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CLEVELAND, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1931.

"SLOVENE"

If one would be convinced of the overwhelming authority and common usage of the term, one can easily do so by consulting the Encyclopedia Britannica, either the 11th edition, bearing the date 1911 or the latest edition of the famous work, the 14th edition in which expressions such as the following may be found: "Slovenes to be distinguished from Slovaks and Slovenci (Kashubes)", "To have been originally Slovene", "Slovenes arrived", "merely of Slovene", "Slovene books", "the Slovenes woke to a new life", "centres of Slovene letters", "The Slovene language", "In phonetics Slovene is remarkable".

Signed under the article are the initials "E. M. H." which in the reference part of the volume 25 of the Britannica refers to Ellis Hovell Minns, M. A. University lecturer in Paleography, Cambridge, lecturer and assistant librarian at Pembroke College, Cambridge, Formerly Fellow of Pembroke College.

The 14th edition of the Britannica uses these terms which have been selected because of their adjective usage, which is the center of controversy. "Slovene language", "Slovene dialects", "Slovene literary text", "Slovene people", "Slovene literary language" while the bibliography to the article refers to an article by Josip Vidmar in the Slavonic Review entitled, "Modern Slovene Literature".

Probably more important than the consistent use of the word "Slovene" by the authorities at the Britannica is the complete shift from the word "Slovenian" as an adjective usage to "Slovene" in the same sense by the editorial board of the International Encyclopedia as it is evidenced from the 1922 edition of that work to the supplement volumes published in 1930 in which the word "Slovenian" is completely discarded and expressions such as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" and a complete article devoted to their literature is entered under the title "Slovene Literature" are used. It is quite significant how the change has taken place and rightly so because the word "Slovene" in the sense of the noun and as an adjective have been in usage for a long time and is accepted as the correct thing with never a faltering from that usage. Miss Fanny S. Copeland, (as well as many others) uses the word in her book often and so self-assuredly that it seems that to her mind there is no question of which form will be used.

There is positively no question of the word "Slovene" as an innovation and a rebel usage that has been evolved in the minds of people who are not satisfied with that which some claim to be the standard and final say-so in the matter. Usage of the word "Slovene" by authorities has been so long in practice that to raise that question today seems to be a harking back to ancient days of the latter half of the last century where bombast, curly-cued and ornamental letters have had their days

with the bustles, the tandem bicycles and the beautiful (for those days) Victoria coach with the prancing horses, where pomp and ceremony were more important than common sense. If people insist on using "Slovenian" as an adjective, where authoritative usage demands that "Slovene" be used, there is nothing to be done except that they be left alone to revel with past history and past glory.

Ex Libris

Conducted by the St. Clair Branch Public Library.

Garstin, Crosbie

China Seas; A Novel of the East

"Romance rivals adventure in this tale of a ship's voyage in Chinese waters. Gaskell, a young English captain, not only weathers a typhoon successfully, but falls in love with beautiful Yulan, the daughter of a rich Chinese merchant."

"The world lost a good spinner of yarns when Grosbie Garstin died this year. "China Seas" his last book, is characteristic, loosely written but easily read. It should make a definite appeal to everyone who enjoys hearing of that kind of manly, racy life which is traditionally led on board British merchantmen in Oriental waters."

Greenwood, Ernest
Amber to Amperes; the Story of Electricity

"The story of electricity in its relation to the social and historical background of its development. Thales, the Greek philosopher, in 600 B. C. studying amber and wondering why it attracted other substances when rubbed, is Mr. Greenwood's starting point, and he ends with Dr. George W. Crile of our own day wondering if that property of amber created and constructed the living organism."

"Mr. Greenwood has written previous books on electrical themes, he has a thorough knowledge of the subject and into this volume he has put a popular account of the story of electricity that is full enough for general reading is presented in a very interesting way."

Hoover, Calvin B.

Economic Life of Soviet Russia

Upon his observations of conditions in soviet Russia during 1929 and 1930, Professor Hoover bases this volume describing soviet policies and their results. All aspects of the soviet economic system are impartially presented—the organization of industry, agriculture, internal and foreign trade, the banking system, labour, social insurance, and human welfare. Contains bibliography, a glossary of Russian terms, and index."

"Professor Hoover's chapter on the General Characteristics of the Soviet Economy, his valuable

contribution on Agriculture and his final interpretation of Russian Communism and Human Welfare are especially valuable. While the lay reader will find some of the chapters a little too statistical and technical, the book, as a whole, is so informing, impartial and interpretative of the whole Russian situation that it will be both helpful and interesting to the business man and the student."

McBride, Robert Medill
Romantic Czechoslovakia

"Architecturally as well as historically, and to a less degree culturally—in the general sense—Prague receives comprehensive treatment at the hand of Mr. McBride. Equally industrious is the author of his survey of the remainder of Bohemia, and of Moravia, Slovakia and Ruthenia, which with Bohemia form the present republic. . . . A profusion of drawing in pencil by Edward C. Caswell adds much to the narrative in the way of atmospheric interest and characteristic life."

Masters, Edgar Lee
Lincoln the Man

"Basing his study of Lincoln's personality and career chiefly upon Herndon's and Beveridge's lives of Lincoln, rather than upon those numberless writers who, in their apotheosis of the Civil war president, helped create the "Lincoln myth," Mr. Masters attempts a rational analysis not only of Lincoln's mind and nature, but of his political theories and his measure as a president. The biographer begins with an interpretation of Lincoln's character as a young man; and the study is carried on up to the end of his life. A final chapter discusses the Lincoln political regime in the light of present day events."

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before this time he revised and rewrote "Palcki Poljancki" (Field Brownies) and "Lahkih nog naokrog" (Round and Round With Merry Feet) which now was translated into a really matured book "Stogank" (A Hundred Conundrums) which are not puzzles in the ordinary sense of the word, but poems filled with exquisite pictures and similes. His activity did not stop there but was carried further in a book of songs "Ciciban in še kaj" (Ciciban and Some Others) which was published in 1915 and which remains to be the classic of song books with the song of "Ciciban," "Zlato v Blatni vasi" (Gold in Mudville) and "Naše luči" coupled with plays for children in poetry he created a real pleasurable literature for Slovene children.

Zupancic was very active as a translator from other languages, especially from the English of which he translated into verse Shakespeare's, Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Midsummer Night's Dream and Macbeth as well as Dicken's, Oliver Twist which were done into excellent Slovene thought, the thought of the original has been faithfully kept.

DRAGOTIN KETTE

Dragotin Kette was Zupancic's bosom friend and fellow poet. He was born on January 19, 1876 at Prem, where his father was a teacher. In 1889 he was already entered at the Ljubljana Gymnasium. In the second semester of the sixth year at the Gymnasium he was forced to leave school because of his poverty and because he was failed because of some political verses which he wrote. In the meanwhile he was forced to take private instructions to make up his grades when in 1896 his father died leaving him completely without any

The Letter Opener

VOICE OF MEMBERS (OR READERS)

Chicago, Illinois — Being foreign born, the statement of Bro. Frank Barbic of Cleveland, published in Prosveta that some day I will join the "Sons of the American Revolution" is an unmitigated lie and is made by one who is a notoriety seeker and who finds satisfaction only in personal publicity. When the Editor barred the Sunglare Resolution from publication in Prosveta, he commented that in "the Voice of the Members rumors are denied publication" yet, he publishes pure falsehoods; as well as remarks about members which are in no way related with their activities in the S. N. P. J. The Editor is governed by the policy it is not what you write but rather against whom you write. I surmise that the only reason why the Sunglare Resolution was not published in Prosveta is that the Editor as well as the Administrative Committee of the S. N. P. J. are afraid that it would cause an investigation into the activities of the Committee which conducted the 1930 S. N. P. J. Excursion to Jugoslavia. They know that an unbiased investigation would disclose plenty of scandals, which would be tantamount to petty graft.

For instance, such an investigation would disclose that qualified candidates for President and

Vice-President in the American Plan Open Shop Industries are no other than our own Editor Bro. Ivan Molek and our dear friend Bro. Frank Barbic, who wrote that every member should follow the example of Bro. Molek. If every employer would follow the example of Bro. Molek, the workers would have to tighten their belts a few more inches.

When Bro. Molek, visited Jugoslavia, during the 1930 S. N. P. J. Excursion, a country ruled by a dictator, another person was employed as substitute editor. Bro. Molek divided his fifty dollars weekly salary on a 60 to 40 percent basis, thirty dollars went to the substitute editor for a full week of honest labor while the retain twenty dollars for himself, on the theory that he shall write reports of his travels for Prosveta. We can truthfully say, that Bro. Molek earned the expenses for his vacation from the sweat and blood of his substitute editor. This is Bro. Molek's brand of practical "socialism" pardon me, rather the American Plan Open Shopism which Bro. Barbic wishes to impose upon us.

—Richard J. Zavertnik
Member of Sunglare Lodge, No. 632 S. N. P. J.

SVETOZAR R. BANOVEC
(Continued from page one)

concerts were arranged for him in more than a hundred cities, some of which recalled him a number of times.

His programs have been international in aspect, covering the great works of masters from all lands, arias from operas, of which Mr. Banovec's repertoire contains the total of thirty-four leading tenor roles. A most interesting part of his programs are the folk-songs of his land done in native costume. Besides personal appearances, he has done a great deal of radio work.

The outstanding concerts on his tour in the States have been for typically American and international audiences. Among these were concerts in Calumet, Mich., International Institute and LaSalle Theatre, in Cleveland, Ohio; Notre Dame College, South Euclid, Ohio; performances as "Hoffman" in "Tales of Hoffman" with the Bohemian National Opera Company of Chicago last winter; a program at Orchestra Hall May 18, 1930, at which he was enthusiastically received by a large audience. Edward Moore of the Chicago Tribune writes: "Svetozar Banovec reveals a lyric voice with a thrilling top to it, and the manner of an accomplished and experienced artist." The Daily Times-Lorgnette says:

"Banovec has a marvelously sweet voice."

Maurice Rosenfeld of the Daily News writes: "In these selections he disclosed a lyric tenor voice of considerable power and good training, a facility in singing the difficult texts of his songs and other artistic qualities."

His tour started in Milwaukee, Wis., and led him through and about New York, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Sheboygan, Waukegan, Springfield, Warren, Forest City, Joliet, Duluth, Eveleth, etc.

It is to be regretted that more Americans have not had the opportunity to hear these most unusual and interesting song recitals, and it is to be hoped that a return engagement will not be in the too-distant future as he has made for himself an enviable place deep in the hearts of all who have heard him.

In May Mr. Banovec returns to Europe, where he will resume his work with the Royal Opera Company of Jugoslavia.

"Is the magistrate honest?"
"Absolutely! He's never taken an appointment yet without paying for it!"

"So Mrs. Riggs started going to church again. Change of heart."
"No, hat."

CALIFORNIA
By Vera Kushlan

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

The first few days I could hardly accustom myself to all the beautiful scenery. Never saw so many palm trees before. It certainly is a paradise and as they say a God's Country. One of the greatest parks we visited had every flower and tree known. Out here they have palm trees with Geraniums growing on the trunks. Really the queerest sight to see.

Visited the oldest street and home in Los Angeles. It's called Olvera St. Its an old Spanish street. On some of the sign boards they have all sorts of descriptions of missionaries who founded it.

Saw the Fox Studio, M. G. M. Studio, R. K. O., Hal Roach, Our Gang Studio. Went through all of these but at the time we went there weren't any at work on any pictures. Some of these Studios were built like and enclosed city about four blocks square.

The homes out here are mostly white. The odd windows have drapes hanging outside instead of inside of them.

The way the women dress and the styles are most peculiar. Even one dresses as she pleases. As I walked along the avenues I'd see a woman with a chiffon afternoon dress with no hose. After other a fur coat with a straw hat.

They're dresses seem shorter than ours. Plenty of women go without hose, no matter what the rest of her costume may be. The rest of them wear white. A kind of an outfit goes.

Also visited some of the odd luncheon stands, like the Brown Derby, where quite a few of the actors and actresses go, Coffee Cup, Dinner Pail, The Barkin, The Flower Baskets, where they sell flowers.

Instead of calling burial places cemeteries, they call them Columbariums. Isn't that odd?

As yet I haven't seen or asked about how many Slovenes there are.

Neumann — A man is happy dining at his own table.

MacTish — He is if he can keep his mind off the cost of the food.

Appreciate home and union baked goods.

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Short History of Slovene Literature

By F. T. SUHADOLNIK

When Zupancic became a man he collected the best poems of his first books of poetry and published them under the title "Mlada pota" (Youthful Paths, which were published in 1919 as a summary or an account of his work in his own youth.

Zupancic's poetry of the "Samogovori" period is for the first time based on an artistic basis. Besides the problems which confront every individual in the problems of life and the problem as to the end of this life, Zupancic is also interested in social questions. At the time of the World War, the May Declaration and the Russian Revolution he became very much worried of the future of the Slovenes, a problem which at that time was to be solved. The worry became an anxiety and the poet himself suffered many excruciating problems which can be found in the book of poems "V zarje Vidove", which he published in 1920 which was dedicated to his wife.

As a father of a family which was accompanied with all the happiness of a natural married life, Zupancic began to relive his own youth in the childhood of his own children. This felicity and content brought the man back to poems for children and as such he became the most popular poet of the Slovene children. Even

Slovene masters, especially the Russian and from the Slovene folk song.

The underlying tone of all his work is happy humor and at times a prankish tone are found in his poems as well as the happiness of student days; most seldom he expresses himself with a youthful carelessness and melancholy. The greater parts of his work are of a love nature into which are woven beautiful pictures of Novo Mesto, city, and country life pictures as well as scenes from Adriatic coast which he saw while in military service. Kette also loved nature and children with a passion. In his later poems his youthful freedom gave way to serious philosophic thought, which he was inclined to some sort of undefined poetical pantheism. This was doubtless the influence of Maeterlick's mysticism. The later poems approach the classicism of Preseren from whom he learned to love the sonnet form which he adopted in his own fashion. His sonnet cycles "Adrija", "Moj Bog" (My God), "Slovo" (Farewell), "Tihé noči" (Silent Nights), "Crne noči" (Dark Nights) belong to the afore named group. "Na očetovem grobu" among the best of his works.

Kette distinguished himself with the excellent quality of his narrative poems though they are very few in number. Even in these Kette's sunny disposition came almost immediately to the fore. Askerc's style of saying things which was so natural for so many Slovene poets was a thing which to him was foreign.

A collection of Kette's poems was published for the Easter season in 1900 under the editorial supervision of Anton Askerc.

