

Naslov — Address  
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Cleveland, Ohio  
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# NOVA DOBA

(NEW ERA)

URADNO GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION

Bratstvo, poštenost in nesrečna  
ljubezen članstva do J. S. K. Jed-  
note more isto obdržati na častni  
višini.

Entered as Second Class Matter April 15th, 1926, at The Post Office at Cleveland, O., Under the Act of March 3d, 1870. — Accepted for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage, Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3d, 1917, Authorized March 15th, 1925.

CLEVELAND, O., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH 1933 — SREDA, 27. DECEMBRA 1933

VOL. IX. — LETNIK IX.

50. 51 — STEV. 51

## DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Lastno uradno poslopje J. S. Jednote v mestu Ely, Minn., bilo pred kratkim dogovorjeno in glavno tajništvo se je se v nove prostore zadnje tri prateklega tedna. Vsled te bo nekoliko zadržano oziroma viriano poslovanje glavnega urada za teden ali dva. Uradna v posamezni člani najavijo, da vsaka selitev postane gotove zamude, in najupijo, če bo selitev opreme arhivov glavnega urada nezadržala redno poslovanje.

Zadnjo soboto v letu, to je decembra, bosta porabili za veselici društvi št. 33 in JSKJ. Veselica društva št. JSKJ se bo vršila v Slovenskih dvorani naselbine Center, veselica društva št. 136 pa v dvorani društva "Vi- v naselbini Krayn, Pa.

Silvestrovo, to je 31. decembra, so prijavljene sledete raznih slovenskih društvenih predstavitev v naselbini Krayn, Pa., se bo vršila v domu slovenskih društva št. 16 JSKJ v denverju, Colo.; vršila se bo zvečer.

In zajetja večerja Lov- kluba v Lorainu, Ohio. Predstavitev se bo vršila v S. N. in se bo pričela ob osmih.

Slovenska zavaba s plesom, kateri je priredil Slovenski dom v Fallsu, N. Y. Prizoritev igre "Hlapci" po skromnem društvu "Soča" v Canonsburgu, Pa. Igra bo vršila popoldne, po igri bo ples in prosta zavaba.

Veselica Slovenskega doma v Springsu, Wyo.; vršila se v prostorih Doma na večer. Za po novem letu so prijavljene sledete zavabe: Veselica društva št. 149 JSKJ v Canonsburgu, Pa., na večer januarja. Veselica društva št. 149 JSKJ v Elyu, Minn., ki se vršila na večer 13. januarja. Veselica društva št. 53 JSKJ v Washington avditoriju. Veselica društva št. 149 JSKJ Little Fallsu, N. Y., ki se bo vršila v Slovenskem domu na večer 27. januarja.

Občni zbor Slovenske Narodne Čitalnice v Clevelandu, O., ki svoje prostore v S. N. Domu v St. Clair Ave., se bo vršil na St. Clair Ave., ob dveh popoldne.

Slovenski Narodni Čitalnici v N. Domu v Clevelandu, O., so prispevke v podporo slavnosti držav. Ribnica, št. 12, \$2.00; Lipa, št. 128 SNPJ, \$1.00; Napredne Slovenke, št. 127 SNPJ, \$5.00.

Umrl je v mestu Ely, Minn., Joseph Smuk, star 73 let, član JSKJ in št. 7. JSKJ, Pokojnik, ki je bil rojen vasi Doljenja Paka pri Črnomlju, nadaljni korak k denarni inflaciji. Nekateri sodijo, da bo takojšno pozornost.

OMEJENO KOVANJE srebrnega denarja je dne 22. decembra avtoriziral predsednik Roosevelt. To naj bi predstavljalo nadaljni korak k denarni inflaciji. Nekateri sodijo, da bo

(Dalje na 2. strani)

# "Nova Doba"

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

Naročnina za člane 72c letno; za nečlana \$1.50; za inozemstvo \$2.

OFFICIAL ORGAN  
of the

SOUTH SLAVONIC CATHOLIC UNION, Inc., Ely, Minn.

Owned and Published by the South Slavonic Catholic Union, Inc.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Subscription for members \$7.2 per year; non-members \$1.50

Advertising rates on agreement

Naslov za vse, kar se tiče lista:

NOVA DOBA, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

VOL. IX. NO. 51

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## H koncu leta 1933

Leto 1933, ki bo v nekaj dneh prešlo v zgodovino, ni bilo navadno leto. V vseh državah sveta so se tekom leta 1933 završile večje ali manjše gospodarske in družabne izpremembe, toda največje izpremembe so se vršile in se še vrše v naši veliki republiki, v Zedinjenih državah. Te izpremembe so nam, ki živimo v tej deželi, najbližje, in to je glavni vzrok, da jih najbolj občutimo. Drugi vzrok za to je pa seveda obsežnost in v mnogih ozirih temeljitev teh izprememb.

Z drugimi besedami bi lahko rekli, da se je v tej deželi vršila in da se še vrši nekravava revolucija. Kako daleč pojde ta revolucija in kakšna izboljšanja bo prinesla prebivalstvu dežele, danes še ne more nihče povedati.

Revolucije, pa bile krvave ali nekravate, se ne vršijo brez tehnih vzrokov. Delno izjemo v tem' oziru bi morda lahko predstavljale revolucije, ki so se pred leti ponavljale v raznih republikah Centralne in Južne Amerike. Zdi se, da so dotične revolucije včasi povzročali nezadovoljni ali somopostavljeni generali, ki so se hoteli prikopati do vlade. Južnjaška krije vroča in nemirna in med ljudskimi masami je bilo gotovo nekaj vzroka za nezadovoljnost, kar so znali revolucionarni generali izrabiti.

Vzrok za nekravavo revolucijo, ki se sedaj vrši v tej deželi, je bil v strahovito zavoženem gospodarskem in finančnem sistemu privatnega kapitala. Ves ta gospodarski sistem je že več let drvel neprestano navzdol in se je letos začetkom marca komaj, komaj ubranil popolnega poloma. Ta končen krah je preprečila vlada, ki je v zadnjem hipu vzela nezmožnim voznikom krmilo iz rok. Nato so se začele graditi nove poti glede finančne in splošnega narodnega gospodarstva.

Vsaka revolucija zahteva žrtve in tako jih je zahtevala in jih še zahteva naša sedanja nekravava revolucija. Nekatere žrtve se ne bodo nikdar več dvignile, nekatere rane ne bodo nikdar zaceljene, toda v splošnem se bo ohranilo in si opomoglo vse, kar je dobrega in življenja zmožnega, kar se bo moglo prilagoditi novim, izpremenjenim razmeram. Proses rekonstrukcije se vrši počasi, ker je mnogo razvalin na poti, ker včasi manjka jasnih načrtov, ker se tu in tam skuša ohraniti marsikaj, kar ni tega vredno, in ker mestoma manjka zmožnih voditeljev in dobrih delavcev. Marsikatero stara tradicijo je bilo treba že zavreči in nedvomno jim bodo še mnoge sledile.

Vsekakor pa smemo trditi, da je napredok v pravi smeri ogromen. Že samo dejstvo, da se z najvišjega upravnega mesta v deželi priznava in poudarja, da je blagostanje ljudskih mas neprimočno večjega pomena, kot zbiranje privatnih profitov, je velikanska pridobitev za ljudstvo. To ne bo nikoli pozabljen. Javno lastništvo velikih podjetij se nele priznava, ampak že deloma v praksi izvaja. To je začetek, nadaljevanje pa bo sledilo.

Vsi vemo, da je v deželi še mnogo brezposelnih ljudi, ki živijo od javnih podpor, toda to število se je v zadnjih devetih mesecih znatno skrčilo. Ko se začnejo izvrševati nadaljni načrti javnih gradenj, katere se skuša kar mogoče pospešiti, bo to pomenilo zaposlitev nadaljnih milijonov brezposelnih ljudi, večji razmah industrije in oživljenje trgovine.

Finančni sistem dežele je vsaj deloma stabiliziran. S pričetkom prihodnjega leta bodo vloge do gotove višine na določenih bančnih zavodih garantirane od vlade. Za enkrat to ni še ogromna pridobitev, ker bi se bil finančni sistem gotovo lahko bolj radikalno izboljšal, toda začetek v pravi smeri je tu.

Pozabotki ne smemo določitve minimalnih plač, ki sicer v večini slučajev še ne zadošča življenjskim potrebam in ki je za nekatere delavce sploh neugodna, toda za najniže plačane in najbolj izkorisčane delavce in delavke pomeni znatno pridobitev. Tudi določitev skrajšanja delovnega časa je večjega pomena, dasi se zd, da bodo še nadaljnja skrajšanja potrebna. Dalje je bilo odpravljeno otroško delo in je bila delavcem zajamčena pravica organiziranja v lastnih unijah. To so vsekakor silno važne pridobitve za delavce.

V splošnem lahko trdimo, da so se razmere tekom devetih mesecih tega leta obrnile znatno na bolje in nadaljnje izboljšave so na vidiku. Prestali smo najbolj obupne dneve najtemnejše krize in se pologama vračamo proti soncu lepših dni.

Križo so zelo odlično prestale tudi naše podporne organizacije, med njimi posebno J. S. K. Jednota, kar nam dokazuje, da so zgrajene na zdravi podlagi in da so dobro upravljane.

Sončna pot je dosegla najnižjo točko na nebu in v bodoče se nam obetajo daljši, gorkejši in prijetnejši dnevi. Z upravičenim upanjem tudi lahko pričakujemo ob koncu tega leta povratka boljših časov za naše narodno gospodarstvo in s tem tudi za naše podporne organizacije, ki so del istega. Pozdravljeni sonce lepših dni!

### VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)  
naš uslužbenec je tako prijažen kot oče, ko išče ženinov za svoje hčere brez dot. Blago dostavljamo na domove odjemalcev s hitrostjo topovskega strelja. Pravkar smo prejeli zalogo najfinejšega jesiha. Ta jesih je hujši kot jezik najbolj zlobre tašče. Vstopite!"

V dobrih starih časih so bili ljudje posebno iznajdljivi v načinu kaznovanja raznih prestopkov. Bolj ali manj zakrjenega "zločinka" so, na primer, vtaknili v velik sod tak, da mu je zgoraj glava ven modela, spodaj pa nogi. V takem sramotilnem sodu je potem moral paradirati po mestu. Na sod pa so z živimi barvami naslikali njegove pregrehe: kako je po lesiti lazil klicat svojo ljubico; kako jo je na skrivaj poljuboval; kako je kradel tuje sadje; kako se je s pijačo nivaloval; kako se je pretepal; kako je v cerkvi dremal itd. Ljudje, ki v tistih časih niso znali čitati, so iz slik uganili vse vragoljive obsojenca.

Če bi bile dandanes take kazni v navadi, ej, kakšne množice sodov bi se valile po cestah! In kakšni sodi bi morali, da bi lahko na nje naslikali vse naše pregrehe!

Menda je malo ljudi v tej prostrani deželi, ki bi v katemkolik listu prečitali vse, kar je priobčenega. Jaz si vsak dan sproti kupim jutranj ali večernj list, toda prečitam le gotove članke in gotove kolone, drugo pa preskčim. Borznih poročil navadno ne čitam, športna zelo malo, poročil o visoki "society" in o modi pa sploh ne; dalje tudi ne čitam novic o obesjanju hudočelcev, o pogrebih, o porokah in o drugih takih žalostnih dogodkih.

Vsekakor je čitanje boljša zabava za svobodo ljubeče državljan, kot marsikatero takozvano razvedrilo. Na banketu, na primer, moraš poslušati vse govorance, od najboljših do najbolj otrobovskih, če nečeš, da bi bil prištet med neolikance. Če z večjo družbo poslušaš radio, moraš se zadovoljiti s programom, ki ugaja večini. Ako pa večja skupina ljudi čita, bodisi v čitalnici ali v domačem wigwamu, si vsak posameznik poišče v listu ali knjigi tisto, kar je po njegovem okusu, in tako se zabava "vsak po svoje."

Vsaka trgovina ali gostilna je postavljena tako, da se gre lahko mimo, vsak voz je izdeлан tako, da se lahko za njim teče, in vsaka kolona v tem listu je prikrojena tako, da jo lahko preskoči vsak, četudi ima kurjo oči na stopalih in revmatizem v kolenih. Torej, kdor ni maral te kolone, pa jo je vseeno čital, naj kar sam sebi pripiše, kot se poudarja v tistih lepih dopisih o suspendacijah.

Sicer je pa vsake reči enkrat konec in tako bo v katemkem tudi te kolone konec za letos. Samo toliko še potrpite, da vam vsem skupaj voščim srečno novo leto!

A. J. T.

### POLKOVNIKI V KENTUCKYU

Država Kentucky ima več polkovnikov (colonels) kot je vse mož državne milice. Naslov polkovnik je tam seveda samo časten in se ne daje samo odraslim moškim, ampak tudi ženskam in otrokom.

### LUNE PLANETOV

Planeti našega osonja imajo različno število lun. Naša zemlja ima samo eno luno, Jupiter ima štiri velike in pet malih lun, Saturn jih ima deset, Mars pa samo dve. Mnogo lun raznih planetov je nedvomno se neodkritih.

### DRUSTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Dalec na 2. strani)  
Brothers v New Yorku. "Book-of-the-Month-Club," največji ameriški književni klub, je izmed skorih 1,000 predloženih novih knjig izbral gori omenjeno Adamičeve knjige kot najboljšo, in to odvrnilo preveliko inflacijo, ki bi jo sicer kongres zahteval v januarskem zasedanju. Kongresniki, ki zastopajo države, katere producira srebro, so vse predsednikovega odloka vzradoščeni.

PO DVAJSETIH LETIH je zopet izpregledala Mrs. Mabel Naylor v Green Bayu, Wis. Deklica je oslepela v svojem sedmem letu, ko ji je mrena prerašla in izolirala optični živec desneg očesa, nakar je oslepela še na levo oko. Zdravnik so zatrjevali, da ni nobenega upanja, da bi mlada žena, ki se je omožila, ko je bila še slepa, še kdaj videila. Njen mož, ki je navaden tovarniški delavec, pa ni odnehal in je neprestano iskal zanj zdravniške pomoči. Nedavno je dr. Fuller izvršil operacijo na očeh oslepeli žene in operacija je bila uspešna. Mlada žena je po uspeli operaciji prvič videla svojega moža in svoji dve malih hčerk in po dolgih letih sonce in lepotu sveta. Vsa družina je neizrečeno srečna.

Petindvajset let službovanja kot glavni tajnik K. S. K. Jednote bo 31. decembra 1933 zaključil Mr. Joseph Zalar v Jolietu, Ill. To je nedvomno edini primer med jugoslovanskimi podpornimi organizacijami v Ameriki, namreč, da je glavni tajnik katere dovršil četrto stoljetje nepretrganega službovanja. Mr. Zalarju, ki je tudi član JSKJ, želi uredništvo Nove Dobe vsaj še 25 nadaljnih let tako uspešnega delovanja za bratstvo K. S. K. Jednote.

—

NA NEKI SEJI republikanskih voditeljev, ki se je vršila nedavno v Washingtonu, je bilo povestano, da bivši predsednik Hoover pod nobenim pogojem ne misli biti predsedniški kandidat v letu 1936. Temu poročilu menita vsi ameriška javnost brez pridržka veruje.

DESETDNEVNO premirje je bilo doseženo med republikama Bolivia in Paraguy, ki se bojujeta za ozemlje Gran Chaco že skoro dve leti. Ta vojna je zahtevala že 12,000 mrtvih in na desetisočne ranjenih. Republike Bolivia in Paraguay sta baje pripravljeni sprejeti odločitev sestovnega, razsodischen v Hague.

—

IZ TIBETU je umrl Dalai Lama, ki je bil vrhovni verski poglavlar ali nekak "papež" za milijone budističnih vernikov v Aziji. Poznavaleci razmer sodijo, da se iz tega dogodka lahko izčrapi v slovenju. Ta vojna je zahtevala že 12,000 mrtvih in na desetisočne ranjenih. Republike Bolivia in Paraguay sta baje pripravljeni sprejeti odločitev sestovnega, razsodischen v Hague.

—

IZ NEMČIJE poročajo, da bo v kratkem sterilizirali okrog 400,000 moških in ženskih oseb. To se bo izvršilo na podlagi novega naziskega zakona za preprečenje potomstva slaboumnih in drugače manjvrednih ljudi. Skupni stroški masne sterilizacije so preračunjeni na 14 milijonov mark ali \$5,264,000.

—

NA CUBI so se obnovili nemirji. Iz raznih krajev se poroča o strelnjanju in eksplozijah bomb. Trije člani predsednikovega kabincata so resignirali.

—

CIKLON, ki je dne 20. decembra divjal preko južnega dela Indije, je usmrtil nad 350 oseb.

—

PROHIBICIJA je bila končno legalno pokopana tudi v državi Ohio, ko je govoril White dne 23. decembra podpisal takozvano Mosier-Lawrence postavo, tako da se kontrole opojnih pijac. Državna legislatura se je prepričala polnih 12 dni dle določb te postave. Dokler ni bila nova postava sprejeta, je veljala v državi Ohio glede opojnih pijac še starja prohibicija. Med več kot 50 tisoč Slovencev, ki bivajo v državi Ohio, gotovo ni bilo niti enega, ki bi bil potočil solzo ob priliku končno veljavnega pogrevanja državne prohibicije.

—

NA JAPONSKEM je dne 23. decembra zavladalo veliko veselje, ko je bil cesarski dvojček rojen prvi sin, ki je določen za prestolonaslednika. Cesar Hirohito se je s sedanjo cesarico Nagaku poročil leta 1924. Od takrat so se jima narodile štiri dekle, od katerih živijo tri.

Imena princezjin so: Atsuka

Jori, Kazuko Taka in Šireko Teru.

Teru je sina-prestolonaslednika bo določeno še po enem tednu.

—

Največnja določba postave za kontrole opojnih pijac je, da bo država sama v lastnih trgovinah prodajala opojne pijace, ki vsebujejo nad 17 percent alkohola. V teh lokalih pa se bo prodajala pijaca le v zaprtih in zavetih steklenicah. Na vsakem galonu likerja bo nalожeno \$1.00 državnega davka. Cene

### RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)  
to odvrnilo preveliko inflacijo, ki bi jo sicer kongres zahteval v januarskem zasedanju. Kongresniki, ki zastopajo države, katere producira srebro, so vse predsednikovega odloka vzradoščeni.

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—

ZDRAŽEVALNI ODBOR:  
Tajnik: JANKO N. ROGELJ, 6207 Schade Ave., Cleveland, O.

1. odbornik: FRANK E. VRANICHAR, 1

# New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF  
Official Organ  
of the  
South Slavonic Catholic Union.

# Nova Doba

AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS



## CURRENT THOUGHT

### Looking Back

Soon we shall enter upon the threshold of a new year. Rekindled hopes, inspired ambitions, confident expectations, and accomplished accomplishments will again find their way into our hearts with a firm resolution to improve our ways of living for the year 1934.

Each experience teaches us something new. Let it be in the realm of sports, in the execution of our daily tasks, in the pursuit of knowledge, in the realm of entertainment, our conscious self always extends a guiding finger either to admonish us in our shortcomings or to encourage us in our accomplishments.

The last few days of each year our daily efforts to improve ourselves into a recapitulation of all of our endeavors. We consciously make a yearly summary report to ourselves, conscientiously items of particular significance.

Since the resolutions that are so popular the last three or four days before each new year. Always seeking to profit by experience we firmly resolve to overcome our deficiencies and employ more time and effort to improve our better qualities.

The year 1933 is full of historical significance. With the coming of the new administration at Washington, D. C., the economic depression reached its climax in the form of the bank moratorium declared during the first part of March. Consequently rise of unemployment, increase in the ranks of people reported by charity, quibbling of the so-called captains of industries—all finally found themselves on the same plane. All

confronted with the same problem. Followed the new deal, with its National Recovery Act and manifold codes to regulate production of machinery, growing maple products, wages of labor. Digging into the roots of economic ills confronting the nation the new deal has performed a major operation on its patient, the American people. Applications have and will continue to occur in the patient, these, we are confident, will be given the proper treatment to nurse the American people back to a state of healthy economic condition.

The year 1933 is of particular significance to members of the South Slavonic Catholic Union. Beginning with Jan. 1, our Union put into effect an important change in its general policy, made possible by the acts of the 1932 convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

Accumulated reserves on monthly assessments paid by members have been made possible through the plan AA form of benefit certificates, popularly known as ordinary life insurance; through Plan C, the 20-year endowment certificate, B, the 20-year payment life form of death benefit certificate, has been in force since 1928, but a comparatively few members have taken advantage of it.

Looking forward to the future, our Union, with its substantial plans of insurance for death, sick, disability and indemnity of benefits, should make considerable progress in the year 1934.

It must have the earnest co-operation of its component members. Local branches situated in various communities must strive to inform the outsiders of the many advantages offered by the South Slavonic Catholic Union.

The editorial department of Nova Doba is ready to co-operate in each branch of our organization in its work for the year. It is the wish of the editors to have members work together for a common good.

At this time the editors of Nova Doba extend to all members of our Union the best wishes for a Happy New Year.

**St. Aloysius, No. 6**

### Niagara Only Middle-Aged

Lorain, O.—At the annual meeting of St. Aloysius' Lodge, No. 6, SSSCU, the following officers were elected for the year: Joe Jere, president; Balant, vice president; Cerne, secretary; Frank Kumse, treasurer; Miss Vida Mihelic, first trustee; Frank Janar Jr., second trustee; Anton Skrabs, flag carrier, and Joe Zgone Jr., assistant.

Of interest to Lorain Slovaks is the announcement of the Lorain Rifle Club, which held its first banquet and dinner on Dec. 31 at the Slovene Home. The public is invited to attend.

Vida A. Kumse.

Wife (trying to think of The League): Let me see—what is the name of that place where much has been done to promote the peace of the world?

Husband: I suppose you mean Reno?

Freshman: In 1492—none.

### We Live and Learn

Under the caption "We All Live and Learn," William Randolph Hearst has published a first page, boldly displayed, signed statement in all of his newspapers commanding the purposes and progress of the National Recovery Administration.

Praising the "admirable attitude" of National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson for having said in a speech at Philadelphia "instead of resisting attack on the mistakes of NRA, I will lead it" Mr. Hearst said: "The principle of the measure is just; it is primarily a policy of social betterment. The NRA can advance to complete success as industry recovers, and unquestionably entirely recovered the policies of NRA then applied will not only benefit labor but will benefit industry. They will, in fact, benefit industry, the nation. They will make the whole community more prosperous.

"At the present time," he continued, "the fundamental effort of NRA should be to build up industry through governmental co-operation with industry and supervision of industry, through elimination of waste and of harmful competition. And as industry builds to a firm and profitable basis, the social benefits of NRA can be enforced so that all classes will be benefited by the revival of industry—not merely the managers of industry, but the employees of industry and the public generally, through a just distribution of wealth in wages.

"This is the sound way and the effective way to apply the provisions of the NRA... General Johnson is merely saying what the Hearst papers have said, but is saying it better than the Hearst papers have said it.

Government co-operation with business for the benefit of business and the welfare of the community is an admirable objective... Such open-mindedness as General Johnson's calls for the highest commendation. He displayed not only sincerity but sound judgment in his address."

### The Devil's Shoestring

The "devil's shoestring," weed, whose roots and blossoms are said to contain rotenone, used in making insecticides, belongs to the pea family, other English names being wild sweet pea, turkey pea, goat's pea, catgut. It blooms from June to July and its range is from Ontario to Florida and Texas. It prefers dry upland meadows, pastures and woodland borders. It has a long, slender and very tough rootstock, erect woody stems, one to two feet high; the whole plant is covered with soft, silky, whitish hairs, making the foliage ashen-gray. The blossoms are about an inch long, with yellowish white standard tinged with purple, a rosy pink keel and reddish purple wings. The leaves are compound, with 17 to 29 leaflets.

**HORSES**

Horses were first brought to America by the Spaniards. Cortes brought horses to Mexico, and it is known that De Soto abandoned a large number near Texas. Indians took very readily to horseback riding and the horses used by them were descendants of the Spanish animals.

Professor: State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year.

Freshman: In 1492—none.

### BRIEFS

**Book-of-the-Month Club**, America's largest book distributing organization, selected Louis Adamic's book about Yugoslavia, "The Native's Return," for its February "book of the month." This means that on the first of February the organization will send more than 55,000 copies of the book to its subscribers, who include some of the most prominent and influential citizens of the country. "The Native's Return" was picked by the Book-of-the-Month Club judges—Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, William Allen White, Heywood Broun, Christopher Morley and Dorothy Canfield—from among nearly 1,000 titles which are to be published in America during February. The selection was the unanimous choice of the judges. Every "book of the month" selection almost inevitably becomes a best seller, and it is expected that, in addition to the Book-of-the-Month distribution, from 20,000 to 50,000 copies of Mr. Adamic's book will be sold in book stores before the middle of 1934. "The Native's Return" will be published by the House of Harpers, of New York and London, which means that the book will also appear in England, and arrangements are being made for its translation, during 1934, into the Russian, French, Czech, Spanish and Danish languages.

**Louis Adamic** will be in Cleveland the latter part of next week. According to unofficial reports, Mr. Adamic may lecture during his stay.

The latest editions of both the French and Italian encyclopedias contain biographies of Oton Zupancic, Slovene poet, and Ivan Cankar, Slovene novelist and dramatist. This is an indication of the growing fame of the two Slovene writers. Cankar's biography in the Italian encyclopedia is written by U. Urbani, an Italian professor of Croatian descent, and includes a discussion of Cankar's works, four of which have been translated into Italian, including "The Bailiff Yerney" (also translated into English) and Cankar's autobiography, "Moje življenje." Seven sketches from Cankar's "Moje življenje" and "Podobe iz sanj" have been translated into French by S. Jeras (who has also translated "The Bailiff Yerney" into English) and J. Jeras, which have appeared in the French political and literary magazine, "Le Revue Bleue." Mention has already been made in this column of a book written by the French professor, Lucien Tesnière, on "Oton Zupancic."

**Dan Malinkovich**, Rock Springs, Wyo., high school football star, has been placed at halfback on an all-state football team selected by Harry Ukulele of Casper, with the assistance of coaches and other officials in Wyoming. Novacovich of Sheridan High was placed on the fullback position.

Approximately 67,000,000 citizens in the United States are eligible to vote, but only 47,000,000 registered in 1932 presidential elections when the biggest vote ever was cast.

### St. Barbara, No. 33

Center, Pa.—It won't be long until 1933 will be a year of the past. They say, "that all's well that ends well," so, why not end the old year right. Throw away your troubles and cares and come to the dance at Center, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1933. It is to be held by St. Barbara Lodge, No. 33, SSSCU, at the Center Slovene Hall. A good orchestra will furnish the music for this dance. For a quarter you can dance from 8 p. m. until ???

We request all neighboring lodges to join us and make this the most eventful day for our lodge in 1933. We'll be looking for you, so don't disappoint us.

I extend my best wishes to all the members of the S. S. C. U for a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Bill Erzen.

### Gophers' New Year Eve Frolic

Ely, Minn.—Christmas Eve! It is almost midnight, a light snow is falling; everything around us seems quiet and peaceful. We walk up the streets and see lights burning in every home. What are they waiting for? Yes, Santa Claus will soon be here. Look, here he comes now! Six prancing reindeer are sailing through the skies carrying Santa, and with him, of course, are his presents for all of you children. The sled comes to a stop on a roof top (it's not on the Roof Garden, either). Santa takes his bag—just a minute, doesn't Santa seem a trifle tall? Well, we'll see! Santa comes down the chimney, but alas! Just as he is about to enter the room, his leg gets caught in the last turn of the chimney! A racket ensues! The people run downstairs, and momentarily gaze in surprise because someone told them that there wasn't any Santa Claus! These people finally help Santa get loose, just as the clock was striking the hour of midnight. The lights go on! People again gaze in surprise, then a big smile comes forth, for standing before them, his head twisting in a bashful movement, is no other than Little Stanley, who tried to make some folks believe that there was a Santa Claus, and failed because one of his long legs was caught in the chimney.

But wait until I brush off my clothes—you know, chimneys are none too clean these days! And now—let's see, where were we? Oh, yes, I was going to tell you all about our big New Year Eve Frolic, wasn't I? O. K. Here goes! On Dec. 31 the Gophers will be all set to entertain everyone at their big New Year Eve Frolic! Even now the Gopher girls are making plans to serve a delicious lunch. If you have extra keen smelling ears—I mean noses—you can probably smell the lunch that the girls are preparing. I won't tell you what it is, but you can be sure that it is going to be good. Frankie Kromar is at home right now, polishing his musical caterpillar and his memory, because he promised us that he would mix 'em up. "Popo" Rozman will also shine!

Gophers will not need invitation cards to the New Year Eve Frolic. You folks in Cleveland should know him, as Popo was

### 1934

East Palestine, O.—A few more days and the year 1933 will have come to an end. It was a year with a dark beginning, but a much brighter ending. The clouds of the depression have begun to break and clear away. There has been a renewal of hope and faith in the future. Men talk about and think of other things besides the depression. They know now that something can really be done about it. Much has been done during the past six months toward ending the rule of the depression and more will be done in the coming year. Better times are coming.

Slowly but surely the country is breaking the chains of the depression that have held it fast the past four years. A new era of prosperity is on its way. We believe there will be opportunities heretofore unequalled. But it's the man and woman who is wideawake now that will profit by them. He who sleeps will be left behind. And the same is true of every lodge. Will we see that the SSSCU is prepared?

### Slovenec, No. 114

Ely, Minn.—All members of Ely subordinate lodges, and neighboring towns, of the South Slavonic Catholic Union are cordially invited to attend a dance given by Lodge No. 114, SSSCU, on Jan. 13, 1934, at the Washington Auditorium, commencing at 9 p. m. Announcement of music will be made through local advertising circulars. Come out for a good time!

All members of Slovenec Lodge, No. 114, SSSCU, are requested to attend the next regular meeting on Jan. 21, which will start at 12:30 p. m., one-half hour earlier than the regular meeting hour, to permit the members to enjoy lunch and beer which will be served following the meeting. Let's get together for a social hour now and then!

J. J. Boldin, Sec'y, No. 114, SSSCU.

a recent Cleveland visitor. When Frankie and Popo mix 'em up, they mix 'em up! And don't let anyone tell you differently. Everybody give me your close attention now, because I'm going to tell you how to get in.

Get your admission card from any Gopher member; after you have done that, follow instructions on the card, including the two knocks which will admit you. If any of you out-of-town S. S. C. U. members want to come, just drop your address to Little Stan at Ely, and have more fun than you ever had in your life. Don't forget, now! Then, on the first evening of the New Year the Slovene Ladies' Club is sponsoring a dance, which you all should attend. Don't forget Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Santa (Little Stan) is on his way to the Northland, a week is almost up—a little fellow is seen coming along, yes, it is the New Year himself, and let me be the first to wish you all a happy New Year!

Stanley Pechaver, No. 2, SSSCU.

### Library Shows Novel Exhibit

An exhibition of "Ribniška" ware is shown at the Cleveland St. Clair Library. The exhibit is the contribution of Joseph Okorn, with decorations by Valerio Ogrin. Various articles for practical use are shown, such as a potato masher, meat mallet, gavel, decorated salt and pepper shakers, powder boxes, plates, match holders, etc.

Mr. Ogrin used show card paint, and in some cases water colors. Over the painting he brushed a coat of clear varnish, giving the finished article a beautiful glazed effect. The designs used in decorations are characteristic of Slovenia.

Articles are made of beech, maple, hickory and lime woods. The turning was executed by Mr. Okorn.

### Betsy Ross Elects Officers

Cleveland, O.—At the annual meeting held by the Betsy Ross Lodge, No. 186, SSSCU, on Friday, Dec. 15, the following members were chosen to officiate the burdens of the lodge for the year 1934: George Kotwich, re-elected president for the seventh consecutive time; Pauline Sternis, vice president; John P. Lunka, financial secretary and organizer; Margaret Slapko, recording secretary; Louis Tolar, treasurer. Trustees: John Perko, chairman, Joseph Tolar and Anna Zaie. Mike Krall, sergeant-at-arms. Dr. Perme and Dr. Skur, medical examiners.

The regular monthly meetings of the lodge will be held on the third Fridays of the month at Turk's Hall, 1601 Waterloo Rd.

The attendance at the annual meeting was fair. At this time I appeal to all members to try and do their best in attending all the future meetings, as well as they have attended the annual meeting. As you all know, the officers cannot carry on all the burdens of the lodge; we also need your aid in supporting us.

So let's all make a resolution this New Year to attend all the future meetings held by the lodge and give the officers all the co-operation they will need in making the future activities of the lodge a success.

John P. Lunka, Sec'y, No. 186, SSSCU.

### Boiling Point of Water

The boiling point of water depends on atmospheric pressure as well as temperature. At sea level with a mean atmospheric pressure it is 212 degrees Fahrenheit, but it decreases or increases one degree with each 538 feet altitude. Hence at 538 feet above sea level water would boil at 211 and at the same distance below sea level it would require 213 degrees of heat to bring water to a boil.

"What can be the cause of that crowd over there?"

"I can't imagine. Vulgar curiosity, I presume."

"Let's go over and see."

"See that girl over there?"

"Yes."

"She gets rings from men she don't even know."

"You don't mean it! I'm shocked."

"She's a telephone girl."

**Harvey Gregory Prusheck**

A Slovene Artist's Development

By A. J. KLANCAR

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With the publication of "Art of Today—Chicago, 1933," a work from the editorial hands of J. Z. Jacobson, we get a new insight into Prusheck's philosophy of art. Among the artistic creeds of 52 leading Chicago artists, we find that of our artist's. Here is the crystallization of his New Expressionism. Nowhere has he given us such a concise description of his art. With the stylistic simplicity of his paintings, he tells us:

"I am handicapped when I attempt to make use of the written word. My medium of expression consists of paint, form and line. The expression in my work is always a reaction to the tempo, mood and thought of the world I live in—the world in general, and more particularly, the immediate location or place in which I abide. What is known as beauty, and what is known as ugliness, both have their place in art. To me, they offer means of expression, regardless of the reaction they may call forth in others. They should be expressed as found. Both are necessary. Beauty may be evolved from what ordinarily is considered ugliness."

"The motivating spirit in my work is the hope and wish that I may help others see and feel the beauty which I see and feel. If the artist could make the whole world feel what he feels and see what he sees, his work would be a means of establishing a universal understanding and harmony."

"Art is my religion. And I believe that there should be no quibbling over something which I consider that lofty. What I demand of myself, and what I believe should be demanded generally of the artist, is pure art-song of the soul expressed in color, form and line, unpremeditated. Art, the painter's art to me, transcends all religions and unifies them. For at their core, religions are nothing but a symbol, a symbol which says that everything should be beautiful. This thought is a motivating force to me when I paint, when I try to give expression on canvas or otherwise of that which I feel is deepest in me. If the spirit of art could be disseminated widely it would be a great help in building a more noble future for the world."

Written in the autumn of 1932, this is the finest statement of his present aims and aspirations.

Prusheck has turned away from his pure expressionism and has adopted a more humanitarian view of art. For himself, he has a kindlier regard for the eye and heart of the beholder of his work; he does not make one shiver before his canvases, instead one feels a warm glow radiating from his gay, rich paintings. His new work expresses that kindly, nature-loving, art-religious, humanitarian spirit which he says is to build "a more noble future for the world."

Filled with this religion of sympathy for humanity, this spirit of brotherhood in art, Prusheck's style has changed to colors and forms which have the freshness of the north wind, the warmth of the south wind, the restfulness of middle age, the poetry of chiaroscuro. There is something in his new crayon drawing, "My Grandfather's Home," that expresses an other-world loneliness. Possessed of that inextinguishable love of his country, though his heart still beats to the rhythm of a great American symphony such as Antonin Dvorak has written, he now often makes

such mental excursions into his land of no-abiding.

Symbolic painting yet engages his serious attention. "Music in Nature," done in luscious greens and blues, is one of those paintings that will be enjoyed more for its chromatic richness than for its commentary of a symbolic poet-artist on the stirrings of spring in man, beast and nature. The waters, hills, the outlined figures playing on the green vibrate with music of spring.

Prusheck told me a curious story about this poetical abstraction, which might help us to understand the way an artist's mind works in creation. Late one afternoon, fatigued by his work, after painting a new landscape, Prusheck strolled through the dead stillness of St. Clair Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, where he now lives, on to a park bordering Lake Erie. The park was desolate. The gay birds which inhabit the place in summer were yet to migrate from the southland. Suddenly he heard the solitary song of a robin carolling the awakening of spring. The beat of spring was in Prusheck's heart, too; and his imagination soared till his spirit became embodied in the bird. Objects about him now seemed to radiate the music of the bird's song—the lonely figures of idlers, the furrowed lake, the barren hillets.

Mention has already been made of landscapes. He has done some fine American landscapes. Among these, the one he calls "American Landscape" has nuances, rhythm and an idiom that are Perusheekesque. The scene is that of a farmyard in the gently rolling hills of Northern Ohio. At the foot of these hills is the farmhouse. The trees surrounding it are like bouquets; here and there is shown a deft use of light playing on them in splashes of white.

In an exhibition held at Girard, Ohio, in the winter of 1933, Prusheck showed some of his newer works, those that I have described being among them. This year, however, saw not only that exhibit, a one-man show, but also the recognition of the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Cincinnati Museum. Thus every year his fame grows, and his art has become the delight of his art-goers.

In the temple of Modern Art, Prusheck, one of the first American expressionists, deserves a place. He has fulfilled the function of the modern artist quite successfully, for he has made us feel new emotions about old familiar objects. Dr. France Stele, a Jugoslav art-critic, has placed him in the company of Jakopic, Plecnik and the brothers Kralj, all of them Slovenes who have helped to make modern Slovene art what it is today.

After many conversations with Mr. Prusheck, I have collected the following epigrams about art and in particular his art. They will in a way supplement his artistic credo which I quoted above:

"I always say to my critics, Examine my work. There you will see what I am."

"It is not a law of an artist to criticize art in black and white, that is, in public, in periodicals or books."

"I do not know you; I only know your work," to a friend whose exhibition he was to judge.

"I want to struggle. After an artist does his best work, he is done."

"I always keep the best for later on."

"Art is an open road, and art

**Venice Greets the Automobile**

One of the last strongholds of the old order of things has finally been invaded by the forces of modernity. For centuries Venice, the bride of the Adriatic, has remained apart from the changes that have overtaken the rest of Europe, and even in Italy itself, where 20th century ideas have become a matter of course, the city of canals has kept the aspect of its Renaissance days.

Now with the completion of the three-mile bridge that connects Venice with the mainland the city has technically succumbed to the invading power of the auto, but actually the invasion will stop at the gates of the city, and the Piazza di San Marco will never hum with the steady flow of autos and busses going through the town. The boat will continue to be the chief means of transportation over the water streets of Venice.

For a long time it has been felt that Venice needed a means of rapid communication with the mainland, but bitter opposition to the idea of change prevented the accomplishment until very recently. Now Venice is connected with the vast network of highways that stretch over Europe, and a motorist from Madrid or Paris can reach the Italian city without stepping out of his car. With this will come a new increase in trade and a decided swelling of the ranks of tourists, factors which may spoil the mystic beauty of the city, but which will certainly keep it from declining into decay. Then there are those Venetians who work or conduct business on the mainland in the new port of Marghera or Mestre, who will use this link continuously.

Travelers to Venice will notice on their arrival at the gates of the city that their car has been stopped at the very outer fringe of the metropolis and that a garage capable of housing 2,000 cars is waiting to receive theirs. Similarly, trains to Venice go only to the outer gates of the city, and the traveler arriving by railroad or auto must yet, if he is to proceed into the city, depend on the sole means of transportation, the boat. It may be a motor launch or a gliding gondola, or he may have arrived by flying boat and "taxi" through the canals, but no matter what kind

does not need to be conservative, or even cubist, futurist or expressionist, but it must express whatever motif that the artist's conscience tells him to express."

"I use decoration to enhance a subject."

"I am jealous of beauty. If an artist is not jealous of this beauty, he is no artist."

"My small things, my easel paintings are merely notes which I use as reference sketches in my studio studies. These notes are essentially a means of keeping an artist from repeating himself. Real creative work is done in the studio."

"I get my 'blue feeling' in no one mood, but it expresses pure beauty, a sorrow, or a mystic joy in new life. Blue is a color which has to fit a particular mood or craving of the artist's whole work. His feeling is something like that of a lover who has seen his beloved; with her, he cannot feel 'blue.'

"We have all observed the composition of his tall, graceful trees. 'My tree trunks express in varying subjects a struggle, voluptuous beauty, movement in life. These are particularly noticeable in my European landscapes. The most delicate relations of form, line and color are expressed in these compo-

it is, he must still use something that travels on the water.

There is a perfectly good reason why the auto or bus will never roll over the streets of Venice, and that is that even if a motor car could drive over the narrow arched bridges, there is not one street wide enough for the passage of a car. Artists who have considered Venice a paradise of forgotten glories will not be disturbed by the new bridge, for it cannot be glimpsed from the inner canals, and the part of it that crosses the Grand Canal is hidden by the bend the Grand Canal itself makes near the railroad station.

The globe-trotter arriving by air gains a more complete idea of the geographical situation of Venice than one approaching by land; he sees how much a part of the sea it is. From the plane the city appears to be a single, large island, whose towers and spires rise about midway between the mainland and a long string of tiny islands that look like pearls strewn along the Adriatic Sea. As the plane draws nearer the plan of the city unfolds. The boats with red and orange sail that slowly feel their way between numerous poles which mark the "pathways to the sea" are following the Grand Canal, a broad waterway that twists its course through the center of the town like a giant letter "S," and finally empties at its southern end into the wider Canal of San Marco.

Cutting the city up into many sections like the veining of a leaf, are many threads of water above which rise Renaissance palaces and buildings of later date to varying heights, and over which span many bridges of brick and masonry; one of the best known being the Bridge of Sighs. The 150 canals of Venice divide the city into 117 large and small islands, and access from one island to another is gained by bridges, of which there are about 380. Of this number only three cross the Grand Canal, among them the famous Rialto Bridge, constructed in the 16th century. The 15,000 stone houses and marble palaces of the city are built on piles sunk into the mud of the once marshy islands.

The center of Venetian daily life centers about the Piazza di San Marco, the scene of a glorious show of pageantry through the centuries. This open square with a broad expanse of pavement, larger than those in cities where land is not at a premium, is surrounded by graceful colonnades, the winged lion of St. Mark, the towering Campanile, and the domes and spires of St. Mark's Cathedral at whose doorstep stand the famous bronze steeds. Here in the square Venetians and tourists gather to stroll about, listen to concerts, sit at sidewalk cafes, watch the lottery drawings, attend services in the cathedral, feed the pigeons—or even throw an envelope full of coins into the water by mistake, as the Pathfinder travel editor did on one occasion.

Next to the canals, gondolas which float so gracefully through the narrow waterways are probably Venice's most famous institutions. The narrowness of the channels, as well as their shallowness, made imperative the design of such a craft. Though the gondolas are large, yet through their lightness of draft and ability to turn easily are ideally suited to the needs of the traffic of the Venetian canals. Other types of boat, whether driven by oar or pole, or even by motor, could not navigate these tiny waterways, certainly not with the grace of the gondola.

The color of the gondola is bound to disappoint anyone who has had romantic notions about the gay decorations he will find on the craft, for each one of them is painted a doleful funereal black. It was back in the 16th century that the Council of the Venetian Republic decreed this shade to keep the citizens at that time from squandering their money, seeking to outdo one another with the costliest decorations.

Italy's most noted bathing beach, the Lido, lies but a short distance by motorboat from the heart of Venice, and without this chain of low sand islands the Venice of today would never have been born. It was in the fifth century A. D. that German barbarians swept down over Italy and inhabitants of the mainland sought refuge on the Lido, but the ease with which these islands could be attacked by enemy navies led to an exodus in 809 to the present site of Venice, which lies between Lido and the mainland.—Pathfinder

"My paintings are not from books but from life."

Oscar Wilde has somewhere said: "The true artist is a man who believes absolutely in himself, and is absolutely himself." Such an artist is Harvey Gregory Prusheck. "Whatever is one's life, such is one's song."

— The End —

**A Bird That Sews**

The tailor bird of Burma and India is very clever, for it can sew much better than some human beings.

When the mating season comes the male tailor bird sews together several leaves, bigger than himself, to form a kind of pointed bag, and then in this nest of cotton, wool and other soft materials is built, in which the hen bird lays her eggs.

The tailor bird fastens the leaves by sewing the edges together. For thread it uses various substances, such as cotton, wool, silk from cocoons or any kind of fiber. Exactly how the work is done is not known, but apparently the bird brings the leaf edges together by means of its claws, and uses its beak as a needle.

The tailor bird is not large. It has a bright green back and a brown head, with the underpart of the body white. The male differs from the female in having two long feathers in the tail.

Wifey: That Mrs. Jitters must be a terrible gossip.

Hubby: What leads you to think so?

Wife: I never can tell her anything but what she's heard it before.

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**"TENTH BROTHER"**

By Josip Jurčič

Translated from the Slovene Text by Joseph L. Mihelcic

He came home. The door was still open. On coming to his room, he made the light and then began to walk up and down the room, as if he were trying to find a solution to his problem.

At last he sat down to the table, put on his spectacles, and began to write.

He wrote for two hours.

After that he took from a chest several letters, notes and other valuable papers, wrapped them securely and addressed them: "To my son Marian," and put them in his coat pocket.

He returned once more to the chest, took a few silver dollars from a filled money bag, and a pistol, which he looked carefully over, and then locked the chest again.

Soon after Piškav stepped to the room. Both were surprised, and more so, the eccentric neighbor was even in the habit of visiting him by daylight.

"Good evening, Mr. Piškav. How is Marian? I hope worse?" said the lord.

"Oh, he will be all right," replied the old man and down on a chair.

"We felt very bad when we heard of your misfortune because we like Marian as were our own," said the lady.

Doctor Kavés pulled from his coat a sealed note of paper, and placed it on the table, saying: "Neighbors should like to ask you a favor. Please promise me that you will be good and do this for me."

"With great pleasure, only can!" replied the lord.

"I must go away tonight. Please give this package to my sons, sealed as it is, to my wife when he recovers completely but not before!"

"Be without worry! Do it!"

"And this yet. You had by you, a certain Kvas, a teacher. He is accused of having injured my son. This is true. Therefore, I entreat you, in mine and my name, that you free him from possible trouble on account of it. — That they will give you, please give me a paper and a pen."

Piškav wrote the following words:

"Lore Kvas not present at the attack on my son. Furthermore, it is mine and my son's wish that this fair is not further interrupted."

"Please give this to the doctor as soon as you can. — It is possible that some other may develop from my injury. If this should happen, then please give to Dr. Kavés these instructions which I write down. He will know what to do."

The old man wrote a few Latin words and which the landlord did not understand.

After that Piškav left. The landlord accompanied him down the stairs, and he saw that he had a horse to the door, he helped him mount.

Without saying anything, spurred the horse, and appeared from the stable, and no one ever saw him again.

CHAPTER XXIX

About four weeks later, the drinkers in Obršek's tavern for a teacher, offended him, and that is the reason why he fired him," said Matija.

"What was his reason?" asked one of the for-



