this mission the president of the council left on Wednes-

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Jan. 8, 1919.



day, New Year's Day, for New York.

Simultaneously, the council decreed to make an appeal to the entire emigration for immediate help. This is a matter which should be the test of love for our Fatherland. If we do not assure food for Poland, we will give her up as prey to the Germans and bolsheviks and will destroy the so heavily fought out foundations of our independent national welfare.

We implore speed!

We appeal to our organizations, to the clergy, to the parishes, to the national and merchant associations: Help immediately!

He who stands at the head of any union, parish or society, let him call together his brothers, his parishioners, his colleagues and let him endeavor to get immediate gifts for the ten million dollar fund.

Poland is in the greatest danger and if we do not help ourselves, no

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, Jan. 8, 1919.

one else will help us.

We remind everyone that there will yet be necessary, in a very short while, shipments of more food to Poland and apparently more million dollar funds for the purpose.

You owe it, then, to endeavor to help collect as soon as possible the ten million dollars for this cause and that without delay.

Let us save the Fatherland!

In the name of the National Department. (Signed) John F. Smulski, president of the Administrative Council; Dr. Adam Sz wajkart, Secretary; N. L. Piotrowski, treasurer and director for collecting the ten million dollar fund.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 6, 1919.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS MUST BE COLLECTED FOR RELIEF TO POLAND.

John F. Smulski, president of the Polish National Council, received the following telegram from M. F. C. Walcott, director of the Food Administration.

"John F. Smulski, Chicago. We must commence the relief of Poland in a broad, practical way. We must insure Hoover's enthusiastic support in Europe by strong, concerted action here; we have a seven thousand ton ship ready in New York, but no funds. This first shipload will cost approximately two million dollars, according to Hoover's table of requirements for food stuffs. You must meet me in Washington Friday, to get relief started. Situation critical. No time can be lost. F. C. Walcott."

This means that the Food Administration decided to send to Poland seven thousand tons of food stuffs stored in New York, but it is necessary to pay two million dollars as charges and costs, and this must be done now. The Polish National Council can use about one million from funds collected, but we need another million which we have to collect from the patriotic Poles in this country. We must make another effort to get that money to help feed our people in Poland.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 4, 1919.

JOHN F. SMULSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL
COUNCIL, ON HIS ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Besides the duties entrusted to me by the Polish Conference in Detroit after the departure of Mr. I. Paderewski, an additional task was laid on me, that of representation of the Polish relief case in Washington.

Because of the importance of many issues in this cause I left for Washington on December 8th 1918 and remained there until December 22nd. During my visit there I had conferences with the Secretary of State Mr. Phillips; the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker; the director of the Red Cross, Mr. Walling; the chief of the Food Administration Bureau, Mr. Walcott, and with the representatives of the Jews in America.

Mr. Phillips was of the opinion that I, being an American citizen, cannot represent Poland. I then suggested that Mr. Paderewski is officially recognized as a representative, and I should be considered only as a temporary representative during his absence. Mr. Phillips agreed and heeded my point of view willingly.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 4, 1919.

In regard to the issuing of Polish passports, I suggested that, though Poland was officially still considered to be partitioned between Russia, Germany and Austria, the words "subject of Russia, Germany and Austria" should be omitted in passports issued henceforth. Mr. Phillips is of the opinion that this question will be definitely decided after the official recognition of Poland as an independent state.

On Wednesday, December 18th, I had a conference with the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, in regard to obtaining the aid of the War Department for the Polish army. I explained to Mr. Baker Poland's difficult situation. Poland is surrounded from the West by German troops and from the East by bands of Germans, who were Russian war prisoners, but were tried and put under the leadership of bolsheviks. I explained to what extent Poland was devastated by these enemies. I reminded Mr. Baker of the fact that Mr. Paderewski foreseeing these plunders had requested the Secretary of State and the War Department to permit releasing from the American army all those Poles who are not citizens of the United States, and to allow to recruit them for the Polish army.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 4, 1919.

The Secretary of War pointed out the great difficulty brought about by the act of the armistice. If soldiers recruited in America would be used in war against Russia or another country, then the United States would be responsible for indemnity. Mr. Baker then promised to talk this matter over with Mr. Polk, Secretary of State.

I had another conference with Mr. Walling, director of the Red Cross, and found him very sympathetic with the Polish cause. He explained to me that all relief cases should be presented to the director of the Food Administration, Mr. Hoover, to whom he directed me. After a long conference with Mr. Walcott he conferred with Mr. Polk and Mr. Phillips, and as a result of these conferences he sent the following cablegrams to Mr. Hoover and Mr. House:

"Mr. Hoover, American Embassy, Paris, via State Department.

Most distressing reports reaching officers of Polish organizations regarding



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 4, 1919.

conditions in Poland since armistice, great destitution, immediate need of food, clothing and medical supplies. Smulski of Chicago and other leading Poles much distressed over absence reference Polish relief. Catastrophe too vast for private relief; should be governmental undertaking. Polish organizations representing four million American Poles eager to help with clothing, provisions and private funds. How soon can entrance into Poland be effected for supplies? Strong feeling here, situation so depressed that, unless immediately relieved, most serious consequences must follow. Think it important you cable promptly as possible to relieve minds of Poles in this country, giving them hope of constructive relief program in definite terms as possible.

Walcott"

On December 26th Mr. Walcott advised me of the satisfactory answer from Mr. Hoover who is sending to Poland Mr. V. Kellog and Mr. H. Gibson to investigate the situation. Likewise Mr. Walcott advised me that twenty tons of milk will be sent from Switzerland to Poland.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 30, 1918.

A REMINDER

In accordance with the wishes of the delegates to the recent all-Polish Convention held in Detroit an appeal is hereby made to all Polish organizations, civic committees, clubs, societies, and individual persons now in possession of any funds donated to the Polish cause to forward all the money collected to the Polish National Department. The address is: The Polish National Department, 1309 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

All checks are to be made payable to the Polish National Department, and mention should be made in the letter inclosed for what specific purpose the sum is intended.

Sincerely yours,
Mr. N. L. Piotrowski, treasurer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 30, 1918.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLISH
ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC COMMITTEES, SOCIETIES,
AND CLUBS COLLECTING FUNDS FOR
THE POLISH NATIONAL CAUSE

Beginning on October 1, 1918, the Polish National Department will issue credentials to all organizations, civic committees, clubs, and societies, wishing to collect funds for the Polish cause. The Polish National Department will also register in its records all groups that receive the aforesaid credentials. All groups of that kind that wish to participate in collecting such funds are urged to come for their credentials immediately. Only one group in one parish or circuit can receive such credentials, and in any place in which several exist they must come to a mutual understanding and unite in one group before making application for credentials.

Groups in applying for their credentials should also list the names and addresses

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 30, 1918.

of those who will collect such funds in their particular territory. These individuals will also be recorded by the Polish National Department, and each one will receive an identification card with his or her name, the seal of the Polish National Department, and the signatures of the president and the secretary of the Committee and of the local pastor.

The Polish National Department has ordered special identification cards and stamps to certify to the amount donated by each contributor. In that way it is hoped that a uniform system of recording contributions and collecting funds can be established. Until the time when these identification cards and stamps are prepared and sent out, all collections made thus far are to be certified in the usual way. The collector should not fail to mention, however, that the receipt given to the donor will later be exchanged for stamps.

The Polish National Department has on hand prepared speeches appropriate for the occasion. These can be obtained upon request by those interested. A self-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1918.

addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed, together with a request for such prepared speeches. The purpose of this last request is to defray mailing expense and to save time in addressing envelopes. Address all communications to:

The Polish National Department
1309 North Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

NEWS FROM KENSINGTON

A huge mass meeting, sponsored by the Kensington Civic Committee, was held on Sunday, September 22, 1918, at Albert Cyplik's hall, 117th Place and Indiana Avenue. The purpose of the meeting was to give to the Poles of that district an opportunity to hear the reports of their delegates to the all-Polish convention recently held in Detroit and let them contribute to the Ten Million Dollar Polish Relief Fund. The Reverend Joseph Pajkowski, pastor of the local Polish Roman Catholic parish, presided over the meeting, and Mr. James Bzdek acted as recording secretary.

After explaining the purpose of the meeting the chairman called upon Messrs. James J. Lewandowski and Felix Balcerkiewicz, the two delegates sent by the Kensington group, to give a report of their activities at the aforesaid convention. The reports were accepted with enthusiastic acclaim by all those present, and due recognition was expressed to the delegates for their work.

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IV After this the Reverend Father Pajkowski delivered an inspiring speech, urging the people to make as large a contribution as possible, that the American Poles might fulfill the expectations of the all-Polish convention by attaining the ten-million-dollar goal without delay. Mrs. D. Suchomska then sang a solo, and Miss T. Smialkowski delivered a well-prepared declamation. Among the other prominent Polish leaders and guest speakers for the occasion were the Reverend Edward Kowalewski, pastor of St. Mary Magdalene's parish, and Mr. W. Rozycki, president of the local recruiting board and one of the organizers for the Polish army.

Then followed the collection for the ten-million-dollar fund. More than a thousand dollars was contributed.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 27, 1918.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

THE POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION AND AID TO POLAND

During the last plenary meeting, held on Tuesday, September 10, 1918, the central administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union decided unanimously to issue to all its members the following appeal relative to amassing a ten million dollar relief fund for war-torn Poland!

Members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union:

Two weeks ago there was held, in Detroit, a historical convention of the Polish people in America, at which it was unanimously decided to amass, in the shortest time possible, ten million dollars for the starving people in our motherland, for the needs of the Polish army, and for the liberation of Poland from her present state of servitude.

This sum is neither in excess of our ability nor is it in the realm of

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

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impossibility to raise, when one considers that there are over four million Poles in America, and that we are living in a time of unusual events. It must be remembered that we are living in a time when the fate of Europe and America, as well as that of Poland, is now upon the scales of history, at a time when the United States has placed everything it possesses, the lives of its citizens and all its material resources, in this great battle with the autocratic and diabolically proud Prussian forces, that democracy and the liberation of free nations now under the brutal military heel of the aggressive Germans, and hence the liberation of Poland, might be realized and brought to a successful conclusion.

In view of events of such great importance, can we Poles truthfully say to ourselves that we have conscientiously performed our duty in the same measure as those who left for the battlefields, sacrificing upon the altar of liberty that which is most dear to man--his life? Consequently, we who have remained at home must exert ourselves financially and fulfill our duty to the very

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

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end in the same proportion.

The payment of a voluntary national assessment is the duty of every right thinking Pole. This duty should be considered as a sacrifice. These contributions should be given not from an individual's surplus funds. It should be as an expression of real exertion, with a self denial of certain luxuries.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union is true to its motto and traditions. In its desire to bring assistance to war-devastated Poland, the organization, through its representatives, decided to impose a twenty-five cent tax on each member. The money so collected is to aid the sufferers of our motherland. This momentuous decision was arrived at during the last convention of the organization. In view of the fact that the need is immediate and cannot be delayed, therefore, it is urgently requested that, instead of this monthly assessment of twenty-five cents, the members make a voluntary

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

single annual payment of not less than three dollars. This does not mean, however, that those who are in a position to pay five, ten, twenty-five, one hundred or more dollars should limit themselves to only three dollars. On the contrary, let everyone give according to his or her means. We should not adopt the attitude of giving only that which is in excess to our need. This contribution should be one of real exertion and self-denial of certain luxuries and pleasures. True, in this more than one hundred thousand membership of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, there will be some to whom a contribution of three dollars per year will be difficult--although this number is comparatively small. People who are really poor will be excused from such assessment if they themselves declare that conditions do not permit them to make such sacrifices. We do, however, believe that the Polish Roman Catholic Union, as a whole, will not be satisfied with the payment of three dollars per year only, but will willingly give more than that. Many will give five, ten, one hundred dollars and more. It is for our motherland, a homeland resurrecting from its grave of oppression and devastation, a land of our ancestors calling to the true sons of Poland to give it aid and

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

assistance in her moment of dire need. Those who have Liberty bonds and wish to donate them toward the Polish cause may do so in lieu of money.

The central administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union requests that individual societies which are affiliated with that organization and which have a proper fund on hand, make a contribution out of such funds.

The names of members, as well as individual societies, and the sums contributed by them will be announced in the official organ of the organization, the Narod Polski. In addition to that, their names will be inscribed in a special list, which will be given to the Polish National Museum, where it will be kept in eternal commemoration.

Those who, in spite of their economic well-being and considerable income, attempt to avoid the payment of their share of the assessment, or endeavor to evade the issue by a payment of a small amount or who, in their intent

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to cover their miserliness and ill will, grumble and, by making false statements, harm the cause, commit thereby an unpardonable national transgression. People of that type should never be permitted to hold any high or honorable public office, and they should be characterized as dissenters.

Trusting that this appeal will find its way into the hearts of the good-thinking members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, we wish to remain,

Fraternally yours,

Reverend B. Celichowski, chaplain.

Reverend F. M. Wojtalewicz, vice-chaplain.

N. L. Piotrowski, president.

Dr. B. L. Smykowski, vice-president.

Mrs. Agnes Klawitter, vice-president.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

Ignace Wroblewski, financial secretary.

Leon Zamorski, treasurer.

In order to set a good example for others and, at the same time, fulfill their obligations, the members of the central administration of the Polish Roman Catholic Union made the following contributions to the Polish Aid Fund:

N. L. Piotrowski.....	\$500.00
Reverend B. Celichowski.....	200.00
Reverend B. L. Smykowski.....	100.00
Mrs. A. Klawitter.....	100.00
John Zielinski.....	100.00
L. Zamorski.....	50.00
J. Czekała.....	50.00
J. Pionke (Former Director).....	50.00

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 17, 1918.

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B. Golaszewski.....	\$ 25.00
P. Jurczak.....	25.00
J. Janowiak.....	25.00
A. Kosko.....	25.00
S. Lachajczak.....	25.00
F. Lojkiewicz.....	25.00
W. Skoczylas.....	15.00
Mrs. M. Turalska.....	15.00
Mrs. K. Karpinska.....	10.00
Mrs. K. Chamska.....	10.00
Mrs. T. Twarogowska.....	10.00
Mrs. A. Jozwiakowska.....	10.00
M. Chubinski.....	10.00
A. Blaskow.....	10.00
S. Stefanowicz.....	10.00
F. Nejman.....	10.00
I. Wroblewski.....	25.00

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 15, April 10, 1918.

POLISH AFFAIRS

Through the efforts of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, an evening party of 'stars' was held on March 4th in the Chicago Theatre, at 8th and Wabash Avenue.

One half of the profit from this entertainment was intended for war victims in Poland. In spite of the fact that one half profit was intended for the hungry war victims in Poland and continuous advertising in newspapers, the public did not respond as it was expected.

The program was very well composed. It opened up with everybody singing the Star Spangled Banner and "God Save Poland." After that Mrs. Florence King, president of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, spoke, outlining the need of women uniting, so as to carry on the work needed during the present war and help democracy toward a final victory. She also remarked that America is very much



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duty-bound in regard to the Poles, not only for the help during the revolution when America fought for independence, but likewise at present, when the Poles are the most loyal citizens of this country.

"Poland," said Mrs. King, "is next after Belgium in suffering during the present war and is entitled to be given help. The present war," she said, "will end in victory and Poland will become free and independent."

Next the Filaret Choir, under the direction of Mr. Rybowskiak, sang two compositions of Pastuszek and the "Last Mazur." It also received well earned laurels; the public applauded the singers for a long time.

After that, Miss Anetta C. Severin, with piano accompaniment by Miss Gardner, sang two English songs: "In Flander's Fields," and "When the Boys Come Home." She sang well. Miss Nettie McPerson, in a Scotch costume, danced a few Scotch dances and played on the bagpipe, a Scotch instrument.



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Next, Mrs. Smulski, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. F. Smietanka, sang the "Wishes of a Girl," by Chopin, and the "Serenade," by Nie-wiadomski.

Francesco Daddi, well known opera singer, sang "Serenata Mediovale," and "L'Ultima Canzone."

Mrs. Zebrowski, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Czapek, miraculously played on the violin the "Carnival Rousse," by Wieniawski and "The Barcarole," by McMillen.

The school children, dressed in Cracovian costumes, danced fairly well the "Krakowiak." They were rewarded with applause.

Next, during a speech by Miss Emily Napieralski, a group of Polish young ladies arranged themselves on the stage in national costumes and the school children in Cracovian costumes. This group presented itself very



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 15, April 10, 1918.

beautifully. The public on the rise of the curtain did not stint any **applause.**

Miss Napieralski spoke very well, assuring that the Polish women, just the same as all the Poles, are loyal to America and are ready for all sacrifices for democracy and liberty of the nations. She remarked that the winning of the present war depends on the American women and that it is the duty of women to save and work in order to be victorious, in order to crush the Prussian autocracy and oppression.

The orchestra under the direction of Frank W. Andrews, played "Polish Flowers," and the march, "Echo from Poland."

At the conclusion the Dawn and Filaret choirs, under the direction of Mr. Bybowiak, sang the march "Free Poland," by Rybowiak. This march really made a very good impression on the Americans who, being directly enthused with same, did not spare any applause.



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It seemed the applause would never cease.

At the leaving of the theater the orchestra, under the direction of Frank W. Andrews, played this very same march, and many of the American public remained, so as to hear it again and only when it ended did they leave the theater.

From the favorable attitude shown by the American audience, it may be judged that our Polish artists gave a splendid performance. The national costumes, in no less degree, were liked. Talks about them could be heard among the public. The ladies in costumes benefited also by selling to the Americans many small flags.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 14, April 3, 1918.



GIFT OF THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC UNION

The General Committee for War Victims in Poland has sent us the following communication:

Vevey, Switzerland,
Hotel Du Lac
Feb. 12, 1918.

Polish Roman-Catholic Union in America
984-6 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The federal bank in Vevey has paid us on the basis of a telegram, a copy of which we take the liberty to enclose, the sum of 86,700 francs, constituting the gift of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union in America.

We take the liberty to offer to you, respectable gentlemen, our hearty and ardent thanks for such a liberal gift for our unfortunate brothers in the Fatherland.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 14, April 3, 1913.



The situation in the country, as a result of the prolonged war, becomes with each day more tragic; from everywhere come urgent calls for help.

Russian Poland, Galicia and Lithuania are equally touched with the disaster of war. At present, indeed, the situation of the unfortunate people in Galicia deserves special attention, returning from their forced exile to their abodes, completely destroyed and ruined.

We had some fresh news about the unusual misery reigning among the people in this category from Count Leon Poninski, former viceroy of Galicia and member of the Lwow Delegation K. B. K., and from Mr. Anthony Gorski, professor of the Jagiellonian University.

According to their words, thousands of homeless children are roaming the roads. The population, finding their homes in ruins, remains without a roof and is suffering untold misery.

Equally lies in our hearts and deserves fellow feeling the destiny of



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our unfortunate countrymen, prisoners in German and Austrian camps. In as great a measure as possible we come to their aid, sending food to forty camps in Germany and expending in this aim about 20,000 francs monthly.

Unfortunately, we are not able to provide food in all the camps where our countrymen are being kept.

In this situation we accept with much greater gratitude the gift of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union in America, which, strengthening remarkably the treasury of our Committee, will allow us to fill more than one urgent need.

Expressing once more our sincere acknowledgment for such a liberal gift, we annex expressions of high regard.

The President of the Executive Department and General
Treasurer.

Anthony Osuchowski.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 13, March 27, 1918.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE NEWS

Probably no nation is ailing as much from lack of systematic work as we Poles. By us everything is done in jerks, under the first impression. We take the first one that we can drag in and commit to him social or national work. No one asks him where he comes from, who he is, of what extraction, or what is his past. It is sufficient if he is smooth, knows how to kiss tiny hands, and carries himself with somewhat lordly manners.

Therefore, with a certain kind of pride we may note in the Chronicle the fact that the Polish clergy in Chicago has taken into their hands a certain amount of work for the Polish army and has resolved to combine the strength of Polish women in that direction.

Here is what we read in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Polish pastors in Chicago:



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"Local women and young ladies as well as all women welfare societies were to be placed under the direction of the Central 'Helen Paderewski' Association. The school girls, will for a half day each week, make stockings, jackets and scarfs for soldiers in the Polish army and besides that all the school children will donate money into the hands of the respectful Sister Teachers for the hungry orphaned Polish children in Switzerland.

"Rev. Pastor Gronkowski has been selected as the head director of the entire movement, who will remain in constant understanding with the Central Bureau of Mrs. Paderewski in New York, and the shelter located in St. Adelbert's parish, under the direction of Rev. Gronkowski, as a central location, to which the products of the women and the money from the children from all parishes will be forwarded."

This entire activity is found under the direction of the selected

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commission, which is composed of Rev. Casimir Gronkowski, Rev. Francis Wojtalewicz, and Rev. Edward W. Kowalewski.

We believe that work started in such a way will bring forth fruit.

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UNDER THE SIGN OF THE RED CROSS

(Editorial)

The great services which the American Red Cross has rendered to humanity, and still renders to the whole world in these difficult and bloody times, will cause that institution to be remembered forever. While the war continues unabating in Europe, the eyes of the whole world are upon America. The world well knows the true American heart, and it knows the hearts of those who came to this country to enjoy the freedom and the just laws which the militaristic and autocratic governments of Europe denied them.

The American Red Cross has extended its helping hand as far as it can under present difficult conditions--in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Italy, and in France. The activity of this great American institution in these countries is directed toward prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, caring for the wounded men, and teaching various trades to crippled soldiers. The

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American Red Cross also tries to exert a moral influence on the soldiers. The Red Cross has established canteens for soldiers behind the battle lines, in which they can always find refreshing drinks, where they can rest, where they can receive books and newspapers to read, and where they can get plenty to eat.

How much this moral aid means to the soldier who leaves the trenches can be understood only by one who has seen the weary men leaving the battle front for a short period.

Next May, a campaign to raise a hundred million dollars for the Red Cross will begin. The Red Cross has turned to the Poles in America with a special appeal that they contribute to help this great institution render the above-mentioned services.

There is probably no country on earth that suffered as much as did Poland, but then America came adequately to the aid of this unfortunate land.

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President Wilson has stated his position in regard to Poland and our nation's cause on many occasions. In its report of November 28, 1917, the American Red Cross said:

"The American Red Cross, concerned with the fate of the Polish people behind the German battle front, and equally concerned with the fate of the Polish infants and children who are facing death by starvation, allots \$200,000 of the fund collected in America for immediate payment. This money will be divided into two payments of \$100,000 each, of which the first will be paid in November of this year, and the second in December, to the Polish Committee in Warsaw, at whose head are Prince Z. Lubomirski and Archbishop Kakowski.

"The present generation in Poland faces death by starvation. An appeal has come to the American Red Cross for food supplies such as were distributed in Belgium. The above-mentioned donation of \$200,000 had as its aim only immediate relief of the situation. If the necessary funds are available, the American Red Cross will supply milk and food to the people of Poland and especially to the Polish children."

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Since the American Red Cross puts the question in this manner, the Poles in America ought to understand what sort of work this great institution is doing, and should hasten to aid in the coming \$100,000,000 campaign, of which fund a substantial part will be used to relieve the critical situation in Poland.

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COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AID TO POLAND ELECTS
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATION

A meeting was held yesterday at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, on Ashland Avenue, under the auspices of the [Polish] Committee for Economic Aid to Poland. Mrs. Laura Turczynowicz, organizer and honorary president of this committee, returned from California especially to attend the meeting.

At 8:45 [P. M.], H. Lokanski, chairman of the committee, opened the meeting and explained the purposes of the gathering and the aims of the committee. We shall not repeat those aims here, for they are already well known to everyone. The committee elected a permanent administration, for the administration that has been acting up to this time has been a temporary one; also, a plan of activity for the committee was presented.

After the opening address of the chairman, representatives of organizations

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and societies were asked to take places upon the platform, and the floor was given to the honorary president of the committee, Mrs. Turczynowicz, who gave an account of her activities in California and the West, where she spoke, principally before Americans, in Los Angeles and other cities. In a comparatively short time, she collected \$2600 for the Polish cause. Mrs. Turczynowicz further described the enthusiasm with which the Poles in the West have lent themselves to relief work, how they have recognized the weight of their task and proved that, at the time when our homeland needs them most, they can work harmoniously.

The next speaker was the well-known Belgian writer, Edward Van Wezemael, who described the sufferings of the Polish people during the present war....He compared the suffering in our homeland with that of Belgium, and assured the gathering that his pen is always available for service to the Polish cause.

William H. Scaeggs, also a well-known writer and author, was the second guest

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speaker on the program. Amongst other things, he said that America has, among its people, representatives of worthy European nations such as Poland, Bohemia, and Belgium, which justly deserve freedom and independence and a place among the other great nations of the world. In this lengthy address, the speaker described the course of German politics and pro-German activities in the United States which have, as an end, the gaining of sympathizers to the German cause in this country. He pointed with disgust to the baseness and unscrupulousness of the Prussian hirelings who tried to create dissension here, and concluded his remarks by paying homage to the great Polish nation, expressing the opinion that such a nation must become an active member of the world organism when this war is over.

The gathering heartily applauded this address, happy to learn that the Poles have active sympathizers amongst the Americans.

The chairman then announced that cards would be distributed, upon which all

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those desiring to participate in the activity of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland would write down their names and addresses. Following this announcement, Miss Emily Napieralski, secretary general of the Polish Women's Alliance, and Judge Edmund K. Jarecki spoke. The chairman then announced that nominations for officers of the committee were in order.

Upon a motion by the chairman, Mrs. Turczynowicz was unanimously named honorary president. Further nominations proceeded as follows:

H. Lokanski, temporary chairman, was nominated for president; there were no other nominations, and he was elected by acclamation. N. L. Piotrowski, Dr. Pietrzykowski, W. Perlowski, Miss E. Napieralski, Zenon Ulanowski, and Mrs. W. Chodzinski were nominated for vice-president. The temporary secretary, Stephen Lewental, was nominated for secretary-general, and, since there were no other nominations to this office, he was elected by acclamation. The temporary treasurer, Judge E. Jarecki, also retained his office by acclamation.

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The following directors were elected: Plucinski, [J.] Zawilinski, Adamczyk, [A.] Bloch (of South Chicago), Gustyniak, Karczynski, Miss Harriet Przybysz, Mrs. M. Osuch, Mrs. Jankiewicz, and Misses Victoria and Helen Baranowski.

Following the election and presentation of the newly elected officers, President Lokanski called upon the secretary to read the constitution of the Committee for Economic Aid to Poland, which was accepted, point by point, by the gathering.

The floor was then taken by Honorary President [Mrs.] Turczynowicz, and she discussed the plan for awarding badges or medals to those who contribute to the relief of the unfortunate people of Poland. Such a medal will be called the "Order of the White Eagle," and will be the highest award that a contributor to the Polish cause can receive, and will bear the emblem that is dearest to the hearts of all Poles--the White Eagle. The opposite side of the medal will bear the inscription: "Given for service and aid to Poland". The first order

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of this kind will be presented to President Wilson for his interest in the Polish cause.

At the same time, Mrs. Turczynowicz declared that, during her stay in the West, she had held a lengthy conference with Paderewski, who saw a great future benefit from the activity in which she is engaged.

The secretary then received the cards that had been distributed among the audience, and it developed that fifty-eight persons had applied for membership in the committee. The president then named the press committee, which consists of [J.] Przyprawa, Brodnicki, Papara, Lewinski, Mrs. Lavdyn-Chrzanowski, Iza Pobog, and Dr. [Anna] Wyczolkowski. The last named addressed a few words to the gathering, urging co-operation and a more vivid presentation of the need for relief in Poland to the general public.

Mrs. West, a reporter for the Chicago Journal, told the gathering that her

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newspaper had decided to contribute, at least in part, to the Polish cause and, with this end in view, is publishing the book written by Mrs. Turczynowicz, entitled "When the Prussians Came to Poland," in its columns in daily installments, both in English and in Polish. In addition to this, the Chicago Journal has placed great placards on its delivery trucks advertising the book, and calling for aid to Poland. It should be added here that the book will appear in the Journal within the next few weeks.

A collection taken up in the hall for the operating fund, that is, for current expenses of the committee, netted \$28.06,....while the collection for the relief fund amounted to \$7.00.

President Lokanski called the meeting to a close after the singing of "Z Dymem Pozarow" [With the Smoke of the Conflagration] and "Boze Cos Polske" [God Save Poland] at about eleven o'clock.

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[Translator's note: Committee discussed above was also known as
"Polish Reconstruction Committee".]

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POLISH RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED
Mrs. Turczynowicz Visits Polish National
Alliance Building

Yesterday afternoon an inspiring event took place at the Polish National Alliance Building when at 3:30, Mrs. Laura Turczynowicz arrived to visit our headquarters. The distinguished guest was officially greeted in the large meeting hall. Among those present we noticed, besides Mrs. Turczynowicz, Mrs. [M.] Milewski, Mrs. [M.] Sakowski, Mrs. [S.] Osuch, Mrs. [A.] Neuman, Miss [E.] Napieralski, Dr. [Anna] Wyczolkowski, Mrs. Chodzinski, Mrs. Osada, Mrs. Modrzejewski, and Mrs. Zalewski. Among the men present were Messrs. [Casimir] Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, [Joseph] Magdziarz, treasurer of our organization, [John] Zawilinski, general secretary, [S.] Orpiszewski, editor-in-chief of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, and Editors [S.] Lewental and Jesien.

The gathering was called to order by Zychlinski, who welcomed Mrs.

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Turczynowicz to the Alliance Building and thanked her sincerely for coming. He assured her that the Poles will know how to appreciate her efforts to aid suffering Poland and will give her their united support so as to relieve at least in part the misery there.

Mrs. M. Sakowski, president of the Women's Division of the Polish National Alliance, next greeted Mrs. Turczynowicz, assuring her that the Women's Division will co-operate with her to the fullest extent in everything that can aid Poland. The Women's Division has already been engaged in Polish relief work and is gathering clothes and shoes to send to our unfortunate brethren. Chests of clothes have already been sent to Paris and Irkutsk, while those in stock here will soon be shipped to the Poles across the ocean.

Following these two addresses, Mrs. Milewski, member of the board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, introduced the officials of the Alliance, at the same time explaining the insignia on the P.N.A. banner,

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about which Mrs. Turczynowicz had asked.

.....

[Address by Mrs. Turczynowicz omitted by translator.]

Reception at Press Club

After visiting the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance, Mrs. Turczynowicz was accompanied by the ladies to the Press Club, where a banquet had been arranged.

.....

[List of women present at banquet omitted because identical with list included above.]

The men present were Messrs. T.M. Helinski, president of the Polish War Relief Committee, Zychlinski, Orpiszewski, [H.] Setmajer, secretary of

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the Polish War Relief Committee, [N.] Zlotnicki, K. Wiechecki, H. Lokanski, J. Wedda, W. Jesien, S. Lewental, and E. Wolczynski of Detroit, Michigan, whose family also attended.

.....

[List of speakers omitted by translator.]

The distinguished guest addressed the gathering, and after her speech a discussion was begun on the subject of forming a State committee [for the reconstruction of Poland] as proposed by Mrs. Turczynowicz.

It goes without saying that Mrs. Turczynowicz will continue as president of the Committee for the State of Illinois. Mr. Lokanski, editor of Dziennik Narodowy, was elected chairman, Attorney [L.] Pinderski vice-president, Mrs. Chodzinski second vice-president, Judge E. Jarecki treasurer, and S. Lewental secretary. The press committee consists of S. Orpiszewski, Zlotnicki, and Brodnicki. Mrs. Neuman then announced that

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the money collected at the mass meeting in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall is in her possession, and that the total sum is not \$142 as previously announced but \$143, a dollar having been donated after the count was made.

The committee adopted as its official name "Polish Reconstruction Committee".

The first meeting of the newly organized committee will be held today in order to begin immediate activity. After attending to a few formalities arising from the organization of the committee, the meeting was closed, and a few moments were spent in pleasant conversation, after which Mrs. Turczynowicz was escorted to the automobile waiting to take her to a meeting at her hotel, where further relief activity for Poland was to be discussed.

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INSPIRING MASS MEETING HELD
IN POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE HALL
Polish Reconstruction Committee Organized

Last Saturday [July 7] a reception was held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall on Ashland Avenue for Mrs. Laura Turczynowicz who, as we wrote in Saturday's issue of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, is organizing Polish Reconstruction committees in all the cities of this country.

Present at Saturday's reception were representatives of organizations and of the press and also prominent Poles who came to hear Mrs. Turczynowicz speak on what is happening in Poland, how the Germans are conducting themselves in our land, and how they are torturing our people.

Among those present we noticed the following: Mrs. Chmielinski, Mrs. Raczkowski, Mrs. Czachopski, Mrs. [N. L.] Piotrowski, Miss [E.] Napieralski,

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Mrs. [A.] Neuman, Mrs. [S.] Osuch, Mrs. Kaczorowski, Mrs. Wolowski, Mrs. Zolinski, Mrs. Szymanski, Mrs. [M.] Sakowski, Mrs. [M.] Milewski, Mrs. Fuflewski, Mrs. Petlak, Mrs. Chodzinski, and Mrs. H. Baranowski. Among the men present were Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, Judge [E.] Jarecki, [H.] Setmajer, [S.] Lewental, Papara, Brodnicki, and [L.] Pinderski.

Mrs. Turczynowicz spoke to the gathering, eloquently describing conditions in Poland and citing a great many facts as proof of German barbarity in our land. After her address she opened a short discussion on the subject of organizing a committee for the reconstruction of Poland, the matter which was presented yesterday at the mass meeting held at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall.

Yesterday's Mass Meeting

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Punctually at eight o'clock Mrs. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, escorted Mrs. Turczynowicz to the platform. Mrs. Turczynowicz spoke at first in Polish, although she finds it quite difficult, and then in English, describing the terrible conditions in German-occupied Poland. She told of the cruelty of the Germans....and of how they have pity for no one. Many times tears could be seen in the eyes of more than one person in the audience, as if in answer to the lecturer's facts.....

She gave word pictures to the gathering of the conduct of the Germans in Suwalki and in the vicinity of Warsaw, of the behavior of Hindenburg's soldiers and officers, of German doctors, and so on. Each statement heightened the gathering's hatred for Prussianism. A description of the solemn celebration by drunken German soldiers of the sinking of the "Lusitania" made a deep impression upon those present, as did the [account of the] behavior of the German soldiers towards women and girls in Suwalki.

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After presenting the naked truth in all its horror, Mrs. Turczynowicz spoke of her plan for work here in the United States. She said that it is her intention to form Polish and American committees which will immediately begin to accumulate materials, supplies, money, and necessary tools so that when peace is declared, a ship may at once be dispatched to Poland, loaded with clothing, shoes, food, farm implements, seeds, and even portable houses, for there is a shortage of dwellings in Poland. To accomplish this, Mrs. Turczynowicz desires to organize a Polish Reconstruction Committee. This committee will in no way conflict with any of the committees already existing; instead, it will complete the list of committees.

The next speaker, [H.] Lokanski, also presented the matter of forming such a committee clearly and precisely. He was followed by /John/ Przyprawa, whose words had a great effect upon the assembly.

After Przyprawa's address, the following resolution was read:

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"We, gathered here in mass meeting on July 8, 1917, in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, unanimously approve of the proposal of Mrs. Turczynowicz to form a committee for the reconstruction of Poland, its task to be to supply Poland with food, machinery, implements, seeds, clothing, and so on, and we hereby unanimously vow to support it to the fullest extent of our means.

"We desire a virile Polish nation, for it is only thus, virile and capable of independent existence, that a free, united, and independent Poland can arise.

"Calling upon every one for energetic co-operation with the temporary committee already created, we here gathered give to it a vote of confidence, with the conviction that its efforts will be of benefit to free, united, and independent Poland."

A collection taken up by Mesdames Bucholz, Jankiewicz, Raczkowski,

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Szymanski, Osuch, Milewski, Sakowski, Chodzinski, Wolf, Rupinski,
and Dombrowski netted \$142.

This inspiring mass meeting, which will long remain in the memories of
the participants, was concluded with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske"
[God Save Poland] and the "Star-Spangled Banner".

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 1, 1917.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE EXECUTIVE AND NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS
OF THE CENTRAL POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

Post Convention Remarks

Part I

Our Organizational Strength

The reports presented at the seventh semiannual convention of the Central Polish Relief Committee and its National Department disclosed that all the large organizations, which have a combined membership of more than five hundred thousand, have joined this alliance. This numerical strength, alone, will give our organization great influence, since more than one little country in Europe does not have a population numbering so many people, and there is no country so powerful that it could afford to ignore a union of half a million people.

The organizations which have pooled their efforts in this way are, through their officers and representatives, joined together by an iron band.

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At their conventions, the majority of these organizations established dues to be paid by all their members for national purposes, and thus showed their intention to be active members of this great organizational family.

Then, too, through the efforts of the union of Clergymen and the National Council, our parishes, which embrace all the Polish settlements in the United States, have also joined in the work. In this way the organization of our national strength from without was accomplished, and in this way the foundation for further national co-operation, better understanding, and a closer relationship with one another was laid.

While taking into consideration the vast importance of this alliance, we must, on the other hand, keep in mind the fact that in this work we have so far established only a general link between the vital activities of specific organizations.

These organizations are each inspired by the national spirit and are the

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product of independent Polish thought. They are not grouped together in a union with autocratic power, but are an association of mutually equal and independent organizational units. Each one is separate; nevertheless all are together. Each can choose its own course and aims, and yet they are unanimous in their national aim. Each has its own command, yet all willingly and voluntarily follow the joint command issuing from the principles and aims of the organization. This joint command supercedes all others, not because of terror, severity, or force, but because of the moral power which flows from organizational loyalty and from love for the cause of the homeland.

If, therefore, entire organizations have united into one great association to deal with national aims and problems, this union must be carried through in all smaller units, such as the parishes, groups, nests, settlements, communes, etc., constituting separate organizations, and especially in those circles which so far have continued to remain outside our organizational life. It is true that the former already belong to our union, but this must be strengthened in the proper manner--so strengthened that there will be the certainty and

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feeling that the whole is welded together into one indestructible iron band. While the central departments and main boards are exerting themselves to create a mutual bond in order to accomplish their task in national issues, separate circles such as the parishes, groups, nests, centers, and all societies in general, should, on their part, support these causes among their members, and should work energetically among the masses, so that all the Polish emigres can grasp these problems, understand and take to heart the duty of co-operation for the realization of these issues.

It is not advisable to recite every specific case, for the main boards will issue special decrees. Parishes and societies not only have self-rule, but they have their own means, and should constantly develop their efforts, in order to achieve the best results on their part.

Parishes and societies must remember that it is not enough just to tax themselves, and occasionally to toss something into the contribution box. They must go beyond this, and give a general support to the solution of our

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problems; they should go to mass meetings, gatherings, and lectures. They must take a positive stand at these gatherings, and give proof of the genuineness of our unity in national endeavors.

This unity is upset if dissenters within the organizations come to the meetings and not only occupy the seats which belong to older citizens and workers --at any rate real workers--but in addition insult them, and with complete audacity boast of this, not only in the Polish papers, but even in the American papers.

We should demonstrate our unity, not by throwing such provocateurs out of the halls bodily, and by entering into fights with them at meetings, but by demonstrating our disciplined, collective strength. They should be shown that their name-calling and repugnant attacks strike a rock-like bulwark of conviction and unswerving aims, and that members of societies or groups know how to give their officers and representatives moral support.

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Therefore, we must attend meetings, and we must go early in order to occupy the seats near the platform. We must reserve these seats for our honorable guests, and always have a guard who knows the local conditions so as to preserve order and to prevent the trouble-makers and provocateurs from getting in.

We must also break ourselves of the habit of applauding popular phrases, and pay more attention to the real work that a given individual produces. If we have before us a phrase-monger, who himself does not belong to the organization, and who gives nothing for national causes, why should we pay attention to his words? Such an individual should set a good example before criticizing deserving men and the work already accomplished by them.

Gatherings should be so arranged, and should always have such programs, that the people, on leaving, will say to themselves, "We have learned something, our spirits have been raised, we have benefited." Gatherings that are boring, drawn out, and noisy, do not help, but hurt our cause.

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Let us remember that these Polish gatherings are great schools, teaching national citizenship to Polish families and to a great number of unmarried people who are still unattached to any organization.

At the gatherings, members of societies and organizations learn how they should campaign, and, when they really get to work, they will each get at least one new member, and the number of united people will soon reach a million.

The patriotic and civic spirit among us, that spirit which is the chief basis for our organizing, will grow even stronger.

Part II

Our Politics

The semiannual convention of the Central Polish Relief Committee, and its national department has again called the attention of our emigres to works

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which have, from their very incipiency, upheld the ideal of the union and independence of all parts of Poland.

This work is not just preparing the ground for some magnificent structure in the distant future. It is rather the present consolidation of all available national forces, in order that they may be used effectively in the reconstruction of the homeland.

In this work there can be no thought of discrimination to the advantage of some forces, and the disadvantage of others, because we all realize that the loss of even one stone from the structure of our organization might shake the main column, and bury the most cherished hopes of the nation in the wreckage.

Therefore, we must keep our attention on what is essential; we must develop our modest forces to the point where they may become a harmonious part of the whole movement, and may truly be an expression of the nation's real aim

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of independence.

One thing, which is very significant, must be said of our group: It was not created artificially, in response to vague aims, but it grew naturally, out of the enthusiasm of volunteers, who wished to serve, to the best of their ability, a good and sacred cause, and to help it toward triumph and victory.

All those who make up the group headed by the Central Polish Relief Committee and its national department came of their own free will and in a spirit of willing self-sacrifice. There was no one who joined for the purpose of taking advantage of the cause for personal ends; on the contrary, everyone, especially the wealthiest, has manifested and continues to manifest, a sincere spirit of self-sacrifice. This is proven by their actions.

Even the most powerful organizations, such as the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Council, and others, made no attempt to seize the leadership when they entered upon a joint program,

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but all shook hands with one another in a sincere and fraternal way, competing for leadership only in the extent of their sacrifice and zeal, and in undertaking work for the common cause.

All titles and ideologies, all fine reputations, all ideas, even those which are still in a nebulous stage, all ambitious plans and special aims, have been forgotten unless some good can be derived from them for this common cause.

Relief for the hungry and efforts to regain the independence of the homeland-- these are the two causes upon which all our efforts have been concentrated.

The Central Polish Relief Committee and its national department have called upon all Polish-Americans, both as members of organizations and as individuals, to lend their efforts to this praiseworthy cause.

This movement embodies all our aspirations, all our political goals. Could

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anything be loftier?

If the movement were influenced by wealth or privilege, it would not be ours, because it would not be truly Polish. If leadership in it were given to specific trends, it would not be national, but class politics.

The political ideology which always and everywhere speaks only of the Poland of the "common people" creates a class system from the bottom and pushes the national genius back to medieval times. This ideology is fostered by those who always speak and write about the "common people," who never want to mention the word "nation," and would be satisfied with an allegedly free Poland that covered only a small territory, so long as it was purely of the "common people".

The politics of the national department, on the other hand, recognizes only the Polish nation in its entirety, a united Poland composed of all the territories which were unlawfully torn away from her. To such a country

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belong all strata, classes, and occupations, which have, by their co-operation, earned equal rights to the privileges of citizenship.

If these forces were unjustly treated, the whole organization would be adversely affected, and would soon be completely destroyed. Therefore, it is necessary to respect even the smallest forces.

Could our politics be otherwise? Can there be any sort of conflict, struggle, or failure, where serious and undying love of the homeland has taken as its watchword the memorable motto of our great poet, "W szczesciu wszystkiego sa wszystkich cele!" (The welfare of all depends upon the welfare of the individual). In order to accomplish this, truly the forces of all must be enlisted.

A real army is needed to cultivate the soil for the next crop on the fields which have been neglected for centuries. What joy, to be able to contribute

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to this crop! What happiness, to work for such a crop! What honor, to harvest such a crop!

The Central Polish Relief Committee and its National Department has, by its political program, undertaken the preparing of the soil for such a crop; it has already distinguished itself, if we may judge from the results, and has earned universal recognition.

In its political program the Committee not only calls upon each of the individual forces, but it prepares conditions for their proper development.

Under the influence of this political program everyone feels that he belongs to the great national family, which is stronger in direct proportion to the extent to which it is based on all the individual families and on the entire nation.

Do you, Brother Pole and Sister Pole, experience this feeling of belonging to the nation?

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Are you aware of the civic responsibility which belonging to the nation imposes upon you? Do you understand that in exchange you will receive your full measure of rights, when the country is reborn and resurrected? Do you want to join the chivalrous group of defenders of the homeland who are striving for this? Will you answer a call for such enlistment with zeal and enthusiasm?

The army of the Polish spirit must be tremendous, of unconquerable national solidarity. It must have the courage to face battle.

Come with us, countrymen! This momentous hour summons all of us!

Part III

Our Contributions and Donations

The closed books which were submitted to the seventh semi-annual convention of

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the Central Polish Relief Committee show the following figures for the past half year:

Relief funds for the homeland	\$ 40,500.00
Operating capital	5,832.84
Contributions for relief since founding of Committee	\$265,575.68

These sums are no indication of the work and efforts of the Committee because the majority of the organizations belonging to the Central Polish Relief Committee send their contributions directly to the Committee in Switzerland. This has also been done by many local committees and other patriotic groups.

Judging from the data which we possess, the American Poles so far have collected and sent for Polish relief at least one and one-half million dollars, and this sum is not complete, because many smaller groups and private individuals have sent directly to Europe money of which we have no record.

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It cannot, therefore, be said that the generosity of our people here is small, or that their patriotism is limited to empty words. One must also take into account the fact that our emigres are bound to the old country not only by ties of blood, but also by a great love for their native soil. In spite of the war, money has constantly been sent by the Polish people here to save the land and to help relatives.

Some time ago Dr. Gargas, who was making a study of Polish-American conditions, revealed that in time of peace help sent by us to the homeland represented a yearly quota of one million dollars.

During the war we have, no doubt, doubled this sum, sending to the homeland for relief, private contributions for national purposes, and help to families and relatives, up to four million dollars.

The Central Polish Relief Committee has exerted every effort to encourage the people toward this generosity, and has never tried to take credit for the

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accomplishments of specific organizations or individuals. On the contrary, the committee has always tried to show Europe the solidarity of the work and efforts here, and has carefully recorded even the smallest contributions, because it knew that this would enlist respect for the Polish emigres among strangers, and give pleasure and further encouragement to our countrymen in the homeland.

If this really is so, then all organizations and chests should also help to bring it about that the Central Polish Relief Committee will always have promptly, each month, the reports of specific contribution centers, and will be able to indicate their work in its reports, and add it to the record of the work done by Polish-Americans.

If this were done carefully, three goals would be reached: democratic control of the contributions would be made simpler, we would show strangers and the homeland an encouraging collective generosity; and, lastly, fine competition would be engendered among specific organizations to see which one could gain

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the best results.

The matter of substitution and representation in the Central Polish Relief Committee would also be simplified, and even to a certain extent definitely settled, because generosity and national efforts always earn a clear title to representation and a voice in national affairs.

It is also fair to give a voice to anyone who is already working for the cause, who is sacrificing himself, and not to anyone who is shouting for representation while in reality he is only wasting his own and other people's time with disputes.

In mentioning the generosity of our emigres--we frequently see touching examples of it--we cannot overlook one very important side of this matter. Everything which we as Poles give Poland and for Poland, we actually give ourselves; we place it in our own bank of national good; it is a savings account for the happiness of future generations.

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Therefore, although our generosity does not make too bad a showing, and is even worthy of praise and recognition, we must nevertheless evaluate it a bit more severely from the standpoint of duty to the homeland.

Is there anyone who would offer only two dollars for medicine for his mother when five dollars was needed for the medicine? Even if he did not have it, he would go and earn it, and would give what was necessary for his mother's health.

That is the way every Pole should behave when the matter concerns the mother of us all--Poland. If all of us realize that to save her from famine and to resurrect her, money is needed, then we must all give as much as is necessary. We cannot argue about whether we can give less. Rather should we work to earn enough to make up the shortage in the necessary amount.

Everybody should exert himself in this direction collectively and individually. Many millions of dollars are needed and they are needed at once!

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Let everyone recall what he has so far given and hurry to correct his negligence. On this depends to a great extent the freedom and happy future of Poland.

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR POLISH RELIEF

The patriotic Polish district of Town of Lake again reminds other Chicago districts of its existence, and sets an example of how one should work for the Polish cause.

Recently Mr. J. Magdziarz, treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, received a \$1,000 contribution for the war victims in Poland from the board of directors of the J. Slowacki Library, together with the following letter:

"Chicago, Illinois, April 24, 1917.

"The Independence Department
of the Polish National Alliance,
Mr. Joseph Magdziarz.

"Dear Sir: We are herewith sending you, as treasurer of the Independence

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 27, 1917.

Department of the Polish National Alliance, the sum of one thousand dollars, representing the net proceeds of the bazaar and concert arranged by societies which are members of the V. Slowacki Library of Town of Lake. This money is to be used for the relief of war victims in Poland.

"We stipulate that this one thousand dollars is to be used only for the war victims in Poland and not for any other purpose. We expect the National Department of the Polish National Alliance to conform to this condition.

Respectfully,

D. Hojnacki, president.
[Mrs.] W. Deplewski, treasurer.
M. Gacki, secretary,
4826 Marshfield Avenue."

On acknowledging this splendid gift, for which he thanks the Poles of Town of Lake

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in behalf of the National Department of the Polish National Alliance, the treasurer wishes to call to the attention of the donors that up to the present the National Department has collected \$170,000.02 for Polish relief, not one penny of which has been used for any other purpose. The money has been sent to the General Relief Committee in Switzerland.

Even the administrative costs and the costs of sending this money to Europe have been defrayed with other funds of the Polish National Alliance.

Therefore, all contributions for Polish relief have reached their destination, as the records of the General Relief Committee at Switzerland clearly show. These records indicate specifically where and to whom the committee has sent the money it has received.

Therefore, let the Alliance brethren rest assured that no one will touch these sacred funds for other purposes, and let them continue to make their generous contributions, so that we can save as many people as possible from starvation at

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a time when we already have the assurance that our homeland will be free, united, and independent.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 17, 1917.

TO THE POLISH IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

Countrymen! Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, following the humanitarian duty of helping the millions of innocent victims of the present war, regardless of their national or political affiliations, has set aside April 21 for the purpose of collecting contributions throughout the nation for the relief of the war victims of Ruthenia.

Poland, Ruthenia, and Lithuania, which have shared for centuries the same fate, have today become the victims of the war that has been raging in Europe for the third successive year.

The Poles, true to their traditions--although without doubt the most seriously affected by the war--hasten to the rescue and generously help all those nations which suffer along with them.

Polish relief organizations--first among them the General Relief Committee in

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Vevey, Switzerland--in distributing relief funds, food, and clothing on Polish soil do not differentiate between Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, or Jews, but give relief to all equally, in the belief that humanitarian action recognizes no national or political barriers but only the call of the unfortunate people in need of help.

The Executive Department of the Central Polish Relief Committee in America hereby appeals to your hearts, fellow countrymen, and asks you to contribute as generously as you can to aid our brother Ruthenians on April 21--the day set aside for this purpose by President Wilson. Let the community of our misfortunes and the phantom of death from starvation that threatens both the Poles and the Ruthenians erase all tribal differences and arouse in our hearts the noble desire of mutual rescue.

All larger contributions, in addition to collections during tag day, will be publicly acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Central Polish

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Relief Committee, which will send them to the Ruthenian Committee.

Executive Department of the Central Polish Relief Committee:

T. M. Helinski, president

H. Setmajer, secretary.

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SEVENTH SEMIANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CENTRAL POLISH
RELIEF COMMITTEE

The seventh Semiannual Convention of the Central Polish Relief Committee closed yesterday. Due to the formation of the National Department the activities of the Committee have been reduced to relief work exclusively.

There were many delegates at the convention. In addition to those listed yesterday there were: [Translators note: The names of those who were not Chicagoans are omitted in translation]....Mrs. M. Sakowski, Mrs. S. Jozwiak, F. Porzuczek, J. S. Zawilinski, secretary general of the Polish National Alliance, Z. Ulanowski, Mrs. Laudyn-Chrzanowski, M. Osuch, J. S. Konopa, and others.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

Dr. F. F. Fronczak, second president of the Central Polish Relief Committee, was chairman of the convention, and Mr. H. Setmajer, secretary of the Central

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IV Polish Relief Committee, acted as secretary.

The convention accepted the reports of the officers and of the auditing commission, which examined all the financial books of the Relief Committee and reported that it found them in perfect order.

The reports of the officers revealed that the generosity of our people was not decreasing, but, due to the formation of all sorts of provincial committees, these contributions were scattered, as the president and the secretary in their separate reports emphasized. The convention expressed the opinion of the general public by passing a motion that an effort be made to centralize the relief activities of the Central Polish Relief Committee. The officers of the Committee then made their reports.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT T. M. HELINSKI

"From the moment of the organization of the National Department the activities

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IV of the Central Polish Relief Committee have been confined to the raising of funds for the purpose of bringing help to our brothers and sisters in Poland and in other countries to which they were forced to flee by horrors unheard of in the history of war.

"Unfortunately the funds collected were not and are not sufficient to bring even partial relief to the poverty which has struck the greater part of the Polish nation as the result of the brutal actions of our three oppressors. The Executive Committee did everything in its power to collect the necessary funds, but it frequently met with indifference on the part of the people, even among the Poles, not to mention other nationalities supposedly friendly to the Poles.

"This can be attributed, it seems, in the first place to the fact that the truly desperate conditions of the Polish country destroyed by this terrible war is too little known; because it is impossible to believe that our Polish people here in America, who are living in luxury in comparison with our brothers and sisters in Poland, could be indifferent in the face of the constant appeals made by

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IV our Committee and by the Polish press. It is now our most important duty to rescue our brothers and sisters from death by starvation, because obviously our enemies, confident of their victory, want as few Poles as possible to survive on Polish soil.

"A detailed report of the activities of the Central Polish Relief Committee since the last annual convention, as well as an itemized account of the income and disbursements, will be made to you by the secretary, treasurer, and the auditing commission.

"I am not going to name the societies or individuals who distinguished themselves by their zeal in collecting funds. Let the knowledge that they have done their duty, and the prayers of the most unfortunate of those victims whom they have aided, be their most appropriate reward.

"The work of the Central Polish Relief Committee has frequently been criticized by both friends and opponents. Since people in general are too inclined toward

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IV criticism, the Executive Department willingly answered the various accusations and reproaches when these were made in good faith, or answered with facts, criticism which was intended to strengthen the activity of the Central Polish Relief Committee.

"Arguments with opponents would be pointless because the collecting of money for our starving brothers and sisters would only meet with opposition from such Poles; for instead of having hearts they must have pieces of ice in their breasts.

"The Executive Department is convinced that our Polish people here in America still do not sufficiently realize that only through united effort can we attain our goal, that in the struggle for our national existence and the inalienable rights of our nation, we should always and everywhere follow the motto: 'One for all, and all for one.' The effort to save a part of our people from death by starvation is surely a struggle for the existence of our entire nation.

"The Executive Department is also convinced that we have little influence

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IV and importance in this country, in spite of the fact that there are almost four million of us here. That which people of other nationalities and the government of the United States have done for our cause, we owe only to the sacrifice and indefatigable work of individuals.

"When it comes to contributing, to sacrificing one's self for important matters, to carrying out tedious tasks, we always see practically the same willing individuals. Therefore, much hard work is still needed in order to make our people realize their duty toward the homeland. Much explaining and convincing is still needed to make the people realize that every Pole, man and woman, should contribute, if only the most modest amount, to the relief of our poverty-stricken and suffering brothers and sisters, victims of the war.

"We still have the fault that, no matter what activity we undertake, we always seem to scatter our forces. Everyone wants everyone else to know immediately what this or that particular individual has done. Therefore, we lack the system and the freedom of movement which are so essential to the attainment of

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IV successful results.

"The Central Polish Relief Committee, in placing itself at the head of this relief activity, expected that all organizations, societies, unions, and even individuals would subject themselves to its orders and control. After all, this activity demands united effort, systematic collection of funds for a noble and sacred cause, where no one should be interested in publicity, but in the fulfillment of his sacred duty. Therefore it is necessary that the Central Polish Relief Committee as a whole always work at its undertakings in complete harmony, in order to set an example for all Polish people to follow.

"Such united and harmonious work is absolutely necessary, because the poverty in our homeland is terrible, and we should exert all our efforts in order not to disappoint those who have placed their confidence in us.

"In conclusion may I be permitted to express the hope that during this moment when the fate of our homeland is in the balance, the Semiannual Convention of

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IV the Central Polish Relief Committee will come up to expectations and solve this problem, and will not disappoint the confidence which the Polish people have placed in it."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The report of Secretary H. Setmajer is divided into two sections, administrative and financial. For the moment we are attaching the financial report, leaving the administrative report for tomorrow. [Translator's note: Here follows a long itemized report, the sum total of which is as follows:]

Financial Statement

Relief Fund Receipts	\$26,500.60
Operating capital	2,355.04
Cash on hand March 1.	<u>\$28,855.64</u>

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Monthly Report

Carried over from the operating capital as of August 31, 1916..	\$2,799.79
Income as of April 1, 1917.	<u>3,033.05</u>
	\$5,832.84
Disbursements	<u>3,477.80</u>
	\$2,355.04

(Signed)

K. Zychlinski, president,
John S. Rybicki,
Anna Neuman.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMISSION

Mr. J. Rybicki presented the report of the auditing commission showing that the report of this commission was in complete harmony with the reports of the

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IV treasurer, Mr. J. Magdziarz, and of the secretary. We will publish the complete report in another section.

Mr. H. Setmajer read a report in the name of the re-emigration committee, showing that this matter should create greater interest among our emigres.

Because the National Department will hold its meeting in a closed session, and because there will be several matters with which the members of the Central Polish Relief Committee should become acquainted, the secretary will read several excerpts from the report, relating particularly to finances, about which the readers will learn later from the report of the National Department.

NEW BUSINESS

The committees, called upon to make their reports, were not quite ready; therefore, the chairman took up new business. Various delegates took the floor explaining or making certain motions which the committee on motions will

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IV present in its report. The important matter is to consolidate the activities of the Central Polish Relief Committee, to encourage the emigres who as a result of having previously been exposed to the agitation of the opponents of this work, frequently failed to respond to the needs and appeals coming from the homeland, as one would have expected. Nevertheless we cannot be reproached for being ungenerous with our efforts to help those suffering hunger and pain in the homeland.

Open discussions were held until 12:30 P. M. when Reverend W. Zapala made a motion to increase the number of the members of the committee on motions, because of a very important communique which had just arrived from Ignace J. Paderewski, which had to be discussed and settled at once.

The president appointed the following additional members to the committee on motions: J. F. Smulski, T. Jasiorkowski, Dr. Drobinski, Reverend T. Bona.

A motion was then made and carried that the session be adjourned until 1:30 P. M.,

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when the committees would be ready to make their reports.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman F. F. Fronczak opened the afternoon session at 2 P. M., calling on Secretary Setmajer to read the report of the Motion Committee, which was as follows:

1. To try again to consolidate the relief activities of the Central Polish Relief Committee.

2. To develop the press and organizational activities further by means of an appropriate number of agitators and by enlisting greater help from the press.

3. That the Press Bureau of the National Department should send articles and communiques to the Polish papers in the United States for

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4. That the treasury centers remain and continue their work as heretofore, but that they make a report of all moneys sent out.

5. That a request be sent to all the local committees to join and co-operate with the Central Polish Relief Committee.

6. That financial reports be sent to all organizations, parishes and members of the Central Polish Relief Committee.

7. That the reports of the secretary, treasurer, and financial commission be accepted.

Those present at the meeting passed all the motions in the order in which they were made.

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IV Mr. H. Lokanski then read the following resolution of the Semiannual Convention of the Central Polish Relief Committee, in the name of the committee on resolutions:

RESOLUTION OF THE SEVENTH SEMIANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE CENTRAL POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

"In the midst of the titanic upheavals of the world today, new hope of happiness for humanity and of freedom for the nations which have been trampled upon by brutal feet is beginning to dawn. The Poles, most unjustly oppressed for centuries and most cruelly punished only because they wanted to uphold the banner of democracy and the rights of man, with tremendous emotion see in the flames of the world set afire by the war, The Stars and Stripes of the United States. In view of the fact that this flag is also the herald of our freedom, and of the great glory of the descendents of Washington's great country, we, the representatives of alliances of Polish immigrants in America, united in the Central Polish Relief Committee, at our convention held at Chicago, Illinois,

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IV on April 11, 1917, express, as citizens of these United States, our unswerving loyalty to the President and to the Government of this Republic fighting for the rights of man, and our readiness to accept the burdens falling upon us as a result of this war.

"As Poles, however, we urgently request that the President not only allow us to fulfill our duties toward this country as citizens, but also consider us a belligerent and allow us to fight shoulder to shoulder with the American Army as allies, granting us permission and help to raise an additional Polish Kosciusko Army, which could enter Poland and bring to the most unfortunate of nations freedom and independence, as a gift from the hands of the United States and its Allies; an army which would also spread the glory, generosity, and dignity of the United States throughout all the Slavic lands.

"In the unshakable belief that the Government of the United States, seeking the freedom of nations, will accept our offer, and will look upon us as a nation which has never yielded its right to independence, we appeal to all Polish

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IV organizations, alliances, and societies, which so far have remained outside of our organization, to join the Central Polish Relief Committee for the purpose of upholding our joint honor as a million-strong branch of the Polish nation, in order to give proof of our unity. We ask them to join either as individuals or as treasury centers, because at so critical a time as the present, in which the fate of our entire nation is held in the balance, only united effort can save us.

"In the name of Poland, condemned by the merciless exigencies of war to death from starvation, we ask the Poles in America to double their generous efforts to save our brothers, sisters, fathers, and mothers in the homeland, since Poland can exist only so long as Polish people exist. Let future generations not condemn us for not helping when we could have helped those who died for us and our children.

"For the efforts made so far we extend our sincerest gratitude to the organizations and societies centered in the Central Polish Relief Committee,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 12, 1917.

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IV and to those noble sons of America who, either with money or friendly words in the press, or on the public rostrums, advocated Poland's existence or wanted to help her; God reward them or their children for it.

"We express our deepest respect to President Wilson for his memorable stand on the Polish question in his address of January 22, 1917, and we believe that the powerful Republic of the United States, having already become our champion, will support at the peace conference our just claims for war compensation for our country, which has been turned into a land of graves, ruins, and ashes, for the tears and horrible tortures suffered by millions of Polish people, who suffered although they committed no transgressions, and who in the past had always done good to others or had nothing but good intentions.

"To those who, confused by the rapidly changing events, are afraid, and who continue to have attitudes which are not in harmony with the spirit of Poland and its traditions, we extend our hand in fraternal affection that, in the name of the good of the entire nation, in which there should not now be any

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 12, 1917.

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IV people standing apart, they will seize this hand and go along with us. Strong with the power of unity, and joined together by the mottoes of our forefathers, we will then build not a sectional, but a great, united, free and independent Polish republic.

"Reverend Stanley Sobieniowski,
"Stephen J. Napieralski,
"Honorata B. Wolowski,
"Joseph W. Strylak,
"Francis Zawadzki,
"Henry Lokanski."

The members at the meeting accepted this resolution by a rising vote.

A motion was made to translate this resolution into English, and the committee on motions will see that this is done.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 12, 1917.

The session of the Central Polish Relief Committee was adjourned because the closed meeting of the National Department was to be held in the same hall.

The convention was closed with the singing of "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 12, 1917.

GIRLS FOR GIRLS SOCIETY'S BAZAAR

We hereby inform the public, which has supported and continues to support us in our efforts, that the net proceeds of the Penny Bazaar arranged by the Girls for Girls Society on Palm Sunday amounted to \$151.80. Although this sum is not very large, nevertheless we thank those who came to the bazaar despite the inclemency of the weather in order to help us raise this amount. At the same time we are sending the patroness of our circle, Mrs. Helen Paderewski, \$200--that is, the proceeds of a ball sponsored by this society plus the proceeds of the bazaar.

We also express our sincere thanks to Mr. Leon Bzowka and Mr. S. Mallek for their loyal support of the bazaar, as well as to the press, which by advertising the bazaar helped us gather this sum.

In the name of the Girls for Girls Society:

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 12, 1917.

Emily Napieralski, president

Mary Rozentretter, vice president

Halina Wolff, recording secretary

Mary Uchacz, financial secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

ST. CASIMIR PARISH BAZAAR ENDS

The bazaar held every Sunday during Lent at the parish hall, 22nd and Whipple Streets, in St. Casimir Parish, by the St. Elizabeth Welfare Society, came to an end last Sunday evening. During the five evenings of the bazaar, which was a success, four hundred dollars was collected.

Recognition for this success is due the committee, which was composed of Mmes. F. Szarkowski, M. Kornak, W. Kudlacz, J. Smoczynski, A. Tenerowicz, A. Benna, W. Cichon, F. Grzegorzewski, A. Lukaszewicz, C. Brzoska, and J. Adamajtis.

Next Friday the members of the St. Elizabeth Welfare Society will distribute baskets of food and clothing to the poor of St. Casimir Parish.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

THE CLOTHING COMMITTEE

The Clothing Committee organized for the purpose of supplying clothing to our suffering brethren in Poland was one year old last February.

Thanks to the energetic work of our Polish women in Chicago and other cities and to the generosity of our people, the Clothing Committee has sent three shipments of shoes and clothing to our unfortunate brethren abroad.

The first shipment was sent to France, in care of Miss Mary Miczkiewicz, for distribution among Polish prisoners interned there. It consisted of five cases containing 481 pieces of clothing for women, 195 for men, 74 for boys, 108 for girls, 321 for children, and 166 mixed--a total of 1,345 pieces, representing a wholesale value of \$760.

The second shipment, also sent to France, consisted of 652 pieces of clothing for women, 106 for men, 19 for boys, 39 for girls, 249 for children, 12 mixed,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 5, 1917.

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IV and 2,500 cakes of soap--a total of 3,575 pieces, representing a value of \$675.

In November, in response to a letter from the Polish Relief Committee in Irkutsk, Siberia, the Clothing Committee sent thirteen cases containing 954 pieces of clothing for women, 1,154 for men, 175 for boys, 59 for girls, 486 for children--a total of 2,827 pieces valued at \$2,710. This shipment, which contained more than 600 pairs of shoes, was distributed among Polish refugees in Siberia. These refugees, after being forced out of Poland, were suffering from cold and hunger.

All together, 7,717 pieces of clothing, representing a value of \$4,145, were sent.

Thanking all the Polish women for their generous and productive work, and the people in general for their generosity, the Clothing Committee asks for their continued support of its relief work.

Mary Sakowski, president
Jane Dunin, secretary,
1406-08 West Division Street

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 24, 1917.

A GOOD HARVEST

Report of the Central Polish Relief Committee in America

Yesterday a check for \$10,122.15, issued to the Central Polish Relief Committee in America and signed by the Executive Committee of the Allied Bazaar of Chicago, was handed to the Polish Relief Committee as the proceeds of the Polish Section of the Bazaar.

It is to be expected that besides this important sum, more money will flow into the Central Polish Relief Committee's treasury from the net profit of the American sections, which is to be divided among the several nationalities.

Certainly well worth while have been the efforts of the Women's Committee headed by Mrs. Jadwiga [Harriet] Smulski. This committee, with the co-operation of a large number of women, worked gallantly and tirelessly during the entire duration of the bazaar in order to collect funds for the Polish Section.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 24, 1917.

May this splendid result and the knowledge that it may save thousands of Polish families in the homeland from starvation be a reward to all those who in any way contributed to the success of the Polish Section of the Allied Bazaar of Chicago and an encouragement for continued zealous efforts in further relief activities.

Central Polish Relief
Committee in America:
Henry Setmajer, secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

THE CLOTHING COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

There is a great deal of good news concerning the Clothing Committee. Last week Mrs. Mary Sakowski, chairman of the Committee, received the following letter from Miss Mary Mickiewicz from Paris:

"Dear Ladies:

I hasten to inform you that I have received a case of clothing and gifts for Polish soldiers interned in France. This is a great blessing for these thousands of victims of the war. The constant obstacles imposed by the German government make it impossible for us to bring relief to the sufferers in our own country [Poland]. The French authorities, on the contrary, do everything possible to help in the distribution of packages sent to the Polish prisoners. The soldiers come in from the battlefields terribly emaciated and ragged. Our national colors, which they wear on the collars of the new uniforms they receive in exchange for their Prussian uniforms,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

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I K engender good will toward the French people, but frequently these men
IV are sent to work in the mountains where they would suffer great hardship from the cold were it not for the gifts from the United States. Your kindness and sympathy take care of other minor needs. God grant that these compatriots who are enduring such hardships may be able some day to thank the donors on our delivered native soil Poland.

"At present there is a great lack of milk for children. If you could send us milk in cans or in powdered form for the children, it would be of immense value here.

With sincere gratitude and respect,

Mary Mickiewicz
Paris, January 7, 1917"

A letter arrived simultaneously from Le Puy, France, expressing the sincere

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

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I K gratitude of the Polish relief committee there for the clothing which
IV was distributed among the Poles there. The letter was signed by
President Grzebin and Secretary Leopold Jaroslowski.

Here is evidence that the generosity of our community has not been wasted. These people in misfortune have received the things which the kind hearts of the Poles in America have donated.

It is already known from previous reports that the Clothing Committee has sent more than a score of cases of clothing to France and a like shipment to Siberia. No acknowledgment has as yet been received from Siberia, but the shipping company has notified us that the ship carrying this shipment has safely discharged its cargo at Vladivostok.

The work of the Clothing Committee is again running smoothly and energetically after the interruption caused by the Allied Bazaar, in which our women took an active part.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1917.

I G

I K Donations to the Clothing Committee are also increasing. A few days
IV ago Mrs. M. Milewski, treasurer of the Committee, received a sincere
letter and a check for two hundred dollars from the members of the
Emily Plater Society of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Group 564 of the Polish
National Alliance. This is not this society's first contribution, and it
holds promise of others in the future. This society is celebrating its
fifteenth anniversary this month and expects to collect other contributions
for our committee during the celebration.

Truly kind and Polish hearts beat in the breasts of the members of the Polish
Women's Society of the Polish Crown, Group 1594 of the Polish National
Alliance, in Kenosha, Wisconsin. They have just sent in a second contribu-
tion, this one amounting to \$6.50. Their secretary, Mrs. W. Skowronski,
together with other ladies, is working energetically at selling tickets for
the pianola which was given the Clothing Committee by Thaddeus Osada.

The singing society Zorza (Dawn), a group of the Polish National Alliance

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I K in Schenectady, New York, sent a case of clothing, apologizing for
IV the meagre gift. Would that there were as many as possible of such
gifts and in a short time thousands upon thousands of our dear poor
folk in Poland would be adequately clothed.

The Clothing Committee thanks all donors for their generous gifts and counts on their continued support with even greater confidence, since it has proof that its work and the generosity of kindhearted Polish people is not going to waste. We ask you kindly to send all donations in care of our treasurer, Mrs. M. Milewski, 1406-08 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary Sakowski, president
Jane Dunin, secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 15, 1917.

BAZAAR FOR POLISH RELIEF

According to the final accounting of the proceeds of the bazaar for Polish relief arranged by Commune 2 of the Polish National Alliance, it was found that after all expenses had been paid \$2,104.99 net was left for relief. The committee arranging the bazaar has already given the Independence Department [of the P.N.A.] \$2,000. In the next few days the committee will publish an itemized account and will hand over the remaining \$104.99 to the treasurer of the Independence Department.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 12, 1917.

POLISH RELIEF ACTIVITIES AT ST. INNOCENT'S PARISH

Our countrymen from the village of Jadowniki Mokre, County of Dabrowo, Galicia, impelled by a sense of duty toward their unfortunate brothers and sisters in the homeland, who are victims of the terrible war, met last Sunday, January 7, at Mr. Pudlo's hall, 1431 West Huron Street, in order to discuss how best to appeal to the generosity of all the Polish immigrants from this district for relief funds. There are about three hundred people from this district in Chicago alone. The idea is to concentrate the relief action among them, so that no one from their group will be passed up. This program presents certain difficulties, because not all of the people live in the same district. Nevertheless, those who attended the last meeting are determined to overcome this obstacle and will do everything in their power to have all the people from Jadowniki scattered throughout various districts, parishes, and even those from neighboring towns, come to their next meeting, which will be held in two weeks at the same place. For this purpose committees were appointed and a temporary administrative committee was elected as follows: Joseph Pajak, president;

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1917.

F. Wilkosz, vice-president; W. Gibsz, financial secretary; F. Urban, recording secretary; W. Kozlowski, treasurer. Agitational committee: J. Tyrcha, S. Wilkosz, and W. Zalesny. Others present besides those already mentioned were Joseph Zalesny, John Tyrcha, John Biesiada, Andrew Partyka, and John Aniol.

M. Idzikowski, T. Wojciechowski, S. Kolczak, and others who were at the hall earlier in order to attend a meeting of the Relief Society of the People of Miechowicze, spoke encouragingly to those gathered. This latter society, which has been in existence for over a year and can show favorable results of its work, offered five dollars to start the treasury of the new society. Others made individual contributions to the relief fund in the amount of \$23.50, which made the total \$28.50. [Translator's note: Here follows a list of the contributors and the amounts contributed].

In two weeks, i. e., on Sunday, January 21, the people of, Jadowniki expect to collect a sum many times larger if everyone comes to the meeting at the above-named hall, 1431 West Huron Street, at 3 P. M.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 18, 1916.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

As is already well known to everyone from the appeal of the Bazaar Committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee, which was published in all of the local Polish papers, the Poles of Chicago and vicinity are invited to participate in the Allied Bazaar which is being held by prominent local American citizens for the benefit of the war victims in Europe.

A committee of Polish women belonging to all organizations, parishes, and clubs in and around Chicago has been organized for the purpose of creating a Polish section at this Bazaar. This committee has already divided itself into numerous subcommittees, which immediately went to work collecting either money or articles to be sold at the Bazaar.

All this is not enough, however. We desire that local committees be created in each Polish parish without delay, and that subcommittees thereof should be chosen for the purpose of collecting money and articles for sale. There

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1918.

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are a great many Polish merchants and manufacturers in Chicago who depend largely upon Polish support for their existence and business success. Let them contribute, now that the deliverance of the people of Poland is at stake. We must go to everyone, however, and ask for contributions.

Subcommittees have also been organized, to solicit advertisements for the memorial booklet that will be issued to commemorate this occasion, to approach owners of nickel-shows regarding the donation to the cause of at least one evening's receipts, to variegate the Polish section with national costumes, and so on. Here is a wide field of action for all our Polish women, young and old.

It is our hope that all will co-operate in this work, without regard to personal convictions or party affiliations, for in this cause it is not ourselves who are concerned, but Poland--the preservation of millions of Polish people for the brighter days that are sure to come.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1916.

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Some of the Polish pastors have already promised to hold special collections in their churches for this cause. It is our unswerving hope, our sincerest plea, that everyone will do as much. Here is a field in which all of our countrymen, regardless of age or sex, can lay upon the altar of this cause that is so holy to all of us--the rendering of aid to our motherland--evidence of their good will and their desire to perform at least some small service, either in work or by giving money.

Any suggestions which may contribute to the success of the Polish section at the Allied Bazaar will be gratefully received by the Bazaar Committee.

According to the General (American) Bazaar Committee, fifty per cent of the receipts in each section will be given to that nation which the section represents. The remaining fifty per cent will be pooled in the Bazaar treasury and divided among the participating nations, with the sole exception of the American nation, in proportion to their respective populations.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1916.

The Americans are not participating in the Bazaar for their own benefit, but for the benefit of those nations most affected by the war. Not fifty per cent, but the entire proceeds from their sections will flow into the Bazaar's general treasury for division among the other nations. If one considers that the American sections will contain the most valuable items, and that their purchasing public will be drawn from the wealthiest American circles, one can be certain that the income from this source, donated in its entirety to the general treasury, will be very large, and will add a considerable sum to the Polish relief fund.

To action then, countrymen! Let us show our own people and others that we do not lack solidarity where relief to our motherland is concerned. We will thus awaken our own people to greater effort, while, at the same time, we will gain the respect of others as well as their livelier interest in the Polish cause, which today, more than ever before, stands in need of the understanding and sympathy of the entire world.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1916.

For the Women's Committee:

Mrs. Harriet Smulski, chairman,
Miss A. E. Napieralski, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 9, 1916.

A GENERAL APPEAL TO CHICAGO'S POLONIA

From the tenth to the twentieth of January, 1917, a great Allied Bazaar will be held under the auspices of a committee consisting of the most prominent local American citizens and representatives of all the nations most greatly affected by the present disastrous war in Europe. The entire proceeds from the Bazaar will be used to relieve the suffering of war victims. Such bazaars, conducted heretofore in all larger American communities, have yielded great profits. An Allied Bazaar which closed in New York not long ago brought in one and a half million dollars. A similar bazaar which just closed in Detroit brought the local relief committee several hundred thousand dollars.

Chicago, in population the second largest city in the United States, and rich beyond compare, undoubtedly will not be outdone by New York.

Through the Polish Central Relief Committee, the local Polonia is asked to participate and, as a result, will share in the proceeds--to be divided among

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 9, 1916.

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IV the various nationalities in proportion to the numerousness of each.

Countrymen! We cannot imagine a better opportunity of gaining with relatively small effort a large sum--tens or perhaps even hundreds of thousands of dollars--for the relief of the unfortunate people in our homeland. It would be criminal negligence on our part not to take advantage of this opportunity, thus to condemn thousands of men, women, and children of Poland to starvation.

We appeal then, in the first place, to the administrations of all organizations, such as the Polish National Alliance and its Women's Division, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Council, the Union of Polish Priests, the Polish Women's Alliance, the [Polish] Alma Mater, the Polish Falcons' Alliance Circuit II, and the Polish Businessmen's Association; further, we appeal to all the [Polish] pastors and to all organizations engaged in relief work, such as the Clothing Committee, the Association of Mothers for Children, and the Young Women's Circle for Girls; finally, we appeal to all the community

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 9, 1916.

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IV groups belonging to the large organizations, such as the Polish National Alliance Communes, the Polish Roman Catholic Union's Settlements, and the girls' clubs existing in the Polish parishes of Chicago and vicinity. The purpose is to organize a committee on the broadest possible scale to arrange for a Polish section at the Allied Bazaar. In order to apportion the work that needs to be done, the above-mentioned organizations are asked to send their representatives to the meeting that will be held at eight o'clock on Tuesday, December 12, at the Polish Women's Alliance Building, 1309 North Ashland Avenue.

There is very little time left for work--a little less than four weeks. The first steps have already been taken by a group of public-spirited women who, fully understanding the great importance of this matter, organized themselves on the spur of the moment and set themselves energetically to work. It is high time that Chicago's Polonia unite to lend a hand in this work, which will dry the tears of millions of mothers and children in our homeland, and which

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 9, 1916.

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IV will reveal us to be a cultured and united community, conscious of its national and social duties, in the eyes of the people of other nationalities.

We request that the Polish press of Chicago support this event until the time of its close--for who, after all, is better qualified to reach the hearts of the public than those who, by their calling, are accustomed to appealing to the emotions of that public? Let everyone throw in his little stone, and an edifice worthy of the three hundred thousand Polish people in Chicago will arise.

We ask that the administrations of organizations, as well as individual groups, regard this appeal as a formal invitation, for, because of the shortage of time and the lack of certain addresses, it has been impossible to send out individual invitations.

Bazaar Committee, Polish Central Relief Committee:
T.M. Helinski, K. Zychlinski, J.F. Smulski, P. Rostenkowski,
H. Setmajer.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 29, July 19, 1916.

MEMORIAL

July 12, 1916.

Honorable Woodrow Wilson
President
Washington, D. C.

In the hour of the greatest calamity confronting a nation, we, the chosen representatives of organizations united in the Polish Central Relief Committee, embracing nearly all of the four million residents and citizens of the United States of Polish birth or extraction, present to you, Mr. President, our appeal that you, as President of the United States, raise your voice in protest against what appears to be a deliberate sentence of death passed upon the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland.

Galicia, or Austrian Poland, from the very beginning of the war



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suffered almost complete devastation by repeated movements of armies over her territory. Russian Poland, although visited by the hardship of war, was not in danger of starvation. A year ago the Russian armies which were in possession began to evacuate and a hurried retreat over Polish territory took place, followed by the invasion of German and Austrian forces.

Tremendous stores of food and provisions were destroyed and thousands of villages and towns were leveled to the ground by the retreating Russian armies as "an inevitable necessity of war." In a comparatively brief period of time nearly all of the Kingdom of Poland was occupied by the armies of the Central Powers.

Then reports came that requisitions by the occupying armies had stripped the entire country of the rest of its native stocks and stores. The situation became more acute from day to day until in the month of November and December, 1915, it became so appalling that representatives of the American Red Cross Society, the Rockefeller Foundation and the



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Commission for the Relief in Belgium, took notice and endeavored to inaugurate relief work. In the month of January, 1916, the United Polish Organizations of America, actuated by humanitarian motives and mindful of their blood relationship organized a relief movement for the sending of food and provisions to the stricken districts in Poland. Efforts were made to secure from Great Britain a modification of the blockade which would permit landing of ships at Danzig.

The American organizations mentioned above promised generous assistance.

Great Britain was appealed to; Germany, Russia and Austria were approached through their Embassies at Washington.

Our State Department rendered assistance. Mr. Herbert C. Hoover,



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Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, made heroic efforts to bring about an understanding between Great Britain and Germany. American ambassadors undertook mediation. Exchanges of telegrams and communications continued for months. In the meantime, the Polish people starved. At last there was hope of success. Great Britain agreed to permit shipment from America under conditions to be observed by the Central Powers. These conditions, however, were rejected.

Now word comes from the other side: "Abandon all hope for Polish relief."

This sounds like a death sentence. There can be no illusion about it. The treatment and the attitude of the neighboring powers towards the Polish people during this war clearly demonstrates their design to obtain, control, and hold possession of Polish territory, unencumbered by its hereditary owners. Germany declines to give the guarantee



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demanding by the Allies that food sent to Poland from America, and such a supply of food as may still exist there, will not be requisitioned by the occupying armies, but will be taken as a whole and preserved for the civil population. Russia does not reply to a telegram sent two months ago by the United Polish Organizations of America relative to her position on the food situation in Poland.

Outraged civilization, which has for two years witnessed the most startling disregard for human life and the unprecedented destruction of property created by human industry and ingenuity during centuries of time, is now further to be outraged by the deliberate murder of an ancient civilized and noble nation.

These who are about to die, make this last appeal through their brethren here to the Chief of the Greatest Republic on earth. You, Mr. President,



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have raised your voice in protest against the sinking of the Lusitania and the Sussex; you protested against the massacres of Armenians; you have repeatedly proclaimed that you stand for justice and humanity; to you then, Mr. President, this appeal is made on behalf of these millions of human beings.

We are unwilling to abandon hope and we bring our protest to the only tribunal of humanity and justice, the United States of America. We most respectfully submit the justice of our claim, that the President of the United States has the right to demand that America and American citizens who are willing to share in the work of salvation, be given the opportunity to send to Poland necessaries of life which will save its remaining population from a lingering death.

Let the world be told by the President of the United States that humanity cannot acquiesce in the murder of millions of innocent people.



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Military considerations affecting nations at war, and their mutual distrust and hatred, should not be permitted to further delay and frustrate these humanitarian efforts.

We most respectfully pray that a request be made upon Great Britain and upon Germany for a guarantee that shipments will not be molested, nor the still existing stocks of food be requisitioned for the use of occupying armies.

We make this appeal in all sincerity and with due respect. Our feelings cannot be expressed in words, but we are conscious of our duty, which we hereby perform not only for the sake of our loved ones abroad, but in the broadest sense of universal justice.

Into your hands, Mr. President, do we entrust what we believe to be a question of life and death of millions of Polish people.

Most respectfully,



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Polish Central Relief Commission
Polish National Alliance
Polish Roman-Catholic Union
Association of Polish Clergy
Polish Women's Alliance
Polish National Council
Polish Falcons Alliance
Polish Alma Mater
Polish Union of America
Polish Uniformed Societies
Polish St. Joseph's Union

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 12, March 22, 1916.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO AND POLISH AFFAIRS

March 11, 1916

Very Rev. Dear Fr. Zapala:

I have appointed a day and I have written an appeal for the collection to be taken in this diocese for the war sufferers in Poland.

I am sending you a copy of the letter to be translated into the Polish language.

But I realize how pressing is the need and how help is needed as soon as possible.

In order to cooperate with this worthy charity and to show my deep sympathy with this work of relief, I am enclosing a personal donation from my own slender savings in the East.

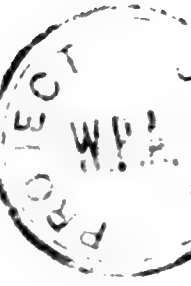
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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 12, March 22, 1916.

I wish I were able to make it ten times as large for I know no charity that is more deserving or people who will appreciate this assistance more than the poor suffering people in Poland.

I hope you may find many in Chicago more able, and for that reason more generous for your people.

Sincerely yours in Christo,

George W. Mundelein
Archbishop of Chicago

Personal check for amount of \$1,000.

Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO AND POLISH CAUSE

The Chicago archdiocese, as is already known, has lately received a new archbishop. Heading the voice of a papal summons, he adds his share to the offerings for Poland, being collected throughout the whole world. The fact that this is being fulfilled just in the very first moments of the new Polish government by the new superior of the Chicago archdiocese, the Dziennik Chicagoski observes in reckoning with the friendly depositions and permanent friendly relations which exist between the new archbishop and the Poles in Chicago, indicates the conditions of the Polish Catholic union of the diocese.

For a long time the arrangement to collect offerings for Poland in the Catholic parishes in Chicago was directly impossible to be made. The main reason for this was the drawn-out and grievously absorbing indisposition

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of the previous late archbishop; his successor, however, a young man, energetic, and as is known from his activities up to this time, a man of highly humanitarian ideas, truly and universally human, who was moved by the misfortunes of Poland, about which the entire press has so much reported, as one of his very first good acts upon taking over the reins of government in a new capital. He set a date for a Polish Day in the archdiocese, with which initial struggle he affected many Polish hearts, binding them to himself permanently and gaining in them a sincere devotion, benevolence, and the readiness to support all his worthy causes. This hearty gratitude is expressed by the Dziennik Chicagoski, adding that he is doing this as an adherent of the Polish society in Chicago.

We have already reported about the first decision of His Excellency, the Archbishop, in the matter of offerings for Poland, informing everyone in general about the action undertaken by the Polish clergy in

Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

Chicago whose delegation went to see the new archbishop. He received the delegation with extraordinary kindness and benevolence and immediately brought to memory the call sent out by the Pope for the cause of Poland and also expressed that this matter should have been taken care of long ago. This not having been done, he would with satisfaction announce a Polish Day, as one of the first acts of his rule in Chicago.

On Saturday the 11th instand the archbishop summoned the Most Reverend W. Zapala C. R., the general secretary of the Association of Polish clergy in America, whom he informed that April 2 should be the day set aside for Polish Day, which happens to be the 4th Sunday in Lent, on which day all parishes in Chicago, regardless of nationality, will make collections for Poland at the time of the celebration of the mass.

The money will be turned over to the archbishop, who will then further dispose of the sum thus collected. Also the Sunday preceding the above

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Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

mentioned date, (that is the 3rd Sunday in Lent) announcements will be made from the pulpits of all the churches in Chicago to bring this matter to a successful termination on the Polish Day.

In due time there will appear a letter from the archbishop in the press with all the above mentioned instructions; it is already prepared at the chancery of the archbishop; it has been translated into other languages of catholic nationalities. residing in Chicago and environs, and has already been sent out to the clergy with the recommendation that it be read from the pulpit in the churches on the 25th day of March.

His Excellency, the Archbishop, has informed the general secretaty of the Association of Polish clergy about all these details, above that from himself, as a personal offering he turned over to him a check for \$1,000; together with a letter about the instructions that have been issued and

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Narod Polski, March 22, 1916.

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the text of the archbishop's order.

This letter written plainly but with dignity and with evident benevolence toward the cause, attesting the generosity of the donor, our new archbishop, expresses a strongly penetrative impression; the letter with the personal offering we cite below word for word:

March 11, 1916

Very Reverend Dear Father Zapala:

I have appointed a day and I have written an appeal for the collections to be taken in this diocese for the war sufferers in Poland. I am sending you a copy of the letter to be translated into the Polish language. But I realize how pressing is the need and how help is needed as soon as possible. In order to co-operate with this work of relief, I am enclosing

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a personal donation from my own slender savings in the East. I wish I were able to make it ten times as large for I know no charity that is more deserving or people who more appreciate this assistance than the poor suffering people in Poland. I hope you may find many in Chicago more able, and for that reason more generous for your people.

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Archbishop of Chicago - George W. Mundelein.

The good words of the reverend archbishop will imprint themselves deeply in our hearts, and his liberal offer awakens the highest gratitude and will gain a lasting memory of the noble donor in the hearts of the Poles.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

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I C (Jewish)

THE RIGHT TO AID WAR SUFFERERS

(Editorial)

American public opinion should insist upon our right to come to the relief of the wretched Polish war sufferers. The conditions in that country are heart rending.

While the Belgian people are clothed and fed by American charity, with the active aid of the German provisional government, the Polish people are dying by the thousands of sheer hunger. There are more than 4,000,000 men, women and children who are suffering from hunger, cold and exposure at the very moment you are reading these words.

When the Russian armies were being driven from Poland, the savage Cossacks were ordered to lay waste the whole country, and they performed



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

I C

I C (Jewish) their inhuman task with cruel thoroughness. The villages were destroyed, the crops were destroyed, the horses and cattle were destroyed, the farm implements were destroyed, and the poor people were driven like herded animals along the roads or compelled to flee into the woods and swamps. The devastation and cruelties committed by the savage Russian soldiers, under the orders of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the personal direction of Russian officers, are unparalleled in the history of all the world's tragedies.

These inoffensive, helpless creatures are literally starving to death. Thousands of their kin in this country and other thousands of Americans, not their kin, are willing and anxious to send to the poor starving Poles the same help we have extended to the poor Belgians. But the British government refuses to let clothing and food go through the sea blockade to alleviate the awful sufferings of the Polish people. The British government will not even permit Red Cross supplies, for the use of



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

I C

I C (Jewish) surgeons and nurses in the hospitals, to go through the blockade. The German government has offered to pay in gold for two shiploads of wheat to be taken to Poland by American commissioners and distributed by American agents to the starving Polish women and children, but Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the British government, has just refused to permit this relief to be sent. The excuse for this inhuman refusal to let Americans feed these poor Polish sufferers, as we have been feeding Belgian sufferers, is that the food supplies would relieve Germany of the task of feeding this starving population, and so leave Germans with more food at home. We doubt if anything to equal the cold-blooded inhumanity of this action has ever stained the governmental policy of any nation calling itself Christian and civilized.

The German people are forced to conserve their own food supplies, in order to get through from harvest to harvest. They are feeding 1,500,000 prisoners of war among them nearly 200,000 British captives. The German



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

I C

I C (Jewish) government cannot feed these 3,000,000 suffering Polish people, deliberately reduced to starvation by England's ally, Russia, and Mr. Asquith knows that these people must perish unless American charity is permitted to succor them.

Then why are these miserable ones refused aid and left to suffer and die? Why? Because they are Jews! It is the deliberate plan of the cruel Russian autocracy to let these people perish because they are Jews.

Besides this, the British government is naturally anxious to conceal as much as possible from the neutral world, the real truth about the horrid and wholesale barbarism and cruelties of its half-civilized ally. A detailed account of the awful atrocities committed by the Russian soldiery, if given to America by American Red Cross agents and American charity commissioners at work in Poland, would excite a great revulsion of feeling in this country.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

I C

I C (Jewish) It is high time that all American newspapers told this truth. It is high time that American public opinion was brought to bear upon Mr. Asquith's government, to compel recognition of American right to succor these starving millions in Poland, whose sufferings are a hundred times more severe than any endured by the Belgians whom we have succored.

The fact that these miserable ones are Jews will not lessen the sympathy of Christian Americans; Jew or Gentile, they are human beings, men and women like ourselves, children and babies like our own little ones, and our souls rebel against the thought that they should be left to perish in their agonies when we are so ready and so able to provide them with the means of life.

The American press, the American people, and the American government should insist upon the right of Americans to take medicine, clothing,



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 26, 1916.

I C

I C (Jewish) and food to the suffering, starving and perishing millions of inoffensive non-combatants in Poland.

International law holds that food for non-combatants is exempt from seizure as contraband and the law of humanity demands that we send food to these poor Polish victims without any regard for illegal and high-handed orders to the contrary, whether from London, Petrograd, Berlin or any other capital.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 18, 1916.

JOHN F. SMULSKI SAYS "POLAND TO BE FED"

England seems to have caused some embarrassment by refusing to play the role of cruelty toward Poland which Germany and pro-German Americans had marked out for her.

Germany conquered Poland and still holds Poland. Germany drained Poland dry. Yet Germany and pro-Germans set out now to put upon England the responsibility for the starvation which Germany caused.

All that England did was to hint that it might be well for Germany, before forcing onto others the job of feeding her conquered province, to give back to that province the food of which she had stripped it in contravention of the laws of nations and of humanity.

That hint England disdains to follow up. Now, apparently, she waives the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1916.

"rations" demand, as it was called, and says that she will let food go into Poland, upon the absolute guarantee that Germany and Austria will stop draining food from Poland. Without this guarantee, feeding Poland, of course, would be pouring supplies into a bottomless pit.

Mr. John F. Smulski, who has so ably led the victorious fight for his starving people, believes that the guarantee will be given and that food can soon begin to go into Poland. We hope so. But the amount of organization work to be done before a system can be established is overwhelming.

The first thing to do is to get enough ships to send from America the food that will go to Poland; that job, we believe, is within the province of the American Government. Indeed we regret that our Government did not move, as it was requested by the Polish-Americans to do, to bring about the concession which England has voluntarily made.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 18, 1916.

On the matter of ships, Congressman Loud has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill providing that, for the period of one year, one-fourth of our naval colliers and transports be devoted to carrying to Europe food for Polish relief.

If the naval experts believe that such a move is safe, the Loud Bill should be passed at once. Every day, every hour counts when men, women and children are dying of starvation by the hundreds and thousands. If we can do it, we should have the ships ready to carry the food the very hour that Germany and Austria give their guarantee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Feb. 17, 1916.

RELIEF FOR POLAND

The British government has indicated its willingness to make proper arrangements for relief measures in Poland, if Germany and Austria will cease removing food from Poland, and this is an entirely fair condition. Great Britain will agree to terms under which the supplies can be imported into the devastated region.

The German and Austrian governments can hardly fail to accept this offer and we hope the necessary formalities will be disposed of with the least possible delay.

The British government has acted with commendable humanity and it is to be hoped that Berlin or Vienna will not be behind in this cause. Experienced Americans will be in charge of the relief work, which is a guaranty that it will be accomplished conscientiously and without undue



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 17, 1916.

red tape.

The case of the Poles is desperate. No time should be lost in extending them such aid as we can give them. Rich and fortunate America should give lavishly and promptly.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1916.

TELEGRAM OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT WILSON FOR HIS PART IN

THE CAUSE OF POLISH DAY

Below we give the full text of a telegram to President Wilson, which was sent out by the administrations of all Polish organizations, in the name of same, thanking him for his part in the cause of Polish Day.

Honorable Woodrow Wilson
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

The undersigned duly elected representatives of organizations comprising a membership of over half a million of American citizens, have learned with gratification of the introduction by the Hon. John W. Kern, United States Senator from Indiana, ably seconded by the Hon. Harry Lane, United States Senator from Oregon, and of the unanimous passage by the United

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Narod Polski, Vol. XX, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1916.

States Senate, of a resolution calling attention to the situation in Poland and suggesting that the President of the United States designate a day during the holidays, on which contributions should be made for the relief of the sufferers in that country.

We further learn with profound satisfaction of the prompt action of the President of the United States in issuing a proclamation designating January 1st, 1916, as the day upon which the people of the United States may make contributions to be transmitted to the American Red Cross at Washington.

The organizations which we represent have, since the beginning of the war, exerted their utmost efforts for the raising of funds and extension of relief to the sufferers abroad. While it has been our earnest desire

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to do the greatest share of this relief work, we gratefully welcome the humanitarian resolution of the United States Senate, and its instant approval by the President.

Opportunity being afforded by the adoption of this resolution and the issuance of the proclamation, we deem it our duty to bring to the American people a realization of the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen this liberty-loving, innocently suffering, yet patient, nation. Its country has been made the scene of the most sanguinary and destructive conflict of all times; cities, towns and villages have been leveled to the ground; more than twenty-five million population consisting not only of Poles, but also their kin, the Lithuanians, Ruthenians and White Ruthenians have been made homeless. In this conflict they have been forced to make contributions in blood and treasure far greater than any other nation. Poland's babies, below

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the age of eight years, have ceased to exist, her men have been slaughtered, serving in rival armies; the remaining old men, women and children, are now dying of starvation and exposure. All this, not of her making, not due to any declaration of war on her part but forced upon her without the approval or consent of her people.

The generosity of the American nation in this instance shall not be misplaced. The Polish nation will survive even this, the greatest of all disasters and trials. From this baptism of blood, fire and pestilence, there will emerge a nation sanctified by misfortune and purified by suffering which will find ways and means in the future, not far distant, to give substantial expression of gratitude for the assistance rendered by the people of the United States throughout in this hour of greatest distress.

We rejoice that the great humanitarian institution, the American Red Cross Society which has added so much to the glory of the United States throughout the world, by prompt and substantial relief in times of

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distress and misfortune, has been selected as the recipient of these contributions. We most respectfully express our hope and desire that the General Committee for the Relief of Polish Victims, which has its headquarters at Vevey-Lausanne, Switzerland, of which Henryk Sienkiewicz and Ignace Paderewski are presidents, which is recognized by the vast majority of the Polish nation as their only national institution existing at the present time, will in his instance, be invited to participate in the distribution of relief.

We are authorized to transmit to you, Mr. President, our profound thanks and to assure you of the gratitude of the millions of sufferers across the sea, of the blessings of mothers of babies yet unborn, and of mothers of babies, whose innocent, starved little bodies, have filled a million graves.

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And we, who cannot help but feel more keenly the great misfortune which has befallen our brethren on the other side, and who are a part of United States of America, believing that we express the sentiments of four millions of our co-residents here, take this means of expressing to you, Mr. President, our profound gratitude and deep appreciation of your prompt and generous conduct.

Most respectfully,

Polish National Alliance

K. Zychlinski, President; J. S. Zawilinski, Secretary.

Polish Roman-Catholic Union

Peter Rostenkowski, President; J. S. Konopa, Secretary

Polish Women's Alliance

Anna Neuman, President; Emily Napieralski, Secretary.

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Narod Folski, Vol. XX, No. 1, Jan. 5, 1916.

Polish Falcons Alliance

Dr. Starzynski, President; T. Smulski, Secretary.

Polish Alma Mater

Julian J. Nejman, President; M. Brohocki, Secretary.

Polish Union of America

Dr. R. Tenerowicz, President; J. Dembiec, Secretary.

Polish National Council

S. Adamkiewicz, President.

Polish Central Relief Committee

T. M. Helinski, President; S. Osada, Secretary.



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Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 20, May 19, 1915.

SINGING CONTEST

Our societies in Chicago have received an announcement from the head office of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, urging them to take an active part in an international singing contest which will take place June 13th instant. The net profits are to go for the cause of the war victims in Poland. The imploring hands of the oppressed Fatherland, going at the present time through an unheard of fate among civilized people, like hands in misfortune, are stretching in our direction. The groan of our poor mother reaches us with the breath of the oceanic wind and fills us with its terror from head to foot. She cries! She is grieving over the destruction of her children, over the mass murders which are being perpetrated by satraps in the present international war!

Which one of us does not understand accurately this war, so terrible in its effects? The whole world is looking with amazement and aversion upon this slaughter, but without council or unwilling, does not care



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 20, May 19, 1915.

to get mixed up to end these bloody bouts. It looks therefore like a long drawn out war, where without question the Polish nation will be most harmed. And these harms will be irreparable, financially will run into millions, and never will be recompensed by the people.

For this reason we must act, the more because the freedom of all activity is our participation.

Coming from this supposition the "Chor Filaretow," (Filaret Choir), resolved to collect funds on a large scale and transmit such to our suffering countrymen touched by the horrors of war. These funds can be acquired by staging an international singing contest, which will take place on June 13 at Riverview Park. Eighteen nationalities living in Chicago and surrounding territory will participate. Because of this we expect that a colossal participation will be taken by all the Poles in America and Americans.



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 20, May 19, 1915.

All the Polish organizations in our city are cooperating with the Filaret Choir. The officers of all these organizations have resolved to restrain their groups from giving any picnics or other forms of entertainment on this day, and we, from ourselves, once more renew our plea and plead that not one brother or sister of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union should be missing, that we should all collectively participate.

The officers of the Union ask that the members bring as many tickets as possible.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
ON CONDITIONS IN WAR-STRICKEN POLAND

(Editorial)

Poland has hitherto been the principal theater, object, and victim of the present war.

The line of battle extends nearly 650 miles between the Mazurian Lakes and the Carpathian Passes, the two extreme limits of the country inhabited by Poles. It goes through the whole Kingdom of Poland and Galicia, an area of more than 80,000 square miles, with a population of 21 millions. In this territory about 3 millions of Austro-Germans and 4 millions of Russians are fighting each other. These 7 million soldiers have been for more than six months treading down and tearing up in turn the Polish land and starving and exterminating its inhabitants.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

In this war which is raging on their territory and ruining it the Poles are obliged to fight in two opposite camps and for a cause which is not their own. They must engage in fratricidal strife, set by both sides in the first line of battle. Polish soldiers very often kill one another in a bayonet charge. Moreover, they undergo recruiting on an exceedingly severe scale. No delay or exemption from military service is accorded to them as it is granted to the central provinces of the belligerent states and especially to the great towns and to certain important branches of production. On the contrary, they are submitted to a most rigorous system of conscription, used in frontier districts in order to evacuate in time all the conscripts who could be taken by the enemy.

The Poles hitherto have furnished all together a million and a half of soldiers almost equally divided between the Russian and the Austro-German armies. Up to this time 400,000 of them have been lost--killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The Kingdom of Poland includes 10 provinces and 51,000 square miles with 13 million of inhabitants. The area directly affected by the war includes 40,000

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

square miles, with a population of 10 million people. The two largest and richest provinces except Warsaw, Lublin and Piotrkow, as well as Kielce, Radom, Plock, Kalisz, and the greater part of Warsaw and Lomza, have been devastated from end to end.

Everywhere the tide of fighting has repeatedly overrun Poland. It has submerged about 200 towns and 9,000 villages. The material damage amounts to more than 3 billion francs. Five thousand of these villages were razed to the ground, either in battle or to halt pursuit in retreating. Innumerable country houses and farms have been burned; more than a hundred churches have been pulled down; more than a thousand are badly damaged. All the stores of corn and forage have been seized or destroyed. A million horses and two million cattle have been taken for the armies or have perished for lack of pasture.

Even the bare earth has been ravaged by the digging of endless trenches, and by the explosion of heavy shells the fertile soil has been blown away or buried under clay and gravel, and even the richest districts of Lublin and Radom have

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

long been deprived of their productiveness. Ruin has come equally upon the peasant population and upon the great landowners who have lost large investments. The whole of the agricultural production, valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion francs a year, has been entirely stopped for a long time by lack of seed and cattle. A rural population of 7 millions is therefore reduced to beggary. A very large proportion of those whose villages, in the zone of fire, have been burned down are quite homeless; dying of hunger and cold, feeding on roots, bark, and carrion, they roam through woods or shelter themselves in abandoned towns. Three quarters of the towns are in the midst of the operations of war. Some cities like Kalish, of 50,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed; [among these ruined cities] are great industrial centers, such as Czenstohowa and Sasnowice, of 80,000 each; Lody has twice been captured, and a terrible financial crisis followed. The capital of Poland, Warsaw, with a population of one million, nearly twice as populous as Brussels or Rome, has also been sorely tried by being constantly threatened with capture, overwhelmed by aerial bombardment, and cut off from the wealthiest western districts of the country. The means of communication have ceased to exist; upwards of a thousand miles of railway have been

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torn away, and the stations and bridges blown up; even the highroads are plowed over. The coal pits of Dombrowa, supplying the whole country, were lost at the very beginning of the war; the mines were blown up or flooded.

Instead of getting, as it usually does, 30,000 wagonloads of coal every month, the country receives barely 100 wagonloads from the distant coal pits of Donetz. All the factories have stopped work; many are badly damaged; a hundred very important plants have been destroyed. The total industrial production, amounting to more than 2 billion francs yearly, has been ruined, and 400,000 workmen are now without means of subsistence. Together with the multitude of artisans and tradesmen deprived, along with their families, of any earnings, the great majority of the townsmen, 3 millions in number, are destitute. Many die of hunger; others have been obliged to flee, principally from smaller towns, to Warsaw or farther on east in a state of utter distress.

Everywhere famine and epidemic diseases spread--typhus, fever, dysentery, especially among children because of the total lack of milk, and imported

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

cholera. Moreover, the hospitals are crowded with wounded, and medicaments, chiefly of foreign production, are lacking. Galicia (Austrian Poland) includes 82 districts with an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of 8 millions. With the exception of Cracow and the six adjoining districts, an area of 2000 square miles with 750,000 inhabitants, it has been throughout the seat of war. The 17 eastern districts, 6,000 square miles, with a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, have been occupied since the beginning of the war. But the rest of the country, where the great operations of war have occurred, 25,000 square miles with 6 million inhabitants, has suffered much more.

In general, all the calamities brought about by the war, such as destruction, famine, sickness, and death, which have afflicted the Kingdom of Poland, have also befallen Galicia.

Finally, on the extreme limits of Poland there were the 300,000 Polish Mazurs of the Lake Plain of East Prussia who have twice borne the heaviest disasters of war. There are further the 200,000 Polish mountaineers upon the Hungarian

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

frontier who have twice been overrun by invasion. And last, there are the 250,000 Polish inhabitants of the Bialystok in the Province of Grodno who have suffered the same evils.

Poland, the great ancient state among civilized nations, tormented incessantly for the last century and a half, has now been plunged without any fault of her own into the deepest misery of a universal war. In a territory nearly equal to that of England and Scotland and more populous than Spain this happy and industrious people of so strong a vitality has suddenly been deprived of all its means of subsistence and condemned to the most terrible sufferings, almost to extinction, by the faults of others.

Such a misfortune, combined with such an injustice, is without parallel in modern history. Nevertheless, in the face of so appalling a tragedy, the world seems unmoved.

It is certainly not for want of compassion but for lack of exact information

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 30, 1915.

on the true state of affairs in Poland. The undersigned Committee in bringing this information to the civilized world believes that it is doing its duty not only to the cause of its country but to the conscience of humanity.

(Signed) American Relief Committee
J. F. Smulski, Chairman

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XIX, No. 10, March 19, 1915.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

There has been organized in Chicago a Polish welfare association on the order of the United Charities. The aims of this association are: (1) Guardianship of our Polish girls, working in hotels and coffee shops; (2) The endeavor to establish an employment and advisory bureau for girls; and (3) Directing the attention to reform institutions, homes for the aged, hospitals and shelters, where a good number of Polish souls are lost to God as well as to the Polish nationality.

To this association may belong parochial committees, welfare societies, and representatives of the Association of Guardianship over Orphans.

Wishing this new and very much needed organization the blessings of God and success in their work, we express the hope that the Polish organizations and at least our own Polish Roman Catholic Union will give its support to the new association.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WAR VICTIMS

(Editorial)

Contributions for war victims, for the new Poland devastated by German soldiers, flow in copiously, thanks to the harmonious work of our national organizations. Information reaches the Dziennik Zwiazkowy from the Polish National Council that the **total** has already attained the amount of forty-five thousand dollars. To the members of the Polish National Alliance this news should serve as an incentive for more concerted efforts. After all, the Alliance has always considered itself the leader among our people. Let it, therefore, also lead now in this noble work. Let it not allow other organizations to surpass it and thus prove to others that it is worthy of leadership. The members of the Polish National Alliance are, therefore, urged to act with new and redoubled energy. The service which we are rendering to our native land cannot be denied by any one at present, nor will it be forgotten by history.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

At this time the Dziennik Zwiaskowy is compelled to bring up a very tender and unpleasant subject, a matter which threatens Polish-American immigrants with disgrace. Information reaches us from various sources that some loose and disorderly committees are being formed which collect funds supposedly for the relief of Poland and keep the money for themselves under various pretexts. In view of the fact that the Polish Central Relief Committee is headed by members of all the Polish organizations, ecclesiastical, conservative, and progressive, [unauthorized activities] have no reason for their existence, and consequently all local committees should connect their activities with this main committee. Otherwise they create the suspicion that their intentions are not honorable and do not deserve confidence. After all, it is solely for this reason that the Polish organizations have combined, namely, to remove all doubt, suspicion, and party friction and to push ahead the work for the aid of our native land. Let those, therefore, who have not as yet combined their efforts to bring relief to our war-torn Poland [with those of the main committee], and who have a sincere desire to help, heed these few words of advice.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

AN EXPLANATION

Numerous detractors endeavor to spread false statements throughout Chicago to the effect that the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank was to have profited by some two hundred dollars as a result of sending funds from the Department of Independence of the Polish National Alliance to Warsaw, Poland. This in itself is a slander launched for the purpose of discrediting the good name of Mr. John Smulski as president of the Polish Central Relief Committee, in Chicago. Consequently we are obliged to elucidate the matter, which happened as follows:

When the Polish National Alliance for the first time sent money to Warsaw for the benefit of the Polish-American Hospital, the only firm at that time which would undertake to send the money across was the International Harvester Company. This firm calculated that for two thousand American dollars it would send four thousand and eighty rubles and gave a receipt to that effect to the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

treasurer of the Polish National Alliance. It could not be expected of the organization's treasurer to know the value of a ruble in the international currency market.

At the time when this occurred Mr. Smulski was not present. When he returned from New York, and the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance presented the matter to him, Mr. Smulski immediately telephoned to the Harvester Company asking for quotations on the value of the ruble. It was then that the International Harvester Company admitted to Mr. Smulski that it had charged too much for sending the money, and that it had placed the value of the ruble too high. As a result the firm sent to Mr. Smulski a check for two hundred dollars. Mr. Smulski, in turn, sent the check to the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, who accounted for it in the next list of receipts of donations to the Department of Independence. He also ordered photostatic copies made of the check, which were to serve as proof.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

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That is the way in which the entire matter actually happened, and this statement of fact refutes the story of the alleged profit made by the Northwestern Bank in sending the money for the Department of Independence. This newspaper, the Dziennik Zwiaskowy, has found out that Mr. John Smulski had nothing to do with this particular remittance of money. He acted only in the capacity of intermediary in the refund of the two hundred dollars from the Harvester Company, which had charged too much for sending \$4,080 to Warsaw.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 23, 1915.

AMERICAN WOMAN AND THE POLISH CAUSE



We have received the following letter, which is clear evidence of the remarkably sympathetic attitude of American women toward our country, devastated by war.

Feb. 16, 1915

Grand Forks, N. D.
Mr. J. Magdziarz
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gewont of Minneapolis prevailed upon me a few weeks ago to hold a Tag Day in this city, for the Polish Relief Fund. I have been working energetically for that purpose, as I am entirely in sympathy with the

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 23, 1915.



cause, and finally managed to realize this plan today. The enclosed drafts to the total of \$216.83, together with \$12.50 paid for the boxes, and \$6.50 for the tags, are the fruit of our labors. I do trust this amount will help appreciably to relieve the deplorable state of affairs in Poland. How do the people of America in general seem to respond to this appeal? Graciously, I hope.

Very respectfully,
Miss Pauline E.A.Reilly

We know from other sources, that many other American women are sacrificing time and money and showing their sympathy by working for the cause of our country, the native country of Kosciuszko, and Pulaski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 16, 1915.

POLISH EMIGRANTS AND POLAND

(Editorial)

We know from the recent history of Poland after its partition that whenever catastrophes and the oppression of aggressors have afflicted our native land, the Polish emigrants have become active in foreign countries. When the aggressors' force gained control after breaking by brutal strength our attempts to liberate Poland, strangling free thought by the use of the iron fist and crushing and demoralizing the nation's spirit, the Polish emigrants assumed the responsibility for sustaining and maintaining our national identity. But blind fate has decreed that the tempest of war should descend upon Poland, destroying her completely and scattering her children all over the world. But, as always, the Polish emigrants must preserve the ideals of the nation and save the people themselves from destitution.

These several thousand dollars that we have thus far collected for relief for our native land are insignificant. They are nothing in comparison with the

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 16, 1918.

many of us, unable to send money to Europe, spend it needlessly instead of taking it to a bank? It might be worth while to give this serious consideration. Revelry, parties, and weddings are pleasant things but very expensive in America because they consume money rapidly. Native-born Americans can afford to do such things because they are in their own country, which will not let them perish when they fall into misery. But we are strangers here, and our own country is in dire need. Money is our only support; let us therefore respect it and save it, even if we are called misers. Let us revel when our native land becomes free.

(1) P20, 3007

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

THE ACCOUNTING OF MONEY COLLECTED ON POLISH TAG DAYS

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiaskowy has received the following letter from the Polish Central Relief Committee:

Dear Mr. Editor,

We hereby request you to publish this letter in all the editions of Monday, February 1, 1915, and thus acquaint the public with the methods followed in counting the contributions made by the Poles of Chicago during the Tag Days.

The contents of the boxes of contributions are counted by two parties. Each of these parties is composed of representatives of committees managing the tagging as well as representatives of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, where the money is counted. In addition there is an accountant present, who counts the money in the presence of everyone.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

First, a box is opened. Then the representatives of a committee on tagging, as well as representatives of the bank, record the number of the box and the name of the collector. After this, the money is poured upon the table and counted twice, and the amount contained in a particular box is recorded under the name of the collector.

At the end of each day all the money is again counted. This is done for the purpose of making certain that the sum total of money is equal to the totals of the individual collections counted on that day.

All positions, as well as all notes, are recorded on a sheet prepared for the tagging committee. These sheets are recorded by this tagging committee only, never by anyone else.

The committee's request was complied with: the boxes sent in by Town of Lake were the first to be counted. Then the boxes from other localities were counted, according to the time at which they were received. By the end of January, 1915, several hundred boxes **had** been accounted for. At

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

present the work is proceeding far quicker than anyone expected. It is anticipated that in the next few days all the boxes will have been counted.

As soon as all the money has been counted, the result will be made public. The local newspapers will receive a complete list of all the boxes submitted to the Northwestern Bank, together with the names of the collectors and the amount contained in each box.

The books now kept by the tagging committee, as well as by the Northwestern Bank, are open to all, without exception. Whoever wishes to can find out what amount a given box contained.

Some were of the opinion that all the boxes could be counted within several hours. That would be impossible. As was mentioned before, the money in each box is counted twice, and all the money is counted together the third time, at the end of each day. All this necessitates a great amount of time, but it is worthwhile because in this way, and only in this way, can errors

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

be avoided. Errors must be avoided because if they occurred a great deal of misunderstanding would result.

More than three thousand boxes have been turned over to the Northwestern Bank. Present indications are that the average contents of every box is between eight and nine dollars. It is, however, impossible to state at this moment what the sum total of the money collected will be. All predictions are nothing more than assumptions.

A great deal of money is arriving by mail. The Polish Central Relief Committee is sending temporary receipts to all such donators. A formal receipt will take the place of the informal ones as soon as the Central Committee brings to order the counting of the contents of the Tag Day boxes. This Committee will also present to all local Polish newspapers the list of the donators. (All Polish newspapers outside of Chicago are kindly requested to reprint these reports).

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1915.

As was stated previously, the counting of the boxes will most probably be completed within a few days.

Adam Majewski, President
John F. Smulski, Treasurer
Stanley Osada, Secretary
Polish Central Relief Committee

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN TO POLAND'S AID

A rather large group of Polish businessmen belonging to a recently organized Association met at the headquarters of the Polish Women's Alliance, on Thursday, January 28, 1915. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the matter of the bazaar. The discussion lasted for several hours. It was directed by the bazaar committee, composed of the president, Mr. Venceslaus Perlowski, a director of the Union Furniture Company, the treasurer, W. Sajewski, an owner of a musical instruments concern, and the secretary of the committee, A. T. Hibner, a director of the Polonia Clothing Company. Among the congregated businessmen, Mr. Alexander Busch, the president of the Association, Mr. Charles Olszowy, the vice president, and nearly all of the directors were present.

The secretary's report showed that so far there has been a steady flow of articles contributed for the bazaar. If this continues, the bazaar, conducted by the Polish businessmen for the benefit of the needy in Poland, will be one of the most successful in Chicago.

WPA (M) PROJ. 302/5

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

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An itemized report showed that \$100 in cash has thus far been collected, \$325 in furniture, \$85 in musical instruments, \$140 in men's clothing, \$200 in men's haberdashery, \$98 in shoes, \$50 in jewelry, \$46 in liquor, \$145 in home appliances, and \$100 in groceries; eight hundred cigars of excellent worth have also been contributed.

The collectors are supplied with books and continue to conduct their work. Thus far none of our businessmen have refused to work for this cause. Everyone understands well that the honor of Polish businessmen in Chicago demands that all co-operate in contributing, to assure many thousands of dollars for the starving in Poland.

The secretary's report was accepted with acclaim. The president of the committee then informed everyone that the bazaar would be held in Polish National Alliance Hall. He extended the heartfelt thanks of the Polish Businessmen's Association to the administration of the Polish Women's Alliance for the generosity it has shown for a worthy cause.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

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The bazaar will commence on Saturday, February 20, 1915, and will be open Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays for four weeks. On Thursdays and Saturdays it will last from 6:00 P. M. to midnight, and on Sundays from 2:00 P. M. to midnight.

The Polish Businessmen's Association also had two distinguished guests at this meeting. They were Professor B. Rybowski and Mr. K. Iwicki, who have announced their willingness to summon the directors of Polish orchestras and choirs for a conference and to take care of the musical part of the bazaar. They expressed their conviction that none of our musicians and singers would refuse to co-operate. After this a committee on music and choirs was selected to continue the work in co-operation with Mr. Rybowski. The following were chosen for this committee: B. Rybowski, Hensel, K. Iwicki and D. Krotochwil. After the necessary committees had been appointed, it was finally decided that all communications to the press should remain under the control of the main committee, composed of V. Perlowski, W. Sajewski, and A. Hibner.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1915.

V. Perlowski,

W. Sajewski,

A. T. Hibner, the Bazaar Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

A BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH RELIEF FUND

The Polish Businessmen's Association of Chicago, in its desire to come to the aid of our brethren suffering want in Poland, will conduct a huge bazaar, the net receipts of which will be devoted to our Homeland. The bazaar will commence on February 20, 1915, and will last for several weeks. The necessary articles for the bazaar will be supplied at cost by the businessmen.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee that will conduct the bazaar:

Venceslaus Perlowski, president

A. T. Hibner, secretary

W. Sajewski, treasurer

Books to collect money and contributions in the form of various articles

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

have already been distributed to Polish businessmen in all localities. The bazaar, with the co-operation of our businessmen, can be made a huge success and will bring a sizable sum of money.

Any Polish Businessmen who desire to contribute to this good and worthy cause are requested to communicate with Mr. A. T. Hibner, secretary of the committee, at 984 Milwaukee Avenue, and all necessary information will gladly be provided.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 27, 1915.

THE POLISH DAY AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH

Holy Trinity Parish in Chicago will undoubtedly serve as an outstanding example of generous and unstinted support of Poland's cause. The pastor of the Parish is the well-known worker in the field of our nationality, the Reverend Casimer Sztuczko.

On Sunday, January 17, 1915, Reverend Sztuczko announced to all the faithful of his parish that the collection made on Polish Day, January 24, 1915, would be used for the unfortunates in Poland. The total amount collected at the church and the rectory was \$1,218. The contributions were received as follows:

In envelopes	\$999.36
Without envelopes	218.64
	<hr/>
	\$1,218.00

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

ON THE EVE OF THE DOUBLE TAG DAY FOR POLAND

(Editorial)

The Polish Day, promoted by the Polish Central Relief Committee, will do its share. Even if the expected sum of a million dollars is not collected on that day, nevertheless a great interest in Poland's cause has been aroused in nearly all the cities of the United States. This in itself is a great accomplishment of this noble and praiseworthy project of the Polish Central Relief Committee.

In our own city of Chicago work was begun in earnest as soon as the news was heard of the public tagging for two days. People of other nationalities became more interested in Polish matters when the City Council, headed by Mayor Harrison, proclaimed this Polish Day, calling upon all to contribute and donate for the cause. Interest in the tag day was thus aroused in all residents of this city. The newspapers of other nationalities have adopted a very friendly attitude toward this undertaking. In view of all this, success should be

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

assured.

Word reaches us from other cities that the idea of conducting a tag day in other municipalities, modelled on that to be held in Chicago, has met with new sympathy among the residents. There is on hand a copy of a letter of the Relief Committee of Grand Rapids, Michigan. This letter was printed in English and addressed to people of other nationalities. It contains a long list of particulars on the present condition of Poland, and it urges the people of Grand Rapids to make contributions for Poland's cause, a country "that lies helpless between the warring nations, trampled by the horses of Austrian, German, and Russian armies, a land of which the residents have innocently found themselves in the very midst of the horrible hell which all Europe is today."

"Let us be mindful", the letter further states, "of the debt that we owe to Kosciusko and Pulaski. What can you do for the Motherland of these two famous heroes, for the wives, mothers, and children of this nation?" We

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

might add that all the English newspapers in Grand Rapids have printed this letter, ardently promoting the cause. The banks, moreover, have willingly consented to accept in their establishments all contributions and have created special accounts for that purpose.

That is the situation in the West. But what about the East? And again we have on hand a letter of the Polish-American Relief Committee of Boston, Massachusetts. This committee is headed by Mr. Curtis Guild, a millionaire. Names of the most prominent Poles are also found on the committee, for example, Mrs. Antoinette Szumowska-Adamowska, Mr. J. Romaszkiwicz, and Mr. J. Adamowski. This letter of the Bostonian Committee also appeals to Americans to accord substantial aid to the unfortunate people of Poland.

"The general sympathy", states the letter, "for the entirely innocent residents of little Belgium has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world. For a while it has distracted attention from another and even more unfortunate

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

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nation, a country in which the most vicious battles are being conducted.

"That is Poland. All eyewitnesses and newspaper correspondents are agreed on one thing, namely, that Poland is completely devastated and ruined, and its people have nothing to eat. Although it is divided among three powers, it cannot escape any one's attention today that the people from the Baltic to the Carpathian Mountains, who have suffered most from the war, are the residents of a formerly magnificent Polish kingdom. Can we be so inhuman as to refuse shelter to the homeless? Shall we fail to feed the hungry? Shall we not clothe the naked?"

At the conclusion of the letter our compatriots in Boston mention that the contributions of all will be forwarded to Warsaw, where the General Polish Relief Committee, with Messrs. Henry Sienkiewicz and Ignace Paderewski at its head, will take care of the distribution.

And in truth our Poles in Boston were not disappointed in their expectations.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 25, 1915.

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Inspired by a spirit of great enthusiasm, they were moved by the spirit of prophecy when they foresaw that the two best-known Poles in the entire world would undertake to bring aid to our brethren and sisters in Poland.

The latest reports from Switzerland received by the Polish Central Relief Committee in Chicago inform us that a General Polish Relief Committee has been established in Lausanne, with Henry Sienkiewicz and Ignace Paderewski at its head. What is more, this Committee, recently organized in neutral territory, in Switzerland, is composed of thirty-six members, representing all parts of Poland, including three Polish delegates from the United States. The Central Polish Relief Committee in Chicago has appointed the Right Reverend Bishop Paul Rhode, Mr. A. Karabasz, censor of the Polish National Alliance, and Mr. John F. Smulski, treasurer of the Polish Central Relief Committee, as the three delegates.

And so a rather burdensome and important question has been solved, namely, to

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 23, 1915.

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whom our hard-earned money shall be sent, and how to distribute it among the poor and the destitute. The Polish Central Relief Committees in Chicago was uneasy on that point, not knowing in whose care to send the already collected fifteen thousand dollars. The mail and all other communication with Warsaw has been suspended.

Today this question appears clarified. We will send immediately all the money collected by the Polish Central Relief Committee directly to the Polish General Relief Committee in Switzerland. Those who stand at the head of the General Committee, Henry Sienkiewicz and Ignace Paderewski, people who enjoy respect among all nations, give us the best assurance that the funds will be distributed by them according to needs.

The most important thing is that this generosity, which has of late commenced to bear such noble fruit, shall not cease. It is essential that our willingness to promote the good work shall not die out with the termination of the Polish Day.

WPA (MLL) PROJ. 30273

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 21, 1915.

**MAYOR HARRISON'S PROCLAMATION SUMMONS
PEOPLE TO CONTRIBUTE--APPOINT--
MENT OF COMMITTEE**

The Mayor of Chicago, Carter Harrison, issued the expected proclamation on January 20, 1915, to all the people of Chicago. In it he urges every one to make contributions on the tag days on behalf of our war-afflicted people in Poland. The Mayor's proclamation is as follows:

"Among those suffering because of the European war, which destroys nations and thousands of people, no one suffers greater misery and needs more aid than the Poles who remain under the control of the main warring countries, that is, Germany, Russia, and Austria. The flower of the Polish nation constitutes the first lines of the armies of these combating powers. Polish families are doomed to starvation and are exposed to all the horrors of war. Thousands

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 21, 1915.

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IV perish of starvation and lack of shelter. A plea to help these unfortunates comes to us residents of Chicago. The Polish National Alliance has undertaken to conduct tag days on January 23 and 24 for the benefit of [the Poles in Europe].

"I therefore, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, by the power granted me by a resolution of the City Council appeal to the citizens of Chicago to contribute to the creation and the augmentation of a fund in behalf of this worthy nation. I hereby nominate a committee composed of citizens of Chicago, which committee shall occupy itself with the collection of funds during the tag days."

The committee nominated by the Mayor:

The Right Reverend Bishop Paul Rhode, the Reverend Fathers Francis Gordon, Casimer Gronkowski, Stanley Cholewinski, Joseph S. Pajowski, Florian M. Chodniewicz,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 21, 1915.

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IV W. Zapala, A. T. Jung, C. F. Slominski, Casimer Sztuczko, Francis Wojtalewicz, C. I. Gronkowski, Albert Furman, S. Nawrocki, John Szczypta, S. Swierczek, F. Lange, M. Kotecki, John Obyrtacz, A. Nawrocki, Stanley Siatka, Francis Ostrowski, F. J. Karabasz, L. Grudzinski, F. Scieszka, Raymond Kowalewski, John Zwierzchowski, Leon Zuchala, and J. S. Pajkowski, Alderman Stanley Kunz, Messrs. Vincent Zwiefka, Z. H. Kadow, John F. Smulski, Francis P. Danisch, Frank Koraleski, Julius Smietanka, John Czekala, Francis Rydewski, John Konopa, N. L. Piotrowski, Dr. Adam Sz wajkart, Peter Rostenkowski, C. Zychlinski, the Honorable Edmund K. Jarecki, Stanley Kielczynski, Stanley Glomski, Julius Rosenwald, Charles R. Crane, Edward P. Butler, and Charles G. Dawes, Mmes. Anna Neuman, Rose Kwasigroch, and Agnes Nehring, and Miss Emilie Napieralski.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 19, 1915.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL COMES TO POLAND'S AID

Alderman Stanley H. Kunz, together with Aldermen C. F. Petkoski, John Szymkowski, and Stanley Walkowiak, has presented the following resolution before the City Council at its meeting on Monday, January 18, 1915:

"Whereas, The European war from its very beginning is being waged in part upon the territories of a former Polish nation, which territories are divided among three nations, Germany, Austria, and Russia, all of them conducting war against each other; and

"Whereas, The flower of the Polish youth is the most innocent and the most burdened victim of the war, thrown against their will in the fighting columns so that one kills the other and their wives and children, and all unable to bear arms are destined to starvation and their homes burned and property confiscated; and

"Whereas, Thousands will have to die of cold and hunger before aid comes to

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 19, 1915.

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IV so many victims of the war from noncombatant nations; and

"Whereas, human instinct itself demands that the citizenry of the city of Chicago, regardless of faith and nationality, come forth with a generous assistance for those suffering so terribly; and

"Whereas, All Polish organizations in the city of Chicago, with the Polish National Alliance at their head, in accordance to the City Council's decree, will, on the days of January 23 and 24 of 1915, conduct a tag day throughout the entire city of Chicago, the City Council, therefore

"Resolves, That the Mayor of the City, together with all members of the Council, issue a proclamation to all citizens and businessmen to support this undertaking generously, hurrying to the support of the unfortunate Poland.

"Be it further resolved that the Mayor of the City appoint a special committee of prominent citizens to collect contributions from large firms and

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 19, 1915.

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IV corporations for assistance to war victims in Poland."

The Hon. C. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, presented the resolution for immediate consideration and obtained wide support for it. After a strong plea by Alderman Kunz, the City Council adopted the resolution unanimously.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1915.

TAG DAY FOR POLAND TO LAST TWO DAYS

Approved by City Council

The central committee of the Polish tag day [recently] decided to exert its efforts to obtain an official permit to collect contributions in the heart of the city of Chicago for two days, namely, on January 23, and January 24, 1915. One of these dates falls on a Saturday, a day on which many people receive pay and do a great deal of shopping. It is therefore a day well suited to bring in a considerable amount of money from those tagged. It was necessary to obtain the approval of the City Council.

Aldermen Stanley Kunz and C. Petkowski presented the proper motion before the Council at its meeting on January 11, 1915. The motion was carried. The tag day for relief of those suffering want in war-torn Poland is to last for two days and to be extended throughout the whole city, including the Loop.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 12, 1915.

The committee for the purchase of containers and badges has decided to order a large quantity of both, namely, three thousand boxes and six hundred thousand badges. The badges are to contain only English inscriptions in order to lessen expenses, since every cent of the contributions must be converted into help for our Motherland. For the same reason the central committee has decided not to order any special printed material. All invitations and announcements of meetings will be made through the newspapers, and only the most extraordinary will be distributed by mail.

The enthusiasm of all Poles for Poland's cause should manifest its real worth during the two tag days. No one need sacrifice his life to save hundreds of our brethren's lives in Poland. An unusual opportunity is presented to manifest sincere civic zeal. The Polish Women's Alliance, that magnificent and rapidly developing women's organization, in offering its services summons all its members to apply to their individual groups for the purpose of helping in the tag-day work. The administration of the Polish Women's Alliance will endeavor to make certain that all its affiliated

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societies will receive the boxes from the organization. Mr. John S. Rybicki, president of Circuit Number Two of the Polish Falcons' Alliance, has declared that his organization is ready [to help]. It is anticipated that the entire local Polish Falcons' Alliance will give a helping hand. The president of the Polish Military Alliance, Mr. F. Porzuczek, assured the central committee of the unlimited co-operation of all uniformed members of the Polish Military Alliance.

The presidents of all fifteen Chicago Communities of the Polish National Alliance call upon all members of the Alliance, regardless of sex, to co-operate in their respective localities. Let no one wait for any special invitation; let him make application himself or appear at a local meeting. The following meetings will be held: Community Number Three of the Polish National Alliance, in the vicinity of Holy Trinity parish, will hold a special meeting of delegates and citizens of the entire locality on Wednesday, January 13, 1915, at 8 P.M. at the Polish Women's Alliance headquarters. St. Adalbert's parish and vicinity will meet on Wednesday,

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January 13, 1915, at the meeting place of Community Number Two, Pulaski Hall. St. Anne's parish and vicinity will meet in the evening, on the same date in Tabor's hall. St. Hedwig's parish and vicinity will meet on the same day in St. Hedwig's parish hall. Bridgeport and vicinity will meet on the same day in Mickiewicz Hall, 3310 South Morgan Street. South Chicago will meet on Wednesday, January 13, at 8 P.M. in Sulski's hall. The central committee of the Polish Women's Alliance will meet on Thursday, January 14, 1915, at 8 P.M. in the Alliance hall.

The following persons have been added to the sponsors' committee: the Reverend Casimir Sztuczko and Messrs. Frank Koralewski and Michael Kolassa. To the women's auxiliary have been added Mes. Antoinette Musor and Josephine Kuczynska. Mrs. Stephanie Chmielinska has been chosen vice-president of the auxiliary.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 29, 1914.

POLISH DAY

(Editorial)

As is already well known, the Central Polish Relief Committee, which is composed of all the large Polish immigrant organizations [in this country], has set aside January 24 of next year [1915] as Polish Day throughout the United States. This means that on this day public collections will be instituted in all the Polish settlements, so numerously scattered all over America, for the purpose of collecting as large a fund as possible for our hungry and poverty-stricken brethren throughout Poland.

Polish Day, as we shall call it, is to give proof of how generous our people here are. This is to be a sort of manifestation with which everyone must become acquainted, especially those who have not yet understood that our contributions for purposes of the homeland are not only a voluntary act of almsgiving, or a single quarter donation, but that these contributions

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are a duty, a command of national conscience, and must be constant and continuous. They should increase with each day as the needs and suffering of thousands and millions of Polish people in the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia increase.

In order to complete our task properly and make a success of this Polish Day, we must prepare for it in advance. Since all the organizations represented by the Central Polish Relief Committee will take part in Polish Day and are authorized to take up collections separately or to join forces and appoint a joint committee for a given settlement and district, it is necessary to make a few remarks on how to prepare for this Polish Day.

We want in the first place to direct several remarks to the members of the Polish National Alliance, which should, naturally, together with the Alliance of Polish Falcons, lead in the Polish Day drive. It should be added that the collections should not take place in Polish districts

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exclusively but should also take place downtown, in the factories, and in the principal streets of a given settlement or city, in order also to interest the American public, which, knowing the needs and poverty on Polish soil, this "Belgium of the East," as it is generally called, will not be ungenerous and will surely help augment the fund.

Members of the Alliance should therefore begin the work in the communes of the Polish National Alliance wherever such exist. At the next meeting, that is, if it will occur during the early part of January, a committee should be appointed for the purpose of making all the arrangements for Polish Day. The officers of those communes which are not having a regular meeting during the early part of January should call a special meeting for the purpose of discussing this matter and appointing a committee. In localities where communes either do not exist or are widely scattered this should be done by the groups and societies of the Polish National Alliance, if, of course, an agreement with other organizations is not reached and a joint committee is not appointed.

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The first problem of the appointed committee is to arrange a work schedule. It must, in the first place, obtain a permit from the chief of police or mayor of the city for making a public collection on January 24 for the unfortunate people of Poland.

Next it must get the proper amount of collectors who can be enlisted from among the women members of the Polish National Alliance, wives and daughters of members, and finally volunteer young ladies and women. The number of collectors should be settled beforehand. There should be at least two collectors to each box, who should alternate, so that the work will not be interrupted even for a moment. The locality should be divided into districts and permanent collectors should be appointed to certain posts. The collectors should not be allowed to change their posts at will, regardless of how the contributions are coming in at this or that place. We believe that no Polish woman will try to get out of the obligation which she assumes, because she must undertake it.

The question of cans or paper containers which the collectors will use should

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be settled in advance. These containers must, of course, be sealed, and it would be well to have inscriptions on them in two languages, that is, in Polish and English, for instance "Dla Polski," "For Poland."

Next, tags should be given out everywhere, which also should be printed in two languages. The Polish Day committee will decide what kind of tags will be issued, but at any rate each committee should limit itself to only the most necessary and smallest possible expenditures, so that the cost of this Polish Day may be as low as possible.

It would also be well to try to obtain, through influential people from among the Poles, notices in the American press, this would greatly facilitate the work of the collectors later.

These are the initial tasks which must be done everywhere, and which cannot be postponed. Of course many small matters and details will come up about

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which one can ask the secretaries of specific treasury centers.

For instance, Alliance members can apply for information to the secretary of the Independence Fund, Mr. M. Kmiecik, 1406-08 West Division Street, or to the Polish newspapers, all of which have ardently promised their support.

We close for the present with these few severe remarks, which we make solely for the purpose of getting the activity for Polish Day in America started now, since we will no doubt have to return to this subject several times. Since every treasury center belonging to the Central Polish Relief Committee was left an absolutely free hand in its arrangements for Polish Day, Alliance members should begin their work now in order not to allow any other group to get ahead of us, and so that we can show at least that the Independence Fund of the Polish National Alliance will be able to boast the largest sum of money collected.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

LET US SAVE OUR HOMELAND
Central Polish Relief Committee Names
January 24 "Polish Day"

Countrymen: Who of you has not heard about what is taking place in our unfortunate homeland?

The press of the entire world unanimously asserts that our country is one great cemetery--one great mass of ashes--through which millions of hungry people, clad in beggars' rags, wander without shelter from the freezing cold and blizzards. Armies of millions of men continue to spread death and destruction.

Any one of us, however poor, if he has food to eat and a roof over his head, must be heartless if he does not take pity on his own destitute brethren, and hasten to their aid. He who remains deaf to the destitution of millions surely must be inhuman. He who does not rush to the aid of his brethren must surely have no fear of God.

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IV Believing that all of us emigres; without exception, knowing the desperate situation of our Polish people, want to come to their aid and make possible the quickest joint action, we decree for all Polish organizations, parishes, societies, families, and individuals,--that Sunday, January 24, shall be set apart as Polish Day, for the purpose of collecting a fund for our destitute nation.

We express the conviction that every single Polish organization, society, parish, and individual will make a contribution on that day. We believe that our priests, especially, will make the discharge of this duty easier for all the Polish people by taking up collections in our churches.

The money collected will be cabled at once to Warsaw in care of the Central Civic Committee, which includes many of the finest people of the entire nation, and under whose care the whole relief activity has been co-ordinated in Poland and in the part of Galicia occupied by Russians. This Committee, having at its disposal millions of rubles (which, however, is only "a drop in the bucket" compared to the sum needed), has the confidence, not only of all Poland, but

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IV also of Russia, which is hurrying to Poland's aid.

Besides this, we shall make every effort, with the help of our own representative, to see that this fund is justly distributed among all the Poles affected by the war, in Poland as well as in Galicia.

There is now no excuse for anybody's not contributing, on the pretext that he is afraid his money will not reach its destination, or that the Committees do not have his confidence.

The entire Polish Central Relief Committee guarantees this fund-raising drive, which in Poland it will continue under the supervision of the most esteemed persons of our nation.

We would like to send as large an amount of money as possible, because it is now--~~when~~ winter is at hand and poverty is unbounded--that we should send help. That is why we ask all organizations, parishes, societies, and committees which have funds for the relief of our countrymen, to add these funds

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IV to the Polish Day Contributions.

For some time we have been appealing to the generous hearts of the citizens of other nationalities in this country. The results of our appeal, so far, have been negligible because we dared not mention the sum contributed by ourselves. Let us contribute a million dollars on Polish Day, and then the Americans will follow with the next couple of millions.

The money must be sent in at once on the day after Polish Day. It should be sent by telegraph from the more remote localities, so that within a few days we shall be able to send it on to Poland. Money orders should be sent to any one of the treasury centers belonging to the Polish Central Relief Committee: namely, the Treasury of the Polish National Council; the National Fund of the Department of Independence of the Polish National Alliance; the Treasury of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; the Kosciusko Fund of the Alliance of Polish Falcons; the War Fund of the Polish Women's Alliance; and the National Chest of the Polish Union at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

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IV Committees, organizations, societies, and private individuals not affiliated with the above-mentioned treasury centers can send their contributions direct to John F. Smulski, Treasurer of the Polish Central Relief Committee, 1201 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Again we appeal to you! Over there our countrymen are dying--our brothers, and sisters, our kin. There will exist only as much of Poland as is rescued from the ravages of fire, blood, disease, and starvation. Let us save them! Let us all come to their rescue so that we may not be haunted the rest of our lives by apparitions of those who have died!

We hope that all our treasury centers and all organizations will at once mail, to each of their branches, separate appeals for generosity on this Polish Day. We hope that our press will exert every effort to popularize the idea of Polish Day, and that our patriotic clergy, from their pulpits, will explain to the people the necessity of contributing.

Let us remember, brothers, that there will exist only as much of Poland as is

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 19, 1914.

rescued from the ravages of fire, blood, disease, and starvation.

Polish Central Relief Committee:

Archbishop J. Weber; Bishop Kozlowski;

Bishop P. P. Rhode;

Anthony Karabasz, President;

P. Rostenkowski, First Vice-president;

Anna Neuman, Second Vice-president;

Stanley Osada, Secretary;

J. F. Smulski, Treasurer;

Reverend W. Zapala; J. Handke;

Reverend W. Krakowski; M. Osuch;

Reverend W. Wojtalewicz; J. S. Konopa;

F. Grutza; F. Barc; F. Potzuczek;

J. Bartmanski; M. Sakowski; S. Zaleski;

A. Rakuczy; -H. Setmajer; J. Dembiec;

Dr. T. Starzynski; E. Napieralski;

J. Stryjak; L. Wolowski; M. Weyma;

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Dr. J. Tenerowicz; T. M. Helinski;
Reverend T. Bona; I. K. Werwinski;
S. Kolanowski; Dr. F. E. Fronczak;
J. Magdziarz; N. L. Piotrowski;
J. S. Rybicki; I. Czerwinski;
Dr. K. Wagner; S. Walkowiak;
Dr. Kalusowski; Dr. Drobinski;
M. Madajewski.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1914.

WORDS OR ACTION

(Editorial)

There is probably no subject so often discussed in our conversations or press as generosity for national purposes. Especially during the present times we hear and read everywhere--wherever Polish hearts beat--appeals for generosity for the homeland. It would seem that the result of these appeals should be impressive and should be in keeping with the importance of the times and the purpose. Unfortunately up to the present the exact opposite has been true. Why? Because we have neither a proper comprehension of generosity, nor a profound understanding of the importance of the times and the sacredness of the cause.

Many of us look upon generosity for the national cause as upon ordinary charity, which is expressed by the giving of alms to a beggar. Therefore, when even a wealthier Pole, at a mass meeting or some other occasion, tosses a



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dollar into the Independence Fund collection plate he imagines that he has fulfilled his obligation in respect to the homeland, and on returning home goes to sleep calmly, with the sleep of the just, and of course--the generous.

It is exactly this failure to understand the difference between ordinary charity and generosity toward the homeland that is the main cause of the meager results from collecting funds to save our mother country (which is falling with horrifying speed into the abyss of poverty and despair.)

Charity is an act of a more or less deeply felt love for one's neighbor and, as such, depends solely on the good will of the individual. In accordance with the dictates of his heart and character he can, but does not have to, react to human misfortune in a specifically defined manner. He has, in this respect, complete freedom of evaluation and conviction, and considers, in accordance with universally accepted ideas, every good deed performed in this field as an act of benevolence.

Generosity for the homeland is another matter entirely. Here there can be



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no thought of any sort of benevolence or free evaluation of a given situation. The homeland asks for help, and all of us without exception are obliged to answer this call. Countries having their own governments do not ask whether their citizens want to sacrifice their lives and property in their defense but, in case of necessity, use the lives and property of their citizens at will.

For us, who do not have our own government, generosity for the homeland is a stronger obligation because it is only a moral one. From such an obligation, none of us who bears a Polish name and considers himself a Pole can free himself.

We must once and for all understand that the days when "one was free to do as he liked in Poland" are gone forever; that since we desire the independence of our homeland, at the time of its greatest misfortune we must show our moral strength, which depends on our ability to subject ourselves absolutely to the moral obligations which the moment dictates to us.

Such an example has been given us by the Poles in Galicia. Although we are



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far from agreeing with the so-called "Austrian orientation" guiding Galician politics, nevertheless we must bow before the truly unsurpassed generosity which people there have shown, in the belief that they are serving the cause of the independence of the homeland.

In a country ruined by defeats and long mobilization, oppressed by unusually heavy taxes, and, thanks to the Austrian system of government, almost entirely deprived of commerce and industry--several million crowns were donated in a few months for the needs of the homeland! Everyone--from the poorest laborer to the few magnates--laid on the altar of the sacred cause, everything that he could; wedding rings and family keepsakes were not rare in this beautiful treasury of Polish sacrifice.

These were generous deeds!

We here in America, on the other hand, have only a great many pretty speeches and empty phrases!



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The collection of several thousand dollars during several months from the penny contributions of the hardest-working people--for the most part members of the Polish National Alliance--is a praiseworthy example of the famous generosity of the three million Poles in America. But where are our financial experts, our bankers, and all types of businessmen who have hundreds of thousands of dollars at their disposal?

In the lists and receipts of contributions of all the treasury centers, one sees only the small, dollar's-and-cents donations of poor people. Only one moderately wealthy Polish businessman in all America has contributed five hundred dollars. Honor to him for it!

The rest obviously are all philanthropists who by graciously tossing the homeland small alms want to squirm out of their sacred duty of generosity.

Transfer yourselves in thought, all you gentlemen who are miserly in your contributions for the homeland, to this unfortunate Poland where hunger and



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death reign supreme. Picture these hundreds of thousands of Polish families without a roof over their heads during the hard winter months, dying without rescue from cold and hunger!

Christmas is coming, this happy day for all who have known the warmth of the family fire. You here in America will celebrate it in joy and plenty. But over there in Poland on Christmas day itself Death and Hunger will reap their greatest harvest.

American ships are carrying millions of presents to the Belgians, but no one--not even her own sons across the sea--wants to remember poor martyred Poland.

The Polish National Alliance was the first to decide to send Poland before Christmas fifteen thousand dollars from the funds amassed so far. This, however, is only a drop in the ocean of destitution which covers all of Poland. Let all wealthier compatriots contribute within the next few days as much as they can afford--not as alms, but as a dutiful offering. An appreciable Christmas present will be formed, which, at least in some measure, will



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lighten the terrible lot of our brethren in the homeland and will rescue more than one soul from death by starvation.

Deeds are needed over there, not words!



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 14, 1914.

FOR PUBLICITY OR FOR USE

(Editorial)



It is an old and well-known story that the most useful work for society generally brings the least acclaim and reward. Often it brings nothing but difficulties and painful experiences. While mass murderers like Napoleon go down in history wearing the laurel wreath of heroes on their brows, thousands of geniuses who have created new and beautiful ideas die unobserved and disappear into the infinite without anyone's knowing of their existence. They are like the flame of a candle which has turned all its being into light and then died. It is too bad. The world has not reached its maturity yet and will not soon grow to the age at which it will be able to delve into the psychological substance of things. A great majority of people still judge things primitively, from the standpoint of outward form, which is capable of being recognized by the sense of touch. They cannot comprehend things without color, shape, voice, smell, or taste.

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It is not strange, therefore, that those who are interested in publicity, either because of personal ambition or for business reasons, choose the road of external effects, noisy politics, popular slogans, etc.--methods of drawing the attention of crowds. Thus it has always been, thus it will continue to be for a long time to come. But this does not necessarily mean that we should forget about the quiet and productive work or purposely deny such workers recognition.

It has been a long time since we have had such an opportunity as the present for deep thinking on the social and national question. Why, it concerns our future! We are confronted with Hamlet's "To be or not to be"! Today it cannot be a matter of indifference to us whether the social and national work done by someone is calculated to bring personal publicity or is done for the good of all. We must consider well whether out of all this noisy interparty masquerade, out of these political harangues and the display of pompous slogans, any good can come in the future. It seems that no good can come out of them. Some of the slogans are already dated, others are too abstract and

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are impossible of execution.

In the mean time, beside this empty and noisy chase after publicity, really worthwhile, intelligent, and patriotic work is quietly going forward, and the people who are doing it are frequently entirely unknown to the public at large. It is too bad because they have earned recognition.

Not so long ago the beautiful and noble slogan of armed battle for freedom was universally accepted by the Poles in America. Ideas of national defense were broadcast and the money of Polish workmen generously flowed into the coffers for this noble cause. But again it was shown, as it had been times without number, that it is very far indeed from nobility and generosity to political wisdom. Unthinking persons warped the purpose, and the whole movement became hopeless and useless to the nation and finally died. Today we must give our drive for armed battle for independence a new form and direction. A new way has opened for generosity, and patriotism, a much more useful and a surer way; Poland, trampled by the foot of Mars--destroyed by war--has appealed to her

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emigre children for help and here in America relief committees have been formed and have begun to amass money for our destitute brethren. Now there can be no talk of politics or orientations. The only way in which organizations should show their superiority over others is by competing with, and surpassing, others in collecting money for the relief of our native land.

It is quite possible that our poor brethren in the homeland will not even know from which party or organization the aid comes which keeps them alive. They will probably merely say that this money which is saving their lives has been sent by kind and noble compatriots from America. But to us over here this is not a matter of indifference. Indeed not! Let us show our pride. Let us measure our strength. Let us show through quiet, real, and useful work which organization is strongest, most patriotic, most idealistic, and most intelligent....

Members of the Polish National Alliance, to work! We will certainly not let anyone outdistance us. We will not allow anyone to force the Alliance off the

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pedestal upon which our gallant forerunners have placed it. It would certainly shame us if the Polish Roman Catholic Union or some other Polish organization were to show greater generosity on the part of its members, would it not? Instead of buying Christmas presents, which are frequently inappropriate, instead of buying foolish things without which one can get along comfortably, instead of harmful celebrations, let us jingle our purses for the benefit of our brethren across the sea, for the benefit of our homeland, which is dearer to us now than ever before because it is struggling toward a new life.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

LET US GIVE GENEROUSLY

(Editorial)

Only twelve days separate us from the day on which, according to ancient custom, we all gather at the table in order not only to share the good things which providence has bestowed upon us and to exchange presents, but to exchange good wishes and comfort each other in adversity and misfortune, in the hope that better times will be proclaimed by Him who came upon the earth to straighten out all quarrels and disharmony, to raise the valleys and lower the hills.

This is a holiday for everyone. It was the custom of our forefathers [on this day] to take the poorest and most forlorn into their homes and feed them. This was to show the great Christian love, proclaimed and spread by Him who was born on that memorable night filled with the songs and rejoicing of the angels. We have inherited this custom from our fathers and we endeavor to follow it in our daily lives wherever we can.

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Year after year all sorts of charitable societies appeal to our generous hearts and ask for contributions in order that the poorest children may have a Christmas dinner. They want to show that ancient Polish hospitality still exists among us, that imbued with this great ancient Polish spirit--open and sincere--we cannot bear to look upon the hunger and destitution of neighbors, particularly when these neighbors are our brothers.

If in former years we were not ungenerous in giving to the poor, if in former years we tried to make their Christmas a pleasant one, this year we should do it all the more willingly and all the sooner.

Let us remember that now a horrible tragedy is taking place in Europe, such as the world has never seen before, and perhaps will never see again. Let us remember that over there millions of people are deprived of the things most indispensable to life. Let us remember that over there on Polish soil horrible battles have been fought for the past five months, that our people, deprived of their homes, are forced to wander about from place to place in foreign lands

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where there is no one to look after them. Let us remember that thousands of our villages have been razed to the ground, and that our people will have to spend this night on which our Savior was born, hiding in snow-covered fields, dying of hunger, cold, cholera, typhoid and other diseases.

The Polish National Alliance, by decree of the administrative board, created the department of independence and has so far collected about twenty-seven thousand dollars from Alliance members alone. The board has decided to cable fifteen thousand through the Polish Central Relief Committee, in order to assuage, at least a little the sufferings of our wandering brethren, and to remind the world that Poles in America are mindful of their brothers and always hasten to give as much aid as they are able.

But we members of the Alliance should also be interested in something else; we must not allow ourselves ever to be last. We want to compete honorably with other organizations and demonstrate that before Christmas we can send twenty-five thousand dollars to Europe.

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Can we do it? Yes, because it depends solely on us. Let us now show that we can act when we want to, and let us hurry, so that no one will get ahead of us. In the first place we call on all the groups and communes of the Polish National Alliance, and all relief committees, to send in at once the money which they have collected, and to continue collecting energetically.

They can be sure the Alliance is not neglecting this matter, but is sending the money at once to the relief committees in Galicia, the Kingdom of Poland, Vienna, Bohemia, and Moravia, where many refugees from Galicia have sought shelter, and where they are suffering terrible poverty.

There is no time for deliberations. He who gives at once gives twice. In accordance with this old adage we should give at once in order that it may not be too late. There is no time for persuasion and appeals; the time is short. Today every member of the Alliance, man and woman--every one-- should give up at least one pleasure in order to help the hungry.

To work then, brothers and sisters of the Alliance!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

Let us show that we will be second to none. Let contributions flow freely next week for those who await the advent of the Lord on foreign soil--for those who have no place of their own to shelter them, who will be shivering in fields and woods, in pits and ditches, on Christmas Eve, when light and mercy flow down upon the earth. To work! We will reach our goal and possibly be able to dry more than one tear.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

HELP FOR THE HOMELAND

Polish Central Relief Committee Wants to Send
a Larger Sum to Poland before Christmas

On December 10 the following communique was sent from the executive offices of the Polish Central Relief Committee to all treasury centers connected with the Central Committee:

"At the executive meeting of the Polish Central Relief Committee on December 9, representatives of the Polish National Alliance announced that in view of the gravity of the situation in Poland, their national treasury center had assigned fifteen thousand dollars to be sent through the Polish Central Relief Committee at once for the relief of those most in need of it. It was decided at this meeting to inform other treasury centers of this, in the hope that the good example will find emulators.

"The Polish Central Relief Committee has investigated the safest means of



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 12, 1914.

sending the contributions of the Polish-Americans abroad so that they will surely reach their destinations. The Committee will have its own representative on the spot to supervise personally the distribution of the fund.

"Asking you for the earliest possible reply since we want to cable the money before Christmas, I remain

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "Stanley Osada, Secretary"



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 9, 1914.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE HELPS THE DESTITUTE
The Independence Fund Sends Money to Europe

Yesterday in the presence of the censor it was unanimously decided to send money to all parts of Poland. Fifteen thousand dollars will be sent at once.

Yesterday evening the department of independence of the Polish National Alliance held its meeting. Mr. A. Karabasz of Pittsburgh, censor of the Polish National Alliance, was present. All of the members of the central board of directors voted to send the money collected by the Independence Fund to Europe at once, in care of those committees which have been established there for the purpose of bringing relief to the poor widows and orphans left by the victims of the war, as well as to those suffering poverty in the various centers in which refugees have sought shelter.

It was decided to send fifteen thousand dollars of the Independence Fund at this



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 9, 1914.

time. The balance of the money collected and that which comes in later will be sent in installments.

How The Funds Were Divided

The fifteen thousand dollars which will be sent at once will be divided in the following just manner: five thousand dollars for the relief committee in the Kingdom of Poland; five thousand dollars for the relief committee in Galicia; two thousand dollars in care of the committee at Paris; two thousand dollars to the Polish-American Hospital in Warsaw; one thousand dollars to the relief committee at Vienna; and one thousand dollars to the relief committee for Hungary and Moravia.

In view of the above decision of the central board of directors of the Polish National Alliance, there remains nothing for us to do but appeal to you, dear brothers and sisters in the Alliance, not to be lazy but to continue to collect



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 9, 1914.

funds and contributions wherever possible, in order that we may show that the Alliance is always first to dry the tears of the poor and orphaned, always first to aid the homeland.

Now at last there will be an end to the talk that the money is lying about in Chicago. The department of independence has given the first impulse to the sending of aid. Now other Polish centers and funds will follow its example. But let the Alliance, which first pointed the way, show that it can soon send another appreciable sum. This will happen when the army of 100,000 Alliance members gets to work with enthusiasm and follows the guide posts of the founders, who said, "We are willing to sacrifice everything for our homeland and for our brothers across the sea."

Therefore to work, members of the Alliance, to sincere hard work in unison!



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

"DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND"

(Editorial)

Yesterday's mail brought us an appeal from an American society in New York which has recently been organized under the name of "Dollar Christmas Fund." Its purpose is to collect millions of dollars for the poor people of Belgium. In the name of almost two million Belgians who were forced to leave their country and are now wandering about Holland, England, and France, this society appeals to the merciful and kind hearts of the American people. It asks for contributions for those who will have to spend Christmas, the pleasantest holiday of all, away from their native land, perhaps in inadequate tents or ditches--cold, badly clad, and hungry.

The tragedy of this small nation--which was once a magnificent and wealthy country but today has only its king, its government and a small piece of land left--has shaken the entire world to its depths. This destitution has found



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

a particular response in America.

"The need is so great and the situation of this nation is so tragic," says the above-mentioned appeal of the "Dollar Christmas Fund," "that no sacrifices, no contributions, will be adequate. They will be able only to dry a tear and bring a little light to the poor Belgian families now abandoned by their providers.

"Even if you have contributed to some other fund you cannot resist this appeal; you will contribute a dollar or more to the Christmas fund which will be sent from America and which must be worthy of the name of this nation. If you stop to consider that millions of people are dying of hunger, that children are constantly asking for bread, that homeless women press to their breasts infants who are shivering with cold, that old men have no place to go, you will not avoid making a generous contribution but will make it at once....."



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

And they will contribute, because Americans do not ask by what right a certain society collects funds to help the poor when there are already dozens of other such societies in existence. Americans will not use their press to undermine the people's confidence in this or that relief committee. They will not attack these collecting because of jealousy, or accuse them of robbery or of dissipating the funds; but, knowing the need and having kind hearts, they will trust these "self-appointed" committees, as we call them, which are created on the initiative of individuals and are not approved by special meetings or conventions of hundreds of delegates.

And what about us? Why, among all the nations, is it the Polish nation which today suffers the greatest tragedy in history? There are almost two million Belgians wandering about on foreign soil. About four times as many people of our nation have met the same, or possibly a worse, fate.

The Belgian nation has already found protectors throughout the entire world. Contributions come to them from England, France, Canada, and America. Even



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

Australia has hurried to Belgium's aid. Who knows about our poverty? Who knows the tragedy of the situation in which our brothers, fathers, and mothers, in the homeland find themselves--besides possibly ourselves? Have the Americans formed any societies for the purpose of bringing aid to Poland? Have they, with the exception of a few individuals, answered the appeal sent out by the Polish Central Relief Committee with even a small contribution?

A few of the local papers have mentioned the need of aiding Poland--even describing this as a duty--but nothing else has been done, because we ourselves do not know how to take advantage of sympathies, and, in quarreling about who should dictate the politics of leadership, we forget the most important duty which we should perform over here.

In general we do not understand Americans, nor they us. We do not want to knock on the doors of their generosity, and they themselves will not fling open the doors to their great generosity for us. If we wanted to, and knew how to do it, we could organize similar "Dollar Christmas Funds" for ourselves.



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

By describing to the Americans the horrible devastation and destruction on Polish soil--on which battles have been fought since the very beginning of the war--we should enlist their sympathy and, what follows, their generosity.

.....

Maybe we do not need this! Perhaps we ourselves are so generous that we can already send a sizeable fund as a Christmas present to our children, sisters, brothers, mothers, and fathers. Knowing the poverty and destitution of millions of our closest relatives--because surely there is not a Pole in America who has not heard about it--we hurry with aid. We give all of our surplus; we have already succeeded in collecting about \$100,000, together with that which we contributed for similar purposes in 1912.

For almost four million Polish emigrés this is quite a bit; it is all of two and one-half cents per capita....



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

"Hard times," whispers the merchant or the wealthier industrialist, and he will not go to the mass meeting or celebration because a collection will be taken up there.

"No work," whispers the wealthier landlord or the shopkeeper, and he closes his pocket when a collector approaches him to ask for a modest contribution for the homeland.

"Poverty in general," we all complain, unmindful of the fact that over there they look upon us as millionaires, and justly so in contrast to their poverty. We are satisfied with the nickels which we toss into the collector's plate.

There are those who not only do not contribute anything, but even make fun of those who collect and contribute. They suspect the collectors or their leaders of theft and assert that Poland deserves nothing from them because she will give them nothing in return.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

Therefore it is not surprising that our brothers and sisters will not have a merry Christmas this year, that no one will come to their aid, that the star of Bethlehem, which brings "peace to men of good will," will not shine for them, because foreign "Dollar Christmas Funds" do not exist for us, and we ourselves do not consider it our duty to aid the homeland.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 27, 1914.

POLISH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN WARSAW



London, November 26, a cable from Warsaw to Reuter's Bureau announces the following:

"Today in the presence of the governor-general of Warsaw and the American Consul a hospital for wounded Poles was dedicated, which has been financed by the Poles in the United States."

(The fund for this hospital, which amounted to 10,000, rubles, was sent by Mr. John F. Smulski and was contributed for the most part by Americans-- among whom the capitalist Crane was an outstanding contributor.--note of the Editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

WE GO ON SLEEPING

(Editorial)

Tears well up in our eyes when we read newspapers from the homeland which describe at length the terrible destruction that the storm of war has brought on the soil of Poland--the Belgium of the East.

Our cities and villages in the Kingdom of Poland and Galicia now look as though the Huns had passed through them. The German vandals, furious because they were not able to winter within the borders of the Kingdom of Poland and supply themselves out of this granary, well stocked with our Polish wheat, destroyed and burned everything which they were not able to steal and take along with them. They wanted to keep the Russian army, which was chasing them out, from pursuing them further.

Our land in the Kingdom of Poland--this fertile Polish soil, bathed so many

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

times by the blood of martyrs--today is one huge cemetery, full of graves still open, graves not yet sunken, where rest in eternal sleep both the invaders and those who came to oust them from the old hillocks.

Our soil--this fertile Polish soil--is furrowed and dug up throughout its entire expanse by the wheels of Prussian cannons and by horses' hooves. This fertile Polish soil, which has been turned topsy-turvy by her temporary "Masters", who came over to expound Western Culture to us, still moans in pain and bows under the weight of the blows which were dealt it during these past few months of war.

No one knows how long it will continue to groan, how long it will continue to be trampled by horses' hooves, how long the bloody glare of fires will continue to light the way for the peasants, insane with pain and despair--peasants who are returning "to die in their own yards," because they prefer this to wandering and being sent about from place to place in foreign lands.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

It is hard to visualize today the magnitude of this tremendous suffering which has befallen our brothers across the sea. It is hard to evaluate today the effects of all the blows which they have experienced and will still experience at the hands of the invaders. But it is not difficult to understand that this land cannot be left this way, that it must be reconstructed. It will be reconstructed only when we begin to help and support each other.

This reconstruction has already begun. According to what we can gather from the newspapers from the homeland, in the County of Lublin, which suffered, the hurricane of war, the people are planning how to resurrect the destroyed food stores, dairies, savings and loan banks, etc. Besides this, every farmer is doing the best he can by himself to put his farm in order, to prepare the land for sowing, and to remove all signs of destruction.

"There is within our people indefatigable strength," which will soon be

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

able to remedy the harm which our invaders have done to our soil. But the people themselves will fall under the pressure of this work if the entire nation does not hurry to their aid. We must not drop our arms now to lament over the magnitude of the losses and injustices; we must get to work with energy.

All of our people in the homeland are setting themselves to this task, even though they are worn out and ruined by the war. Everywhere-- throughout all of Poland--relief committees are being formed and the aid for which there is such a tremendous need now is being organized. Everyone gives whatever he can possibly give, because he knows that he is making this sacrifice for our mutual benefit and to one joint treasury whose name is Poland, our homeland.

One rejoices on reading the long lists of contributions--these offerings of aching hearts--which vary from one kopec to thousands of rubles, from

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

a cent to thousands of crowns, and from a pfennig to thousands of marks, and which flow from all parts of the country, from palaces and manors, from peasant cottages and workmen's houses, to the funds of the committees.

Only among us is there complete stillness. Only among us is there silence, which fills one with horror and brings words of complaint to one's lips. Is it not shameful that we three million emigres have so far been able to collect so little, so pitifully little, for the most sacred causes! Will we not blush that we who are millionaires in comparison to our brethren on Polish soil--we who are well fed and clothed, we in our comfortable "parlors" and warm bedrooms--~~have~~ not been able together to contribute even a hundred thousand [dollars] to help our homeland at a time so full of hope!

What has happened to our declamations in which for dozens of years we have been announcing that we are ready to sacrifice everything "just as soon as the time comes"? What has happened to the promises which we used to make

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

and which we believed to be worthless small change of our cheap patriotism? What has become of all this, we ask!

Only occasionally a more important contribution flashes, which is made by a group, a society, or a unit of the Falcons. Some noble individuals make a more generous contribution to this cause, but the rest remain in shadow, idleness, and some sort of peculiar indifference and coldness which cools all enthusiasm.

Over there our people are working as hard as they can and working with enthusiasm. Over there, there are no disloyal sons of our mother (although each one wants to govern "according to his own pattern"). Only we patriots for whom declamation takes the place of action, sleep our deep sleep, unmindful of our promises, deaf to the groans of our brothers and our defamed sisters.

Let us go right on sleeping! Let us put ourselves to sleep humming the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1914.

lullaby about "our future duties toward free Poland." Let us continue to delude ourselves with the hope that we shall help the homeland a great deal. Let us make promises to our mother country, though we know that we shall never want to keep them, since we are not keeping now, and have not kept in the past, those promises which we once solemnly made.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

IN GOD'S NAME SAVE THE HOMELAND

by

Reverend John Supinsk

Countrymen! More than two months ago, while the convention of the Alliance of Polish Falcons was being held in Buffalo, I addressed an ardent appeal entitled "Now or Never" to you and especially to the sincere young men of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, this would-be advance guard of ours. I urged them to begin active work for the homeland. Immediately I encountered disappointment: of the three newspapers to which I sent this appeal only Dziennik Zwiaskowy printed it--apparently inspired by objective patriotism. Dziennik Chicagoski was at that time under a pro-Austrian influence. With a great show of loyalty, it answered me with a letter from its editor that my article would violate the neutrality of the United States. Sokol Polski, although it had graciously printed several copies of the article for me, passed it over with dignified silence, as if the Constitution of the United States had been suspended.



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C Later I read in several Chicago papers about the "local fanatics" who
I G exhort people to mad actions. I thought it useless to blow against
this cold wind, which carried the smell of death and odious decay.

But suddenly appeals came from people like Sienkiewicz, the "mystic" Lutoslawski, and Joseph Weyssenhoff, who magnificently developed the same idea as that propounded by the "local fanatics," who were burying themselves in the study of national matters.

News came from all parts of Poland and, thank God, the stagnant pool of our ignorance began to move. The bubbles of phraseology are beginning to disappear from its surface and the strong wind blowing from the borders of the homeland is causing a reviving wave of activity. Various parties have united in the Polish Central Committee. Quarrels and party disputes are occurring less frequently in the press. The press, feeling itself truly Polish in spirit, has



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C abandoned personal quarrels and is calling the people to noble action

I G for the benefit of the homeland.

No longer against the wind, but now with the native wind, this cry rushes forth from a Polish heart: Countrymen! For the love of God save the homeland at this one and only opportunity. This is probably the first opportunity since Poland's fall: even Napoleon did not promise anything definite and the insurrections were merely impulses of despair. Today all of our friends and enemies recognize this moment as the only possible time to liberate our homeland.

Therefore, you patriotic press, play as loudly as possible the morning call to awaken the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of generosity among our indifferent brethren--or rather among our not too well-enlightened brethren--so that they will offer not nickels, but real sacrifices on the altar of the homeland.

Who doubts that the average working Polish-American laborer can contribute a



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C dollar a month for this Poland, burned, threadbare, hungry, fighting
I G for its existence for the duration of the war, and for the reconstruc-
 tion of the homeland thereafter. What about our businessmen and pro-
fessional people? Will they not come forward with a contribution worthy of
the cause?

Societies and individual groups should appeal to the people in general to make voluntary contributions. These should be given by the donor not just to be let alone. Patriots in this country, both organizations and individuals, should prove that they are not just patriots in words: they should carry out this act with real sacrifice. Let them guide the drive but call upon the young people to carry it through, who with their greater enthusiasm and their larger numbers can reach all of the people. I do not believe that the generation born and raised here will deny the magnificent, though unfortunate, country of their fathers.

Furthermore, I appeal to you brothers, the Polish clergy. You know the history



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C of our homeland. You know that when she was in need she always appealed
I G to her spiritual leaders. They never disappointed her but always loy-
ally contributed their tithes to the really needy homeland. Even the
monastic orders, with the permission of their authorities, contributed from the
monastic property and the church treasuries.

We have no treasuries here, but we can afford to make a contribution. Therefore
we, too, if we are worthy spiritual descendants of men like Olenski, Karnkowski,
Krasinski, Skarga, and Kordecki, shall today place our tithes on the altar of
the homeland with sincere enthusiasm.

I think that the Alliance of Polish Clergy should propose this idea at the meet-
ings of all of its groups, no matter who is to make this voluntary contribution.
The contributions will be sent to our Bishops, who will place them on the altar
of the homeland.



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C

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The author has aged parents in the homeland and many brothers and sisters, practically all of whom are victims of the war, and he is obliged to help them. Nevertheless, although he has but one of the smaller parishes, he pledges that as long as the homeland continues in its present need, he will regularly contribute a tenth of his income to its cause. I mention this not for the purpose of self-praise, since I know the old saying propria laus sordet, but for the purpose of taking the initiative and showing that I not only can advise others but also can myself be an affectionate son of my homeland.

Furthermore, brother clergymen, let us use all of our influence in our parishes in order to arouse a spirit of generosity among all of our countrymen. Let us help societies in their patriotic work regardless of our personal feelings. We were able to build numerous churches and schools for the glory of God and the Polish name. Let us inculcate in our people the basic virtues of love for the homeland and faith in it and, therefore, in God and our neighbor. Let us



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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C help our oppressed homeland in its resurrection.

I G

May the mythical figure, Father Mark, who conceived the idea of the Polish clergy, this chaplain of Pulaski's "faith," in the trenches of Holy Trinity, encourage us in this action. I know that the commanding tone of a certain worthy and patriotic organization does not appeal to all of our brother chaplains and that not all of them agree completely with the program of this organization. Therefore, I believe that no one should attempt to constrict us and that everyone should be allowed to work with the help of those organizations which are most convenient for him, as long as we are all striving toward the same goal.

Finally, I turn to you, Polish Youth! Have you read the ardent appeals of the great Polish patriot and novelist Wacław Gasiński to the censor of the Polish National Alliance and those of the painter Styka to Mr. J. F. Smulski? Have you seen the appeals of our great men like Sienkiewicz and others whom I mentioned



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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

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III C

earlier in this article? If so, can you remain deaf to the voice of

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these experienced men, who are Poland's most loyal sons, who speak for

the majority of the nation--who speak to you, as well as to others, or to you specifically? You Polish Falcons in free America, you Alliance of Polish Military Societies, do you hear the author of the epic novels Polish Legions calling to you? He tells you that your newspapers advise you to preserve your strength for the future and asks:

"For what future? Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by any sort of words. Remember that if you continue to stay from here you will never get here. What is more, the heart (clapper) will fall out of the bell with which you used to summon the people to mass meetings. Your ranks will fall apart for centuries!"

These words of his are inspired by love for the mother country, who is stretching her arms out of her grave toward you. If the call to action does not now sound in your ranks, if you cannot get your leaders to cry out "Forward march,"



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POLISH

II B 2 a (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C and if all of us do not supply you with the necessary equipment as
I G master Styka did his sons Thaddeus and Adam--then shame to you and to
us! Then denying Poland once and for all, you should throw down your
swords and guns and your uniforms covered with glory by your forefathers and
hurl yourselves together with the stunned mob into an abominable dance on the
grave of the homeland.

No! Surely no one will ever witness such a horrible sight, because love of the
homeland burns within us all. Countrymen, for the love of God save the home-
land without hesitation. Give money and counsel among yourselves, offer leader-
ship and obedience, offer your blood and your lives. The situation has finally
cleared for us and now all we need is action, so that our homeland will bless
us some day, not curse us as a dead limb which has fallen from the trunk.
Rockefeller, the old exploiter of the American laborer, has decided to feed
starving Belgium; the American sons of all European peoples are sending hundreds
of thousands of dollars to their countries in Europe; the German-Americans are



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POLISH

II B 2 a (1)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 12, 1914.

III H

III C

selling their wedding rings and valuable family heirlooms for the

I G

wealthy fatherland; a wealthy American who has learned to love Poland

only through books has pledged to send a thousand dollars a month, and the Polish university students in Belgium have joined the Belgian colors to help the unfortunate Belgians fight the common enemy. Surely the four million Polish people in America will prove that they love their country not less but more. We will prove that all of us who are sons of unfortunate Poland love our knightly homeland more than the Germans love their bloodthirsty fatherland. The Polish people, the young Polish laborers, will prove that in matters concerning the homeland they are as well enlightened as the Polish university students and that they are worthy of shedding their blood at the side of the college students so that our beloved mother country may live.

(Signed) Reverend John Supinski



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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

APPEAL TO THE POLES IN AMERICA

Countrymen! The hour of action on the clock of history has at last struck for Poland after a century of subjection. Never in our history since the partitions has there been a more auspicious time than now for the realization of our ideal of an independent Poland. Neither have Polish lands ever been more ravaged by the horrible consequences of war. Death, hunger, and arson have taken over our unhappy land. Out of this hellish chaos some day our "new life" is to come to light.

The four million Poles in America, in the face of this horrible tragedy, continue to behave as they have up to the present, with almost complete indifference. They waste time and strength on foolish polemics, unmindful of the fact that it is their lot in the first place to unite all their forces to bring active help to the mother country, which is breaking her chains!

Will we not rouse ourselves from this shameful inactivity? Will we continue

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

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to wallow in the mire of fraternal jealousy and back-yard quarrels? Never!

It is our most sacred duty to speak up determinedly before the entire world for our unexpired rights, and at the same time to bring help to our countrymen in the homeland who have been deprived of food and shelter.

To fulfill this duty we must all unite, regardless of differences of convictions, states, and social classes!

The Polish Central Relief Committee has united within itself practically all Polish organizations and the most prominent individuals from among the American Poles for the purpose of carrying through the most efficient united action for the cause of Poland's independence.

He who believes in this sacred ideal and wants to serve loyally, let him join our ranks. There is room for all who love Poland whole heartedly, in deed as well as in word.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

Our first problem is to collect a million-dollar relief fund.

If we can just collect in a few weeks tens of millions of dollars, a way will be found--means and many willing hands--to roll away the stone from the grave of our mother country and to dry the tears of misfortune of millions of our brothers and sisters!

Away with disunion and all sorts of political orientations! Active help for the homeland is our only aim! Strong in our unity let us dare to do great deeds. To action, Countrymen! Long live united independent Poland! (Signed) The Executive Committee of the Polish Central Relief Committee

A. Karabasz, President

P. Rostenkowski, Vice-president

A. Neuman, Vice-president

J. F. Smulski, Treasurer

S. Osada, Secretary

Rev. W. Zapala

K. Zychlinski

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 3, 1914.

T. Starzynski

F. Porzuczek

J. Bartmanski

F. Barc

H. Setmajer

Notice: Mr. John F. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank in Chicago, was elected treasurer of the Polish Central Relief Committee. Mr. Smulski is known and respected throughout the United States and Poland. His name and responsible position give the best assurance that the funds under his control will reach their destination.

Therefore, anyone who does not belong to any organization forming a part of the Polish Central Relief Committee, or who for any reason does not want to send his money to any of the six treasury centers established by these organizations, can send his contribution to the Relief Fund in care of Mr. John F. Smulski, President of the Polish Bank, 1201 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

All contributions will be acknowledged in all Polish papers in America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1914.

APPEAL TO MOTHERS



As is already known it has been suggested in this country, which feels the consequences of the terrible European tragedy the least, that the children of fortunate and wealthy parents give Christmas presents to the children of the war areas. The parents of those children are dying of starvation, are absolutely destitute, and cannot even provide enough food for their little ones, much less give them little presents on this day which is so dear to us and is awaited with such eagerness by all of us.

This idea, suggested by a group of philanthropic people, has been applauded everywhere. Mothers already have begun to tell their children to save the pennies their parents give them, in order to be able to send Christmas presents to children their own age who have lost their fathers in the war and whose mothers are starving.

Our people here, who certainly realize that the present war is being fought

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1914.



primarily on our Polish soil, should take up this idea. The war has brought terrible destitution to hundreds of thousands of families, deprived them of their homes, and cast them on the mercy of strangers. It has made wanderers and beggars of them. We have already read so much about the horrible crimes committed by the Germans in our land, that surely no one needs to be convinced that our nation has experienced the greatest wrongs and abuse.

No one will hear our protest because we do not have the backing of ministers at the courts of neutral nations which might want to take up this matter for us. The only protest we can make before the world at present is to contribute all we can to help our starving brothers and sisters and our tiny brothers who are crying for a drop of milk, who no doubt turn their sad eyes toward us, believing that only from us can encouragement and comfort come to them.

We give wherever we can. Our contributions, though just begun, are steadily increasing. It is time that our mothers begin inculcating in their children

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 23, 1914.

the idea that they should follow the example of children of other nationalities and save their pennies, so that every Polish child in America can send a Christmas present to a child his own age who is hungry and homeless.

Polish mothers, begin tomorrow to teach your children how to save! Tell them that over there in Europe thousands upon thousands of Polish children--their brothers and sisters--will not be able to look forward to a good dinner and presents on Christmas Day. Explain to them the terrible predicament in which these children find themselves. Awaken in them the desire to save and help the children of the most unfortunate nation in the world.

A way will be found to send these gifts. If the Americans send them, we, too, can send them in care of relief committees which have been organized in all Polish cities. This is not our greatest concern. Our greatest concern is to have Polish mothers take this appeal to heart and begin at once to persuade their children to be generous to the poor little children who now do not have a roof over their heads or probably even have a spoonful of warm food.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 23, 1914.

Therefore to work, Polish mothers, and your deed manifested in your children will be the best protest against Prussian barbarism: it will be a living protest.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

APPEAL OF THE POLES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

We are all living today in dread and terror as we listen to the news from the lands plunged in war. We must admit that, even in our wildest fantasies, until recently we could not have imagined such a hell as Europe is today for her unfortunate inhabitants.

Poland, torn between Prussia, Austria, and Russia, with her twenty-five million Polish people--the most unfortunate of all in Europe--finds herself in the worst hell.

This land, from almost the first moment of the outbreak of the war, has been the theater of war for the million-strong enemy armies, the destructive waves of which have already passed over the same territory many times. Where once there were populated cities and blossoming hamlets gleaming in the sun, now there are ruins, smoldering fires, and ashes, in which lie the corpses of women, old men, and children who died of starvation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

III H

I G The world knows a great deal about the horrors of war within Belgian territory. Entire columns in the American press are filled with descriptions of the destruction raging there. Nothing is written about what has happened and is happening in Poland. The press is not allowed to describe this theater of war.

The world knows that Kalisz was burned by the Prussians and Jaroslaw by the Austrians, but it knows nothing about the thousands of blossoming hamlets which have been burned down to the ground. It does not know that the armies have taken all of the horses from this agricultural country, that they have slaughtered all of the cattle for meat for the soldiers, so that now there is not a drop of milk for hundreds of thousands of Polish children and infants.

All of the produce of the land is rotting in the fields because the war came before the harvest was finished. A million Polish farm hands were called away to bear Prussian and Austrian guns and murder their own brothers who had been forced

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

III H

I G into the Russian ranks.

The Frenchman, the Englishman, the Belgian, and even the German have at least this consolation in the war, that they are defending their own countries. The Pole is the most unfortunate of all because in the Austrian army, as well as the Prussian and the Russian, he is fighting for the benefit of the country which has been oppressing him for a century and a half and every few moments he is committing fratricide.

Those who dared protest against these commands--criminal from the Polish point of view--were soon silenced. The rest were terrorized by seeing the corpses of thousands who had complained.

Armies pass from one end of this land to the other. Who knows how much longer they will continue to trample it. Such destitution is coming over the land as other fortunate nations cannot even imagine.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

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France and Belgium, though trampled by German boots, are rich countries: they have their own governments and powerful friends who have already come with immediate help to alleviate their destitution. Only Poland is abandoned by all. Every government in this land is an enemy; and the most painful defeat in all Galicia was inflicted on the Polish people by the government which was the least unfriendly of all, the Austrian Government, because it not only took away the men but also took away the cattle and paid for them with "script" which, now that Russia has occupied this territory, has no value.

The letters which are beginning to come to the three million Poles in America are filled with such despair that they tear one's heart. All Polish families in America have both close and distant relatives engulfed by the war and hurled into absolute destitution and hunger. We have already organized relief work. Every Pole is giving and will give as much as he can possibly afford; we will give up everything we can in order to rescue our brethren. Their destitution, however,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

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I G is so boundless that our help will be like a drop in the sea of this misfortune.

At this time, which is so inexpressibly difficult for us--a time when everyone has abandoned unfortunate Poland--we United States citizens of Polish ancestry always loyal to our adopted country, have organized the Polish Central Relief Committee. We appeal to our fellow citizens, and to all the people of the prosperous, fortunate, and free United States. We beg for help.

Our ancestors, Kosciusko, Pulaski, and many others, shed their blood for the freedom of this country. Poland, the "knight of the nations," hurried to battle wherever in the world a war was being fought for liberty. Now, the people of this unfortunate land, crushed by war, are dying without anyone coming to their aid.

Surely the hearts of the noble people of the United States cannot remain indifferent to the terrible fate of our brothers over there in Europe! We believe that the people of this fortunate country, deeply moved by our voice,

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 17, 1914.

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I G will not deny help to our nation caught in the vortex of war, but will help us dig it out of the ruins and ashes.

Help! Aid! Do not tolerate or permit the destruction of such a noble nation!

God, who guides the fates of all nations, will repay you for this a hundredfold.

We acknowledge all contributions in our publication, Free Poland, which is the herald of the Polish cause in this country.

(Signed) Polish Central Relief Committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 16, 1914.

POLISH CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

(Editorial)

At last Monday's meeting of the Polish Central Committee, which is composed of prominent citizens and representatives of the largest Polish organizations collecting funds for the cause held most sacred by every Pole, the Polish Central Relief Committee was formed.

Representatives of practically all Polish organizations in America have joined the Polish Central Relief Committee, with the exception of the Socialists and their sympathizers from the present K.O.N. [Committee on National Defense]. These people are never harmonious and co-operative in their work, but want to foster their own party politics everywhere. None of the organizations and groups united in the Polish Central Relief Committee wants to have anything to do with these people. We emphasize this especially for the information of



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 16, 1914.

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Kurier Polski [Polish Courier published at Cleveland].

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The executive committee elected at the first joint meeting is composed of the following members: Mr. A. Karabasz, censor of the Polish National Alliance, as president; Mr. P. Rostenkowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and Mrs. A. Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance, as vice-presidents; Mr. S. Osada, secretary of the National Council, as secretary; and Mr. J.F. Smulski, president of the Polish bank, who, as everybody knows, was elected joint treasurer. Besides these officers being elected, the following people were appointed to the executive committee: Dr. T. Starzynski, president of the Alliance of Polish Falcons (represented by J.S. Rybicki, president of the second circuit of the Alliance of Polish Falcons); Mr. J. Stryjak of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, president of the Polish Union of America (represented by Dr. Tenerowicz); Mr. R. Porzuczek, president of the Alliance of Polish Military Societies in America; and Reverend W. Zapala, rector of St. Stanislaus Kostka's College.

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IV to deduce that goodwill must have guided the assembled representatives.

All parties and factions were given a representative in the executive committee, so that the possibility of even the slightest disharmony on the subject of the membership of this important committee has been removed in advance.

No accusation of political partisanship can be made because of the names and offices of the people appointed to the executive committee. We find there Polish men and women who have rid themselves of all aspirations for leadership. Their only ambition is to work for the homeland in these difficult times, which are so full of responsibilities.

The Polish Central Relief Committee is going to create a revisory commission composed of the most prominent citizens of this country. The task of this commission will be to oversee all six treasury centers to which the Polish people have been sending their contributions and to control the joint treasury, which will be in the care of the treasurer of the Polish Central Relief Committee.



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I E (Those who still do not trust any of the six treasuries already

IV functioning should send their contributions to this joint treasury.)

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 16, 1914.

The basic principle to guide the Polish Central Relief Committee deals with this committee's work in regard to the stand of the American Poles on the events now taking place in Europe. Since the principle has been stated less drastically than was expected, we can hope that even the eternally dissatisfied critics may be vanquished for the good of the cause. One can therefore expect that almost the entire group of Polish immigrants will soon be united by the Polish Central Relief Committee.

The basic principle of the Polish Central Relief Committee now reads as follows:

"The Polish Central Relief Committee aims at unifying the opinions of parties and organizations in regard to the political situation of the nation. If it succeeds in this, it will then undertake diplomatic endeavors in the official

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 16, 1914.

IV sphere at Washington. In the matter of collecting funds, in the event that unanimity cannot be attained because of the pressure of events, the Committee will give the several treasury centers absolute freedom of action. This freedom of action will end the moment a national government is organized and recognized by all three of the annexed parts of Poland. The Central Polish Relief Committee will, when requested, transfer the funds collected here to the treasury of the new government, provided that these funds are not indispensable to the fulfillment of the projects undertaken here by the Polish Central Committee--that is, bringing active help to the homeland."

In view of this arrangement, there should be an end to all dissatisfaction and all sorts of sarcastic criticism which still appear at times in some of the publications which like to criticize everything, on the principle that it is easier to criticize than to act.

The people as a whole must now support that which they have been wanting and demanding for weeks. Now no one can make the old excuses: "I shall give when

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 16, 1914.

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everybody unites," "I do not know to whom to give because so many are collecting," or "We shall send our contributions when a general treasury and a central committee are formed."

A joint committee exists. We have a joint treasury and for treasurer a man who enjoys the greatest confidence. Therefore it is time that all little committees in the provinces transfer the funds which they have collected and are keeping to one treasury over which all of the people will have control. We should know at last how much we are able to contribute for our homeland's purposes and, after a joint accounting, should get to work with zeal for the task of collecting further funds, which our homeland and our brothers across the sea already need.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVIII, Oct. 14, 1914.

GOLDEN LETTERS IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Summary:

The treasurer of the Union has opened the pages of the Golden Book for donations in the cause of Poland. There must not be left any society, organization or individual that did not donate for distressed Poland. Give what you can. The following societies have contributed to this fund: St. Michael No. 42 of the Union, \$25 from their treasury and promised to make monthly collections from members for the same cause; St. Joseph No. 185 decided to assess every member \$1 each; Adam Mickiewicz No. 236 Literary Circle donated from its treasury \$10.

This Golden Book will show forever and testify to the sacrifices of the members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

BRING HELP

Mr. J. F. Smulski, president of the Polish Bank has received, as is already known, a cablegram from the American consulate at Warsaw, which announces the establishment of a Polish-American hospital in Warsaw and asks both the Poles and the Americans for help immediately. We are including the text of the cablegram:

J. F. Smulski:

Chicago, Illinois

Million Poles on battlefield--thousands wounded. Establishing Polish-American hospital; ask you and your wife to organize committees to appeal to Poles and Americans for financial aid necessary immediately! Propose sending money through Department of State. Cable S. Szucha.

(Signed) Jerzy [George] Sosnowski
Witold Fuchs, consul



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

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This cablegram was received yesterday. A million Polish men are in the fighting lines, thousands of them have fallen, many thousands are wounded. At whose hands? At the hands of their own brothers. They are not fighting against a common enemy. They are not fighting like the sons of Belgium, who are sacrificing their lives for their country in order to prove the courage of their nation; or like the sons of France, who die to avenge the Prussian invasion and to save France; or like the sons of Serbia, who die fighting the detested Austrians; or like the young men of England, who by dying for the honor of Great Britain give proof of their loyalty to their country; or like the son of Russia who dies for his batiushka and the holy Russian church, or even like the German boy who dies to add glory and flash to the banners of the Hohenzollerns.

No, Polish youths die because the uniform of the oppressor and enemy has been forced upon them. A Pole in a Russian uniform has no quarrel with a Pole marching under the German or the Austrian flag. He feels no loyalty towards his ruler and owes him no service. What service he gives is forced. He



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

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fights and kills, but the cause is foreign to him. If he destroys his brothers and wins the battle, he will win it for his oppressor. If he falls on the battlefield at the hand of his brother, he will lie in an ignominious grave.

On French soil, he fights in the Prussian uniform against his true friends. He fights on the side of those who robbed his country. On the Russian, the Austrian, and the Prussian borders, he fights and dies on the land of his fathers, on the battlefields where hundreds of years ago they defended European civilization from the onslaught of the Moslem, on the battlefields where Kosciusko and other brave patriots fought against three annexers and for several years gave battle to an enemy ten times stronger than they; on the land where Jan Sobieski defended Austria from the revenge of the Turks. The battle today is different: it is not the Turk or the Mongolian--everlasting enemies of civilization and Christianity--who is striking at his breast; it is his own brother dressed in the uniform of an enemy.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

Whence this horrible dream? What satan has called it forth with hellish conjuring? Certainly it is not the God of the German Emperor, who gives him victory. It is not the God of the Austrian Emperor who wishes William as an ally, since God is the worst of all William's enemies. Neither can it be the God of the Tsar, who is calling upon his army of millions to defend holy Russia.

This is not a dream. This is a reality. There is no God of Poland. A million of her sons have gone to war. Death mows them down in the fighting ranks. Perhaps, unknown to them, Fate wishes that they should die--die at the hands of other Poles, in different uniforms. They have died without honor or mourning, in the defense of their enemies, they have died for the thieves of their homes, the murderers of their children and women, they have died for the glory of the Hohenzollern dynasty, to strengthen the house of Hapsburg, to glorify the autocracy of the Romanovs.

Such is God's will. They cannot retreat, they cannot put up their arms. They must send murderous shots at the distant enemy, with the ache in their hearts,



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

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that they might hit and kill a brother. They cannot all die: many must go on living to bear the brand of fratricide and suffer the reproaches of their companions at arms.

Many thousands have fallen wounded and will continue to fall. It is for them that the appeal from across the sea is made. This appeal comes from the country where the bloodiest battles have been fought and will continue to be fought, from the country which has no part in the quarrel but nevertheless gives its fields and valleys to destruction and its sons to butchery, from the country has lain in ruins for a century and a half, robbed of its possessions, a country without happiness, without hope, plunged in sadness and disgrace, deserted and destroyed.

A Polish-American hospital has been organized for the children of this nation. An appeal for help comes to America. Let the honorable Americans--many of whom have gained their wealth through the toil of loyal laborers who are brothers of those Poles on the battlefield--ask themselves whether the Poles



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 8, 1914.

are worthy of aid. If so, let them show their generosity.

All contributions and subscriptions will be sent to the American Embassy in Russia and will be used honestly. Contributions must be sent in care of Charles G. Dawes, who is president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and the treasurer of the committee.

(Signed) James C. Patten
Charles G. Dawes, President
Central Trust Company of Illinois
Ralph Van Vechter, Vice-President
Continental and Commercial Bank
Cyrus McCormick, International
Harvester Company
Charles R. Crane, Crane and
Company.
John F. Smulski



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Dziennik Związkowy, Aug. 26, 1914

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LET US GIVE MONEY

[Editorial]

The slogan of all Poles today should be: "Let us give money," not for good times, entertainments and the pleasure of individuals, but for the cause of Poland, this martyr who is at last being freed from the chains of slavery. Let us give money now, not for the erection of impressive parochial buildings, which become the property of foreign ecclesiastic dignitaries, but let us give it for the erection of the powerful edifice, which is our free homeland.

For many years before the outbreak of the European war, at various gatherings and in discussions among ourselves, we bragged about what good Poles and what loyal patriots we were, how ready we were to offer on the altar of the homeland our lives and goods, when this should be required of us. Now the time has come to prove that we are patriots not only in words, but also in

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 26, 1914.

actions. We must show that we were not bragging and mutually deluding each other, but that the true Polish spirit is within us--this boundless love for the homeland, of which each of us boasts--that the sacred torch of duty burns brightly in our hearts, and that we desire to add one little brick to the building of this edifice of free Poland, about which we have dreamed for so many years.

From Europe--from our homeland--comes the call to make contributions, because Poland is rising. Already it has autonomy; Polish battalions are being formed to settle with our eternal enemy-oppressor, the Teuton; and the powers themselves have agreed that Poland must regain its freedom if a balance of power is to be maintained in Europe. Our hearts have begun to beat faster, tears of joy have misted our eyes, pride is expanding our chests, and we feel the extraordinary strength within us which only a free man can feel.

But this is not enough for us--this is too little for Poland. Poland rising

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free today, rises amidst the ashes and ruin, the poverty, and the orphaned homes which war brings. She must rise by her own economic powers and build her government from its very foundations. Poland needs money today with which to dry the tears of the widows and orphans left by those who went to battle and never returned; to rebuild the hamlets and towns which were destroyed; to form its own strong government; to create battalions of volunteers who will defend this liberty which Poland is winning; and to do many other things. No stranger will give us the money, we shall have to give it ourselves.

There are no Carnegies, Rockefellers, Astors, and other millionaires among us, who could give millions for the Polish cause; but there are twenty-five million of us Poles and if each one recognizes his duty and offers as much as he can afford millions of dollars will be found with which to rebuild Poland economically and politically. We have given our enemies the gift of our lives and our goods, now let us give freely and generously for our own

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country.

Each of us can afford some small sum which we ought to contribute to the national treasury, without any great loss to ourselves. Therefore let us not hang back with out generosity but give as much as we can afford. Today let everyone--priest, merchant, craftsmen, laborer, farmer, industrialist, doctor, lawyer, and editor--donate and collect for the national cause, because Poland belongs to all of us and all of us should love and support her.

Let us deny ourselves some pleasure or luxury, as some of us do here and there, and drop our pennies into our joint national cashbox. We, ourselves, do not have too much here, but our brothers over there in war-torn Poland, where starvation and poverty reign, have even less. We do not have too much money but on the other hand we have liberty here, the main goal for which our countrymen in the homeland are fighting.

Money is needed over there in the greatest amounts. We can collect it only

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by means of asking for donations, since we do not pay Poland a regular tax.. Therefore let us add penny to penny wherever we can, let us tax ourselves voluntarily as much as each can afford. Thus, we shall collect millions of dollars, which are so necessary to Poland today.

Enough words have been spoken--now it is action that we need!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 18, 1914.



POLISH

APPEAL TO THE FALCONS OF CIRCUIT II AND ALL
THE POLES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Countrymen! The European war has come upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly, that we are totally unprepared for the consequences which it will have for our homeland. The consequences of this terrible war, unprecedented in the history of the world, are quickly making themselves felt. Enemy armies are reveling and rioting on Polish soil, destroying with fire and sword the property and goods of our brothers and sisters. Our young men, and in general all of our male population capable of bearing arms, have been impressed into the armies of our oppressors, who are today fighting each other. They have been forced to take the blood of their brothers, to the shame and disgrace of the civilized world and to the most horrible augmentation of the tragedy of our unfortunate nation!

Through this death's shroud which has covered Poland, there begins to shine ever more brightly the morning star of freedom and independence, but it rises on a devastated homeland, where today tears, hunger, blood, and destruction reign supreme.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

This homeland has no army to hasten the moment of its freedom. It does not have bread or shelter for its children! Who will hurry to its aid, if not we who are the loyal sons of this unfortunate mother, we who live here in the free land of Washington, in peace and security without any cares?

We cannot, at present, send across the ocean legions of our young men, armed for battle, because we are bound by the neutrality laws of our adopted country. But we can and must contribute money. We must contribute at once, willingly, hundreds of millions of dollars, which will, at least in a measure, pay our debt to our homeland and will ease the first horrible suffering resulting from the war in our land.

The Polish Falcons of Circuit II of the Alliance of Polish Falcons in America, mindful of their honorable duties as the advance guard of the nation, and serving no party nor political faction but the entire homeland and all of its children regardless of their political convictions, will arrange a Tag Day in Chicago and vicinity, on Sunday, August 23. This Tag Day will be arranged for the purpose of increasing the Falcons' "Kosciuszko Fund," all of which is destined for the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

needs of our homeland during these difficult times. We Falcons hereby appeal to the hearts of all of our brother and sister Poles in this district to offer their pennies generously on the altar of the homeland's cause.

In particular, we address an ardent request to the Polish clergy, that they follow the example of Bishop Bandurski--who guards the Falcon corps in the homeland with such sincere care and warms them at every step with the fire of love of country--and sincerely support our efforts in America. We ask them to exhort the people in all parishes to contribute to the Falcons' "Kosciuszko Fund" this coming Sunday.

Remember Countrymen, that every penny contributed by you to this cause may mean the drying of some orphan's or widow's tear! It may mean one rifle for a Polish soldier! It may mean one person saved from a death by starvation!

Give to the Falcons' "Kosciuszko Fund"!

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 18, 1914.

The Board of Directors of District II of the Alliance of Polish
Falcons in America.

(Signed) J. S. Rybicki, President.
H. K. Setmajer, First vice-president
Helen Roth, Second vice-president
Roman Drzewiecki, Secretary
I. Tyrakowski, Treasurer
F. Gnutkiewicz, Commander
Klara Plucinska, Sub-Commander
J. A. Gintowt, Organizer.

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POLISH

.Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

The women's groups of the Polish National Alliance held a meeting on Thursday evening in the building of the Alliance, for the purpose of making plans to collect funds for national purposes. Present at this meeting were Commissioner (Mrs.) W. Lipczynska and representatives of the following women's organizations: Group 519, Women's Society of the Crown of Poland; Group 579, Club of Patriotic Polish Women; Group 682, Society of Queen Hedwig; Group 850, The Link; Group 871, Society Leadership; Group 987, Rock Society; Group 1103, Liberty Bell; Group 1178, Victory of Polish Women; and Group 1422, The Home Fires.

Mrs. K. Obarska, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance, opened the meeting, emphasizing at the outset that, following the customs of our great-grandmothers, she considered it fitting that the deliberations be opened with a prayer, which the honorable Commissioner led.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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IV "At the present time," said the president, "all eyes are turned upon the Polish woman and everyone counts on her co-operation in the work which awaits the entire Polish community. For this reason, the Women's Auxiliary has called together this mass meeting in order to discuss a program of work."

Then she called upon Mrs. Lipczynska to act as chairwoman of the meeting.

Mrs. Lipczynska, after greeting cordially the ladies present, gave a short resume of the history of the Alliance and the purpose for which it was founded. Then she made the transition to the present happenings. "The time is coming for an accounting of our injuries and servitude; the moment is approaching which brings with it the freedom of our beloved homeland. Our brothers in Europe are offering their lives for the homeland; we will not be granted the privilege of sharing this honor. All we can do is to come forward with material aid. Therefore, to work, Sisters, to work! Collect and amass your widows' mite, which might turn the scales on which the fate of our motherland will be weighed."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

IV Next, Mrs. Obarska delivered an address. In her excellent speech, which we cannot print in its entirety for lack of space, she appealed to the hearts of the Polish women. And this appeal was so sincere, so ardent and straightforward, that tears could be seen in the eyes of many.

"We are safe and secure here," cried the speaker; "we have those dearest to us near us, while there, in the homeland, our Sisters comfort in their arms, as best as they can, their hungry children, whose guardian, defender, and provider had to leave for the bloody battle front. With a mother's heart, let us feel their misfortune, let us not shut ourselves up in our comforts; let us prove with deeds that we are Poles. Let us only really want it, and thousands [of dollars] will pour in!"

Finally, Mrs. M. Milewska, vice-president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance, spoke, emphasizing the fact that the Poles can only count on their own strength. She asserted that the Poles were forced to fight

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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IV many times for the Prussians and by their daring contributed to the victory of the latter. But what did they gain in return? "Oh, yes, the Prussians showed their gratitude! They repaid us by persecuting us for our faith and language; they tortured Polish children and finally crowned their cruelty with the decree of disappropriation."

The ardent addresses of the speakers were sincerely applauded by the ladies. The honorable Commissioner called on Mrs. M. Sakowska, director of the Polish National Alliance, to say a few words. Mrs. Sakowska asserted that although she considered it a great honor to speak before so worthy a group, she considered that enough had been said and that now it was time for action. She brought to their attention the fact that the secretary of the Department of Independence of the Polish National Alliance was present and would gladly give them directions and explain what part the women should take in the work of collecting funds.

"It is deeds that we need, not words!" cried the director of the Polish National

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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IV Alliance and secretary of the Department of Independence, Mr. Michael Kmiecik. "Let us pray, but with actions! You who have stood under the banner of the Polish National Alliance, together with your husbands, brothers, and fiances, stand now shoulder to shoulder with them in work! Our people understand sacrifice for sacred causes, as can be proved by the fact that within a few days \$1,965.87 has come into the treasury of the Department of Independence."

Then director Kmiecik explained to the women what motions the Department of Independence passed and what directions it had issued; in what manner the contributions to the Independence Fund should be collected and, in general, gave the ladies pertinent information.

Then several women, in turn, took the floor. Mrs. Sakowska suggested that the local groups in each district get together and devise a plan as to where and when each group will send its collectors, so as to prevent one group from interfering with another in the work. Mrs. Sakowska's suggestion

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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IV was considered good. Mrs. Plocinska, of Group 1103, asserted that Branch 41 had suggested taxing its members.

After an exhaustive discussion, Mrs. Sakowska proposed that they put their words into action at once and take up a collection. This was accepted and twelve dollars were collected.

In conclusion, the honorable Commissioner called upon the women present to enter enthusiastically into the discussions and assignment of work at the meetings of their respective groups, to see to it that every member would take part in the work.

Mrs. Obarska made the motion that a resolution be drawn up for the Polish women in America. The following ladies were appointed to the committee: Mrs. W. Lipczynska, commissioner, Mrs. K. Obarska, Mrs. M. Sakowska, Mrs. M. Zaremba, and Mrs. M. Milewska.

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IV Then with the singing of "God Save Poland," the meeting was adjourned.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

RESOLUTION

We Polish women of Chicago and surrounding territory, members of the Alliance, gathered together at the behest of the Women's Auxiliary at the Polish National Alliance building on Thursday evening, August 3, 1914, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for dividing the work whereby we hope to free our unfortunate homeland from its shackles of servitude, [have adopted the following resolution]:

Whereas, Now that war has begun to rage on Polish soil in all its horror we Polish women must not stand aside in inactivity but must unite in work, with all our hearts, in order to win a free and independent Poland; and

Whereas, In order to win a free Poland we must unite all our strength and show the entire world that we, too, know how to love our country with all our souls; and

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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IV Whereas, The Polish National Alliance is gathering together the people to serve the homeland and is preparing them for concerted action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our action, following our brothers step by step, hand in hand, will be to collect money for the National Fund, to get to work for a truly Polish and patriotic cause, which should weigh on the heart of every true Polish woman here in the free land of Washington, and to prove through action that we are Poles and that our country will not be disappointed in our patriotism.

Therefore, to work! to action! and God and our country, which we hope to regain free and independent, will bless us.

Long live free and independent Poland! Long live the Polish National Alliance!

(Signed) Walerya Lipczynska, Commissioner of the P.N.A.
Kazimiera S. Obarska, Director of the P.N.A.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

Magdalene Milewska, Vice-president of the
Women's Auxiliary of the P.N.A.

Mary Zaremba, President of group 682 of the P.N.A.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

IN THE NAME OF THE HOMELAND, TO ACTION!
[An Appeal by The] Department of Independence
of The Polish National Alliance

On the third of August, we received the sad news that over there, in the ancient land of Piast [Translator's note: Piast was the first Polish dynasty], the barbarous Prussian has captured Kalisz, the oldest Polish city, and Czestochowa, throne of the Queen of the Polish Crown [Translator's note: The Virgin Mary has been called the Queen of Poland for centuries. Czestochowa is where the monastery is located, which contains the miraculous picture of the Virgin,], and is torturing the defenseless nation, robbing and destroying everything he meets by the way with fire and sword and leaving behind only the rubble and ashes of what were towns and villages!

The enlightened people, members of the Alliance, know well that today there are no Czarneckis or Kordeckis who would stand guard over our cherished memorials, who would take up arms against the invaders, but we are certain



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

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that there is over there a composite body whose name is the Polish People!

We firmly believe, dear brothers and sisters, that this mistreated, trampled, and calumniated Polish People has written at the very bottom of its soul the century-old injustice against its country and will soon utter its loud, sacramental words, "I am, I live".

We must believe in our cultured nation of twenty-five million people, we must believe that strong political minds will be found there who will unite in brotherly love to serve the country and to lead the entire Polish nation. Whichever road the homeland takes, on that road our Polish National Alliance will follow it, because this is the wish of the entire hundred-thousand-strong confederation of our brothers and sisters.

Be assured, dear brothers and sisters, that those to whom we will entrust the rudder of our organization will not disappoint you and will not lead you astray.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

be assured that we are on guard; be assured that we shall not stop working toward a complete understanding among all our countrymen, in the matter of general Polish work, leaving all the various political factions a free hand in the collecting of funds for the purpose of the homeland's independence.

Let every Pole, man and woman, add penny to penny as he knows how and is able to do; let even a spirit of competition develop in this respect! So long as this competition remains honest, it cannot hurt the cause. On the contrary, it will further our aims, since in places where the Alliance or the Falcons are unable to collect donations, perhaps a Socialist or a Roman Catholic Union member will succeed. And when the road by which aid will be sent to the homeland is established, surely all of us will follow it as Poles, as the children of one God and one mother country. Then the misguided individuals who today sow discord will have to become converted or forever hold their peace.

The Department of Independence of the Polish National Alliance was established



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

on the third of August, and, although the necessary printed matter has not yet reached all of the groups and branches of the P. N. A., nevertheless we are closing our list of entries for today with a total of \$1,965.87.

The souls of our brothers and sisters have begun to fill with the idea of lifting our homeland out of the shackles of imprisonment; their hearts and generous hands have opened in order to bring aid to this Alma Mater of Slavism, the Alma Mater of freedom, for which the barbarians have tortured her. May your offerings, dear brothers and sisters, flow in the widest stream for this need of aiding our homeland; and be assured that they will not be squandered but will go to the place which you have destined for them.

Together with the money, beautiful thoughts of the contributors come to us. It is impossible to publish all of these, but we shall print at least short excerpts of as many of these letters as we are able.....

[Translator's note: Several of these excerpts and a list of the contributions for that day are given.]



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 14, 1914

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 14, 1914.

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POLISH

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

APPEAL

Dear Brothers and Sisters! Drawing near on the clock of history is the hour of retribution for the crimes against generations of our nation, for the murder of defenseless mothers and sisters, innocent children, and ailing old folks, for the tortures and rackings [we have suffered], for the torture chambers and underground dungeons in which thousands of the best sons and daughters of our country have met and continue to meet death. Today, when the great powers in the continent of Europe have entered into a battle to the death, we, dear Brothers and Sisters, the descendants of a great and noble nation, must not stand on the side lines with our arms folded in inactivity!

May the dazzling charm of freedom which flows from the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States upon our immigrants, open our eyes to the wrongs and martyrdom of our nation; may this charm arouse in our hearts an ardent desire

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IV to see our trampled and calumniated homeland enjoy the same freedom that we enjoy here in the American nation!

May the well-being and the happiness which flow from the wise laws of the Constitution of the United States upon the workers' cottages and the merchants' houses awaken in us the desire to win such well-being and freedom for our homeland.....

May greediness, conceit, and miserliness keep far away from us; may our hearts and our pockets open to the needs of the homeland. May the one cry of retribution take possession of all of us united in brotherly love: The hour of retribution is drawing near. To action, Brothers in the Alliance! To action, Sisters in the Alliance!

Dear Brothers and Sisters! The Polish National Alliance--which, as its very

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

name indicates, is an organization strictly nationalistic-- cannot serve any party or side but must follow the road markers which its founders left it as a heritage; that is, it must serve us as a whole, it must serve the immigrants and the homeland.

At every occasion the Polish National Alliance has built golden bridges, in order to bind with the golden thread of brotherly love the sides poisoned by party antagonisms and return them to the service of the homeland, but, unfortunately, party chauvinism above the general welfare of the nation has spoiled and continues to spoil the noble work of the Polish National Alliance. We, nevertheless, not discouraged by oppositions, will persevere on this road to the very end, because thus Christian ethics, tolerance, and love for the homeland command us!

We have worked and we will not stop working at resurrecting brotherly love and love for the homeland in the souls of our blundering countrymen in order

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IV to return them to the bosom of the Polish nation. We have given proof of noble conduct: when we were persecuted, we remained silent; when we were insulted and showered with the worst kind of epithets, we did not reply but awaited patiently for the moment of reflection and conversion of our persecutors and this moment has arrived.

This is not the time, at such an important moment, to enter into discussions with our ardent political-minded countrymen of various views, because the present moment demands only one thing of every true Pole and every true Polish woman--action!

To action, then, dear Brothers and Sisters!

Leave the rod of punishment for the guilty ones to history, leave revenge to God, leave big politics to our brothers in the homeland, for the path

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

IV which our nation takes in Europe is the path the Polish National Alliance will follow. For the purpose of this work, the directors of the Polish National Alliance have created the Department of Independence. As soon as this appeal reaches you let the choice of the people, the officers of branches and groups of the Alliance, call a meeting at once. At this meeting they are to form a district committee for each branch and a sub-committee for each group. Collect funds in all possible ways and send them to the treasurer of the Polish National Alliance. You may rest assured that the contributions collected by you will be paid only to such a body as the Polish nation will create and recognize as its chief authority.

Love and regards.

In the name of the Executive Committee,

K. Zychlinski,

President of the Polish National Alliance.

John S. Zawilinski,

Secretary-General of the Polish National
Alliance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 13, 1914.

N. B. We are enclosing herewith instruction blanks for the collectors, which we ask the officers of the committees kindly to fill out, writing in the name of the collector, and having the chairman of each committee place his signature beside that of the secretary-general of the Polish National Alliance. We will send you receipt books and other information in a few days. For collectors of the Independence Fund we ask you kindly to select the members--men or women--best qualified for this important and noble work.

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Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 53, Dec. 31, 1913.

DONATIONS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS IN THE AUSTRIAN POLAND

Total donations up to Dec. 18, 1913	\$6,889.36
Sent to Europe	25,000 k

Leon Zamorski, Treasurer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 13, 1913.

ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE POLISH SOCIAL WORKERS

There are in Chicago every thirty Polish welfare workers employed in the Bureau of Immigration, in the United Charities, in the Juvenile Court in hospitals etc. Feeling that their work among Polish people will be more efficient if they will be organized, they called a meeting at the assembly hall of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, 110 N. Michigan Ave., on Sunday, November 9th. The following workers were present: Mrs. Evans, from the Social department of the Crane Co.; Misses Fabrycki, and Matuszewski, nurses of the County Hospital; Mr. Chmielewski, from the Department of Health; E. Napieralska, vice-president of the Advisory Committee of the United Charities; Miss J. Rzeszotarski, of the Northwestern University Settlement; H. Zegar, School inspector; J. Franciszek, W. Jablonski, L. Kamassa, M. Netzel and E. Skorupa, from the Infant Welfare Society; A. Jablonska, H. Olszewska, J. Maliszewska, Paszkiewicz, Pawlak, A. Schultz, Sleszynski, Zielinski and Zegar, from the United Charities; Mrs. Zakatis and W. Reszkowski, probate officers; Rev. Spetz, T. Szmergalski, and J. Skibinski. Rev. Spetz was elected chairman.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 13, 1913.

After a short introductory speech he called on Mr. Szmergalski who explained in detail the purpose of the meeting and the importance of its work. He said that organized social workers will be able to give better and more efficient service to needy Polish people among whom they are working.

After prolonged discussion the new officers were elected: Rev. A Spetz, president, and J. Skibinski, secretary. The next meeting was voted to take place on November 23rd, at the Eckardt Park pavilion.



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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 28, 1913.

DONATION FOR FLOOD IN INDIANA AND OHIO

Total \$73.88

Besides the above mentioned amount, we have sent to Rev. R. Baranski and M. Kmiecinski, the chairman of the flood relief for the State of Ohio, the sum of \$573.25 collected by the Roman-Catholic Polish Union.

John Czekała, Treasurer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

WELFARE WORK

The showing of moving pictures at the parish hall of St. Adalbert's, 16th and South Paulina Streets, has met with great success. The committee has obtained excellent pictures, and the hall is packed at almost every performance. The pictures are shown every Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoon and evenings, and the proceeds go to help the poor of this parish. This is a very good cause and the Poles of St. Adalbert's parish and vicinity should support these performances. A special committee, which investigates every needy family, is in charge of the proceeds.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

WELFARE WORK

In Avondale there has been in existence for some time the Thaddeus Kosciusko Citizens' Club, which does a great deal of good for the poor families in this district. This club has announced that any person needing help should apply to one of the club's directors, and the welfare committee, composed of five members of the club, after a thorough investigation of the case, will lay it before the alderman. This is a very praiseworthy endeavor, and will no doubt prevent many abuses.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 21, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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IV (Lithuanian)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1911.

NONINTEREST-BEARING LOANS TO STUDENTS



In accordance with the motion which was passed at the last meeting of the Department of Education of the Polish National Alliance, we hereby announce for the benefit of those who are interested, that the last day for submitting applications for noninterest-bearing loans to the Department of Education of the Polish National Alliance for the present school year is December 15, 1911.

Applications should be submitted before the expiration of this date to the secretary of the Department of Education, Mr. A. E. Olszewski, 1406 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois, who can be consulted if more information is desired.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. B. Steczynski, president;
A. E. Olszewski, secretary.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1911

LOCAL CHRONICLE

ST. ELIZABETH CHARITY ASSOCIATION

Last Wednesday there was a concert and ball given with very successful results.

The concert was well represented by a male and a female chorus as well as a mixed chorus.

Among the public was the Democratic candidate for mayor of our city, Mr. Graham, who donated \$100 for the benefit of our charity association, and his son, who gave \$10. They explained that the donation was not given for any political purpose, but only for humanitarian reasons.

Best wishes and success to all members of the above-mentioned association for the future.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS

(Editorial)

Compassion is one of the most noble characteristics of man. He who feels the misfortune of his fellow man, and hurries to his assistance when he is in need, is great in spirit, noble in heart, and worthy of respect. But a person cannot be considered a true philanthropist and benefactor of humanity who, after amassing several millions of dollars from several millions of his fellow citizens, gives a pittance to a welfare society or erects a library or some other public building, and thus gives himself good publicity. It is the man who quietly, and without attracting the attention of others, gives help, and shares his last few pennies with his fellow men, who really deserves the name of philanthropist.

So it is even now, when we find poor workers making financial contributions for the needs of the less fortunate worker, deprived of employment, ill, and suffering

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 15, 1910.

want. They share their last few pennies with those who are in need. Owners of huge fortunes hardly ever come to the aid of those who are in financial straits. The list of contributors is composed predominantly of less wealthy people. The needs here are so great, so pressing, that immediate help is necessary if thousands of poor people are to be prevented from suffering hunger and cold. This is especially true in this part of the season, when misery stalks abroad.

And so, let those who are well fed and clothed, and have heated homes, rush with assistance to the needy and suffering. Let us contribute at least small donations as a fund for the poor, that they also may have a merry Christmas. Let a ray of good fortune and cheer greet the homes of those who are poor, ill, neglected, and worried. After all, we are human beings and we should feel the misfortune of our fellow men who have become desperate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 19, 1909.



[POLISH RELIEF ACTIVITIES]

Announcement of the activities of the Polish Young Ladies Charity Association of Chicago, which was just received, shows that this young Organization is engaged in relief work which is meeting with amazing results.

For a period of one year, from April 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909, \$529.45 was distributed among 301 relief cases; of which \$407.00 was used for the payment of rent, for homeless families, and to aid 23 widows and their children.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 87, April 11, 1908.

UNEMPLOYED AND EMPLOYED

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

Yesterday the Aid Society for the Unemployed made its first quarterly statement of activities, published in Dziennik Ludowy.

It is not difficult to see that it presents itself very poorly. During the entire three months the Treasury Committee collected only \$101.25, of which the unemployed received only \$70.30.

Glancing at these "lean" figures a question arises. Why did not the whole mass of the working people respond to the call of their brothers who are in a deplorable situation?

The answer is not difficult, though indeed sad. It is this:- that in the Polish community, the working class in America has very little proletarian solidarity.

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 87, April 11, 1908. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In spite of the fact that there is much misery and poverty among us and thousands unemployed whose families are hungry, we must admit that the majority is employed and have a steady source of income which insures their welfare for some time to come. There is then something to give if there was a will to do so; but that will does not exist. It is a fact that those who are employed and well aware of conditions do forget about the existence of the Unemployed Aid Society, taking for granted that all contributions are favors and not obligations. It is also a fact that the small fund which the Society has on hand is contributed by a minority of organized labor; the rest forget that all members of the Society are obliged to make regular contributions, even though small ones, to the funds of the Society.

Undoubtedly, some of the delinquent members will say that they are giving aid to someone outside of the Society, but the number of such is very small; others will refer to the possibility of losing their own jobs and the necessity of saving for that purpose. Are they not too thrifty?

On what then, depends their solidarity and through what deeds?

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POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. II, No. 87, April 11, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Is the propagation of the watchword enough? If so, it would be very sad.

We are appealing to the nameless masses. Let this statement serve them as an awakening of their conscience.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 4, 1908.

PHILANTHROPY

(Editorial)

Philanthropy is indeed a sublime virtue. A philanthropist is a person who loves his fellowmen and shares what he has with them.

To be a philanthropist it is not necessary to be wealthy; a poor person who has compassion for the suffering of others and who is willing to share his last piece of bread with his brother, is the best example of philanthropy.

We know many poor people who help the needy at every opportunity; they go so far as to even deny themselves of a piece of bread so that it may go to a hungry mouth.

Whenever a collection is taken for a charitable purpose, the poor contribute more than the wealthy. Even though there is little they can do about it, the

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 4, 1908.

poor feel the misery of their fellow-men and never fail to do their share in helping with small donations. By helping in this manner, they feel the satisfaction that they have done their duty toward their neighbors.

According to statistics, in New York, the city of multi-millionaires, the poor have contributed more to charity than the rich. It is true that occasionally a millionaire will give a few thousand dollars for some philanthropic purpose, but, in most cases this is done for publicity or to promote business, not because of his Christian love of a neighbor. Such people are as heartless as a stone. Each step they take must bring them a profit. They figure in advance what they will gain through the publicity of their donation. The publicity given them in newspapers, together with the praises of the public, feeds their vanity.

American millionaires do not direct their philanthropy toward the element among whom it would do the most good. It is true, that some of them do spend large sums of money for good causes, but they forget the very people

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 4, 1908.

who through their labor made it possible for them to get rich. In New York and Chicago, the wealthiest cities in the country, a great number of families suffer from starvation and cold. The millionaires do not help them; they are too busy making money to pay any attention to the poor. Millionaires such as Rockefeller and Carnegie give millions of dollars to universities and libraries, but they forget the misery of the thousands of workmen whose hard labor made their millions possible. The building of universities and libraries is no doubt a noble deed, but feeding the hungry is more important. What benefit can a workman derive from a library built by Carnegie, when only the privileged class can use it? An underpaid, ill-clad, and undernourished laborer, working long hours for the philanthropist who built the library, cannot take advantage of it, because he is too tired and too hungry to think of anything but his stomach.

The son of a poor laborer cannot attend a university built by Rockefeller because he has to go to work as soon as he is old enough to help support

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 4, 1908.

his poor family. When the head of a family finds himself sick, who will help him? Of what benefit to the workingman are university and library buildings?

Such great philanthropists should first supply the workingman with bread, and then feed his mind with knowledge; they should lift the working people from degradation and misery; they should protect the workingman against unemployment and sickness; they should make it possible for the workingman's children to get an education. But such benefactors as Carnegie and Rockefeller do not care for this kind of philanthropy; they would run short of the working mules which they exploit so unmercifully. In their opinion, helping the downtrodden would not bring honor and glory, but spending a few million dollars for a building would bring much publicity and immortalize their names as founders.

This is not philanthropy, but repugnant hypocrisy.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 4, 1908.

Let us honor the real philanthropist, the humble person who quietly shares his last piece of bread with a hungry fellow-man, even though no one talks or writes about him.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 31, July 31, 1907

REPORT

• Donations for Polish school children in German Poland:

Collected	\$6.90
Previous collections	<u>654.81</u>
Total	\$661.71

Gen. Secretary, T. Krolik

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Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 22, May 29, 1907

POLISH



REPORT

Donations for the Polish school children in German Poland:

Total	\$68.25
Collected formerly	<u>302.95</u>
Total	<u>\$371.20</u>

Gen. Sec. T. Krolik

Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 15, April 10, 1907

LOCAL CHRONICLE

St. Elizabeth Charity Association whose aim is to help the orphans and poor people is collecting clothing, etc.

Anybody wishing to help the destitute people, please send the donations at once to the above mentioned association, located at Ashland avenue and Blackhawk street.

For Sufferers of San Francisco Fire.

Carried forward: Sum \$523.78

Of the money collected by societies in Chicago for the sufferers in the catastrophe due to the earthquake in San Francisco, a sum of \$315.00 has been sent, for which we received most hearty thanks from members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in that city.

The balance of the money collected will be sent in a few days. The collection of offerings for this purpose will end on August 15.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 91, April 23, 1906

HELP! HELP!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The citizens of Chicago are urged to make cash contributions immediately for the sufferers in San Francisco and other stricken towns which were victims of an earthquake which took place April 18, 1906 at 5:15 A.M.

Contributions may be deposited at the State street stores, the newspaper offices, or sent to David R. Forgan, First National Bank, treasurer of the Chicago Commercial Association.



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 14, April 4, 1906

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS IN THE MATTER OF ST. ELIZABETH'S
CHARITABLE SOCIETY

St. Elizabeth's Charitable Society held a meeting last Sunday in the Hall of the St. Stanislaus Kostka College, about matters pertaining to the progress of this charitable society.

The secretary of the society, Mrs. Nering, gave a short history of the progress of this society, and its advantages, in spite of its very limited monetary assets.

The next speakers were Rev. W. Zapala, vice-rector of the college, Dr. Adam Szwaskart, etc., also ladies, discussing the activities of the society.

At the end of the meeting they elected a citizens' committee whose duty is to adopt a plan to raise funds and form a progressive society.

Some projects were sent to a special commission for consideration on how to help raise more money for the society.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 9, Feb. 28, 1906

FOR THE HUNGRY

For our hungry countrymen in that part of Poland that is under Russia, donations were as follows:

Sum	109.50
Carried forward	<u>\$1,617.04</u>
Sum	\$1,726.54

General Secretary
Thomas Krolik

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 8, Feb. 21, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOR THE HUNGRY

For bread for our hungry fellow countrymen in that part of Poland that was taken over by Russia after the partition of Poland the collection amounted to \$1,617,15.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No.51, Dec. 20, 1905.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT
(EDITORIAL)

A beautiful and good thought has appeared among our Polish people. Thanks to private initiative, deserving of honorable mention, it was resolved to arrange in Chicago under the auspices of the clergy, organizations and press, a great musical and artistic evening in one of the downtown halls, the profits to go toward the fund for our hungry countrymen in that part of Poland, which is within the Russian empire. Joining to make this splendid project a success, the representatives of the clergy, organizations and press assembled last week, and after a thorough deliberation decided to arrange an evening of music in conjunction with a theatrical entertainment in the largest hall in Chicago - the Auditorium (4,000 seating capacity) on January 28th the coming year.

At the same time an executive committee was elected to make up the program and all the necessary arrangement; at the head of this committee stands the city attorney of Chicago Mr. Smulski, the treasurer is the Most Rev. F. Wojtalewicz, chaplain of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the secretary is Mr. St. Osada.

Narod Polski; Vol. IX, No. 51, Dec. 20, 1905.



It is proper that we anticipate that a concert and entertainment, into the program of which are to be entered the best productions played by the first class artistic forces, will interest all of us together with our spiritual and civic leaders and that the public will support this beautiful, worthy and noble cause, a cause to help our poor Fatherland and our countrymen suffering misery within it.

Record-Herald, Dec. 18, 1905, pp. 2-3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO POLES GIVE \$20,000.

Much Money Raised For Aid For Sufferers And Benefit Planned.

Plans to raise funds for the suffering Poles of Russia by concert or theatrical entertainment were perfected at a gathering of representative Polish-Americans held at the Sherman House, last night. January 28th was fixed as the day and the Auditorium as the place. John F. Smulski was appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements. The Rev. Francis M. Woitalewicz of St. Mary Parish, South Chicago, presided. Mr. Smulski said last night: "Twenty thousand dollars has been raised for this fund by Chicago's Poles within the last few weeks. The money will be sent to Henri Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, for distribution. The Polish parishes, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Catholic Union and the Polish Women's Alliance are among the organizations which have joined in the movement."

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol.9. No.7. February 15, 1905.

Concert for the Cause of Polish Emigrants.

On Wednesday, February 15, a grand concert will be given at Schoenhofen Hall, for the benefit of easing the misery of immigrant families from that part of Poland, under the Russian Empire, where those not wanting to become prisoners of war, left the country.

The arrangement of this concert is in the hands of the Polish periodical "The Polish Word" under the auspices of a citizens committee.

The following artists will be on the concert program: Miss Rose Kwasigroch, Jadwiga Smulska, vocal solo, Miss L.Xelowska, violin soloist, and Chevalier G. LaVerdi, the famous pianist to the Queen of Italy, Mr.R.Drott, opera tenor.

After the concert there will be an entertainment program during which there will be a contest for the best dancers of the "Mazur". Two genuine gold-medals worth \$20. will be given as awards.

In view of the cause, and the ability of the artists taking part in the concert, the program is worthy of patronage.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1897.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH STAGES PARTY FOR POOR

The Holy Trinity Parish gave an entertainment program for the poor yesterday at 4 P.M. at the parish school hall. The program was arranged by the nuns and the school children. Declamations, songs, and piano solos filled the bill. A Christmas skit, "St. Nicholas," was also staged. Christmas gifts were given the Polish orphans and children of poor families. Credit and thanks should go to the nuns for this noble and cheerful program.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1897.

POLES OF SOUTH CHICAGO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF
LATIMER MASSACRE

At today's meeting of a committee formed of representatives of Saint Michael Archangel Parish, it was agreed to make public the results of a massmeeting held for the purpose of raising money for the orphans and widows of the victims of the Latimer, Pennsylvania, miners massacre.

Inasmuch as the list of donors is too long, we give here only the more significant details.

At a meeting held on September 19, \$7.70 was collected; J. Pawlicki and A. Niewolski collected \$24.76; F. Przybylinski and J. Kajtaniak, \$50.08; and P. Lulinski and A. Makowski \$25.

All told, a total of \$107.54 was collected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1897.

As you, dear brothers and sisters, can see from these results, the Poles in Chicago, in spite of hard times, not only had a heart but also gave as much as they could afford to help the orphans and widows of the innocently killed miners. However, the number of victims is large, and more money is needed.

Perhaps we will be compelled to knock again at your doors and ask you for more assistance. We feel that the perpetrators of this crime will not escape the justice of the Lord, but we cannot let them escape the law of the people either. If this were to happen, it would be our fault. That is why it is imperative that more money be collected. Therefore, dear brothers, let us all join hands in this cause with the slogan "One for all, all for one."

All those who wish to make further contributions should leave the money at the Saint Michael Parish Rectory.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 24, 1897.

F. X. Rydzewski, chairman
8300 Superior Avenue
M. Kmiecik, secretary
8260 Superior Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1897.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S SODALITY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S PARISH

The Women's Sodality Welfare Association of St. Stanislaus Kostka's parish held its annual meeting on May 11. A report of the finances from 1895 to date was made. It was shown that \$158.85 was received and distributed during the first fiscal year.

The figures for 1896 are as follows:

Income:

First Tree [sic].....	\$115.55
Second Tree.....	85.65
Third Tree.....	123.25
Fourth Tree.....	86.70
From the Treasurer.....	3.00
Total	\$412.15

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 13, 1897.

Expenses:

First Tree.....	\$86.95
Second Tree.....	98.59
Third Tree.....	91.56
Fourth Tree.....	63.30
Mrs. S. Josephine Wejna (extra).....	19.00
The Reverend Vincent Barzynski.....	18.00
Total	<u>\$377.40</u>

Cash on hand:

Income	\$412.15
Expenses	<u>377.40</u>
Balance	\$34.75

A statement of the work done will be mailed to each member of this patriotic and christian organization.

Vincent Barzynski, C.R.

This organization was established in 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 22, 1897.

DOCTOR OFFERS FREE AID AT POLISH HOSPITAL

Mrs. Anna L. Krygier, M. D., former physician and surgeon of the Maternity Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland, and specialist in women's and children's diseases, offers free aid at the Polish Hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 1 and 2 P. M.

Office hours at her residence, 172 Throop Street, are from 10 A. M. to 12 noon, and 5 to 6 P. M. daily. On Sundays, the hours are from 12 noon to 2 P. M. The telephone is West 877. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, her consultation office, 723 W. 18th Street, is open between 2 and 3 P. M.

She also is at Bardonski's Drugstore, Noble and Bradley Streets, on Thursdays and Sundays, between 2 and 3 P. M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1897.

INITIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE POLISH WELFARE
ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

From a report received from T. Gordon, Secretary of the Committee of the Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward, we learn that the Committee collected \$186.15. Of this sum \$128.70 was used to purchase 176 pairs of shoes, and \$43.38 was spent for boys' clothing. The remainder of the money was put in the treasury.

At the same time the committee received donations of articles valued at \$270. Receipt of these items was acknowledged from time to time in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

The committee gave help to 135 families, giving the purchased articles to school children. It distributed 170 pairs of shoes, 56 suits for boys, 34 pairs of trousers for boys, 6 pairs of trousers for men, 5½ dozen socks, material for dresses and blouses, 162 loaves of bread, one case of rolled oats,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1897.

one basket of bakery goods, and one half ton of coal.

Considering the fact that the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward was organized on January 27, the service it has rendered in less than a month is remarkable.

But this effort only partly alleviates the suffering. Poverty and dire conditions are prevalent amid our people. Such conditions should force us to make a more concentrated effort to assist them, for only in this way will we be able to help our destitute compatriots.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

POLISH RELIEF COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(Summary)

The following committee is authorized to receive contributions for the destitute Poles of Chicago:

A. X. Centella, president, 43 Chapin Street.

Edwin M. Dyniewicz, secretary and treasurer, 532 Noble Street.

Jacob Slowikowski, 13 Crittenden Street.

J. Kempczenski, 49 Emma Street.

Nikodemus Polcyn, 297 Wabansia Avenue.

Alexander Nagawiecki, 458 Noble Street.

M. Moszczynski, 87 West Division Street.

Thus far \$74.56 has been collected. Of this sum forty persons and organizations contributed \$24.87. The highest single contribution was five dollars; this amount was given by two organizations, the Thomas Zan Society and the Polish

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1897.

Women's Patriotic Club. The highest individual contribution was one dollar.
Fifty cents came from Anthony Zychowski of New York.

Edwin M. Dyniewicz, secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1897.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POOR

Thirty-one persons have contributed a total of \$24.71 for the destitute Poles of Chicago. The highest contribution, amounting to five dollars, was made by the Young Men's Business Society. Captain Paul Freund of San Antonio, Texas, sent two dollars. Previous contributions amounted to \$24.98; this brought the total to \$49.69.

Edwin M. Dyniewicz, secretary.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1897.

**POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF SIXTEENTH WARD
GETS SUPPORT FROM MANY POLES**

Contributions for the destitute Poles of Chicago are getting larger, according to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward. The donations as of February 8 are:

Previous contributions.	\$ 106.70
Reverend John Kasprzycki.	5.00
Albert Jedrzejek.	1.00
W. Burda.	1.00
Mrs. M. Drapiejewska.	3.00
Anthony Sherman	5.00
B. Klarkowski	1.00
J. Dombek	1.00

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1897.

A. Czajor	\$ 1.00
N. N.	2.00
Total.	<u>\$ 126.70</u>

F. Bieszki, treasurer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

**WELFARE SOCIETY OF ST. HEGWIG PARISH
HOLDS MEETING**

A meeting was held yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at the parish hall by the Welfare Society of St. Hedwig Parish. John Krajecki, president of the organization, opened the activities, and in a few words explained the purpose of the gathering. He also explained how this welfare group should help the poor by raising funds, getting contributions, etc.

The Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Parish, spoke in favor of the Society. Stanislaus Glomski, John Konezynski, Michael Moszczynski, and others also spoke.

After the conclusion of the discussions a collection was taken up and the following sums were contributed:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

Francis Skomer	\$1.00
Michael Moszozynski	1.00
Anthony Jasik	1.00
Martin Krol	2.00
Stanislaus Zachasz .....	.50
Martin Jakowiak .....	.45
Joseph Rogalski .....	.50
Paul Ogorek	1.00
Louis Klewer	2.00
Francis Uklieja .....	.25
John Krajecki	1.00
Reverend John Obyrtacz	2.00
Total	<u>\$12.70</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

If anyone desires to make a contribution for this worthy cause he may either

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1897.

send it, or give the money in person to the Reverend John Piechowski at the St. Hedwig Parish rectory, or to the secretary of the organization.

Albert Nowak, secretary,
265 West Webster Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

HELP FOR THE DESTITUTE

H. Mishkowski, 695 Noble Street, dry goods store proprietor, has contributed ten pairs of trousers for boys, two dozen gloves, one dozen shirts, two dozen suits of light-weight underwear, eighteen suits of heavy underwear, eight yards of material for dresses, and six dozen pairs of gloves to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward. The value of this donation is placed at forty dollars.

Other contributors are as follows:

Albert Zwiewka.....	\$1.00
Clement Belinski.....	5.00
John Arkuszewski.....	1.00
Martin Szudzinski.....	2.00
F. Zagrzebski	1.00
John Zamorowski.....	1.00
Martin Nagorski.....	2.00

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

Anthony Rudnicki.....	\$2.00
Previous donations.....	<u>68.70</u>
Total contributions to date....	\$83.70

Sincere thanks are extend to all the donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1897.

POOR: TAKE NOTICE!

Parents who have children attending local parochial schools and who cannot afford to provide them with shoes, are requested to get in touch with the teachers of the particular school their children are attending. The instructors will issue certificates for shoes which will be acknowledged by the County Relief Agent. School children will not get shoes from the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 3, 1897.

HELP FOR THE POOR

Peter Kiolbassa has donated five dollars to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward. This brings the total to \$64.25.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1897.

HELP FOR THE POOR

A contribution of one dollar from John Frydrychowicz has swelled the funds of the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward to \$59.25.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION
OF SIXTEENTH WARD**

The local clothing firm, The National Company, Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues, has contributed men's wearing apparel valued at \$150 to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward. The executive committee, composed of Peter Kiolbassa, president, and T. Gordon, secretary, expresses sincere thanks to this clothing company for its generous contribution.

According to the secretary the following donations have been received:

For January	\$42.25
Mrs. W. Barzynska	5.00
Mrs. Barbara Niemozewska	1.00
F. Bieszki	3.00
Thomas Krolik	2.00
W. Nowaczewski	5.00
	<u>5.00</u>
Total	\$58.25

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

Further material and financial help should be sent to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward, F. Bieszki, manager, 602 Noble Street.

The poor people needing assistance will be interviewed by the secretary, T. Gordon, at 636 Noble Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

**WELFARE MEETING HELD AT ST. HEDWIG PARISH
BY POLES OF FIFTEENTH WARD**

A mass meeting of the Poles of the Fifteenth ward was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Hedwig school hall, for the purpose of rendering aid to the destitute Polish families of this ward. At 4 P.M. the president of the Welfare Committee, John Krajecki, opened the meeting. The Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig Church, was appointed chairman and Peter J. Lama, recording secretary.

In a few words, the pastor explained the aim of the gathering and expressed his gratification that the citizens of this ward were taking a vital interest in helping the poor.

At an earlier mass meeting, held on January 17, a resolution was adopted, a copy of which was sent to the Bureau of Associated Charities. At yesterday's mass meeting this resolution, and a reply from the Bureau of Associated

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

Charities, were read. This was followed by an open discussion in which the following took part: W. Obecny, F. Sobieszczyk, A. Nowak, J. Nowicki, John Krajecki, Michael Osuch, and many others.

A motion to take up a collection for the destitute was made by the Reverend Piechowski and was accepted unanimously. The contributors and their contributions were as follows:

Reverend John Piechowski	\$ 5.00
J. Serzewski	1.00
J. Nowicki	1.00
Leon Sankiewicz	1.00
W. Obecny	2.00
Stanley Morkowski35
Albert Nowak	2.00
W. Glowczewski50
J. Konczykowski	2.00

WPA (ILL.) PP01.30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

W. Zasowski	\$.50
F. Sobieszcyki	1.50
B. Hoffman	1.00
Michael Osuch	2.00
John Jozwiak . . . . .	.50
Anonymous . . . . .	.25
F. Michela	1.00
Anthony Slupikowski	1.00
Total	<u>\$22.60</u>

It was agreed to send twenty dollars to the Welfare Bureau, and that further donations should be sent either to the St. Hedwig Parish rectory or to Albert Nowak, Webster and Seeley Avenues.

It was also agreed that the Reverend John Piechowski should be a member of the committee and that the committee should take care of the collections.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

The next meeting will be held Sunday, February 7. A suggestion was also made before closing, that this organization be called the "Welfare Society of St. Hedwig Parish".

All those in need of help are requested to call at the office of Albert Nowak, Webster and Seeley Avenues. He will issue certificates from the Welfare Bureau of Chicago.

Peter J. Lama.

WPA
(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

AN APPEAL BY THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF SIXTEENTH WARD

Compatriots! The unemployment situation has been with us for such a long time that there is not one person who is not aware of its gravity. In times of depression thousands of families are rendered destitute, for the hands that earned the bread are idle. With the sudden stoppage of funds even the bare necessities of life are beyond their reach.

The recent cold wave has rendered the situation more pitiable. Our unfortunate compatriots crowd the offices of the Cook County Relief Agent, welfare associations, and goodwill committees, while others go from door to door begging for something to eat.

It often happens that their walking, searching, and begging is fruitless. The commissioners of the County Relief Agent and directors of welfare institutions are of other nationalities and do not understand our predicament. Many times a poverty-stricken Pole is turned away while others who are more aggressive and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

more forward, get aid, although they do not deserve it.

It is the duty of the Poles during these critical times to prevent unworthy people from getting relief, as is prevalent at present, and to make an effort to have our destitute people who are really in need, get the necessary assistance.

Realizing the necessity for such activity, a large group of Poles of the Sixteenth Ward have organized the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward. A committee, whose duty it will be to raise funds and give help to our Polish brethren in distress, was formed of outstanding Polish leaders. This group will make every effort to assist our poor and needy people.

Such work can prove invaluable if the Welfare Association receives the necessary support from the citizens of this ward.

We invite the priests of the two parishes to lend their support to our efforts. All Polish societies are cordially invited to offer their assistance in this

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

noble work. All businessmen are urged to offer whatever help possible.

Tomorrow, Sunday, January 31, a mass meeting will be held at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. The aims of the Welfare Association will be fully explained. All Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward are urged to attend the meeting and offer a helping hand to their needy compatriots.

Sincerely,

The Committee of the Polish Welfare Association of
the Sixteenth Ward,
Peter Kiolbassa, president,
Victor Bardonski, vice president,
F. Bieszki, treasurer,
T. Gordon, secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE POLISH WELFARE
ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD**

The following were the initial contributors to the Polish Welfare Association of the Sixteenth Ward:

Victor Bardonski	\$ 5.00
Joseph Polczynski	5.00
Casimir Neuman	3.00
S. Kozakiewicz	1.00
F. Szymanski	1.00
F. Marcinski . . . . .	.25
Reverend Vincent Barzynski	15.00
T. Gordon	1.00
John Nering	3.00
<u>Catholic Gazette Publishers</u>	5.00
S. Sz wajkart	3.00
Total	<u>\$42.25</u>

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1897.

THE WELFARE COMMITTEE OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD

We have just been informed by letter that the Polish Central Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward has organized a Welfare Committee for the purpose of raising funds to aid the destitute Poles of this ward. Arrangements have been made with the Cook County Relief Agent whereby needy families will be given assistance.

The members of the committee are as follows: John Krajecki, 140 Hamburg Street, president; Albert Nowak, 265 West Webster Avenue, secretary; Stan. Fruzyna, 1020 North Robey Street, treasurer; F. Zarazinski, 277 West Webster Avenue; and Stan. Glonski, 893 Girard Street.

All contributions will be acknowledged in the Polish press.

An appeal to the public for assistance was also included in the letter; however, it was not published because it was similar to that of the Polish Welfare

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Association of the Sixteenth Ward.

Poverty statements will be issued by Albert Nowak, secretary, 265 West Webster Avenue.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 4 P. M., a meeting will be held at the St. Hedwig Parish School Hall. The committee invites all Poles of the Fifteenth Ward to attend.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

THE WELFARE SOCIETY OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

At last night's meeting of the Polish citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, called by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, and Victor Bardonski and Leon Szopinski, there were discussions relative to organizing a welfare association which would look after the needs of the poor Polish families of the Sixteenth Ward who require assistance from the county relief agent, and also to offer assistance to individuals.

The following persons took part in the discussions: the Reverend Barzynski, F. Bieszki, Mr. Ptaszynski, L. Szopinski, A. Rudnicki, and others.

It was unanimously agreed that such an organization was needed for the welfare of the Polish people of the Sixteenth Ward.

A committee was chosen whose duties will be to make arrangements with the county relief agent, devise means to get donations, etc. The committee is made

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up of the following individuals: the Reverend V. Barzynski, F. Bieszki, L. Szopinski, A. Rudnicki, Peter Kielbassa, W. Bardonski, J. Polozynski, F. Murkowski, M. A. LaBuy, T. Krolik, T. Gordon, F. Ostrowski, Casimir Neuman, John Arkuszewski, A. Hubert, S. Piasecki, John Nering, F. Wleklinski, and John Suwalski.

Those present at the meeting made donations amounting to \$32.25. The meeting was postponed until February 5. A list of the contributors will be made in a later issue.

At the close of the regular meeting the committee remained to organize into a more solid unit. The following officers were elected to head it: Peter Kielbassa, president; W. Bardonski, vice-president; F. Bieszki, treasurer; and T. Gordon, secretary.

From the measures adopted at the meeting, an appeal will be made up and published

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

in the Dziennik Chicagoski. It will be directed primarily to the Poles of the Sixteenth Ward. The aims of the Welfare Society of this ward will also be made known.

The contents of the appeal will be decided upon at the next meeting to be held by the committee, which will probably be on January 29. The appeal will be published on the following day.

As a result of this meeting we have a new welfare organization.

May God favor the activities of this group which was established by people of good will.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLISH PUBLIC

(Correspondence)

During the past four years the people of America, especially the Poles, have experienced trying times. How many people have taken their lives because of lack work--lack of bread? This is a sad thing to say but it is true, and present-day conditions are even worse.

Of the hundred and fifty thousand Poles in Chicago, mostly of the working class, a majority find themselves in dire circumstances. How many families are suffering from cold and hunger? Over one half of the Polish population has no means by which to clothe itself--often going about begging. Similar situations are few in American annals. It is not a rare thing to find a family sustaining itself for a day or even for a week on a loaf of stale bread that it has managed to get or find....unclad children trying to keep warm by the waning fire in the stove.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

One cannot look upon such conditions with indifference; one cannot wait for better times, but must, as quickly as possible, offer assistance to these destitute families who from day to day live in hunger and cold.

At a meeting arranged by program committees of Polish societies on January 16, A. X. Centella made a motion to appoint a committee to collect contributions for the poor. The motion was unanimously adopted and the following were chosen:

A. X. Centella, president, 43 Chapie Street,
Edwin M. Dyniewicz, secretary and treasurer, 552 Noble Street,
Jacob Slowikowski, 13 Crittenden Street,
J. Kempczenski, 49 Emma Street,
Nikodem Polcyn, 297 Wabansia Avenue,
Alexander Nagawiecki, 458 Noble Street,
M. Moszczynski, 87 W. Division Street.

The above committee will make a list of all contributors, and their donations will be acknowledged in the local Polish papers.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1897.

Through the mediation of Mr. Centella, the committee came to an understanding with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and certificates are going to be issued to needy families and individuals, signed by the president and secretary of the above-mentioned Polish relief committee. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society will act upon the presentation of these certificates and assistance will be given to the person or persons presenting them.

Certificates may be obtained by calling on the secretary, Edwin M. Dyniewicz, 552 Noble Street.

It is anticipated that the Poles of Chicago and vicinity will support this drive to give succor to their destitute compatriots. Both material and financial help, no matter how small, will be gladly welcomed by the secretary. Act today! Your penny may aid some unfortunate family.

Respectfully,
The Committee,
Edwin M. Dyniewicz,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The following persons sent in contributions to the committee:

Previous donations on hand	\$ 7.20
Petru Importing Company	1.00
John Szostakowski	1.00
B. L. Maciejewski	1.00
J. F. Dankowski	1.00
Valentine Wleklinski	5.00
Adam Blaszczyński	1.00
Stanislaus Nicki	1.00
F. Swierzynski	1.00
L. Reisch . . . . .	.50
S. A. Osada . . . . .	.25
A. X. Centella	1.00
King Miecislav Society	1.53
Thomas Nalepinski	1.00
Simon Wojtalewicz50

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C. W. D.	\$ 1.00
Total	<u>\$24.98</u>

Twenty-five dollars was sent to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

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Zgoda, Vol.4. No.15. January 21, 1897.

A Plea to the General Public.

Many people are without employment at present, haven't anything to eat or clothe themselves with, are even led to suicide. It is very sad when you stop to consider it.

Out of 150,000 Poles in Chicago a great number of them find themselves in this state, that they are hungry, without clothes and sick.

We then take upon ourselves the responsibility and organize a "Chicago Aid and Relief Society" for those unfortunate ones. The committee requests those, who are more fortunate, to contribute to this task, as we know you all shall aid us in our work of good will toward destitute persons.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RAPPERSCHWYL
POLISH NATIONAL FUND IN THE UNITED STATES
OF NORTH AMERICA FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1896.

Saja, New York	\$.20
W. T.....	.20
The Fredro Dramatic Circle of St. Louis.....	1.15
J. Goynia, collection at a May celebration in St. Louis	5.47
J. K. Zawilnski, Society of the Sons of Poland and Lithuania, Providence, Rhode Island.....	3.10
Casimir, Wanda, and Tajda Zawilnski.....	2.00
The Girl Patrons of the Polish National Fund, Little Rock, Arkansas.	4.00
Group Ten of the Polish Young Men's Alliance, Glen Lyon, Pennsylvania.....	4.00
The John III. Sobieski Group in Manistee, Michigan.....	22.45
Leon Tomaszewski.....	2.00
John D. Wajer.....	2.50

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

Elizabeth Wajer.....	\$ 2.00
Joseph Gramza.....	1.50
Joseph Popa.....	1.25
Frank Pawlicki.....	.50
John Bola.....	.50
Martin Lewandowski.....	.50
Joseph F. Wajer.....	.50
Stanley Gorski.....	.25
Thomas Wellner.....	.50
Frank Jarka.....	.25
Joseph Pawlicki .....	.25
Frank Helminiak.....	.25
Albert Sierzynski.....	.25
Joseph Bentkowski.....	.50
Stanley Sligowski.....	.50
John Walczykowski.....	.25
Onufry Nowakowski.....	.25

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

Theofil Wittliff.....	\$.50
Peter Friske.....	.50
Michael Sierzynski.....	.25
Robert Mann.....	.50
Michael Mierzwa.....	.50
Michael Klabort.....	.25
Joseph Klabort, Jr.....	.25
Michael Jozwiak.....	.25
Frank Olszewski.....	.25
Julius Shultz.....	1.00
Schewa.....	.50
Stanley Kukla.....	.25
John Kubacki.....	.25
Joseph N. Kaminski.....	.25
Mrs. P. Gramza.....	.50
John Wajer.....	.25

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

Vincent Florkowski.....	\$.25
Joseph Kieszczynski.....	.25
Paul Wisniewski.....	.50
Joseph Wisniewski.....	.50
Mrs. Mary Wisniewska.....	.50
Charles Wisniewski.....	.25
The Censor, Mr. J. Maternowicz, Buffalo, New York.....	10.50
K. Baczowski, Group Sixty-one.....	.33
E. Koltko, Group 283.....	.83
M. Mezydlo, Collection at a Third of May celebration in Chicago....	11.25
J. Jeziorski, Group 213.....	.27
P. Reichel, Collections in his coffee shop on Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.....	.50
Collection Box 180.....	.64
Collection Box 174, Group 149.....	1.69
Mr. Kleczewski, Throop Street, Chicago.....	7.08
The officers of the Polish National Alliance, according to a deci- sion of their eleventh convention, instead of notifying honorary members of their nomination, donated the expense of this action to	

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

the fund	\$ 20.00
Total	95.66
Balance on May 1, 1896.....	<u>13,749.17</u>
Balance June 1, 1896.....	<u>\$13,844.83</u>

I am sending the exact sum of \$95.66 through the Stensland Milwaukee Avenue State Bank to the director of the Polish National Museum in Rapperschwyl, Mr. J. Galezowski, 85 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, France.

Chicago, Illinois, June 1, 1896.
F. H. Jablonski
Commissioner of the Polish National Fund in the
United States of North America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1895.

NEW POLISH SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The Roman Catholic Benevolent Legion was organized yesterday at Holy Trinity Parish. Twenty-nine members joined. The temporary officers are as follows: John F. Smulski, president; John Kowalski, secretary; and A. X. Centella, treasurer.

This group is directly affiliated with the parent League of the same name which has been started by the Roman Catholics of Chicago.

Mr. Lynch, president of the parent society, M. J. Keane and others spoke at the meeting.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1895.

A LETTER OF THANKS FROM NEBRASKA FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Peter Kiolbassa received the following letter yesterday:

"Posen-Farwell, Nebraska
April 6, 1895

"My dear Mr. Kiolbassa:

"The undersigned wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$435 from you on April 5, and with your permission I have distributed it as follows:

- "1. To the Poles in Elba (Howard County, Nebraska), \$100.
- "2. To the Poles in Chojnicach (Howard and Sherman counties), \$167.50.
- "3. To the Poles in Posen (Howard and Sherman counties), \$167.50.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1895.

"Total distributed, \$435.

"Although I say that I acknowledge receipt of this money, I cannot thank you enough, because only God can reward those who have so generously contributed toward the succor of our destitute Poles in Nebraska.

"In the name of our Polish colonies in Posen, Chojnicach and Elba, I wish to extend thanks to the brothers Edward and John Reszke: May you sing long with God, and with your happy Polish hearts sing and comfort the Polish spirit in the world at large, and sing out the early freedom of our country! (sic)

"Sincere thanks are sent to you, our renowned Miss Mira Heller! you are accustomed to applause and flowers, but a long distance separates us, and then, too, we have had no flowers for the past two years--they have become sere in the fields of Nebraska. Yet you have been able to dry some of our tears of

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 9, 1895.

misfortune. Our tears of gratitude to you will never dry!

"Thanks are offered to the kind Polish clergy and parishioners of Chicago. It is pleasant to know that you have not forgotten the one who took part in your missions, especially at St. Stanislaus Kostka, St. Adalbert, St. Mary of Perpetual Help, and St. Michael Archangel parishes.

"And to you, Mr. Kiolbassa, thanks are extended for your sacrifice of time and efforts in making these contributions for our poor in Nebraska possible.

"Yesterday I celebrated a mass and besought God for health and blessing for you Mr. Kiolbassa and all the kind donors.

"Familiar with your kind heart, I wish to make one more request: please send me photographs of the Reszke brothers and Miss Heller, so that my parishioners

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Dziennik Chcagoski, Apr. 9, 1895.

can see their kind benefactors through this medium.

"Once more I repeat, God bless you all, kind and generous donors!

"May God favor and protect the Polish people of Chicago!

Your servant in Christ,

Reverend W. Sebastyanski, S. J.

pastor of Posen and Polish missionary"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1895.

POLISH FELLOWSHIP CLUB EXTENDS THANKS TO
RESZKE BROTHERS FOR THEIR TIMELY DONATION

The Polish Fellowship Club, which staged a benefit concert last Sunday, March 24, invited the Reszke brothers to participate, but illness prevented their appearance; however, the Reszke brothers sent a three-hundred-dollar contribution.

To show its appreciation, the Club sent the following letter to the Polish artists, who are appearing on the opera stage:

"Messrs. John and Edward Reszke, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sirs:

"The Polish Fellowship Club, which arranged the recent benefit concert and informed you about it, has received a letter from R. Modrzejewski, containing

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1895.

three hundred dollars for our brothers in need. This organization deems it its duty to extend to you its sincerest thanks for this timely and generous gift.

"At first it was decided to send a delegation to thank you personally, but this plan was abandoned when news reached us that John Reszke was ill. Therefore, in order not to inconvenience you in any way, the undersigned have decided to send their appreciation, not only in the name of the Club but for those who will benefit from your contribution.

"Through this medium we beg you to accept these words of appreciation of your gifted talents and assurance of our deep respect. We remain

Sincerely yours,
M. A. LaBuy
S. Barszczewski"

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This letter was sent on March 27--and undoubtedly has been received by the kind Reszke brothers.

[The benefit concert, held March 24, was for the destitute Poles of Nebraska who settled there in 1894, and who have been hard hit by the spreading depression, and also for the Polish Hospital of Chicago. The proceeds were divided equally.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

MISS HELLER'S BENEFIT CONCERT NETS OVER THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

According to private information received, the net income from Miss Mira Heller's benefit concert, staged Sunday, March 24, at the Polish Hall, for the destitute Poles of Nebraska and the Polish Hospital of Chicago, amounted to three hundred and thirty dollars. The addition to this of the three hundred dollars donated by the Reszke brothers brings the total to six hundred and thirty dollars.

The gross receipts amounted to three hundred and ninety dollars, of which sixty went toward expenses.

In this way the Polish hospital received over three hundred dollars, and the destitute Poles of Nebraska, who have been hard hit by the depression, received a like sum.

An official statement will be published soon.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

The parishioners of St. Adalbert Parish, 17th and Paulina Streets, have contributed sixty-six dollars for the Poles of Nebraska, who are suffering because of the spread of the depression in their state.

Miss Rosalie Kolodzinska has also given \$1.50.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

DISPOSITION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE
POLES OF NEBRASKA

It already has been mentioned that Peter Kiolbassa has sent a second sum of money to help our destitute countrymen in Nebraska, who have been hard hit by the widespread depression. This sum of money--two hundred dollars--has already reached Reverend Sebastyanski, who has divided it among three Polish parishes: Posen, Elba and Ashton.

The disposition of the money has been given in detail in a letter sent to Mr. Kiolbassa recently:

"St. Joseph Parish, Elba, Nebraska.

"March 21, 1895.

"It is hereby acknowledged that I have received from Peter Kiolbassa of Chicago twenty dollars for the assistance of my parishioners at Elba.

"Reverend Joseph Augustyn"

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

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IV "Posen, Nebraska, March 21, 1895.

"The undersigned acknowledge receipt of one hundred dollars sent by Peter Kielbassa for the poor of Posen Parish.

"Michael Mudloff, treasurer;
"Joseph Matelski, commissioner"

"Ashton, Nebraska, March 22, 1895.

"It is with the greatest appreciation that we acknowledge receipt of one hundred dollars for the assistance of our compatriots in Ashton Parish.

"Reverend F.X. Stuer, S.J., pastor."

"In the name of our grateful parishioners we wish to deeply thank Mr. Kielbassa for his generous assistance.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1895.

"Reverend W. Sebastyanski, S. J.,

"Pastor at Posen, Nebraska;

"Reverend F.X. Stuer, S.J.,

"Pastor at Ashton, Nebraska;

"Reverend Joseph Augustyn,

"Pastor at Elba, Howard County, Nebraska"

Shortly, after completion of the financial report of Miss Mira Heller's concert, which was staged yesterday at the Polish hall for the benefit of the Poles of Nebraska and the Polish Hospital of Chicago, a third sum of money will be dispatched to Nebraska.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

POLISH OPERA STAR TO TAKE PART IN
BENEFIT CONCERT FOR THE POLES OF NEBRASKA

We are very pleased to announce pleasant news to our readers today.

The well-known Polish opera star, Miss Mira Heller, of Lwow, who is appearing with a company of French-Italian opera singers at the Auditorium in Chicago, has consented to appear at a benefit concert staged by the Poles of Chicago.

This arrangement was effected by one of the Polish benevolent societies planning the concert. The concert will take place on Sunday, March 24. The proceeds will be divided between the destitute Poles of Nebraska and the Polish Hospital of Chicago.

A special committee has been chosen to make all the plans, and all indications show that this is being done speedily and energetically.

The committee is made up of the following:

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Countess Lubienska, Judge M. A. La Buy, Peter Kiolbassa, Mr. Leszczynski, J. F. Smulski, S. Sz wajkart, M. Drzemala, C. Budkiewicz, Count Komorowski, S. Zahajkiewicz, H. Nagiel, Dr. Czupka, and S. Barczewski.

Further particulars, namely, price of admission, program, etc., will be given later.

Perhaps it will be possible to have other talented Polish individuals appear on the program.

This evening at half past seven the special committee will hold a meeting, and all members are invited to attend.

In every respect this is interesting and pleasant news. Sincere thanks should be extended to the talented Polish star for her willingness to take part in this benefit concert.

[Translator's note: Although this is an announcement of a future event,

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plans, representative individuals, and the reason for the concert are given. The committee, etc., are not listed.]

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA
(Report by Peter Kiolbassa)

The following persons and organizations have contributed toward the fund for the destitute Poles of Nebraska: Joseph T. Winkiel, \$1; August Szczepanski, 1; Michael Czekała, \$1; St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish of Bridgeport, \$27.80; Reverend Stanislaus Nawrocki, pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help Parish, \$5; Reverend Francis Byrgier, \$2.

Sincere thanks are extended to all the kind donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1895.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE STRICKEN POLES OF NEBRASKA
(Report by Peter Kiolbassa)

The following have made donations recently for the destitute Poles of Nebraska:
Women's Sedality, II Order, \$2.25; Wilczewski and Manikowski, \$1; and St.
Anthony Society of Hawthorne, \$5.

God bless you!

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1895.

HELP FROM THE POLES OF CHICAGO ACKNOWLEDGED
BY REVEREND SEBASTYANSKI OF NEBRASKA

As has already been reported, \$292 of the fund collected in Chicago during the past few weeks by Peter Kiolbassa for the destitute Poles of Nebraska has been sent to Reverend W. Sebastyanski, S. J., at Posen, Nebraska. Yesterday, Mr. Kiolbassa received a letter of acknowledgment from Reverend Sebastyanski which read as follows:

"March 12, 1895.

"The undersigned attests that he has received from Peter Kiolbassa the sum of \$292, which was immediately turned over to the Posen Parish committee.

"Reverend W. Sebastyanski, S. J.

"We have received the sum of \$292 from Reverend Sebastyanski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1895.

"Michael Mudloff, treasurer,

"Joseph Majejski, commissioner."

"My Dear Mr. Kiolbassa: In addition to enclosing the requested acknowledgment of the receipt of the sum of \$292 which you, Mr. Kiolbassa, had sent to the poor Poles of the Posen Parish, and which was turned over to the parish committee, I wish to thank you personally from the bottom of my heart for your brotherly benevolence. I offer you my thanks, just as every countryman of yours who has been aided by your support thanks you. God bless you!

"The money received was used for the purchase and distribution of the following products: 200 bushels of corn for sowing (at sixty cents a bushel), \$120; 234 bushels of wheat for sowing (at sixty cents a bushel), \$140; 100 bushels of oats for sowing (three dollars added), \$35. The corn was divided (five or six bushels to a farmer) among thirty-five farmers; the wheat among fifteen farmers, about fifteen bushels to each; and the oats among seven farmers,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1895.

who received about fifteen bushels each.

"If God wills it, I will celebrate a special Mass for the intention of all the kind donors whose names we have on record. At this Mass, those who have received assistance will offer a prayer of thanks to the kind Polish people of Chicago, and God will also be asked, through the intercession of St. Joseph, for further support in this day of great need.

"Once again, God bless you!

"In the name of the grateful parishioners, I remain,

"Your obedient servant in Christ,

"Reverend W. Sebastyanski, S. J."

As is evidenced by this letter, the initial sum that has been sent to Nebraska

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1895.

has only given partial relief to our unfortunate compatriots. More help and contributions are needed. Yesterday, Mr. Kielbassa sent a second check for \$220, drawn on the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, to Reverend Sebastyanski. This brings the total that has been sent to our fellow countrymen in Nebraska to \$512.

More contributions, however, are necessary....

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 15, 1895.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

The St. Joseph Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church has recently contributed ten dollars for the unfortunate Polish people of Nebraska.

The following also made donations: Joseph Kaczorowski, \$1; Josephine Blaskowska, 50¢.

God bless you!

Peter Kiolbassa

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 14, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLES OF NEBRASKA

The following persons have contributed to the fund for the destitute Poles of Nebraska:

Andrew Szultz, \$5; Max Herman, 50¢; Frances Radzicki, 50¢; Mathias Buerle, 50¢; John Kosslowski, \$1.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors for their timely donations.

Peter Kiolbassa

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 11, 1895.

JERZMANOWSKI CONTRIBUTES ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
FOR DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

E. J. Jerzmanowski, of New York, has sent one hundred dollars to F. H. Jablonski, editor of Zgoda, for the destitute Poles of Nebraska. The Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance has contributed twenty-five dollars.

Other donations came from the following:

John Wirkus, \$1; Francis Kuznicki, 25¢; Peter Szczepanski, 50¢; John Buda, \$2; Andrew Kadera, \$1; Thomas Suwalski, 50¢; John Ruszkiewicz, \$1.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

Peter Kiolbassa

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 11, 1895.

POLISH BUSINESSMEN INVITED TO ATTEND
MEETING AND DISCUSS WAYS OF
HELPING THE DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

The undersigned cordially invite the Polish businessmen of Chicago to attend a meeting, and discuss ways and means of helping the destitute Poles of Nebraska, who are suffering great hardships, according to the recent letter of appeal for help from Reverend W. Sebastyanski.

Large contributions will not be requested, for the committee realizes that this is impossible during the present hard times. Small sums in large numbers can bring relief to our unfortunate compatriots.

This meeting of benevolence is to take place Wednesday, March 13, at 7:30 P. M. in the back hall of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. All are requested to attend.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 11, 1895.

Albert Jedrzejek,
Andrew Szulc,
Joseph Paszkiewicz,
John Klos,
Peter Kiolbassa

[Translator's note: Results of meeting not covered in future issue.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

MORE HELP GIVEN TO THE DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

The following contributions for the destitute Poles of Nebraska have been received:

St. Cecilia Men's Choir of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$10; John Mierzwik, \$1; John Wirkus, \$1; Casimir the Great Society \$5.

Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donors.

Peter Kiolbassa

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUE TO POUR IN FOR THE
POOR POLISH FAMILIES OF NEBRASKA

Donations for the poor Polish families of Nebraska continue to pour into the office of Peter Kielbassa from all sides. The St. Vincent de Paulo Society of South Chicago has given \$15.85. Joseph Nowak, secretary, 8939 Muskegon avenue, has turned the money over to Mr. Kielbassa. [List of individual donors omitted in translation.]

It is reported that Mr. Kielbassa has sent two hundred and sixty dollars to Nebraska today.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1895.

SECOND MEETING HELD TO HELP THE
DESTITUTE POLES OF NEBRASKA

A second meeting was held yesterday at 4 P. M. at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, to help the destitute Poles of Nebraska. Many leading Poles of Chicago were present. Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, opened the meeting and presided as chairman. F. Golupski acted as recording secretary.

An account of the conditions facing the Poles in Nebraska was presented by Peter Kiolbassa. When he concluded, a collection was made. List of donors omitted in translation.

Mr. Kiolbassa announced that contributions up to the present time have exceeded two hundred and thirty-six dollars, and that the money will be sent to the needy Poles.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 4, 1895.

Boleslaus Klarkowski announced to the audience that a special meeting of Polish businessmen will be held in the near future. The date of the meeting will be announced later.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
FOR THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN NEBRASKA

The St. Peter and St. Paul Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish recently donated twenty-five dollars for the destitute Poles of Nebraska.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 1, 1895.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL PARISH DONATES \$33.16
FOR THE STRICKEN POLES OF NEBRASKA

A collection made last Sunday, February 24, in St. Michael Archangel Parish of South Chicago for the stricken Poles of Nebraska netted \$33.16. Ten dollars was given by the Resurrection Order of the St. Stanislaus Kostka congregation. [Names of small donors omitted in translation.]

Sincere thanks are extended to the kindly donors.

Peter Kiolbassa

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

POLES OF CHICAGO MAKE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
THEIR DESTITUTE COUNTRYMEN IN NEBRASKA

(Summary)

The committee in charge of the drive for funds for the destitute Poles of Nebraska, headed by Thomas Krolik and Francis Murkowski, wishes to announce that nineteen Poles of Chicago have contributed \$27.50 to the fund; the largest donation being five dollars and the smallest fifty cents.

The following businessmen donated foodstuffs: John Suwalski, 100 pounds of smoked meat; Michael Pstrong, 75 pounds of smoked meat; Francis Wleklinski, 2 barrels of flour; Roman Waske 1 bag of beans (160 pounds).

The foregoing contributions in cash and food were received at my office.

Peter Kiolbassa

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1895.

MEETING HELD TO HELP DESTITUTE POLES IN NEBRASKA

A meeting arranged by Peter Kiolbassa was held last night in one of the smaller halls of the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets, for the purpose of devising plans for assisting the destitute Poles of Nebraska. Mr. Kiolbassa presided as chairman, and Leon Szopinski served as secretary.

After an account of the dire conditions facing the Poles in Nebraska had been presented, a committee was chosen to make collections for the needy. The following were appointed: Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, M. Jedrzejek, F. Wleklinski, F. Murkowski, John Wisniewski, Jacob Stanislawski, F. Golubski, Thomas Krolik, and Peter Kiolbassa. The committee named Reverend Barzynski chairman, Mr. Golubski secretary, and Mr. Kiolbassa treasurer.

The following made donations at the meeting: Thomas Krolik, \$2; Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) \$5; Mathias Jakubski, \$.50; Joseph Szczukowski,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1895.

\$1; Frank Golubski, \$1; John Zakrzewski, \$.50; Michael Wojciechowski, \$1; Juliana Kaminska, \$.50; Michael Wolenski, \$.50; Frank Borta, \$.50; Michael Tobianski, \$.25; Michael Paszke, \$.75; Michael Kryg, \$1; total \$14.50

Mr. Kiolbassa announced that he had received two dollars through the mail from John Zwierzchowski and Joseph Pawlicki, of Calumet City.

A meeting was called for next Sunday, March 3, at 3:30 P. M., in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish school hall.

The Poles should take more interest, and should attend these meetings in larger numbers, for their countrymen in Nebraska are suffering greatly. Business men are urged to lend their support.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1895.

MORE HELP FOR THE POLES IN NEBRASKA

The following contributions have been received for the suffering Poles of Nebraska: St. Casimir Young Men's Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, \$50; Paul Ratkowski, \$5; Matthew Jallowy, \$1; Joseph Ciesielski, \$1; Messrs. Flatau and Heyman, \$.50. Albert Ploszynski donated a suit of men's clothes and a cap.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors. Thus far, \$59.50 in cash and the gift of clothing just mentioned have been collected.

Peter Kiolbassa

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1895.

MORE HELP FOR THE POLES IN NEBRASKA

Peter Kiolbassa received yesterday the following letter from Reverend John Kasprzycky, C. R., Pastor of St. John Cantius Parish:

"Dear Mr. Kiolbassa: Although this donation for the unfortunate Poles in Nebraska is small--only ten dollars--it comes straight from the heart. Let us all give whatever we can, and in this way we will be able to wipe away the tears of the destitute. Our reward will be waiting for us in heaven after death.

"Reverend John Kasprzycki, C. R."

In addition, the following contributions were received: Andrew Jaworowski, St. Clair, Missouri, \$2; Anthony Rybczynski, Chicago, \$.50.

Mr. Kiolbassa extends sincere thanks to the thoughtful donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1895.

PLAN FIRST MEETING TO DISCUSS METHODS
FOR AIDING POLES IN NEBRASKA

In response to a letter received from Reverend W. Sebastynski, S. J., relative to providing aid to the suffering Poles of Howard and Sherman counties of Nebraska, an approach has been made to the Polish public and an appeal has been voiced for material aid.

This voice has not gone unheeded. The Polish public already has been notified through the press about the initial contributions for the benefit of our destitute brothers. A discussion among the leading Polish representatives of Chicago disclosed the need for a public meeting to consider this problem.

Therefore, the undersigned appeals to the Poles of Chicago to attend a meeting on Monday, February 25, at 7:30 P. M. in Room 1 of the St. Stanislaus

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1895.

Kostka school building. Various matters and plans will be discussed.

All Poles are invited to attend, and to offer or pledge contributions. An especial appeal is made to the local Polish merchants to donate foodstuffs and various articles of clothing, for these goods can provide considerable relief to the destitute Poles of Nebraska.

Let us help them! It is our duty as Poles and as Catholics.

Peter Kiolbassa

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1895.

HELP FOR THE POLES IN NEBRASKA

A one-dollar contribution for the Poles in Nebraska has been received by Peter Kielbassa from Joseph Aker.

Last year the Poles of Nebraska were the victims of a drouth, and made an appeal for help to the Chicago Poles after local (Nebraska) authorities had declined to help them. Settlement of this area was started by Chicago Poles in 1893.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1895.

INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DESTITUTE POLES IN NEBRASKA

The following were among the first contributors to offer aid to the destitute Poles of Nebraska: Francis Wekelman, \$1; Walter Skibinski, \$.50; Joseph Poch, \$1. Total, \$2.50.

Peter Kiolbassa extends thanks to the kind donors.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

REVEREND SEBASTYNSKI APPEALS TO PETER KIOLBASSA FOR HELP

Peter Kiolbassa recently received a letter from Reverend W. Sebastynski, S. J., pastor of St. Anthony Church, Posen-Farwell, Nebraska, making an appeal for help. Since the letter concerns all Poles, it has been turned over to Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.

The letter is as follows:

"February 6, 1895

"Dear Mr. Kiolbassa:

"As you know, the barren harvests of the past two years in Nebraska, especially in the western part, have brought poverty and hunger to the farmers.

"The Poles in Howard and Sherman counties have been hit the hardest. During

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

the past four weeks. I visited every home in my parish. I offered encouragement to the best of my ability, but I found too much poverty--too much for one person to handle. There are about forty families without any means of existence, about eighty farmers are without seed for the spring planting, and the winter is severe.

"It is true that help is coming from the East, but this assistance is being distributed from Lincoln, Nebraska, by a central relief committee. This parent organization in turn redistributes its aid to the small towns and villages through local relief committees. These committees are in charge of Masons and members of the A. P. A. [American Protective Association, which was anti-Catholic]. What is worse, they are operated by women of these two factions. It is no wonder that these committees have taken advantage of this charitable work, and turned it into a business venture for their organizations. This is being carried out in two ways:

"1. Clothing and food are being distributed only among the Masons and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

A. P. A.'s, and what is left over is passed on to the others--provided there is anything left over.

"2. What is worse, these factions publish factional stories and announcements, stating that this or that shipment of goods has arrived from X or Y, through the courtesy of the Methodists, the Baptists or the German Lutherans of Chicago, etc. At the same time they charge that the Catholic church is the only one of all the denominations that has not offered succor to the needy.

"It is an evident fact that the relief action on the part of the Poles has not been made known. Therefore, in my opinion, it is high time that some assistance be given to the destitute Poles. Because I am familiar with your good heart, Mr. Kiolbassa, I appeal to you for help.

"I have already written to a few places asking for aid for my parish in Posen. And now, after a consultation with the priests of this diocese, we must ask for aid for the entire two counties of Sherman and Howard, but this assistance must come from Catholics for distribution by the relief committee,

Dziennik Ghicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

St. Paul, Nebraska.

"Dear Sir! Become a father to our stricken people. In your own way, as you know best, request for us as much as you can get, in food, clothing, coal, etc., if only one or two carloads. Have them sent by way of the Burlington Railroad to St. Paul, Nebraska, addressed to The Howard County Relief Committee, care of Howard County Clerk. The shipment should be designated as follows: 'For Howard and Sherman Counties, from Polish Catholics of Chicago,' or words to that effect.

"I beseech you in the name of God and the poor suffering brothers to arrange some kind of plan which will bring us aid. In the name of God and the Blessed Mother!

Yours faithfully in Christ,
Reverend W. Sebastynski, S. J.
Pastor, St. Anthony Church
Posen-Farwell, Nebraska"

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

To this letter Peter Kiolbassa adds the following:

"Dear Friends:

"I appeal to Dziennik Chicagoski to publish this letter written by Reverend Sebastynski, K. J., renowned and beloved missionary of Nebraska. Poverty and hunger are tormenting our Polish brothers in Howard and Sherman counties of Nebraska. As the letter indicates, there is no one to take care of the dire needs of these people.

"I have the sincerest hope that in the hearts of the Polish people in Chicago and vicinity the spirit of brotherly love has not faded, that many will be found, especially among the businessmen, who will help these destitute Poles.

"It would be a great help if the Poles of Chicago would call a meeting, create a committee and make plans to collect various kinds of goods, whether food or clothing, for the aid of the poor Polish people. This is my proposal

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

to the Poles of Chicago.

"I also appeal to all the Polish newspapers to take enthusiastic interest in this matter; for who will come to the assistance of these poor Polish people if not we Poles of Chicago? Our greatest duty is to lend a hand to our brothers.

Peter Kiolbassa"

Nothing further will be added to these noble words of Mr. Kiolbassa. It might be said that a meeting of Polish representative individuals of Chicago this week would be an ultimate stepping stone to the assistance of the unfortunate Poles of Nebraska.

Let us act! Remember, he who acts first gives twice as much.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1894.

POLISH POOR OF PULLMAN MAKE APPEAL FOR HELP

Dear Brother Poles of Chicago:

We have been without work for the past seven months because of the strike that has been called here in Pullman. The unemployment situation has brought upon us very trying conditions.

The hardest hit are the Poles.

Other foreign groups have long been re-employed, but we, unfamiliar with the English language and American ways, have a poor outlook, and chances for work are very meager. If they will change for the better it will not be soon.

Consequently, we are suffering greatly in this crisis. Many of us deserve to be given assistance because many of us have wives and children while others

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1894.

are the sole support of the household. These wait from day to day for a charitable hand.

With the approach of the Christmas season, we come to you, dear brothers for assistance in our unfortunate position. God will reward you a hundredfold for whatever you do for us.

The representative of other nationalities always remember their people. There are among the Poles such individuals, as business and professional men, workers, etc., who will hear and come to our aid.

The Forgotten Workers of Pullman.

The undersigned vouches for the authenticity of the above appeal and wish to add that a pitiabile condition prevails among the Polish people.

Signed: Paul Andryczka
John Dluzak

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1894.

The above facts are also confirmed by Dr. J. Goltz, Reverend P. T. Tinaworaz, and Reverend W. Zaleski. Urgent assistance should especially be given the A. Sypniewski family, 630 Fulton Street, Pullman, Illinois, for illness has enveloped this home for over three months.

This family and all other Poles should be given a helping hand. We gladly support this appeal.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



POLISH LEAGUE, POLISH NATIONAL FUND AT RAPPERSCHWYL,
AND MR. JERZMANOWSKI--FACTS AND QUESTIONS

We have already announced that Mr. [Erasmus] J. Jerzmanowski has resigned from the office of president of the Polish League in America. We have also published in extenso the appeal of Mr. Jerzmanowski, general commissioner of the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwyl, in behalf of that institution.

Since at present not only individuals but also our public is interested in these facts, we feel that it is our duty to make a few remarks. But before making the remarks let us review the actual course of events.

As we all know, the Poles in the United States, in order to honor "Kosciusko Year", organized the Polish League in America at a Polish mass meeting held for this purpose in Chicago. The aim of this institution is and will be patriotic work in the full sense of the word and the collection of money

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



for the Polish National Fund in America. One of the founders of the Polish League, who was the first signer of the appeal to the American Poles in behalf of the mass meeting for the purpose of organizing the aforesaid institution, was Erasmus J. Jerzmanowski, a wealthy, prominent, and greatly respected man, who has distinguished himself by his nobility and his generosity here in America and in the old country, a person whose willingness to work for humanity cannot be questioned. It is quite true that Mr. Jerzmanowski did not participate in the preliminary work of preparing the plans for the proposed League; neither did he participate in the Polish mass meeting, for he was too busy and could not attend. Yet Mr. Jerzmanowski must have read the printed outline of the constitution of the League, for it was mailed to him a few weeks before the mass meeting took place, and this outline of the plan was printed and widely commented upon by the Polish press.

Although Mr. Jerzmanowski was not present at the mass meeting, he was elected president of the Polish League. As soon as he was elected, he

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.

was notified by telegraph in New York City, and a telegram was received from him stating that he accepted the office. A few days later the president of the League sent to Chicago a large cash donation for the Polish National Fund and for the upkeep of the League.

Soon after, Mr. Jerzmanowski took a trip to Europe for a few months, and there, in Switzerland, he was appointed general commissioner for America of the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwyl, Switzerland. This Fund, by the way, he supported by his cash donations, his encouragement, and his activities.

From Mr. Jerzmanowski's appeal [in behalf of the Fund] we have learned that he has accepted the appointment as commissioner of the Polish National Fund at Rapperschwyl, Switzerland, and has promised that "he will endeavor to merge all Polish funds existing in America with the fund in Europe" [at Rapperschwyl].

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



It may be said that Mr. Jerzmanowski, as president of the Polish League, contradicts himself because it was decided at the mass meeting that the Polish National Fund in America is to be an independent fund until its total sum amounts to \$100,000. This contradiction was disclosed at the meeting of the central board of directors of the League, at which Mr. Jerzmanowski was present. At this meeting the president of the League [Mr. Jerzmanowski] made the request that certain articles of its constitution be changed, namely, the paragraphs defining who should be admitted to membership, and what part the Polish clergy shall have in it, and also the articles defining the Polish National Fund in America. The board of directors declared that it had no authority to change the decision of the mass meeting, and when Mr. Jerzmanowski threatened to resign, the members of the board agreed to consider Mr. Jerzmanowski's request for amendments and to submit it at the next convention. Mr. Jerzmanowski agreed to this. A special report of this meeting was prepared and presented to Mr. Jerzmanowski for his approval, which he accepted, and it was published in newspapers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



It seemed that this misunderstanding had been temporarily removed, for the sake of the public welfare, until the people, the public; should have the opportunity to voice their opinion at the next convention. In the meantime, only a few days afterwards, suddenly a new event occurred; Mr. Jerzmanowski submitted his unconditional resignation from the office of president of the League on account of circumstances which were "beyond his control". What these circumstances were it is hard to conjecture, for since the last meeting of the central board of the League and the acceptance by Mr. Jerzmanowski, of a modus vivendi with its members the conditions in this respect had not changed. It is quite true that a communication from New York was published in Zgoda after the resignation of Mr. Jerzmanowski explaining the reasons for this resignation, but in the first place, we do not know its source, and in the second place it gives less explanation than the ready-made phrase "on account of circumstances beyond my control".

Finally, the last act of this whole affair was the issue of an appeal by Mr. Jerzmanowski, former president of the League and present commissioner

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



of the Polish Fund at Rapperschwyl, which was published in our paper last Saturday. In this appeal the commissioner describes conditions among the Poles in the old country and in America; he reminds them of their duty, as if it had been neglected by them, and as the first step he recommends "patriotic activities in all parts of Poland" to create a powerful National Fund. The right to establish such a Fund in America is denied to us by Mr. Jerzmanowski, for he says that "we are not capable of designing plans for activities", and "we are not conscious of our nationality". He also refuses to recognize our National Fund in America and advises us to limit ourselves "merely to collecting funds and intrusting the management [of them] to people who are enlightened and of good character, who can give financial guarantees, and who are in touch with [Polish] national life". The management which he refers to is that of the people of the Polish Museum at Rapperschwyl, the guardians of the Polish National Fund in Europe. Mr. Jerzmanowski, after excluding the collection of money for any funds here in America (and this includes the Polish National Fund of

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



the Polish League), in his appeal asks for donations for the Rapperschwyl Fund and for that Fund only; then accusing all those who may not agree with him of "egotism and selfishness" he desires that "Kosciusko Year may lay the foundation for a happy future".

There are openly admitted facts, and no one is trying to conceal them. These facts may be summarized as follows:

Mr. Jerzmanowski, a man whom the Polish people here in America and in Europe regard as one of the most prominent Polish citizens, after contributing toward the foundation of the Polish League in America by words and deeds and accepting its leadership not only resigned from his office six months later but as commissioner of the Polish National Fund of Rapperschwyl opposes that which is the very foundation of the Polish League in America (see paragraph one of Article I of the constitution of the Polish League), that is, he is against that "uniting of our moral and material forces which

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



is so necessary for our national development" here in America. He is also against one of the most clearly defined aims of the League, namely, the collection of money for the Polish National Fund in America (see section "g," paragraph three, Article I of the constitution of the Polish League).

Thus Mr. Jerzmanowski is against the Polish League, which was founded at the Polish mass meeting in Chicago, and of which he became the leader in May.

As a natural consequence a few important questions arise from these facts, namely: Who is right in this controversy, the League and its Administration or Mr. Jerzmanowski? Will not the League, as such be harmed on account of this? Does Mr. Jerzmanowski's resignation prove that the League is defective? Or on the contrary, and despite everything has the League a right to exist, to develop, and to work for the good of our people? Who in reality is right? Those who deny us the right to any independent action and tell us that we

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 13, 1894.



must limit ourselves to "contributing toward a fund" which we have no right to control, or those who regard us as grown-up people, capable of doing purposeful work?

These questions will be answered in other articles. We wish to declare very emphatically that although these first questions have a personal character, we are not interested in personal matters but in the general issue. On the answers will depend who is right, the League or those opponents of the League who predict its death just because Mr. Jerzmanowski has resigned. Therefore, we wish to assure you that personal feelings are excluded here. We may not agree with Mr. Jerzmanowski; his ways are not our ways; but we shall not cease to respect him as a man of good intentions, even though our viewpoint remains unchanged.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

POLES RAISE FUNDS FOR DESTITUTE POLISH FAMILIES

The Welfare Committee of the Polish National Alliance will present a concert and play on Sunday, January 14, at Schoenhofen's Hall, for the benefit of destitute Polish families. There will also be a dance after the play.

The program is diversified. Besides the play, entitled "Dramat Jednej Nocy" (Drama of One Night), two choirs--Szopen and Wanda--will sing. Three solos will be sung, one by Mr. G. Wojnicki and the others by the Misses Bienkowski. Mrs. Z. Lubienski, Mrs. Lande, and Mrs. Janczewski will entertain the public with instrumental music. Mr. Tobinski will present a monologue entitled "Na Estradzie" (On the Platform). Hensl's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. One of the dances, called "Mazur," has been chosen for a "contest" dance. Tickets are thirty-five and fifty cents.

As this entertainment will be held for a benevolent purpose, a large attendance is expected.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Welfare Committee of the Polish National Alliance has collected to date \$270.01. Of this amount it has spent \$148.83 for the relief of the poor. There is still \$121.18 in the treasury of the committee.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

POLISH WELFARE WORK

The Welfare Committee of the Polish National Alliance Societies has collected \$270.01, and distributed \$148.83 among the Polish needy families. At present there is \$121.18 in the treasury.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CHRISTMAS CHEER COMMITTEE

INCOME--CASH DONATIONS:

Contributions have been published in Dziennik Chicagoski, as follows:

Dec.	12.	Temperance Brotherhood	\$	50.00
"	12.	Other donations		129.25
"	13.	Various donations		88.20
"	14.	" "		72.45
"	14.	St. John the Baptist Society		25.00
"	15.	Various donations		45.25
"	16.	" "		37.65
"	16.	" "		36.60
"	18.	Donation by J. P. Hopkins		100.00
"	19.	Various donations		60.40
"	19.	E. Jerzmanowski		100.00

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

Dec.	20.	Various donations	\$	40.00
"	20.	Pulaski Fire Insurance Association		100.00
"	20.	St. Casimir the Prince Young Men's Society		26.65
"	20.	St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society		10.00
"	20.	Dramatic Circle of the Patriotic Organization		5.00
"	20.	School children		2.50
"	21.	Various donations		28.50
"	21.	St. Stanislaus Kostka Society		15.00
"	22.	Various donations		33.75
"	22.	Patriotic Organization		126.50
"	23.	Various donations		1.50
"	26.	" "		17.00
"	27.	" "		2.00
"	28.	" "		1.00
		Total		<u>\$1,154.20</u>

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

EXPENDITURES:

Clothing for boys	\$ 362.60
Shoes for boys and girls	336.05
Material for girls dresses	124.52
Flour	33.60
Meats and sausages	150.50
Distributed in cash	21.50
Bread (629 loaves)	44.03
Coal and wood	65.30
Total	<u>\$1,138.10</u>

SUMMARY:

Income	\$1,154.20
Expenditures	<u>1,138.10</u>
Balance	\$ 16.10

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

ARTICLES AND FOODSTUFFS COLLECTED AND DISTRIBUTED:

36 bags of flour
2,300 pounds of mutton
1,200 " " beef
200 " " sausages
500 " " pork
50 " " tea
5 suits and one overcoat
1 ovenful of bread
1 pair of shoes
12 tons of coal

A barrel of flour promised by Mr. A. Rudnicki to Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha was delivered to another place.

Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Contributions donated at the rectory of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church:
Boleslaus Wolosik, \$1; Michael Cholewczynski, \$1.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Contributions collected at the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory: Sin donations, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents, \$10.

Collections made by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: (a) Cash--John Rudnicki, \$2; Martin Nagorski, \$5. Total \$7. (b) Goods--Mr. Frank Kantak, 93 George Street, 4 tons of coal.

Distribution of Relief was continued on Saturday, December 23. Besides the clothing, shoes, and food distributed during the two previous days, as published in our paper, the following was given out Saturday: 1,100 pounds of veal, 150 pounds of beef, 675 pounds of sausage, 125 pounds of pork, 144 chickens, 80 bags of flour, 2 barrels of flour, 50 pounds of tea, and 1,130 loaves of bread.

In addition, the following was purchased and distributed Saturday: Material for

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

girls' dresses \$36.31; boys suits, \$45; shoes and boots, \$72.35.

The total value of clothing, shoes, and dress materials amounted to \$153.66, making a total sum expended of \$891.96. Additionally other sums were expended for foodstuffs and coal, which were also distributed.

A complete itemized report is being prepared by the Committee and will shortly be published. All of the contributions and donations, as well as all relief distributed, are carefully entered in the books of the Committee.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 23, 1893.

EDITORIAL REPLY

Mr. Z. P.: You claim that among the Poles who have received Christmas Cheer relief there is a certain number who do not necessarily need help. This may be so. There is no remedy for such a sad situation. While distributing relief to a thousand persons, even with the best of intentions, it is impossible to control it properly. The ladies of the Patriotic Organization have investigated a couple of hundred families; the others were carefully interrogated. The names of all persons receiving relief are entered in a book, and any cheating, if there was any, can easily be ascertained. There is no question that such cheating is highly reprehensible, and it will be a stone on the souls of those who steal bread from those really destitute.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1893.

OUR CHRISTMAS CHEER

Distribution of relief to the poor was continued all day yesterday, December 21, in one of the halls of the school building on Bradley Street. Over one thousand persons called at the rectory. The following has been purchased and distributed:

Materials for girls' dresses...	\$ 79.50
Shoes for children.....	68.00
Shoes for children.....	66.50
Shoes.....	131.25
Suits for boys.....	105.65
Suits for boys.....	<u>146.60</u>
Total.....	<u>\$597.50</u>

Since cash contributions amounted to over one thousand dollars, there is a balance of \$400 still at hand, which will be used to purchase additional clothing and food. The remainder of the relief supplies may be distributed today. An itemized statement will be published Saturday.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1893.

PROCEEDS OF THE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION ENTERTAINMENT

The committee in charge of the entertainment given last Sunday by the Patriotic Organization reports to us that the net profit amounts to \$126.50. This is a neat sum, and the Organization, as well as those attending the entertainment, are deserving of praise.

Mr. John Czekala donated two dollars for the poor at our editorial offices.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Contributions made at the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory: Joseph Dziewior, \$20; twenty-four one-dollar contributions plus one of 75 cents, \$24.75.

Contributions collected by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: Paul Gorski, \$1; Paul Maczek, \$5; and C. Klacinska, \$1. Total \$7.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Contributions collected by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: (a) Cash--Julian Stasiowski, \$5; Jacob Walczyk, \$0.50; John Buda, \$0.50--total \$6; (b) Goods--A certain person gave an overcoat and a suit; Mr. Peter Ligman gave a pair of shoes.

Contributions collected by Mr. Jacob Tuszynski and Mr. John Maca: Ten contributions, ranging from twenty-five cents to five dollars, \$13.50.

Contributions collected at the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory: (a) Cash--six contributions, ranging from one to two dollars, \$9; (b) Goods--Mr. Stanley Kopielski, four suits.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

From information reaching us, the net profit from the Sunday celebration held by the Patriotic Organization for the Christmas Cheer for the poor amounted to over one hundred dollars. An official report will soon be published.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR

The distribution of relief for the poor as a Christmas Cheer has already begun in hall No. 1 of the school building on Bradley Street. A committee of women is distributing clothing and shoes among women and children; the men are distributing clothing to the boys. Two hundred children badly in need of clothing and shoes have been outfitted. Meat and other foods are also being distributed among the most needy.

About five hundred persons have applied for relief, including four hundred family heads. The distribution will continue during tomorrow, when it will end definitely. Additional contributions today and tomorrow are requested. On Saturday we will publish a complete statement of income and expenses.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1893.

DONATIONS OF THE ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SOCIETY

The St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, from the parish of the same name, gave two donations yesterday, Wednesday, December 20, namely--fifteen dollars for the poor and ten dollars for the orphanage. The society deserves sincere thanks for these generous donations.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Contributions collected by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: Pulaski Mutual Fire Insurance Company, \$100; Mr. Max Drzemala, \$20; seven other contributions, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar, \$6--total \$126.

Collections by Mr. S. Piasecki and Mr. W. Barwig: Jacob Stefanski, \$1; A. L., \$2; Joseph Patka, \$0.50; contributions by members of the St. Casimir the Prince Young Men's Society, \$26.65--total \$30.15.

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Contributions collected at the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory: St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr Society, \$10; Dramatic Circle, \$5; five other donations, \$9.50--total \$25.50.

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Contributions by the boys of St. Stanislaus Kostka School, given to their

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 20, 1893.

teacher, Mr. Ignace Kowalski: Fifteen contributions, ranging from ten cents to sixty cents, \$2.50.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Donations made at a meeting in hall No.1 [of the school building on Bradley Street]: Fourteen donations, ranging from twenty-five cents to five dollars, \$17.75.

Collections made by Mr. Thomas Krolc and Mr. Jacob Mucha: Thirteen donations, ranging from twenty-five cents to ten dollars, \$21.20.

Contributions collected by Mr. Anthony Jeka and Mr. Michael Wajerski: (a) Cash--Forty-three donations, ranging from ten cents to two dollars, \$21.45; (b) Food-stuffs--Mr. John Pitz, 96 W. North Avenue, one barrel of flour.

Mr. F. M., anonymously, sent one dollar for the poor to our office.

"To the Arrangement Committee of the Christmas Cheer for the Poor:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 19, 1893.

"I wish to inform the members of the Committee in charge of arrangements for the Christmas Cheer for the Poor, and all the Poles in general, that the distribution of cash and goods to the poor will begin on Thursday, December twenty-first, beginning in the morning, in hall No.1 of the school building on Bradley Street. I am therefore requesting the members of the Committee to come tomorrow, Wednesday, December twentieth, to the rectory, in order to add up the contributions and make final preparations for the distribution. Those able to do so are asked to come at two o'clock in the afternoon; others are asked to come to the rectory at seven thirty in the evening.

Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C. R."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

POLISH PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION GIVES ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR

The Polish Patriotic Organization held an entertainment last night, Sunday, December 17, in the school hall on Bradley Street. The program, prepared hurriedly and at the last moment, pleased the audience immensely. A great crowd assembled and all numbers on the program were tumultuously applauded.

Mr. Peter Ligman opened the night's program by calling on Mr. John Arkuszewski to act as chairman and Mr. Ignace Kowalski as secretary.

The first number, an overture, "Tancreda," by the Polish West Side Music Band directed by Mr. Hensl, was rendered in a truly artistic manner. The members of this band offered their services for the benefit of the poor without remuneration and thereby deserve praise not only as good musicians but also as dutiful citizens.

After two songs beautifully rendered by the Polish Male Choir of St. Cecilia, Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz spoke clearly and earnestly. He reminded the audience of the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

first entertainment given by the Patriotic Organization and gave a summary of its activities. He then urged all Poles to co-operate for the good of the fatherland. He warned against nihilistic agitators and then fervently exhorted the audience assembled to action, to work, to fight for our religion and our country. He concluded with a four-line verse from the Polish poem "Odyniec":

"Know ye well and judge yourselves,
He who wishes to be a faithful son of Poland
Must seek light and strength from heaven,
A mother in the native land and honor
father in God." (Translator's note: a free
translation of the verse).

Mr. Zahajkiewicz's speech was so beautiful that it is worth while to give it at length and quote some of the passages. On account of lack of space, we shall do so tomorrow.

The Polish Young Ladies' Choir then sang a medley beautifully, after which the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

St. Stanislaus Turners gave a wonderful exhibition of gymnastics and were rewarded with thunderous applause.

Then Reverend Eugene Siedlaczek read an interesting and very educational treatise as to how those possessing more education, morals, and finances can help to elevate others less gifted with knowledge, morals, or material resources. The theme, as we see, is very important and intriguing. We cannot do justice to it in our short report, so, with the author's permission, we will review it more thoroughly and cite a few of the most important passages in the near future in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch sang a solo, as usual, magnificently.

"Polish Flowers," a medley of Polish melodies played by the orchestra, evoked the wildest enthusiasm and tremendous applause. The singing by the Ladies' Choir of St. Cecilia was likewise applauded.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

Mr. Adam Sz wajkart recited a poem entitled "Before The Court," and Mrs. Rose Kwasigroch and Mr. Andrew J. Kwasigroch sang a duet which was also applauded tumultuously.

Next came exercises by the Turner Society No. 2 on the bars and rings that astonished everybody. Directed by their brave instructor, the turners did marvelous stunts. During their entire exercises, the applause was deafening. This was really the most wonderful number on the program.

Due to the late hour, Reverend Vincent Barzynski was not able to speak at great length, but he briefly thanked the audience for a good deed well done.

The proceeds will undoubtedly be quite large and the poor will benefit by it greatly.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Donations given at the St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory: Forty-two donations, ranging from twenty-five cents to two dollars, \$36.60.

Mr. Hopkins, candidate for mayor of Chicago, gave \$100.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Collections made by Mr. Stanislaus Piasecki and Mr. W. Barwig: (a) Cash--Forty-two contributions, ranging from five cents to five dollars, \$37.65; (b) Food-stuffs--Mr. Peter Arkuszewski, 664 Noble Street, 50 pounds of tea.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

Collections made by Mr. Thomas Krolik and Mr. Jacob Mucha: (a) Cash--twenty-eight contributions, ranging from twenty-five cents to ten dollars, \$45.25; (b) Foodstuffs--Mr. Michael Pstrong, 612 Noble Street, 1,000 pounds of beef.

The firm of Hennesse and Dreske gave three tons of Wilmington coal.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

FOR THE POOR

(Correspondence)

Depression, misery, destitution, hunger--these terrible words are heard oftener and oftener. Everybody wants and tries to help the poor suffering unfortunates, yet if we ourselves do not possess much, it is impossible for us to divide the little that we contribute either widely or effectively.

Aren't we all importuned five to ten times a day for help by the poor beggars walking the streets? We give, but in the end our patience and our pockets are exhausted, and frequently the sincere contributor is placed in the embarrassing position of refusing help.

Having been placed in this unenviable position a few times, I began considering the situation and whether there could be found a method to correct this, and I have come to the conclusion, which I am submitting to the attention of the public,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

especially, the Polish businessmen.

Contributions for the poor are coming in slowly, not because we lack a generous heart--because we have time and again done our share--but because we lack a definite system for making contributions. Many of us cannot afford to give more than a dollar and would feel ashamed to give less; others haven't the time to go hunting for members of the committee or delay from day to day bringing in their contributions to the proper place; and there are some who wait until some collector calls.

Our Polish Charitable Society, in existence a few years already, is working hard and has already done a lot of good, but it is poor itself, because with only one hundred or two hundred regular paying members, the income is limited and very meager.

The Polish Charitable Society should have at its disposal certain funds regularly contributed, to be able to perform its mission. It is our duty to see

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

to that, and we can do this by a little good will and our well-known generosity.

For this purpose, I am proposing the inauguration of the following system:

The Polish Charitable Society to distribute one hundred tin boxes* in saloons, meat markets, grocery stores, drugstores, etc. The proprietors thereof, the merchants, to keep their boxes prominently displayed, and if they don't want to irritate their customers, let them follow my example.

For several days I have had in my store a small tin box into which each evening I deposit pennies for the relief of the poor. I decided to contribute only one per cent of my gross sales. That means, if the sale amounts to ten dollars, I deposit ten cents; if it is eighteen dollars, then I deposit eighteen cents. With sales of ten to twenty dollars daily, it would mean from three to six dollars a month put aside. If we strike an average of five dollars a month from one box, then one hundred boxes will bring five hundred dollars a month for the disposition of the Polish Charitable Society.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

Such a sum could be used to bring relief to many, clothe many a frozen body, feed many hungry people, and dry many a tear.

Such a system presents an additional advantage, because such contributions will not be too oppressive, lighter indeed than a one-time donation, which may prove to be inadequate, because it is given only once. Furthermore, such a system creates a sort of moral contest, because every store proprietor will endeavor to have his box more filled than his neighbor's.

Then, according to a routine, an authorized collector, chosen by the Polish Charitable Society, will collect the money and deposit it with the proper persons.

For the sake of order, the Society will publicly announce the condition of the treasury and amounts received from the various merchants.

Remember, these pennies will grow into such proportions that a similar amount

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

could not be collected either by private collectors or by means of public appeals.

If, besides these merchants, who will morally agree to such a tax, others in private life display such a collection box in which they would deposit their pennies themselves, or in which their guests at a birthday or other party could deposit their winnings after playing sixty-six or some other game, then the goal will be reached and we will feel happy and satisfied over a duty well done; we will triumph morally and will step on the head of the awful monster known as poverty.**

Adam Sz wajkart.

(We personally recommend the idea submitted in this article by Mr. Adam Sz wajkart as being timely and practical. We judge there are no obstacles to prevent putting it into action. The practicability of the idea is very apparent. The Polish Charitable Society will no doubt consider it at once and put

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 13, 1893.

it into operation without delay. Editor)

*Such boxes can be ordered from a factory, with a proper inscription and a key for the collector.

**If the Polish Charitable Society decides to accept this proposition, then I suggest that they mail cards to all, asking them if they would be willing to display such a box. These cards, when returned would furnish the collectors with a list of firms and private people to call on.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

The following contributions for the Christmas Cheer Fund for the Poor was collected at Sunday's meeting of the Citizens' Committee:

Contributed by thirty-five persons, \$44.50; Polish Temperance Society, \$5; Mr. Peter Kiolbasa, \$10; Mr. Ignatius Mikitynski, \$10; and St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish altar boys, \$10. The other donations ranged from five dollars to fifty cents.

Collections by Mr. Frank Okon and Mr. Theodore Buczkowski: Twenty contributions, ranging from five dollars to twenty-five cents, \$22.25.

Collections by Mr. Thomas Krolic and Mr. Jacob Mucha: Seven contributions, ranging from five dollars to twenty-five cents, \$12.50.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

FROM THE POLISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY

The following citizens have made their **regular** contributions to the Charitable Society in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish:

Translator's note: Thirteen individuals gave \$18.75 in contributions ranging from twenty-five cents to three dollars.

A sincere God bless you for these generous contributions.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE POOR

St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish is Bringing
Help to the Poor;

Contributions Coming in from the
Patriotic Organization; Mr. Albert Jendrzejek's Donation

Hard times and a cold winter--these two terrible conditions--have brought suffering not only to the Poles but to all other residents in Chicago likewise. There is lack of work, the depression is general, the people are suffering from cold and hunger--such is the universal theme. The depression does not affect us all in the same manner; still the times are terrible and heart-rending for many. Many of our brethren need our help. To help them is a praiseworthy Christian act. Everyone of us is no doubt suffering in some degree, but this does not free those who are faring better than others from helping the poorest, who have no bread, fuel, or even a shelter.

This Christian duty is more apparent today than ever before.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

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IV Christmas is coming, the star will shine in the heavens on this day of happiness for the entire Christian world, on this day when the Saviour was born. How many orphans, widows, and beggars of every description will shiver from cold and hunger during this coming Christmas season! Shall we do nothing about it? Doesn't charity command us to help the poor widows? Surely, it commands.

Others--Americans, Germans, Swedes, Dutch, French, Jews even--have initiated this relief plan on a large scale. They are collecting contributions from everybody, supplying shelter for the poor in an attempt to alleviate their despair and satisfy their hunger.

And the time has arrived for us Poles to do something for our own poor. And we have already begun.

In the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish

As we know, there has existed for some time in our own parish a charitable

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IV society which, although possessing meager funds, helps the poor as much as possible. This society depends solely on the contributions of its members, so it is evident it cannot do very much. Today, when the need is so great and Christmas cheer for the poor requires larger expenditures, it would be too difficult for it to be able to perform this task properly.

Realizing this, the administration of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish has decided to call on all of its parishioners, without exception, for their wholehearted help in this great necessity, to appeal for general contributions, to ask for the widow's mite from everybody who can afford to give. Our parish clergy has raised a strong voice in this matter also. This sincere effort has brought results. The voice of the priests has reached the hearts of the faithful.

Immediately after the church services, a group of citizens met in one of the school rooms. Reverend Vincent Barzynski urged those present to give, and spoke very earnestly. It was decided then to organize an extraordinary citizens' committee, which is to gather donations for the Christmas cheer.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

for the poor and, additionally, to co-operate with the existing Charitable Society in helping the poor unfortunates.

A Christmas cheer committee was then selected: Mr. Thomas Krolik was chosen secretary and Mr. Jacob Mucha, treasurer. Additional committees were appointed to gather contributions and to distribute them. Donations flowed in immediately. Over one hundred dollars was collected on the spot (itemized list of contributions will be published in this newspaper tomorrow). A separate regular collection was made for the Charitable Society. It was decided to continue energetically the collection of contributions.

In order to help the men, our women, who have always had warm hearts, also decided to do something. Today at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the meeting of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, this matter will also be thoroughly considered.

In general, our parish teems with workers. Everyone is thinking of the poor; everyone is hustling to bring them some relief. It is possible that the Christmas cheer will be distributed in grand style in the school hall.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

Mr. Jendrzejek's Donation

Mr. Albert Jendrzejek, one of the most prominent Polish citizens of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, made the day outstanding through his generous and sincere donation.

Besides the orphans in many private homes, there exists in the confines of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, the Holy Family Orphanage, and Christmas day should be a day of rejoicing for the orphans also. Believing this to be true, Mr. Albert Jendrzejek donated one hundred dollars for a Christmas cheer for the children at the orphanage.

For this generous offering, Mr. Jendrzejek deserves due honor and credit. May God repay him a hundredfold for his wonderful gift.

Christmas Cheer for the Poor
by the Polish Patriotic Organization

The Patriotic Organization, always first in worthwhile undertakings, is joining

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

in this action wholeheartedly. At its meeting yesterday, December 10, it was decided to end the old year with a good deed.

Believing that on the day when our Saviour descended to the earth everyone should rejoice, and that the tears of sadness of the most unfortunate should be wiped out if only on this one day, it was decided to arrange, not the usual evening entertainment, but an afternoon entertainment on Monday, December 17, in the hall on Bradley Street, the proceeds to be used for a Christmas cheer for the unfortunates.

The program of the afternoon entertainment will consist of two speeches and a reading, the texts of which will be announced later, solo and choir singing, recitals, piano solo, and our own brave Turners, who will appear in new exercises.

Admission will be only twenty-five cents for a reserved seat, and ten cents for an ordinary seat.

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We feel that with such a wonderful program and the low price of admission, the hall should be filled to overflowing, and many a poor child will be made happy on the birthday of our Saviour.

Contribute

As can be seen, the beginning has been initiated in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. But this is only a beginning....There is so much suffering, so very much....and not only in our parish! Therefore additional contributions are desired in the greatest possible number. It is not sufficient to feed the poor on one day in the year, around Christmas time; they should be helped oftener. So we earnestly urge everyone to contribute to help the poor.

Send your contributions to the treasurer, Mr. Jacob Mucha, 152 Blackhawk Street. All contributions will be announced in Dziennik Chicagoski. The editors are also offering their services in receiving contributions, which will immediately be sent where they belong. Finally, because there is great suffering in other Polish communities in Chicago, kindhearted and public-spirited

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citizens there will also do their share. As far as we know, similar action has been begun by the Central Administration of the Polish National Alliance. We urge all Poles in Chicago to devote their time and make sacrifices for this cause. All information regarding this matter will be gladly printed in our paper.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 11, 1893.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1893.

[DONATION FOR THE POOR]

The Free Polish Cavalry donated \$17.40 for the relief of the poor. This sum was given to Mr. Jacob Mucha.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1893.

POLISH WOMEN'S NATIONAL WELFARE SOCIETY OF CHICAGO ORGANIZES

During the past two weeks, that is, on the twentieth and twenty-eighth of this month, two meetings were held for the purpose of organizing a Polish women's society to assist in the work of the Polish Welfare Society and the Patriotic Organization of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

After the matter had been thoroughly explained by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski to a gathering of Polish women of the Northwest Side, twenty-four women undertook to organize such a society and proceeded to formulate a constitution which would set forth its aims more clearly.

The name "Polish Women's National Welfare Society, affiliated with the Patriotic Organization of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish of Chicago," was agreed upon.

The new society will co-operate with the Polish Welfare Society and the Patriotic Organization, or with other male organizations of Chicago, primarily on the Northwest Side, (1) in raising the standard of living among the Poles,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1893.

(2) in enlightening and educating the Polish youth, and (3) in spreading patriotism.

After these aims which the new society had set for itself were accepted, it was decided to forego further discussion of the constitution until future meetings and to proceed at once to organize the most important committee, which will be known always as the first committee of the first division of this society. Since the first division has taken upon itself the task of raising the standard of living among the Poles, its first and most necessary committee is the Welfare Committee. Reducing poverty among the Poles is the first step to be taken in raising their standard of living. The task of the Welfare Committee is to bring relief to poverty-stricken countrymen of the Northwest Side, especially to widows, orphans, and disrupted families.

The duties of the members of the Society are as follows:

Every member who hears of an unfortunate Polish family, especially on the Northwest Side, is in duty bound to acquaint herself with the details of the

II D 10

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1893.

case and to report her findings to the Welfare Committee, at its meeting. Meetings will be held every Monday at two o'clock in the afternoon.

If a disrupted family or a sick individual without proper care is found in a community where no member of the society lives, the duty of caring for such family or individual will fall to the so-called "visitors," who will be part of the Welfare Committee's administration.

The administration of the Welfare Committee will consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a recording secretary, a financial secretary, a treasurer, and four advisers, who will also act as visitors.

At the meeting held on September 28, the following women were elected to office in the Welfare Committee:

Joanna Maca, chairman; Josephine Kwasigroch, vice-chairman; Mrs. M. Hoffman, recording secretary; Anna Klarkowski, financial secretary; Frances Krolik, treasurer; and Rosalie Frank, Josephine Pyterek, Petronela Drozdowski, and

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 30, 1893.

Agnes Krus, advisers.

The next regular meeting will be held next Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides those mentioned above, the following Polish women are listed as members of the newly organized society: Matilda Blazek, M. Bartoszewicz, A. Tylkowski, Julia Schultz, Julia Molinski, Josephine Dudzik, Rosalie Domek, Rosalie Ostrowski, Victoria Kaczmarek, R. Kaminski, Anastasia Szenrowicz, Susanna Leszczynski, Josephine Weyna, Frances Zahajkiewicz, and Louise Schwajkart.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF LEMONT STRIKE VICTIMS

The treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Lemont Strike Victims, Jacob Mucha, has submitted his financial report for publication. All sums donated to aid the strike victims were published in Dziennik Chicagoski and appear in the report, as income, under the date of publication. The report is as follows [summarized]:

Income, from June 17 to July 12 (all voluntary donations), \$304.80.

Expenses, which included relief to strikers' families in Lemont, Illinois, and transportation and hospitalization of the two wounded men, Jaskulski and Wojtanowski, totaled \$105.00. The sum of \$199.80 remains in the hands of the treasurer.

The Committee will shortly hold a meeting to decide how the above-mentioned sum is to be disposed of in furtherance of the Committee's aims.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 23, 1893.

POLES AID STRIKE VICTIMS

Contributions to the fund for relief of Polish strike victims in Lemont continue to come in generously. Among others in today's list of contributors is St. Stanislaus Kostka Academy, with the sum of \$6.65 donated by the students. This generous offer testifies conclusively to the uprightness of their education; they will one day be good Poles and good citizens.

To date, the fund's total is \$146.65.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1893.

LEMONT STRIKE VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND

The fund for the relief of our countrymen in Lemont, Illinois, has swelled somewhat. Until Saturday, the total was twelve dollars and fifty cents. Since then, we have received two dollars from the secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in Milwaukee. Our total, fourteen dollars and fifty cents, was delivered into the hands of Jakob Mucha, secretary of the committee. Besides this sum, the Polish Carpenters' Union has contributed five dollars, and Mr. Ratkowski, three dollars.

Thus far the total sum collected for the relief of Polish strike victims in Lemont is \$66.90



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I D 2 a (4)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 17, 1893.

AID FOR THE STRIKE VICTIMS IN LEMONT

As a result of notices appearing in Dziennik Chicagoski, a collection for the strike victims in Lemont has already been started. To date, the total donations, including five dollars from the Polish Publishing Company, amount to twelve dollars and fifty cents. We appeal for further donations. Each donation will be recorded in this paper and sent on to Lemont. We repeat: God will remember every offering for the relief of the unfortunate.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 3, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION RECEIVES SUPPORT

(Summary)

The Polish Welfare Association received \$39.75 in contributions at a meeting held on November 1.....The highest single donation came from Jacob Jakubowski, who gave five dollars. [Translator's note: List of contributors omitted]



Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1892.

RAFFLE POSTPONED

The raffle for a silver watch, which was to be held at A. J. Kowalski's hall, 617 Noble Street, on September 17, was postponed until October 1. The place where the raffle will be held was also changed; it will take place at Stasiowski's hall, Cleaver and Bradley Streets, where there is room for entertainment after the announcement of the winner.

The proceeds from this raffle will go toward the assistance of a member of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society, who has been afflicted with an eye illness for the past three years and is unable to work.

Tickets may be obtained at the place of the raffle.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1892.

BENEFICENCE

(Editorial)

The large number of Polish societies which represent thousands of members in the United States, especially in Chicago, has given us an idea which we would like to pass on to our readers.

Every society has in its midst all sorts of people--the poor and the rich, the subversive, the people of bad character, the selfish, and the philanthropic. As a result of this mixture, a society has to follow a middle course according to which it rules its members and holds its position among the people of other nationalities. Thank God that we Poles do not occupy the last place in the march of American civilization. If we are to advance from our present position, we must regulate our [mutual] relations. It is not our fault that we have not



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1892.

II C

I C accomplished more, but Cracow [sic] was not built in a day. The same is true of our people who immigrated to this country during the past twenty years--they have started to build but as yet nothing of great import has been achieved. What we already have shows evidence of great promise, but this does not mean that we should become idle; on the contrary, there is much to be done, many things are lacking, and many things that were begun need finishing.

All projects on a large scale need public support, for every bit of work requires money. Individual endeavor can produce something, even if so minute as to require a magnifying glass to see it. The accomplishment of something of vast importance and value can only be realized by mass co-operation.

Things are just the opposite with us. In matters of great importance we disagree and split into many opposing factions, some supporting whatever project is proposed and others trying to ruin it. In other words, we do not get together. It



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1892.

II C

I C is safe to say that only a small portion of the Poles living here take active part in affairs of public interest. The rest sleep the sleep of the peaceful dead and never give a thought to matters of concern to them. This is one of our greatest shortcomings, something not to be envied.

We have four patriotic and philanthropic organizations which include a great number of affiliated societies, not to mention the many independent groups that, although not affiliated with any organization, have paragraphs in their constitutions to the effect that their aim is the unification of the Poles in Chicago or elsewhere, so that they may help each other by working together for the good of all Poles and for the benefit of our unfortunate fatherland.

This indeed, would be a wonderful paragraph except for the fact that it is ordinarily nothing but dead phraseology that draws no attention from any member, since the societies, as a whole, show only concern for their sick and the payment of the death benefit.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 17, 1892.

II C

I C Such activity cannot be condemned, nor is it undeserving of some praise.

Nevertheless, one cannot say that it comes from brotherly love or from love for the fatherland--that unselfish love of which personal gain is not the motive.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

This paragraph, as incorporated by some societies in their constitutions, covers a great field of activity, and not to engage fully in these activities is to give up the right to call ourselves patriots. To be a patriot one must serve his fatherland for the general good of all. Selfish, not patriotic, we can rightfully call the man who, to avoid taking part in affairs of general interest and so to be free from making contributions for public needs, secludes himself in a society interested only in the welfare of its members.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C By this we do not mean that all of our societies fall into this category, even though any impartial person must admit that a majority of them do. Some who have never made a donation for the good of the public consider themselves staunch patriots for the simple reason that they are at the head of an organization.

What we have accomplished so far must be credited to the iron will and righteous character of a few individuals. Collectively, we have not accomplished anything. When the new Polish school and hall were in the process of erection, only a few societies and some prominent individuals made contributions. The same is true of the orphanage. You would think that all the Poles had a hand in these undertakings, but no. There were some who gave trifles, but, unfortunately, there were others whose business was to tell their neighbors not to give. This indicates specifically that, in the main, the Polish people at large did not feel obligated to contribute toward these undertakings, and that, if they were completed, the credit goes to a comparatively small number of public-spirited



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C persons in our colony.

At the present time we have in mind the Polish Welfare Association founded at the beginning of this year. As we said before, every society has millionaires and beggars. Much to our misfortune, there is a large number of the latter among us, but we do not lack a number of people in well-to-do circumstances. Many, if they wished, could wipe away a tear from the poverty-stricken. We have many who, although not possessing any great fortunes, earn enough to be able to donate twenty-five cents per month without producing any gap in their budgets. Were they only to use five pints of beer or five cigars less a month, the amount of the required contribution would be easily covered. All one needs is to consider the situation and not do as the others, even if they are richer. If life is to be fuller, we must have consideration for those poorer than we. In order to accomplish this objective, we all must be stirred to activity. Since some of us do not read the papers, or take any interest in affairs that concern our welfare as a whole, or even consider saving a small sum for a rainy day,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

I C what is needed is more support from those societies that call themselves patriotic.

Let us assume that at present we have three organizations that get our support, namely: the Polish Welfare Association of Chicago, the Polish Immigration Home of New York, and the Kosciusko Monument Foundation.

In order that these three institutions get support to a certain degree, it is desirable that the so-called patriotic organizations collect a definite amount from each member as a contribution toward these causes and appoint someone to take care of these funds and send them to the proper places.

We would not overestimate the number of members of Polish societies in Chicago if we place them at three thousand. Perhaps there are more, but it must be



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C remembered that there are many who belong to two and three societies.

In order to lighten the burden on these members, we suggest that they only contribute in one. These donations need not be large but, no matter how small they are, they must be constant.

The Polish Welfare Association should be foremost in our minds, as it has the greatest right for support. The Kosciusko Monument Foundation should be second in importance. Last but not least, the Polish Immigration Home of New York. All we need is a start in this direction. An example of this kind would get the societies of other cities to fall in line. We suggest that each member contribute twelve cents each month for the three named organizations. This money would then be divided in the following manner: Five cents for the Polish Welfare Association, five cents for the Kosciusko Monument Foundation, and two cents for the Polish Immigration Home in New York. Taking three thousand members as an average, the total monthly contribution would amount to \$360, which would be



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C divided as follows: \$150 for the Polish Welfare Association, \$150 for the Kosciusko Monument Foundation, and \$60 for the Polish Immigration Home in New York.

If we were to take 12,000 society members in the United States as an average, each to contribute two cents, the Polish Immigration Home in New York would receive two hundred forty dollars each month. This amount, of course, would not solve the financial problem of the Home, but it certainly would be better than sporadic donations of twenty-five or fifty dollars. There are only a few who take it upon themselves to send in a few dollars to the Home now and then. A constant but definite amount each month would be much better if this institution is to operate more effeciently.

The Polish Welfare Association, organized during the early part of this year,



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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C has, as of today, about one hundred twenty-five members paying one dollar each every three months. The income derived from dues, therefore, does not exceed five hundred dollars a year. One can readily see that this sum is insufficient to take care of even the very poor. Not even a Solomon can help the poor if his coffers are empty.

If our societies in Chicago would take to heart the interest of this benevolent institution, it would receive eighteen hundred dollars annually in contributions. This sum would at least take care of the emergency cases among our poor citizens.

Five cents each month from each of the twelve thousand members in Polish societies in America would bring in yearly seven thousand two hundred dollars for the Kosciusko Monument Foundation. With such annual contribution, the proposed statue could be erected in a short time. The rest of the yearly income could be used for other purposes.



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POLISH

III G

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C As long as we persist in following our personal inclinations, limiting our activities to small groups, nothing will be accomplished and all our earnest efforts will come to naught. At present, winter is approaching. The condition of our needy will become worse; their needs will be greater. It is our duty, therefore, to aid these unfortunate souls. None of us would become penniless by contributing twelve cents each month. With this money assistance could be given to many a poor individual and many a child could be comforted, the erection of the monument could be realized much sooner, and the Polish Immigration Home in New York could get constant support.

If all of us would take this proposal into consideration and become sponsors of this plan, we would fulfill the requirements of the paragraph that appears in our constitutions, and we would be able to say with pride that we are patriots.



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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

II C

I C Perhaps someone else has a better idea to alleviate the wants of our people. If so, we will welcome it. What we want is action, not words. We invite all the other Polish papers of Chicago to express their opinions on the matter.

These ideas are not written for the purpose of telling the people what to do; they are intended to give the people of good will an opportunity to study them and present them for further deliberation at the meeting of their societies.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 11, 1892.

RECITAL FOR BENEFIT OF POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION

To the numerous direct questions and demands, we reply that the "operatic recitals" for the benefit of the Polish Welfare Association are conducted by Mr. Stanley Szwajkart. He will play duets with a certain lady whose name we cannot mention since it is not yet certain whether this young lady will be able to sacrifice the necessary time and effort. The first recital will be held a week from this Thursday and the opera will be either "Der Freisclantz" by Weber or Verdi's "Il Trovatore". Thus far eight people have asked for tickets, five gentlemen and three ladies.

Editor's note: Previous issue gives further details of so-called "Opera In A Room"--music recitals for the benefit of the Polish Welfare Association.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

THE WELFARE ASSOCIATION

We again appeal to our citizens that they should condescend to join the Welfare Association in greater numbers, and support it more effectively than has been done heretofore.

To remind the people of the conditions of enrollment into the Association, we mention here that a regular member of the Association pays \$1.00 initiation fee, and then he pays \$1.00 dues every three months. However, whoever cannot or does not wish to bind himself with quarterly payments and yet wishes to aid the Association in its work, can become a benefactor of the Association by either making a single financial payment of any type or by strengthening the Association through contributions of food, clothes, shoes, coal, and the like. One can come at any time, without even waiting for a quarterly meeting, to the financial secretary, Mr. Thomas Krolik, or to the recording secretary, Mr. Stanley Szwajkart.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

Whoever wishes to become a regular member of the Association will have an excellent opportunity to do so tomorrow, Sunday, because at four o'clock in the afternoon, a quarterly meeting of the Association will be held and a report of the activities up to the present time will be read.

Thus far the Association does not possess any so-called benefactors, and as far as regular members are concerned, they are comparatively few. Why? We are unable to explain this to ourselves, especially since we are convinced that there are many among us who are sensitive to the miseries and needs of the poor and who could at the same time aid if they wanted to. It may be that the Association gives little evidence of itself, it too rarely appeals to the compassion of the citizen: in the future this condition will be so much better that in accordance with the decision of the directors, the reports of the activities of the Association will be printed every week in the Dziennik.

"Let everyone assist the poor with whatever he can." Everyone knows that there



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

is a great deal of undeserved misery and need among us; but those, who, as officials of the Association, have had an opportunity to observe this misery from closer quarters now know more about this situation. Ailing widows, with several and often as many as eight young children; an entire unfortunate family that as a result of various adversities is compelled to sustain itself from the meager earnings of a twelve-year-old child; the aged and lame, completely unable to work--finally, many people troubled with a burdensome affliction who need assistance only temporarily and will willingly repay the loan as soon as they find the opportunity and strength to work and to whom such aid caused an indescribable benefaction, saving them from despair, at times from death and again from crime--such people are always among us. Many of us could aid them and many of us know, and all of us should know that: "blessed are the merciful for they shall receive mercy." Many of us would never feel a shortage of any kind if we placed a sacrifice upon the altar of Christian compassion. Why do we not hurry with assistance to them? Has the pursuit of the American dollar cooled our feeling of Christian love?



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

"Let everyone assist the poor with whatever he can." Let the advertisement, presented in today's edition, entitled: "An Opera In A Room," serve as an example. Such means and methods, if one searched, could be found in abundance. The amateur who presents the already mentioned advertisement, during the course of eight weeks, expects to collect at least \$5.00 per week for the poor. He sacrifices a few hours of his time and a bit of effort for this, and thus he will be able each week to wipe away the tears of four families. The effort is small but the merit of the deed will be inscribed to his benefit and may in the future serve to erase some errors from his book of life.....

For many of our people even less effort would be required in order to find favor before God.

What damage would a grocer sustain, for example, if he notified secretary Krolik, that he was ready, upon the recommendation of the Welfare Association, to give away gratis several dozens of eggs or ten pounds of flour for a period of one year? What loss would there be to a baker if he bound himself to donate a certain number of loaves of bread during a period of a year, upon the recommendation

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1892.

of the Association? Would it be a loss to a doctor if he were to notify the secretary that he would give medical assistance in so many instances to persons taken care of by the Association--or to a druggist if he were to issue a certain amount of medicine free, or at a very cut rate? Or would it be a loss to a proprietor of a shoe store, if he were to give away a certain number of pairs of shoes to the children of the poorest families attending school.

We have various associations to which we pay our dues annually for the purpose of personally obtaining some profit from them, so that either our money will be compounded or that we may obtain assistance in time of illness and that our family may receive a small fund after our death; we can also afford to maintain the association into which the dues paid will wipe away the tears of the poor and needy, and will repay us morally. Let us not forget about this Association!

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

THE POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION



A director's meeting of the Polish Welfare Association was held yesterday at which W. Bardonski, the first vice-president, presided.

According to the financial report of the financial secretary it was shown that the Association had a \$291.80 income thus far, and that the expenses amounted to \$184.85, so that the sum of \$106.65 remains in the treasury. in twelve cases of extreme poverty and need it was recommended to issue relief in amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$7.50; the total sum recommended to be paid out was \$56.50. The sum of \$50.15, therefore, will remain in the treasury. Since the bills for several printings are not as yet paid, they must be paid shortly, consequently, such a small amount will remain in the treasury that it would not suffice even for the most urgent necessities of the ensuing month.

A quarterly mass meeting will be held on the coming Sunday and it is hoped

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 6, 1892.

that the quarterly membership dues will come in at that time. The administration of this association requests a most numerous attendance for this meeting, because the funds are exhausted and the needs are increasing. A request is also made to those who do not as yet belong to this association and have the feeling of obligation to offer aid for the needy and are in a position to bring this help, that they come to this meeting and enroll in the association. We will have an opportunity to mention more about this during the week.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

ANSWER TO CRITICISM RAISED BY ZGODA

(Editorial)

The Polish newspaper, Zgoda, in its recent issue, honors the Dziennik Chicagoski with various criticisms. Of particular interest is the article, "Where is Truth?" The author of this work attempts to show his knowledge of the multiplication table, but his success in this is the same as though a mathematical theorist, for example, endeavored to make a practical estimate for the construction of a building.

A brief synopsis of this article runs thus: if some two thousand people attended the exercise at the church hall, in commemoration of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3, as the Dziennik Chicagoski stated, and if the admission fee ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents was for charity, that is, as a contribution for the Unitarians, then the \$48, collected for that purpose is so insignificant that it demands the serious consideration of all those acquainted with figures.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

All appearance of righteousness would seem to be with the author of the article to those people who are entirely unacquainted with our customs and conditions. The matter takes on another aspect when one examines it more deeply. The author of the article is in error when he states that the presentation of such exercises is free, that the entire income from the sale of tickets for such occasions is clear, net profit. All those living in Chicago for a considerable length of time are well aware of the fact that the expenses connected with any affair are vast. This will prove that if a net profit of \$50 was made, the attendance must have been large in order to collect a sum of that size from the admission fees of fifteen and twenty-five cents.

We have before us a report of the committee that conducted the program. The Zgoda, or its correspondents or its editors have actually no right to make any demands or requests for the publication of this report. The Dziennik Chicagoski would disregard this criticism by remaining silent were it not interested in pointing out the injustice and the fallacious principle of such charges.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1892.

The committee's report stated that a sum of \$159.96 was collected from the sale of tickets. The expenses, however, were as follow: for rental of the hall \$49.96 was spent (instead of \$50. That Zgoda, may again be in a position to write voluminous articles, at the present time, the Dziennik Chicagoski fails to justify the reason for dropping the four cents from the rental of the hall. This will offer them an opportunity to write on why so strange an amount was collected at the meeting who pocketed the four cents or how many other people shared in it, and the like). The cost for musicians was \$40, for printing \$8, and for the transcription of notes for the choir, and other incidental expense, \$9. Consequently, the total expense was \$106.96, thus leaving a net profit of \$48. This sum was donated to the Unitarians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

A LETTER OF THANKS

(Editorial)

On May 3, a letter was received from Rev. Dr. Chotkowski, guardian of the Polish-Russian Catholics, expressing thanks for the first contributions. It reads as follows:

"The Rt. Rev. Fr. Constatine Domagalski
Editor of Wiara I Ojczyzna
Chicago, Illinois.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

My dear Rt. Rev. Fr. Domagalski:

"Your generous and timely letter, that included a check for one hundred and fifty dollars, has been received. The check has been redeemed at the bank of Biau and Epstein, in Krakow. This money, donated by kindly Polish people in America and collected by W. Smulski for the aid of exiled Catholics on the Orenberg province, has been Gods answer to my prayers. Words cannot express my appreciation. I can only say thank you and God bless you, generous Father. These words express the feelings of the unfortunate exiles, who have been flung upon the barren fields of Orenberg because of their religious beliefs. They are outstanding examples of martyrs who have not bowed to the spreading growth of godlessness of the present century.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

"At one time, they **protected** the flag of Christianity in the field of battle against the barbarism of the East. Today, although the Western boundaries have been broken by this barbarism, our people are showing the world how to be faithful and loyal to the principles of the church. This money, that has spanned the great Alantic ocean and which will be sent past the rugged Ural mountains to our exiles, will be ample reward for their persecutions. This Christian deed definitely shows that there still flows a kindly feeling for our brothers and our neighbors.

"May God repay you, kind friends, for your gracious generosity! When I send this money to your exiled brothers I will **inform** them from whom it came. Their prayers have been truly answered. God never forgets his children!



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

"Please accept my sincere, humble thanks.

Rev. Dr. Chotkowski

Krakow, April 18, 1892."

Let this beautiful and tender letter from Rev. Dr. Chotkowski be a symbol of thanks for the contributions received and a plea for further donations. We are knocking upon the portals of the large parishes of Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, and Minneapolis for help. Every penny will be gladly welcomed, for each penny may wipe a sad tear away from the eyes of our unfortunate brothers. Every cent will be marked in the book of life.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

Four series of checks have thus far been sent to the kind priest in Krakow. Besides this, many priests and private individuals have sent personal checks direct to Krakow. The letter received from Rev. Dr. Chotkowski is the first of its kind.

The figures below show in what amounts checks have been sent to Europe. The money came from various parts of the country. For once the antagonistic Polish papers, including the Zgoda, forgot their differences and solicited and contributed toward this cause.

The Gazeth Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) and Wiara I Ojczyzna, official representatives of the drive, under the direction of Father Domagalski, have sent the following sums to Rev. Dr. Chotkowski:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

1. March 24,	\$150
2. April 7,	300
3. April 15,	300
4. April 27,	300
<u>Polish Gazette,</u>	300
<u>Niedziela (Sunday),</u> of Detroit	50



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

Wiarus,

\$50

Polish Courier, of Milwaukee,

40

Fr. H. Galski, of Milwaukee,

102

Father Gorski,

151

St. Bruno's Society, of Milwaukee,

38

Father Grabowski, of La Salle,

80

Committee of The Catholic Gazette
and Wiara I Ojczyzna,

100

Total

\$1,911 (sic).



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1892.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the total amount of money that has been donated by our kind people in America and sent to Krakow to aid the poor Polish-Russian Catholics. These generous contributions are further proof of our love for our countrymen and our religion. They definitely prove the generosity of our people. They also show that the Polish people take interest and spread benevolence whenever they see a need for it. The Polish people have always been willing to share their last morsel and their last penny for just causes. This laudable gesture truly shows the noble character of our people. We have the fondest hopes that our people, as these gifts show, will never veer from the path of just patriotism and religion.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1892.

DONATIONS FOR RUSSIAN CATHOLICS

(Summarized)



W. Smulski, of the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), has been very busy this month receiving contributions for the famine-stricken Russian-Polish people on the Orenburg province. Over eight hundred and thirty dollars has already been received. Contributions have been received from all parts of the country.

Father L. Dambrowski of San Antonio, Texas, has sent in five dollars. St. Michael's Society, in Philadelphia, has donated five dollars.

According to Mr. Smulski, seven hundred and fifty dollars has been sent to Dr. Walter Chotkowski, at Warsaw.

Contributions should be sent to W. Smulski, 565 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1892.

CHICAGO POLES OFFER ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY GREEK-CATHOLICS ABROAD

Over one hundred dollars has been contributed by Chicago Poles towards a fund to help the unfortunate Polish Greek Catholics in the province of Orenburg, which is under control of the Tsar. Poles in other cities have joined this drive, and twenty-five dollars came from Milwaukee. Donations from Pittsburg, Winona, and other cities were also received. At the present time one hundred and sixty-two dollars has been contributed.

One hundred and fifty dollars (350 guildens) has been sent to Rt. Rev. Chotkowski at Cracow. Some doubt has been expressed whether any of this money will reach the famine stricken in the Province of Orenburg.



Because of very poor crops, not to mention the unbearable demands of the Russian government upon religious groups, this section of the country has suffered severely, and consequently, a plea has been made to the followers

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1892.

of the faith in America, a plea that has been heeded by some of these groups. W. Smulski, editor of the Catholic Gazette, 565 Noble Street, is sponsoring the drive.

The work to raise the funds is being carried out in a quiet and orderly manner. The methods used are not like those of some millionaires in America, who amidst pomp announce that they have taken the interest of the famine stricken Russians at heart and have sent them foodstuffs. Their generosity is heralded by the press all over the world.

This drive, however, is being carried out by various prominent people and sympathizers of the faith. No great sums are asked; only a mere ten cents. These donations in all probability will do more good and reach more needy persons than the larger ones, because they will go directly to the ones in need.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH
WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Polish Welfare Association read at the Polish Hall the proposed constitution of this organization before a crowd of members and non-members. The constitution will be read to the members at the next two meetings, so that they may get well acquainted with it.

The constitution, as published in four consecutive installments by the Dziennik Chicagoski, is as follows:



Constitution of the Polish Welfare Association

I. Name and Purpose.

1. The name of the society will be "Polish Welfare Association No. 1 of Chicago, Illinois," at St. Stanislaus Kostkis Parish.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

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2. The aim of the organization is to offer Christian assistance of mercy to those in need, especially to fellow citizens and countrymen living in the vicinity of St. Stanislaus Parish.

II. Members.

3. Any Pole can be a member of the Welfare Association.

4. A person may be a regular member, or a benefactor.

5. A regular member of the organization is a person who has paid a dollar entrance fee and pays four dollars a year in one sum, or one dollar quarterly, and has pledged to **abide** by the constitution.

6. Benefactors of the Association will be those persons not desiring to follow the laws of the organization or to take active part in it, but who



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

wish to make contributions, in cash or in the form of groceries, coal, wood, clothing, medicine, medical services, etc., to the office of the secretary.

7. The duties of a member, besides making contributions, are as follows: to attend all meetings and special sessions regularly; to take active part in a drive to wipe out false representatives trying to collect money from the people or to get money from the organization under false pretenses. Members will be permitted to attend all meetings free of charge.



III. Origin and Meetings.

8. The first year of the Polish Welfare Association began on January 1, 1892, in Chicago; each following year will begin on January 1.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

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9. Regular meetings of the society will be held every three months, beginning the first Sunday in January, April, July, and October; out of these quarterly sessions, the January gathering will be considered as the annual meeting. The day and date of the quarterly meetings can be changed at the discretion of the members if any important matter is to be considered; however, the place of meeting cannot be changed.

10. The Directors will have regular monthly meetings; the officers will convene each week; a director has the right to be present at an officers' meeting.

11. At every annual meeting, new officers, twenty directors and a president ex officio, will be elected by a ballot vote. In order to facilitate the ballot vote, the secretary will have all the names of the regular members printed in a list that will be given to all members present. The twenty candidates receiving the larger number of votes will be chosen as directors.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

The chairman of the meeting will pick out three former directors to tabulate the returns. In this way the elected directors will immediately take office, and on the following quarterly meeting they will pick out their assistants. The books of their predecessors will be turned over to them.

12. During the yearly meeting, changes of policy, suggestions, criticisms, and amendments to the constitution can be made.

13. The presence of twenty-five regular members at a quarterly meeting will be considered as a quorum.

IV. Administration.

14. The administrative body of the Association, as mentioned above, is composed of twenty directors and an ex officio president, who is the pastor of the parish or an assistant picked by him.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

15. The directors are obligated (a) to meet once a month or more frequently, depending on the matters at hand; (b) to handle to the best of their ability the funds of the society for the benefit of the needy; (c) to lay down administrative regulations to their officers relative to disposing of the problems that may arise; to control the officers in the disposition of the matters; (d) to make a report of the progress of the welfare organization at each quarterly session; (e) to make suggestions and lay plans for the growth of the society.



16. The administrators will select among themselves officers to handle the various duties of the welfare work, namely: (a) first vice-president, (b) second vice-president, (c) secretary, (d) financial secretary, (e) cashier, (f) visitor, and (g) administrator.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

17. Eleven directors, including the ex officio president, will be considered a quorum.

18. If an occasion arises when it becomes necessary to have a salaried official to manage the Association on an efficient basis, the directors will have the right to employ one.



19. A two-thirds vote will be the deciding factor in passing or rejecting any by-laws or changes.

V. Officers.

20. The officers of the Welfare Association will meet once a week to discuss the work and plans of the organization. All officers will perform their duties without any remuneration, unless otherwise specified by the board of directors.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

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21. The duties of the President or the First Vice-president (the first-vice president will take over the duties of the president in the event of his absence; and in case both the president and first vice-president are absent, the second vice-president will take over the duties) are as follows: The president has full charge of handling all matters concerning the organization; he will hold council relative to any parliamentary rulings; it is up to him to permit or take away the right of anyone to vote; to represent the society on the outside; to sign acts, letters and other papers of the organization. Neither the president nor his assistant votes during a general meeting, unless there is a tie. During a directors' or an officers' meeting, the president has the right to vote. In the event the president and both vice-presidents are absent, the secretary will open the session. The directors that may be present will elect a chairman to preside at the meeting.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

22. The duties of the Secretary are as follows: to make a record of all proceedings of the officers', directors', and general sessions; to take care of all the external correspondence; to read the minutes of the last meeting at every quarterly gathering; to read a record of the progress at every quarterly session; to arrange and announce through the press what has been accomplished during the year; and to take care of circulars, bulletins, and other matters pertinent to his office.

23. The duties of the Financial Secretary are as follows: to take care of the office of the Welfare Association during the designated hours; to keep separate lists of contributors, needy persons, and regular members; to keep an accurate account of all transactions; and to keep a record of funds contributed by members or private individuals. The financial secretary is also to take care of the issuance of money, or passes, to directors, officers, and the goodfellows of the society; he is to turn all contributions, whether



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in cash or in merchandise, to the cashier; he is to give a weekly report of all transactions at the officers' weekly meetings, and to take care of all correspondence concerning his department. The financial secretary is to be placed under a bond of one thousand dollars, and this sum can be raised at the discretion of the directors. Until further notice, the financial secretary will be in charge of the Information Bureau.

24. The duties of the Cashier are as follows: to take care of all the money handed to him by the financial secretary and to give a receipt to the latter; to pay out the necessary amounts of money for operation as designated by a signed recommendation from the president; and to keep the books of his department in good order. The cashier is also placed under a bond of one thousand dollars, a sum which may be increased at the discretion of the directors.



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25. The duties of the Visitor will be as follows: to visit those persons asking for assistance, and to present a complete questionnaire to the president or financial secretary, at the officers' and directors' meeting. In case of expansion in the organization, the visitor will get assistants from the ranks of the directors or regular members, as designated by the regulations.



26. The duties of the Administrator are as follows: to take care of all the material contributions; to distribute them under a signed order by the president, financial secretary, or higher ranking official; to purchase articles as directed by the board of directors; and to keep a record of all goods received, purchased, and given out.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

VI. Granting of Assistance and Help.

27. The Welfare Association, as stipulated in article I, paragraph 2, has as its aim to offer Christian assistance of mercy and to give such assistance as (a) The issuance of essential commodities (in special instances, money will be given; and in emergency cases rent and vital essentials will be paid); (b) Moral support through personal attention will be given to individuals; homeless persons, orphans, and widows will be directly taken care of by the Association; and whenever possible and necessary, practical advice will be given to those in need of moralization; (c) Spiritual and medical attention will be introduced whenever the needy are not in a position to provide it themselves; (d) The bureau of information will try to secure steady or temporary work for the able-bodied poor; and (e) Various other types of assistance will be given as soon as they be brought to the Association's attention to be approved by the directors and officers.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

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28. Identification cards will be given out to the officers and regular members of the organization in order to protect the Association and the people from impostors who try to get money under false pretenses. These cards will bear the official seal of the society. Any individual in need of help and begging on the streets and from door to door, should be referred or turned over to the headquarters of the Association. The officers will decide whether or not this individual needs assistance.

VII. The Information Bureau.

29. The Association will maintain a bureau of information for the sole purpose of finding remunerative work of one kind or another for the able-bodied. At the present time this bureau will be in charge of the financial secretary. When needed, the department will be enlarged and more assistants employed.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

30. In order to justify the existence of the bureau, contacts will be made with industrial and commercial firms of Chicago and vicinity in an effort to get employment for as many of the unfortunate unemployed as it will be possible. The bureau will publish its work in the press. Circulars and letters will be distributed in an effort to popularize the bureau. The officer of the information bureau will keep in good order all the transactions done.



VIII. General Orders.

31. The board of directors has the privilege to obtain assistance from and affiliate with other welfare groups in Chicago and the state of Illinois, in the event the required funds cannot be raised in the vicinity of the Welfare Association.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 21-25, 1892.

32. The aim of the Welfare Association is twofold: it will give not only material aid, but also spiritual and moral assistance. Every effort will be exerted to improve the unfortunate condition of the poor within the radius of the organization.

33. If at any time, because of lack of support or other reasons, the welfare organization should become dissolved, the proceeds, if any, will go to the Holy Family Orphanage, Chicago, Illinois.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 25, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION CONVENES AGAIN

The Polish Welfare Association will convene every Monday in order to make its services easily available and expedite its plans, according to a proposal adopted at a meeting held last night. The Welfare Bureau will be open during week days from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. all those in need of help will be interviewed at once so that they may receive help as quickly as possible. This office is also open to any member of the organization wishing to offer suggestions or having to attend some business.



Plans for the Information Office, which will serve as an employment bureau for those in need, have been widely discussed. Further discussion, however, was continued until the next meeting, pending certain developments. Due to its widespread connections, this office when opened will be of great benefit to the man looking for employment.

The results of next Monday's meeting will be announced at a later date, as well as the outcome at the projected Information Bureau. All members are urged to attend.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION'S MEMBERSHIP
CONTINUES TO SWELL

The Polish Welfare Association, officially organized last Sunday to aid poverty stricken Poles, has finally completed a program to be followed during the present year. A committee of twenty-one directors has been elected to execute the resolutions adopted at a meeting held Sunday afternoon at the New Polish hall. The board of directors have already chosen the assistants to aid them in their work. Out of the large crowd that came, sixty people joined the welfare organization.

The organization of this society is an important step forward. The execution of the adopted resolutions did not end with the first few meetings; therefore, it is necessary to continue these gatherings over a period of time. The problem of alleviating the critical situation of our poor will be discussed at future sessions, when solutions will be offered.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1892.

Sunday's meeting has placed this organization on a good footing. The road for its success looks very bright.

Important resolutions passed at the gathering are as follows:

1. The name of the society shall be:

Polish Welfare Association No. 1 of Chicago, Illinois, located at St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish. . . . The organization will be placed under the guidance of St. John.

2. The aim of the society will be to practice Christian kindness among the unfortunate, especially our own people in the vicinity of St. Stanilaus Kostki's parish. The activities of the association may be extended to other Polish parishes and neighborhoods in Chicago by the organization of groups sanctioned by the central board. Polish societies in the city can do their share by following the example of this organization, that is, they can name a committee to enroll members at a dollar per person. Members may pay a dollar every quarter, or four dollars for the whole year.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1892.

Those not wishing to belong to this welfare association, or those not having the means to pay, are urged to contribute as much as they can afford. Money, food, and clothing will be welcome at all times.

The Intelligence Bureau is working on plans to find employment for the able-bodied needy. As soon as this department completes its study of the needs of the poor, it will be ready to offer assistance. The time will be announced.

By the aid of ballots, Father Vincent Barzynski was elected president; Victor Bardonski, first vice-president; Thomas Krolik, second vice-president and financial secretary; Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary; Jacob Mucha, cashier; Paul Ratkowski, visiting case worker; and Wladislaus Nowaczewski, guardian.

The next meeting of directors will be held February 24 at 8 P.M. at the parish hall. The question of a permanent place for the financial office will be decided.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1892.

At the present time, the twenty-one members at the board of directors do their work without pay.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

POLISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING

Fifty-five Poles joined the ranks of the Polish Welfare Association yesterday during the latter's meeting at the Polish Hall, Bradley street near Noble. A large crowd had gathered at this meeting to hear the proposals of the Welfare Committee. The new members volunteered their help after the committee explained the conditions prevailing among the Polish poor of Chicago.

The Lord Christ said: You shall always have the poor among you. These words have come to pass over and over again everywhere. In hamlets and cities, the poor are always found. However, the number of needy families is always greater in large metropolitan areas, and our beloved city of Chicago is not an exception to the rule.

Kind-hearted people cannot remain indifferent to the hardships of their brothers; therefore, they join forces to assist the poverty-stricken fight the dark, lean days. The Poles in this city have not stood back, but have

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

organized their own forces to solve this problem. A committee was chosen to draw up plans, meetings were held, and the problems were presented to the people. This activity brought out the fact that, through collective cooperation by voluntary donations of money, goods, and services, and through the spreading of cheer and hope, much can be accomplished to wrest the people from the clutches of uncertainty. Mothers, children, and widows, the sick, and the aged will be spared the shame of begging in the streets.

Yesterday's meeting showed a gratifying response. The enlistment of fifty-five members is only a beginning, just an impetus for others to join.

Publication of the activities of this organization will bring those unable to attend this or the previous meeting in contact with the crying need of our less fortunate people. This appeal for help, this effort to quiet the uncertainty of the poor will soften the hearts of our prosperous element. The ranks of the generous will swell from a hundred to a thousand, possibly into thousands. Having no multimillionaires or millionaires in our files,

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

we do not expect any large sums of money to fill the empty coffers of this welfare organization. But our people are rich in Christian love, tenderness, and hospitality. They are fond of the words of Christ: whatever you have done to the unfortunate brothers in their need, you have done unto me.

What we need now is to have all the kind-hearted gather at the next meeting, to be held this coming Sunday at 4 P. M., so that they may join the ranks of those who have offered to help this cause.

The help of the businessmen, property owners, and our prominent citizens will be valuable to our cause. The dollar that they may contribute to the fund for the poor is not so important as their vote and opinion. On February 14, the meeting will finish a discussion on the constitution [of the society], and a vote will be taken concerning the adoption of certain amendments. The suggestions of our prominent citizens, therefore, will be of great help in this respect.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

This meeting is not being held for the sole purpose of obtaining money. A matter of greater importance, the continuation of this work and the materialization of plans to put this association on a sound foundation is the main issue. The money contributed will serve a two-fold purpose to the donor: it will be a sacrifice of money to help save the needy, and a sacrifice to God, Who places this upon the altar of love for the poor.

Let us all join this noble cause. Remember the words of Jesus: Come, blessed children of my Father, and share the kingdom set aside for ye since the dawn of time.

Please bear in mind that the pockets of the indolent, false beggars, parasites, and traveling hoboes will not be bulging with these donations. Only those in urgent need will get assistance. In order to get this help, the recipients must be residents of this city.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

A committee is needed to warn the people against misleading advertisements in which the claim is made that Chicago is a Mecca for those in need of work. Chicago, like any other city, is facing an unemployment crisis. People of long standing in this city and familiar with the English language, who besides being skilled tradesmen are intimate with influential people, have difficulty in getting work. The many beggars and unemployed that fill the streets are a good example [of the crisis now prevailing in Chicago].

It is hoped that the Poles living in the Northwest Side will set a memorable example by joining this cause and offering their aid without being asked. In a short while, as the number of good-hearted people be increased on the rolls of the welfare association, the poor will be salvaged from their penurious state. The donations will be recognized by God as a token of good will to all men. The honor of our Polish people in this rapidly growing city will be saved. Their cooperation will long be remembered and the Poles will become a fine example of immigrants.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 8, 1892.

There is no charge to attend the meeting next Sunday. To become members, those desiring to help the poor will contribute a dollar to this charitable organization. Members will have their name published in the paper. At this meeting, to be held in the new Polish Hall, a board of directors will be elected.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
A Favorable Response to
Father V. Barzynski's Plea for Organized Charities



"Chicago, Illinois,
Jan. 14, 1892.

"Dear Editor: I read the account of Father Barzynski's plea for organized charities in yesterday's issue. His efforts are executed in the true style of a priest. His duties are not only performed in pro Deo et ecclesia but also in et pro hominibus, for thousands of his kind deeds have dried the tears of many a poor widow and unfortunate waif.

"Allow me the privilege of making a proposal. My suggestion is as follows: Let a reliable committee be chosen and be called 'Polish Red Cross Charities.' The aim of the committee would be to look after the funds with the express purpose of providing for the proper distribution for the needs of the poor. Proper

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

administration and the finding of generous donors would also be in line with the duties of the committee. Whether this suggestion is favorable or not, I am enclosing five dollars towards this noble cause. I realize the severity of winter and the needs of the many who are destitute.



Your servant,

Zygmunt F. Czaplinski
and
Pearl Czaplinski."

The five dollar contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Czaplinski is greatly appreciated. The money will be set aside until the organization of a society or a committee be made, pending the results of next Sunday's meeting at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Hall, which will take place at 4 P.M.

The Editors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1892.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION TO HELP UNFORTUNATE POLES

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the elder members of St. Stanislaus Kostki's parish will meet to organize a committee to aid the destitute in the vicinity of the parish.

The first duty of the committee will be to investigate the condition of the poor and then follow a definite program for the solution of their problems. Every effort will be made to help the Poles who are poor.

Almost everyone knows how little the few outlying private social organizations help. Their chance assistance is very meager, and those needing relief do not know where to apply for the necessities of life nor how to change their predicament for the better. Many do not even know what is waiting for them the next day. In many cases, those who give assistance to the poor do not know whether they are helping the right person or not.

As a result, the poor have no alternative and turn to begging in the streets, and soon become habitual beggars. Those who hand out a few



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1892.

pennies to these unfortunate souls never get the satisfaction of knowing whether or not they have done the right thing, for many beggars are nothing but parasites.

Unorganized charity creates a class of false beggars, parasitic leeches, and others who under the guise of poverty prey in the streets upon the people who help the poor. At every opportunity they fool and even rob the kindly donors. Such condition tends to create barriers for the really destitute. The generous givers become aware of the fact that they are being taken advantage of and become indifferent to their pleas. It is not enough to give to the begging poor: one must know the person whom one gives to, whether or not he is actually in need of help. The how, what, when, and who of giving is very important. The mere giving to the poor is a weak charitable substitute. What about the person who is ill in bed and not able to beg? What about those who need something to eat? Is it the proper food? All this only helps to break the morale of the destitute.

This condition is pointed out to inculcate in the mind of our fellow citizens the gravity of the situation. Something must be done to alleviate



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1892.

the sorrowful plight of many of our people. The mere giving of alms, be it in pennies or dollars, does not solve the problem; on the contrary, it complicates it. What is mostly needed in many cases is the personal supervision of each unfortunate family. Through this means, the people will not only be helped materially but spiritually as well. Here personal attention can be given; sincere hope and hospitality imparted.

I raise my head heavenwards and pray to the Lord for assistance. I do not ask for diamonds or gold to fall upon us, only for the hope the He will step on earth garbed in the cloths of man and direct the charitable work for the poor and bring to them everlasting joy and peace.

(Signed)

Father Vincent Barzynski



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1892.

FROM ST. CASIMIR'S PARISH

The parishioners of St. Casimir's Church have contributed \$25 for the Immigration Home in New York. Rev. Father Kroll has sent this money to the New York office.

Since the organization of this parish fourteen months ago, the various expenditures have totaled \$7,127.66. The debt of the church has been cut down considerably, only \$9,288 is outstanding. A complete financial report of the church will soon be published in this paper.

Since there are over one hundred Polish families residing within a three mile radius of the church in Hawthorne, Reverend Father Kroll is making plans to build a school for Polish children.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.

POLISH



HUNGER AND DESTITUTION

(Editorial)

On February 7, 1891, under the title "Hunger and Destitution," we published an article in which we called the attention of our countrymen to the fact that among the Poles there are many families and individuals who need help, help that the County Welfare Bureau is unable to give in an adequate manner. We pointed out at the time that other national groups had their own benevolent institutions and that since the Poles had not done anything along this line, despite the growing need among their poor, it was high time that they consider the matter.

In the article in question we also told our readers that the Poles had considered the necessity of establishing an institution of this kind but

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.



never had succeeded in arriving to a definite understanding. We concluded with the remark ~~that~~ we hoped that the Poles who had taken this matter up on several occasions, as well as others who were willing to support it, would in the very near future get together for the purpose of deciding on this urgent necessity, dictated by our heart, our conscience, and our honor. In fact, we predicted that it was not going to be long before we could be able to announce in our paper the formation of a committee to begin the work. And our prediction came through as expected, for now we learn that this idea is beginning to take shape.

County Commissioner Victor Bardonski, our well-known countryman, is the reviver of the idea. As a county commissioner, Mr. Bardonski is in a position to estimate the extent to which the County Welfare Bureau can help.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.

He is, moreover, aware of the fact that many of our countrymen need Polish assistance because the county Bureau cannot tend to all their needs.

Mr. Bardonski will hold a conference next week, the exact date to be announced later, to which will be invited all those who are interested in this important undertaking. At this meeting, ways and means of forming a welfare committee will be discussed.

This is such an important matter that we are releasing this information ahead of time. Influential and practical Poles should take this matter under consideration. Up to now, no one has any idea of how to tackle this problem so that it is necessary to concentrate on the matter, lest the whole project go to pieces.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.

Our paper is willing to co-operate with those desiring to make any suggestions in this direction. Perhaps the solution to this problem lies in these suggestions, since they may furnish a clue to the realization of the plan.

In our opinion valuable information could be obtained from German, Irish, and other institutions. Poles connected with members of these institutions should inquire from them how their institutions are managed. The members of these organizations are qualified through experiences to point out the benefits and faults of these institutions and as a result they can give valuable information. Not only because of their benevolent character, but also because of the load taken off their shoulders, these institutions will be more than willing to give the information required.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.

The success of the new institution will depend, of course, on the generosity of its founders and members.

Contributions may be made in cash or in goods, such as food, coal, etc. Cash donations will be sent directly to the treasurer's office, which will dispose of them in accordance with the decision of members. Signed pledges intended to maintain a fixed income that will enable the management to issue regular orders to those who need help, will also be accepted. Not only those who are willing to support the institution financially, but also those who wish to support it morally, should be welcomed as members. Sound advice, as well as any other activity in behalf of the institution will be credited as financial help. It is for this reason that no one who is able to help should shirk this patriotic duty.

The foregoing suggestions are provisional and general; their purpose being

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1891.

to create a desire towards the consideration of this matter. Should our suggestions give rise to a controversy, so much the better. After all, opposition is better than indifference.

The Chicago Tribune, 8-1, Dec. 15, 1879.

[NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275]

RELIEF FOR STARVING POLES

Yesterday morning's Tribune contained an announcement to the effect that all Poles were requested to meet at the parochial residence of St. Stanislaus Church, corner of Ingraham and Noble Streets, four o'clock yesterday afternoon, to devise ways to assist their countrymen in Upper Silesia, one of the provinces of Prussia, who were perishing from starvation, brought about by floods and famine.

Subsequently, it was determined to hold the meeting directly after the morning mass, when more people would be likely to attend. Accordingly, the announcement was made directly after the religious services, and the meeting was attended by fully one-thousand people.

The Rev. Father, Vincent Barzynski, called the assembly to order and stated the object of the meeting. A permanent organization was then effected with Father Barzynski as President; Joseph Niemozemski as Vice-President; Peter Kiolbassa as Secretary; W. Smulski as Assistant Secretary; and John Arkuszewski as Treasurer.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

II E 1
II E 2
II A 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

OUR SOCIAL LESSONS

(Editorial)

Our readers will no doubt recall the series of articles which we wrote about saving and the wise investment of money. We warned you urgently then, and we caution you again to invest your money prudently, not to take chances, not to speculate, and not to expose yourself to unnecessary financial risks. But on the other hand you should not keep your money in stockings, mattresses, or other hiding places where it brings you no interest and may easily be lost. Today we add another article to the series for the benefit of interested persons. As usual we begin with an example from everyday life.

A certain Mr. Alve W. Harshman was recently arrested in Milwaukee, Wisconsin as a codefendant with C. W. French and J. W. Worthington, two notorious master swindlers. Harshman made a statement in which he explained that several years ago he lent to French \$50,000 and then found himself forced to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

play the role assigned to him by French in order to get his money back.

Colonel J. V. Clinnin, assistant United States district attorney, had these persons arrested after he had learned that Messrs. Worthington and French had organized their business in order to get rid of \$6,000,000 worth of stolen bonds and about \$3,000,000 in worthless notes, besides a great number of certificates of deposit.

We have written very extensively about this affair so that our readers might be quite familiar with its details. What we want to do now is to remind you of it and to call your attention to the fact that the victims of these swindlers were, one might say, principally intelligent and well-to-do people who, it seems, should have had sense enough not to permit themselves to be so shamelessly cheated. But the fact remains that they were defrauded by these shrewd financial manipulators, and what is worse, they were involuntarily dragged into co-operation in their swindles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

Werthington and French were careless with their money; they were dealing in millions. They set their nets only for big fish, and when one was caught, it was picked clean. Every millionaire who fell into their trap had his pockets picked to the very last penny.

But this was quite unusual; one might call it an exceptional affair. There are swarms of swindlers of smaller caliber who do not aspire so high but go after the savings of poor people, not disdaining those of children who put away in little banks pennies given to them by their parents. They even stretch out their paws to rob the church boxes into which pious and warm-hearted parishioners put their contributions for the poor. Many poor widows have been induced [by them] to invest in shady business enterprises the insurance money left to them by husbands and fathers of families. These are the exploiters, the true jackals.

There is also another type of person who brings ruin to himself and to others by promoting all sorts of impractical and chimerical business schemes in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1922.

hope of getting rich quickly. Some of these people are honest but have the habit of looking at things subjectively. They take dreams for reality; they imagine themselves able to run railroads, to construct skyscrapers, and to organize and manage gigantic corporations, although in reality they have had no experience in such matters.

This class of harmful dreamers has cost us millions already, and we see no end to it because these people are continually crying for more money to carry on their experiments, which, we may be sure, will end in failure.

The only way for the average individual to protect himself and his savings is to avoid doing business with strangers who are trying to induce people to speculate with their hard-earned money. One should invest one's funds in honest and reliable business enterprises the shares of which are sold on the stock exchange, bringing sure and good profit. There are many bonds and much valuable commercial paper which are sure and safe, bringing in good steady income and having the added advantage that in case of need they can readily

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 6, 1915.

HOW MANY OF OUR GIRLS ARE INCLUDED?

We have written many times in the Dziennik Zwiaskowy about conditions prevalent in department stores. We have pointed out many times that 'knowing where our daughter is' and 'imagining where she is' are two different stories. Today we are going to show how close we were in our predictions.

Miss Alice Clement, who is an outstanding Chicago policewoman, has brought charges against Stephen Saridan, who was caught making advances to the girls in the Fair Department Store. A judge fined Saridan one hundred dollars for his so-called kind-heartedness. However, this is not all.

"In the waiting rooms of the department stores," said Miss Clement, "I meet various street-walkers and white-slavers. These vice dealers we have known a long time. They gather here daily before noon to make plans for the day. In these rest-rooms it is possible for them to strike up conversations with

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 6, 1915.

the young ladies who come to these stores unchaperoned. This is well-known to men of vice.

"The salesgirls are aware of this and know what is going on. They realize that it is possible for them to make an acquaintance with these men. They benefit through these contacts. When one loses her job, she joins their ranks. While she is meeting various men, the mother thinks that she is gainfully employed, whereas she is undermining her life. At the end of the week this daughter turns in three or four dollars, as if it were earned in the store and this goes on for many weeks. This is prevalent in almost all the large department stores. These people mingle with the best and have a good appearance. Therefore, these street-walkers are hard to wipe out, for they are well-trained, well-organized, and the efforts of the police are fruitless.

*Even if the efforts of the police were to be the greatest, it still would be

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 6, 1915.

impossible for them to track down the guilty individuals," continued Miss Clement. "If the parents will not become aware of this, they will not be able to understand what is actually happening. For the daughter, instead of working in a department store, is running about with any man she makes an acquaintance with in the store. The money she brings home is often earned through immoral conduct and not through her sales work in the store, which she pretends she is doing."

This was the revelation of Miss Alice Clement. To these disclosures we cannot add. We may say that the trial of Miss Julia Borecki and Miss Czarski, who have been picked up in a department store, has opened.

Perhaps the mothers, who often do not like to believe what the papers publish, will believe what the policewoman has revealed. She understands this kind of life well because she sees it every day.

"Perhaps this is not new to us," many a mother will say. "We know where our

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 6, 1915.

• daughters are during certain parts of the day, but we do not know where she is and what she is doing the rest of the time."

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1909.

(Editorial)

A thirty-first consecutive bombing took place in Chicago yesterday. These bombings, which are causing great and small losses, injuring and at times killing people, continue despite the two-year search for the bombers by the police. There is some doubt as to their efficiency in the execution of their duties, although their efforts are constant. After each bombing the search is renewed with greater force, greater strength. We must believe this. However, the question is, how close are the police in solving the thirty-first bombing? How many more must occur before the guilty ones are brought to justice? When are the lives of the citizens to be protected and safeguarded by the police? When will it be safe for the people to participate in parades, conventions, and mass gatherings?

After each bombing, when the wind blows the smoke away, certain facts appear to the keen-eyed observer. The twentieth bombing brought to light the fact



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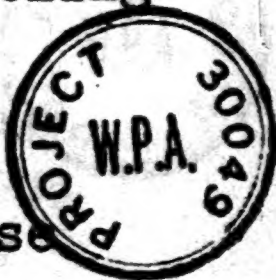
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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 29, 1909.

that the police force is overburdened with work and should be immediately reinforced with more policemen. As the bombings continued, the voices for a larger police force became louder. After the twenty-ninth occurrence, it was estimated that 500 new policemen were needed to fill the present ranks, for the organized culprits were spreading out. The safety of the Chicago citizenry is at stake. The last two explosions succeeded one another in a very short lapse of time. Evidently, the heated search for the responsible persons, or the rapid increase in the police ranks, could not adjust itself to the pursuit, for no results were brought out. Now it is not known whether the thirty-second bombing will be prevented by our public officers. Will they say that they will catch-up with the gang, or will our governing heads add new taxes in order to increase the Chicago police corps, not by 500 persons, as was proposed after the twenty-ninth disaster, but by 1000? A witling could adjudge the Chicago police force, saying that it is much easier to protect the sly bombers than to search for them or patrol a strike or any other public duty of importance. Instead of relieving the public burden, they increase it. Whenever the city officials begin to talk of an increase



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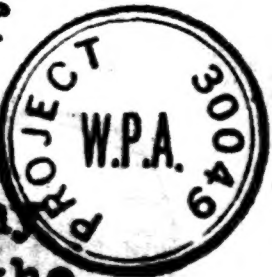
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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 29, 1909.

in the police department, their pursuit of the bombers cools. Until the increase is realized by at least half of the last proposal, the bombing hazards will not be solved and the present police force will continue to be idle in this respect.

Let us look upon the yearly report of the police sheriff, who evidently was discouraged by the poor showing of the police force and resigned from office. Out of 3,800 Chicago policemen, about 1,825 fulfill their duties in the more important precincts, where they patrol the busier streets. Having a natural fear of the dark streets, where crime has been constantly committed for years and never wiped out, they never enter them. The sheriff admitted that there was a shortage of police on the streets, for many of them occupy themselves in duties within the police organization, or are posted in the outlying police stations. Six officers are posted at the treasurer's office, where in reality there is nothing to be stolen. Many of the local police are stationed at railroad crossings, looking after the interest of large corporations, private interests, theaters, etc. These



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 29, 1909.

corporations, or individuals, do not pay one cent for this protection. Shippy, the sheriff, also revealed that creating a larger police force, including a larger street beat, would be of great advantage. By sending out hundreds of officers out into the streets, instead of placing them to protect some private enterprise that can afford to pay for its protection, they could easily occupy themselves in solving the prevalent problems of crime. This is really a problem. Although the forces of crime make necessary an increased police department, such an increase is impossible due to shortage of funds.

